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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer

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Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

A. 12 queues4 classes13 application criteria within each class

B. 16 queues4 classes4 application criteria with each class

C. 8 queues1 priority queue7 non-priority queues

D. 8 queues2 classes4 application criteria within each class

ANSWER: B

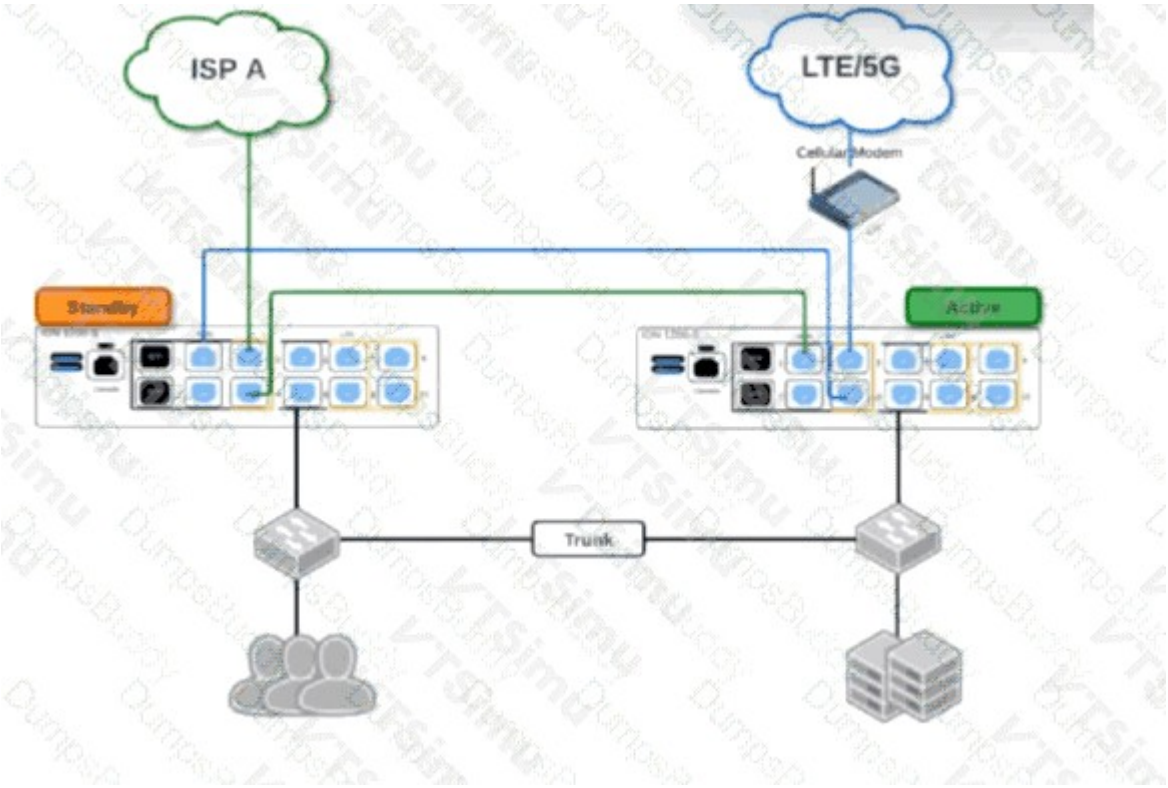
Explanation:

16 queues
4 classes
4 application criteria with each class is correct because Prisma SD-WAN implements QoS on each WAN interface through a hierarchical queue model. The model combines four business-priority classes—Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze—with four application-traffic criteria within each class. This produces 16 logical QoS queues per WAN interface (four classes multiplied by four criteria).

This design lets the ION device make queuing and scheduling decisions that reflect both the business importance assigned to an application and the traffic behavior of that application. For example, latency-sensitive real-time traffic can receive handling appropriate to its classification while transactional and bulk traffic are separately queued, even when the traffic shares the same business-priority class. The hierarchy therefore provides more precise control than assigning all traffic in a priority class to one undifferentiated queue. QoS policy, application classification, and WAN-link scheduling work together so that constrained WAN capacity is allocated according to the configured priority and the traffic's application characteristics. Palo Alto Networks documents Prisma SD-WAN administration and QoS behavior in its Prisma SD-WAN documentation and the Prisma SD-WAN Administration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

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. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.

B. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.

C. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.

D. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable because the ION 1200-S supports fail-to-wire bypass. In the depicted HA cabling design, one WAN circuit is directly available to the surviving ION, while the other traverses the failed ION's bypass port pair. Removing power causes the bypass relays on that ION to enter their physical fail-to-wire state, preserving the Ethernet path to the newly active ION. This allows the surviving device to establish or retain use of both WAN transports without requiring the failed ION to remain powered.

