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SD-WAN-Engineer Customized Lab Simulation - Exam SD-WAN-Engineer Question

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity. Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Both circuits under active path

- B. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup
- C. Circuit B as an L3 failure path
- D. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links. To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.

When multiple paths are designated as "Active," the ION device treats them as a shared pool of available resources. The system continuously monitors the bandwidth utilization (capacity) and health (latency, jitter, loss) of all active links. If "Circuit A" (500 Mbps) becomes saturated or approaches its defined bandwidth limit, the ION's intelligent scheduler will automatically direct new application flows to "Circuit B" (100 Mbps) because it is a valid, healthy Active path with available capacity. This achieves effective load balancing and bandwidth aggregation.

In contrast, configuring "Circuit B" as a Backup Path (Option A or B) creates a strict priority relationship. Traffic would only move to the Backup path if the Active path completely failed or violated its configured SLA (Path Quality Profile) significantly enough to be considered "down." Mere bandwidth saturation might not trigger an SLA failure immediately, potentially leading to dropped packets on the saturated link while the backup link remains idle. Therefore, placing Both circuits under active path is the correct configuration for dynamic capacity management.

NEW QUESTION # 42

In a data center (DC) with two ION devices, all of the remote branch Prisma SD-WAN VPNs are active only on DC ION-1. Why are no VPNs active on DC ION-2?

- A. The static route to core as a next hop is missing.
- B. The DC and branches are in a different domain.
- C. The ION device is behind a NAT.
- D. The BGP core peer is down.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In a Prisma SD-WAN Data Center deployment, the operational state of the Secure Fabric VPNs (overlay tunnels) is directly tied to the health of the BGP Core Peer configuration.⁴ Core Peer Dependency: DC ION devices typically peer with the data center core switch (Core Router) via BGP to learn the subnets (prefixes) for the applications hosted in the DC. The Prisma SD-WAN controller monitors this BGP peering status.⁵ Controller Logic: If the BGP Core Peer on a DC ION goes down (or is not established), the controller automatically marks the VPN tunnels terminating at that specific ION as "Inactive".⁶ This is a fail-safe mechanism designed to prevent remote branches from sending traffic to a DC ION that has lost connectivity to the internal data center network (and thus the applications).

Scenario Analysis: In this scenario, DC ION-1 has active VPNs, meaning its BGP Core Peer is UP and it is successfully advertising reachability. DC ION-2 has no active VPNs, which strongly indicates that its BGP Core Peer is down.⁸ Because the controller sees the peer is down, it suppresses the tunnel establishment or marks existing tunnels as inactive to ensure traffic is only directed to the healthy node (ION-1).

NEW QUESTION # 43

An administrator is configuring an ION 2000 device for a deployment where high availability is required, but the site has only a single internet circuit. The administrator configures a Bypass Pair (Fail-to-Wire) on ports 1 and 2 connecting the ISP modem to the legacy firewall.

If the ION device loses power, what is the resulting behavior of the traffic flowing through this Bypass Pair?

- A. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).
- B. The internal relay closes, physically bridging Port 1 and Port 2, allowing traffic to flow transparently between the modem and firewall.
- C. Traffic is rerouted to the LTE modem automatically.
- D. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Bypass Pair feature on Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (specifically supported models like ION 2000, 3000, 7000, 9000) is a hardware-based resiliency mechanism known as Fail-to-Wire.

Operation: A "Bypass Pair" logically groups two physical interfaces (e.g., WAN 1 and LAN 1). Under normal operation, the ION processes traffic between them.

Power Loss: In the event of a total power loss (or critical software failure), a mechanical relay inside the device physically closes the circuit between the two ports.

Result: This creates a direct electrical connection (like a patch cable) between the upstream device (ISP Modem) and the downstream device (Legacy Firewall or Router). This ensures that internet connectivity is preserved for the site, even if the SD-WAN appliance is completely dead. This is critical for single-point-of-failure deployments where maintaining basic dial-tone is more important than SD-WAN optimization during a hardware outage.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which statement is valid when integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access remote networks?

- A. A branch with multiple internet circuits will automatically connect to Prisma Access on each circuit and will be used in an active/standby manner for internet-bound traffic.
- B. Easy onboarding automatically recommends the closest preconfigured remote network security processing nodes and can be overridden manually.
- C. Security policies for remote networks are configured in Prisma Access and pushed to Prisma SD-WAN for enforcement on the branch ION devices.
- D. **Bandwidth must be allocated to each Prisma Access remote network compute location, and this bandwidth is shared between all branches that terminate on this remote network node.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

When deploying Prisma Access for Remote Networks (connecting branch offices), the licensing and throughput model is based on aggregate bandwidth allocated to specific compute locations (regions).

Bandwidth Allocation (Option D): Administrators must purchase and allocate a specific amount of bandwidth (e.g., 500 Mbps, 1 Gbps) to a Prisma Access "Compute Location" (e.g., US West, Europe Central). This allocated bandwidth is then shared as a pool among all the branch sites (Remote Networks) that onboard and terminate their IPSec tunnels at that specific location. The system does not allocate bandwidth on a strict per-site basis but rather enforces the limit on the aggregate throughput of the compute node itself.

Policy Enforcement (Option A): Security policies for Prisma Access are enforced in the cloud (at the Prisma Access Service Processing Node), not pushed down to the branch ION devices for local enforcement. The ION device handles local segmentation (ZBFW) and traffic steering, but the "Remote Network" security stack resides in the cloud.

Path Usage (Option C): Prisma SD-WAN is designed to utilize Active/Active paths. When a branch has multiple internet circuits connected to Prisma Access, the CloudBlade and ION automatically build tunnels on all compatible paths and can load-balance traffic across them based on application performance (SLA), rather than defaulting to a strict Active/Standby model for internet traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 45

A network engineer is troubleshooting a "Voice Quality" issue. They suspect that the DSCP markings are being stripped or altered by the ISP.

Which tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal allows the engineer to capture live packets on the WAN interface and inspect the IP header ToS/DSCP field?

- A. Flow Browser
- B. Path Quality Monitor
- C. Event Logs
- D. **Packet Capture (PCAP)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To validate specific packet-level details like DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) values, header checksums, or exact payload sizes, a Packet Capture (PCAP) is required.

PCAP Tool: Prisma SD-WAN provides a built-in PCAP utility accessible directly from the portal. The engineer can select the specific Interface (e.g., Internet 1), apply a Filter (e.g., port 5060 or host 1.2.3.4), and capture the traffic.

Analysis: The resulting .pcap file can be downloaded and opened in Wireshark. This allows the engineer to definitively see if the packets leaving the ION have DSCP EF (46) and if the packets arriving (if capturing on the other side) still retain that marking, or if the ISP has bleached it to CS0 (0).

Flow Browser (A): While it shows "Application" and metrics, the Flow Browser typically displays the assigned priority class, not necessarily the raw bit-level DSCP value present in the packet header on the wire.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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