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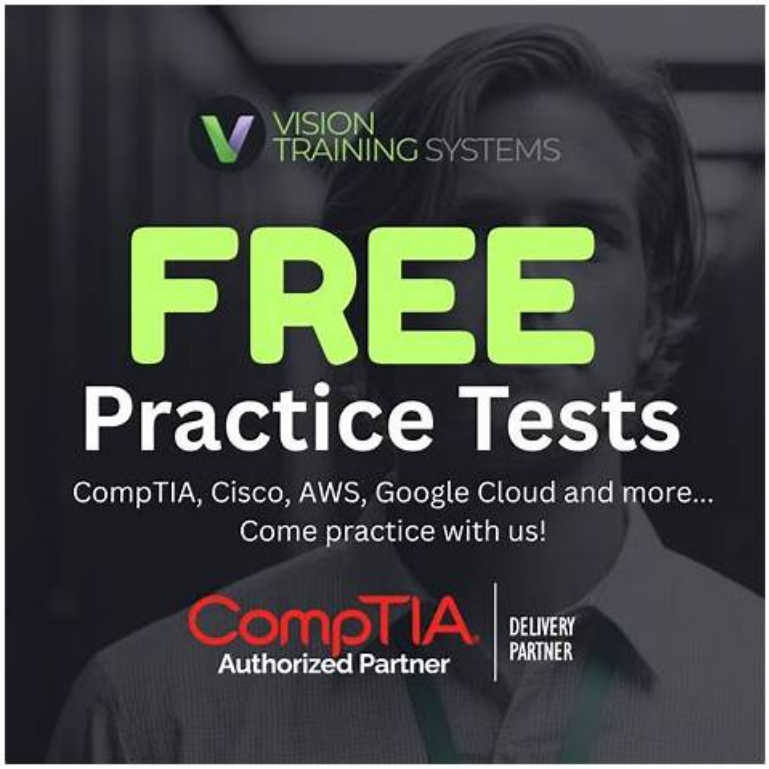

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Deployment and Configuration: This domain focuses on Prisma SD-WAN deployment procedures, site-specific settings, configuration templates for different locations, routing protocol tuning, and VRF implementation for network segmentation.
Topic 2	• Unified SASE: This domain covers Prisma SD-WAN integration with Prisma Access, ADEM configuration, IoT connectivity via Device-ID, Cloud Identity Engine integration, and User • Group-based policy implementation.
Topic 3	• Troubleshooting: This domain focuses on resolving connectivity, routing, forwarding, application performance, and policy issues using co-pilot data analysis and analytics for network optimization and reporting.
Topic 4	• Operations and Monitoring: This domain addresses monitoring device statistics, controller events, alerts, WAN Clarity reports, real-time network visibility tools, and SASE-related event management.
Topic 5	• Planning and Design: This domain covers SD-WAN planning fundamentals including device selection, bandwidth and licensing planning, network assessment, data center and branch configurations, security requirements, high availability, and policy design for path, security, QoS, performance, and NAT.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
A network administrator notices that a branch ION device is experiencing high CPU utilization due to a suspected TCP SYN Flood attack originating from a compromised host on the local LAN.
Which specific security feature should be configured and applied to the "LAN" zone to mitigate this Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

- A. Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) Rule with a "Deny" action
- B. Access Control List (ACL) on the WAN interface
- C. Zone Protection Profile
- D. Application Quality Profile (AQP)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To defend against volumetric attacks such as TCP SYN Floods, UDP Floods, or ICMP Floods, Prisma SD-WAN (like PAN-OS) utilizes Zone Protection Profiles.
Function: A Zone Protection Profile is a specific security object designed to screen traffic for protocol anomalies and flood behaviors before it is processed by the complex firewall policy engine. It sets thresholds (e.g., "Max 1000 SYNs/sec"). If the traffic rate exceeds this threshold, the system triggers an action (Alarm, Drop, or SYN Cookies) to protect the device's resources.
Application: Unlike a standard ZBFW Rule (A) which filters based on Source/Destination/App-ID (which might still allow the initial handshake packets that cause the flood), a Zone Protection Profile is applied to the Zone object itself (in this case, the LAN Zone). This ensures that the flood is mitigated at the ingress stage, preventing the ION's session table and CPU from being exhausted by the attack.

