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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
When an ION device has been claimed, the cloud-based controller generates and communicates with the device by which method?

- A. Self-signed certificate
- B. Customer Installed Certificate (CIC)
- C. Manufacturer Installed Certificate (MIC)
- D. Existing customer public key infrastructure (KPI)

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) architecture, the security and authenticity of device-to- controller communication are paramount. When a new ION (Instant-On Network) device is powered on and connected to the internet, it initiates a secure "phone home" process to the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Controller.
To ensure that the controller is communicating with a genuine Palo Alto Networks hardware or software instance, the system utilizes a Manufacturer Installed Certificate (MIC).
The MIC is a unique digital certificate burned into the hardware's Trusted Platform Module (TPM) or secure storage during the manufacturing process. This certificate acts as the device's foundational identity. When a customer "claims" a device in the Prisma SD-WAN portal using its serial number, the controller maps that serial number to the specific MIC associated with that unit.
Once the device is claimed and attempts to connect, a mutual TLS (mTLS) handshake occurs. The ION device presents its MIC to the controller to prove its identity, and the controller validates this against its records. This method eliminates the need for manual staging, pre-configuration, or the complexity of managing a Customer Installed Certificate (CIC) or a private Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) during the initial deployment phase. By leveraging the MIC, Prisma SD-WAN achieves true Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP), ensuring that only authorized, authentic devices can join the fabric and receive configuration policies, thereby maintaining a secure and automated onboarding workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION?
(Choose two.)

- A. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- B. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- C. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.
- D. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario depicts a High Availability (HA) topology utilizing the ION 1200-S model's Fail-to-Wire (bypass) capabilities to share WAN links between two devices without needing external switches for every WAN connection.
1. WAN Link Availability (Statement A):
The diagram illustrates a "daisy-chain" cabling method supported by the ION 1200-S bypass pairs.
* ISP A (Green): Connects directly to the "Standby" (Left) unit first. Since the Standby unit remains powered on, it maintains direct access to ISP A.
* LTE/5G (Blue): Connects to the "Active" (Right) unit first. The connection then loops through a bypass pair on the Active unit to the Standby unit. When power is removed from the "Active" unit, the fail-to-wire relays on its Ethernet ports close physically. This creates a passive electrical bridge that connects the LTE modem directly to the Standby unit. The Standby unit (now becoming Active) will detect the link state change and successfully utilize the LTE connection. Therefore, both WAN links remain usable.
2. LAN Failover Mechanism (Statement C):
Prisma SD-WAN ION devices typically use a VRRP-like mechanism for LAN redundancy.
* When the "Active" node fails (loses power), the "Standby" node stops receiving keepalives and promotes itself to the Active state.
* To ensure downstream switches and clients immediately send traffic to the new Active unit, it must update their ARP tables. It

does this by broadcasting a Gratuitous ARP (GARP) packet for the Virtual IP (VIP) address of the Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs). This action informs the network that the MAC address associated with the Gateway I1P is now reachable via the port connected to the new Active ION.234

NEW QUESTION # 39
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 is allocated per device serial number and cannot be shared.
- C. The bandwidth license is only checked once during the initial onboarding; there is no ongoing enforcement.
- 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 # 40
When integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, what is the specific role of the Service Connection (SC)?

- A. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.
- B. It is the peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- C. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.
- D. It connects the Prisma Access cloud infrastructure back to the customer's Headquarters or Data Center for access to internal private resources (e.g., AD, DNS, Intranet).

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma Access architecture (integrated with SD-WAN), distinct connection types serve different purposes.
Remote Networks: These are the connections from your Branch sites (using ION devices) into the cloud. They allow branches to get to the internet or other branches.
Service Connections (SC): This is a specialized high-bandwidth connection used to bridge the Prisma Access Cloud to your Private Data Center or Headquarters.
The primary use case for a Service Connection (Option A) is to allow mobile users and branch users (who are connected to the Prisma cloud) to reach private, centralized resources that still reside on-premise, such as Active Directory controllers, legacy databases, or mainframes. Without a Service Connection, users in the cloud would be able to reach the internet and each other, but not the servers physically located in your HQ data center. The CloudBlade automates the creation of these tunnels, but architecturally, the "Service Connection" is the "cloud-to-HQ" bridge.

NEW QUESTION # 41
There are periodic complaints about the poor performance of a real-time application.
What can be inferred about the performance issue, based on the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Server Response Time (SRT) image below?

- A. The NTT value increases periodically resulting in higher SRT.
- B. The SRT value drops periodically due to Application Server side issues.
- C. The NTT value drops periodically due to network related issues.
- D. The SRT value increases periodically due to Application Server side issues.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, application performance is monitored through distinct metrics that separate network health from application health. The provided graph displays Network Transfer Time (NTT) in blue and Server Response Time (SRT) in orange. NTT measures the round-trip time of packets traversing the WAN fabric, while SRT measures the time elapsed from when the server receives a request to when it sends the first response packet.
Analysis of the telemetry data shows that the NTT (blue line) remains consistently low and stable, generally staying below 100 milliseconds throughout the capture period. This indicates that the SD-WAN path and underlying network circuits are not the source of the latency. Conversely, the SRT (orange line) exhibits significant and erratic spikes, reaching as high as 450 to 475 milliseconds. These spikes occur while the network latency (NTT) remains flat.
Because the latency increases are isolated to the SRT metric, the root cause is confirmed to be on the Application Server side. This pattern typically suggests that the server is struggling with resource exhaustion, high CPU utilization, or database query delays during peak processing times. For a real-time application, these SRT spikes translate directly to jitter and "lag" for the end-user. By distinguishing between these two metrics, Prisma SD-WAN allows network administrators to prove that the network is performing within SLA and shift the troubleshooting focus to the application or server management teams, significantly reducing mean time to innocence (MTTI).

NEW QUESTION # 42
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