The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs. During HA role transition, the active ION must ensure that adjacent LAN devices associate the SVI gateway IP addresses with the MAC address reachable through the newly active appliance. Gratuitous ARP updates neighbor ARP caches promptly, minimizing disruption for LAN hosts that use those SVI addresses as their default gateway. This behavior is part of maintaining LAN-side forwarding continuity during an HA failover. Palo Alto Networks documents Prisma SD-WAN HA deployment and ION interface behavior in the Prisma SD-WAN documentation and the Prisma SD-WAN Sites administration guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

A controller-generated incident reports that a real-time application violated its configured Path Quality Profile at a branch. Before changing the path policy, the engineer must confirm the measured degradation and determine whether a recent configuration change coincided with the event.

Which two portal data sources should the engineer review? (Choose two.)

A. Statistics for the affected application and WAN path.

B. Audit logs for changes near the incident time.

C. The ION software-version inventory only.

D. A reboot of the branch ION before collecting telemetry.

E. An immediate replacement of the application definition.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Statistics provide the measured operational evidence needed to validate the SLA violation, including relevant path and application behavior such as latency, jitter, packet loss, and bandwidth conditions. Audit logs provide the administrative-change history needed to correlate the incident with a recent policy, site, interface, or configuration update.

Rebooting the ION or changing the application definition before reviewing evidence can obscure the condition. A device software-version view does not establish either the measured SLA behavior or the configuration-change timeline.

QUESTION NO: 4

When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some evidence shown in the graph below:

(SNR Graph showing Carrier-1 in blue dropping to near 0 dB and Carrier-2 in green staying relatively stable between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB)

For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the siteâ€™s traffic that can be made? (Choose two.)

A. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

B. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

C. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.

D. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation. Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) represents the usable cellular signal relative to background noise; a sharp reduction toward 0 dB indicates that the signal is becoming difficult for the modem to distinguish from noise. During the period represented by the blue trace, Carrier-1 falls from an already modest SNR level to nearly 0 dB, which is consistent with impaired radio conditions and an increased likelihood of reduced usable throughput, retransmissions, packet loss, and unstable connectivity. This conclusion is appropriately stated as “may have” because the graph is a radio-quality indicator rather than a direct measurement of application traffic performance. A traffic-path switchover cannot be concluded from SNR data alone: it depends on configured path policies, service-level objectives, and the measured path health used by the SD-WAN device. Palo Alto Networks describes Prisma SD-WAN as using application-aware path selection and continuous path monitoring, while cellular signal metrics help diagnose underlay-link conditions. See the Prisma SD-WAN documentation and Palo Alto Networks’ Prisma SD-WAN overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A. Security policies for remote networks are configured in Prisma Access and pushed to Prisma SD-WAN for enforcement on the branch ION devices.

B. Easy onboarding automatically recommends the closest preconfigured remote network security processing nodes and can be overridden manually.

C. 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.

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:

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. Prisma Access Remote Networks use compute locations as the cloud termination points for branch-to-Prisma Access IPsec connectivity. During the integration, the administrator assigns Remote Network bandwidth capacity to the selected compute locations. That allocation represents the aggregate service capacity available at that location rather than a dedicated, isolated bandwidth entitlement for an individual branch.

Consequently, when several Prisma SD-WAN branch ION devices onboard to and establish tunnels toward the same Prisma Access Remote Network compute location, their secured traffic consumes the bandwidth allocated to that shared location. Capacity planning must therefore account for the combined expected traffic of every branch terminating there, as well as resilience requirements when traffic might shift between locations. This model enables organizations to scale remote-network connectivity by allocating capacity where it is needed geographically while allowing multiple branches to use the same Prisma Access security-service termination point. Palo Alto Networks documents Prisma Access Remote Network connectivity and capacity concepts in the Prisma Access documentation and describes the integration workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which statements accurately describes how the Prisma SD-WAN zone-based firewall functions within a branch network?

A. North-south traffic (internet/WAN egress) is handled by zone-based firewall and relies on external firewalls for east-west segmentation. 1

B. East-west traffic between the zones can be explicitly blocked, but traditional Access Control List (ACLs) are required to block north-south traffic.

C. North-south traffic is handled by application-aware policies, while east-west traffic requires traditional Access Control List (ACLs).