NEW QUESTION # 14
When allocating Aggregate Bandwidth for a Prisma Access "Remote Network" deployment (connecting 50 branch sites), how is the bandwidth license enforced?

- A. Each branch site is hard-capped at the specific bandwidth limit defined in its individual IPSec tunnel configuration.
- B. The bandwidth license is only checked once during the initial onboarding; there is no ongoing enforcement.
- C. The bandwidth is allocated per device serial number and cannot be shared.
- D. The bandwidth is shared as a pool across all sites in a specific Compute Location (Region); individual sites can burst up to the available pool capacity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma Access manages Remote Network bandwidth using an Aggregate Bandwidth licensing model.
Compute Locations: When you purchase bandwidth (e.g., 1 Gbps), you allocate it to specific Prisma Access Compute Locations (e.g., US West, Europe Central).
Shared Pool: All branch sites (Remote Networks) that connect to that specific Compute Location share the allocated bandwidth pool. For example, if you allocate 500 Mbps to "US West" and connect 10 branches to it, they compete for that 500 Mbps aggregate.
Bursting: An individual branch is not strictly rate-limited to a "slice" (e.g., 50 Mbps) unless you explicitly configure QoS guarantees. By default, a single branch can burst and consume a large portion of the aggregate pool if other branches are idle. The enforcement happens at the Region/Compute Node level, ensuring the total throughput does not exceed the licensed capacity for that region.

NEW QUESTION # 15
A network administrator is viewing the Flow Browser to investigate a report that a specific user cannot access an internal web server. The flow entry for this traffic shows the "Flow State" as "INIT" and it remains in that state until it times out.
What does the "INIT" state indicate about the traffic flow?

- A. The flow was denied by a Zone-Based Firewall policy on the ION.
- B. The TCP 3-way handshake was completed successfully, and data is being transferred.
- C. The ION device received the SYN packet from the client but never saw a SYN-ACK response from the server.
- D. The traffic is being buffered while the ION waits for a dynamic VPN tunnel to establish.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN Flow Browser, the Flow State provides a real-time snapshot of the TCP/UDP session lifecycle.
INIT (Initialization): This state indicates that the ION device has seen the initial packet of a new session (typically a TCP SYN) originating from the client (Source), but it has not yet seen a return packet (such as a TCP SYN-ACK) from the destination server.
Diagnosis: A flow stuck in INIT is a classic indicator of a "Blackhole" or reachability issue downstream. It implies that the ION successfully routed the packet out toward the destination, but the destination did not reply. Common causes include:
The server is offline.
A firewall in the path (or on the server itself) is dropping the traffic.
Routing is broken on the return path (asymmetric routing where the return traffic bypasses the ION).
If the flow had been denied by the ION's own firewall (Option C), the state would typically show as DENY or REJECT. If the handshake completed (Option A), the state would be ESTABLISHED. Therefore, INIT points to a lack of response from the remote end.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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 ION device is behind a NAT.
- B. The DC and branches are in a different domain.
- C. The BGP core peer is down.
- D. The static route to core as a next hop is missing.

Answer: C

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 conne7ctivity 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 # 17
When using the CloudBlade to integrate Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, how does the system ensure that the IPSec tunnels between the branch ION and the Prisma Access Security Processing Node (SPN) are kept alive during periods of no user traffic?

- A. The administrator must configure a continuous ping script on a branch PC.
- B. The CloudBlade automatically configures the ION to send Synthetic Probes (ICMP/HTTP) across the tunnel.
- C. The IPSec tunnel uses standard DPD (Dead Peer Detection) and the ION sends keepalives.
- D. Prisma Access initiates the connection to the branch every 60 seconds.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The stability of VPN tunnels in the Prisma SD-WAN + Prisma Access integration relies on standard IPSec mechanisms.
Dead Peer Detection (DPD): The CloudBlade configuration automatically enables DPD on the IPSec tunnels it provisions.
Mechanism: DPD is a standard keepalive mechanism where the ION device sends periodic "R-U-THERE" messages to the Prisma Access gateway (and vice versa). If no acknowledgment is received after a specific count/timer, the ION marks the tunnel as down and attempts to re-key or switch to a backup path.
Synthetic Probes (B): While Synthetic Probes (part of ADEM or Path Quality monitoring) can be configured to measure latency/loss, the fundamental mechanism that keeps the IPSec security association (SA) active and detects link failure is DPD, not an application-layer probe.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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