D. Security zones enable granular control over both WAN-to-LAN and LAN-to-WAN as well as east-west (LAN-to-LAN) traffic flows within the branch.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Security zones enable granular control over both WAN-to-LAN and LAN-to-WAN as well as east-west (LAN-to-LAN) traffic flows within the branch. Prisma SD-WAN ION devices use a zone-based firewall model in which administrators associate branch interfaces or subinterfaces with logical security zones and define policy rules for traffic crossing between those zones. This lets the branch enforce segmentation locally, including traffic entering from WAN or internet-facing connections, traffic leaving a LAN toward WAN services, and traffic moving between internal network segments. For example, a policy can tightly control communications between an IoT segment and a corporate-user segment while separately governing user access to internet or data-center destinations. The policy-centric approach provides a consistent security posture at the branch and supports application-aware traffic controls rather than treating segmentation as only a perimeter function. As a result, organizations can use the ION appliance to apply branch-local controls to both north-south and east-west flows, helping to reduce exposure between internal segments while maintaining the intended connectivity. Palo Alto Networks describes Prisma SD-WAN administration and branch security capabilities in its Prisma SD-WAN documentation; product architecture and integrated security context are also summarized on the Prisma SD-WAN product page.

QUESTION NO: 7

Site templates are to be used for the large-scale deployment of 100 Prisma SD-WAN branch sites across different regions.

Which two statements align with the capabilities and best practices for Prisma SD-WAN site templates? (Choose two.)

A. The use of Jinja conditional statements within a site template is not supported, thereby limiting dynamic customization options.

B. Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.

C. Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.

D. Once a site has been deployed using a template, its configuration can be updated or modified by applying an updated version of the template.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

“Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.” is correct because a site template is instantiated using site-specific data. The site name identifies the resulting site, while ION information identifies and associates the physical appliance with the site configuration. Specifying the intended software version also supports repeatable deployment standards across a large rollout, helping ensure that newly deployed appliances use the validated release selected for that deployment. This variable-driven approach makes one reusable template suitable for many branches while retaining each branch’s unique identity and appliance assignment.

“Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.” is also correct. A device shell represents the logical ION device before the appliance is physically installed and connected. Administrators can create the site and its device configuration in Prisma SD-WAN, associate it with the appliance identity, and ship the appliance to the branch. When the ION reaches the site and obtains Internet connectivity, it can be claimed and provisioned against that prepared configuration. This supports a scalable zero-touch deployment workflow, minimizes on-site configuration work, and provides consistent branch builds. Palo Alto Networks documents Prisma SD-WAN administration and template-based site provisioning in its Prisma SD-WAN documentation and administration guide.

QUESTION NO: 8

A real-time voice application has no active user flows on a secondary internet circuit. The circuit must nevertheless remain eligible for rapid use if the primary path violates the voice Path Quality Profile.

Which two statements explain how Prisma SD-WAN can make an informed decision before voice traffic begins using the secondary circuit? (Choose two.)

A. The ION sends active synthetic probes to measure path quality on the secondary circuit.

B. The ION evaluates the measured path metrics against the voice Path Quality Profile.

C. The ION waits for TCP retransmissions from user traffic before calculating packet loss.

D. The ION queries the ISP router through SNMP for end-to-end jitter measurements.

E. The ION treats an idle circuit as having zero packet loss until a user flow is observed.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Prisma SD-WAN uses active synthetic probes across the Secure Fabric to continuously measure path conditions even when no user traffic is present. The resulting packet-loss, jitter, and latency measurements are evaluated against the Path Quality Profile, allowing the ION to determine whether the secondary path is eligible for the voice application.

The ION does not need to wait for TCP retransmissions or other passive production-flow observations. ISP SNMP counters do not provide the end-to-end overlay path-quality measurements used for this decision, and a path is not assumed to have zero loss simply because it is idle.

QUESTION NO: 9

When planning a software upgrade for a large fleet of ION devices, what is the recommended best practice regarding the "Software Version" assigned in the Site Summary?

A. Â Manually log into each device and upload the new image file via USB.

B. Â Assign the new software version to the "Global" site configuration to upgrade all 1000+ sites simultaneously.

C. Â Use Site Tags to group sites (e.g., "Pilot", "Region-1", "Region-2") and assign the new software version incrementally to these tags to minimize risk.

D. Â The ION devices upgrade themselves automatically whenever a new version is released by Palo Alto Networks.

ANSWER: C

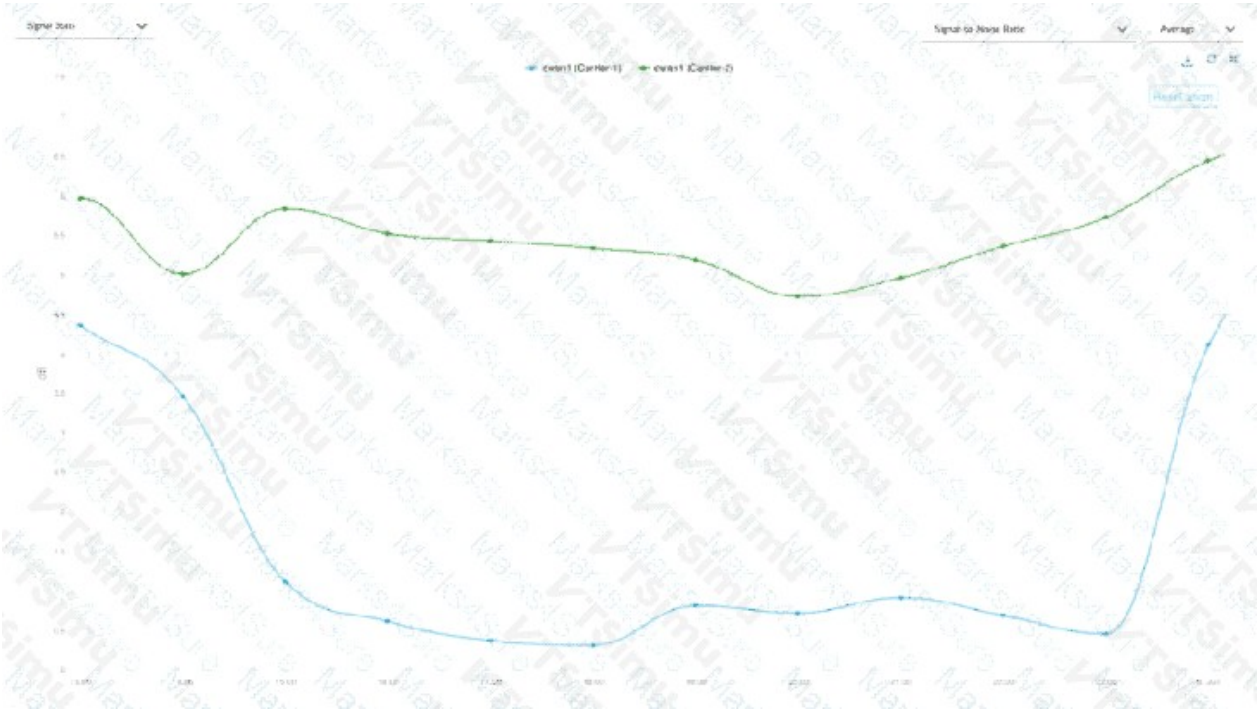
Explanation:

Use Site Tags to group sites (e.g., "Pilot", "Region-1", "Region-2") and assign the new software version incrementally to these tags to minimize risk. This implements a controlled, phased upgrade strategy for a large ION deployment. An administrator can first target a small, representative pilot group, validate that the new release operates as expected with the organization’s circuits, routing, applications, and site configurations, and then progressively expand the upgrade to additional regional or operational groups. Site Tags make these groups reusable and centrally manageable, avoiding the operational

burden and inconsistency of configuring a software version independently for every site. They also permit the rollout schedule to align with maintenance windows and provide time to observe device health and service behavior after each phase before moving on. In Prisma SD-WAN, software version management is performed centrally through the controller workflow, and the assigned version is applied to the intended site scope. Palo Alto Networks documents ION software upgrades and centrally managed site configuration in the Prisma SD-WAN Administration Guide: Prisma SD-WAN Administration. Review the release-specific caveats and supported upgrade paths before assigning a target version, using the relevant Prisma SD-WAN release notes.

QUESTION NO: 10

When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some evidence shown in the graph below:



For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the site's traffic that can be made? (Choose two.)

A. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

B. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

C. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.

D. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

The graph indicates a sustained deterioration affecting Carrier-1 during the displayed interval. Cellular signal-quality degradation can reduce the usable capacity and reliability of a WAN circuit, which can manifest as increased loss, latency variation, or inability to satisfy an application's path-quality requirements. Therefore, using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation is a supported inference from the observed condition.

Prisma SD-WAN continuously measures path health and uses application-defined policy to select a path that meets the configured application SLA. When one available path degrades while another remains comparatively healthy, the ION device can steer eligible application traffic to the healthier Carrier-2 path without requiring the impaired circuit to go completely down. Accordingly, using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2 is also supported. The wording "may have" is appropriate because the precise applications moved and the timing of steering depend on the site's configured path policy, SLA thresholds, and traffic availability. Palo Alto Networks describes this dynamic, SLA-driven forwarding model in its Prisma SD-WAN documentation and Prisma SD-WAN overview.