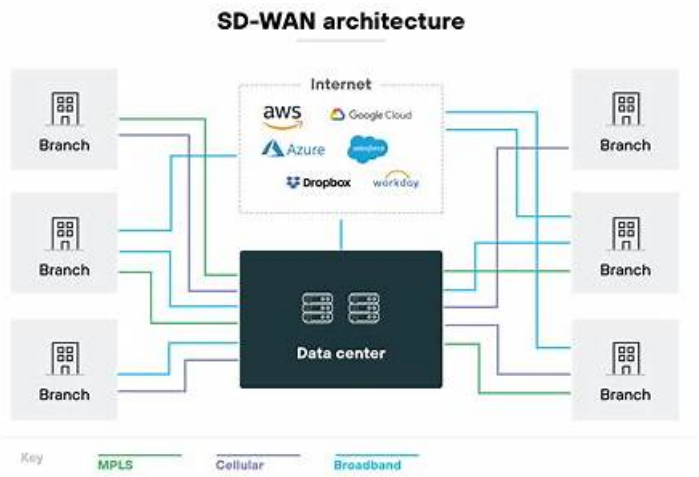
Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer시험대비덤프최신샘플문제, SD-WAN-Engineer인증시험공부자료



참고: ExamPassdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 SD-WAN-Engineer 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HILjWp1EPgLWjFMHksobMmMn5G7B0TTc

우리 ExamPassdump에서는 여러분을 위하여 정확하고 우수한 서비스를 제공하였습니다. 여러분의 고민도 덜어드릴 수 있습니다. 빨리 성공하고 빨리Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer인증시험을 패스하고 싶으시다면 우리 ExamPassdump를 장바구니에 넣으시죠 . ExamPassdump는 여러분의 아주 좋은 합습가이드가 될것입니다. ExamPassdump로 여러분은 갈고 싶은 인증서를 빠른시일내에 얻게될것입니다.

힘든Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer시험패스도 간단하게 ! ExamPassdump의 전문가들은Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer 최신시험문제를 연구하여 시험대비에 딱 맞는Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer덤프를 출시하였습니다. ExamPassdump덤프를 구매하시면 많은 정력을 기울이지 않으셔도 시험을 패스하여 자격증취득이 가능합니다. ExamPassdump의 Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer덤프로 자격증 취득의 꿈을 이루어보세요.

>> Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer시험대비 덤프 최신 샘플문제 <<

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer인증시험 공부자료, SD-WAN-Engineer시험대비 최신버전 자료

ExamPassdump Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer 덤프는Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer실제시험 변화의 기반에서 스케줄에 따라 업데이트 합니다. 만일 테스트에 어떤 변화가 생긴다면 될수록 2일간의 근무일 안에Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer 덤프를 업데이트 하여 고객들이 테스트에 성공적으로 합격 할 수 있도록 업데이트 된 버전을 구매후 서비스로 제공해드립니다. 업데이트할수 없는 상황이라면 다른 적중율 좋은 덤프로 바꿔드리거나 덤프비용을 환불해드립니다.

최신 Network Security Administrator SD-WAN-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q84-Q89):

질문 # 84
A branch manager reports slow network performance, and the network administrator wants to use Prisma SD- WAN Copilot to quickly identify if a specific user, by source IP address, is consuming excessive bandwidth as well as which applications are contributing to this consumption. How can Copilot assist in this investigation?

- A. It can identify the top applications being used across the entire branch and can be correlated with Flow Browser to attribute specific application usage or total bandwidth consumption to individual source IPs.
- B. It can directly process a natural language query such as "Show top bandwidth source IPs at SD-WAN Branch X over last 3 hours," provide summarized views of the top-consuming source IPs, and view the primary applications they are using.
- C. It will redirect the administrator to the WAN Clarity "Top N: Source IPs" report and the "Flow Browser" utility, suggesting

correlation between these tools to determine a user's specific application usage.
- D. It will automatically generate and email a "User Bandwidth Consumption" report for the specified branch, which the administrator can use to find the top user and the application details.

정답：B

설명：
Prisma SD-WAN Copilot is an AI-powered operational tool designed to simplify network management through Natural Language Processing (NLP). Traditionally, identifying a bandwidth "hog" required manual navigation through multiple dashboards, such as WAN Clarity and the Flow Browser, to correlate source IP addresses with specific application flows and timestamps. Copilot transforms this workflow by allowing administrators to interact with the system using conversational queries.
When an administrator inputs a query like "Show top bandwidth source IPs at SD-WAN Branch X over last 3 hours," Copilot leverages its underlying machine learning models and integrated data lake to aggregate telemetry across the entire fabric. It instantly identifies the specific source IPs responsible for the highest throughput and correlates that data with application visibility. Instead of providing a static report or redirecting the user to other tools, Copilot presents an interactive, summarized view directly within the interface. This view highlights the top-consuming users and breaks down their consumption by application, such as YouTube, Netflix, or business-critical SaaS tools.
This capability significantly reduces the Mean Time to Resolution (MTTR) for performance issues. By bypassing the need for manual data correlation, Copilot provides immediate "Day 2" operational insights. It effectively acts as a virtual assistant that understands the context of the network topology, site names, and time ranges, allowing the administrator to quickly determine if a branch's slow performance is due to an individual user's behavior or a broader infrastructure issue.

질문 # 85
An administrator is configuring a BGP peer on a Data Center ION to learn routes from the core switch. The goal is to have the ION learn these prefixes and then advertise them to all remote branch sites across the SD- WAN overlay.
Which setting must be configured on the BGP Peer to ensure these learned routes are redistributed into the SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- B. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.
- C. Set the "Scope" to "Global".
- D. Enable "Graceful Restart".

정답：C

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN routing configuration, the Scope setting on a BGP Peer (or a Static Route) controls the redistribution logic for the prefixes learned from that source.
* Local Scope: If a BGP peer is configured with "Local" scope, the ION device will install the learned routes into its local routing table for its own reachability, but it will not advertise (redistribute) these routes to other ION devices via the Secure Fabric. They remain local to the site.
* Global Scope: To advertise reachability to the rest of the network, the BGP peer must be configured with "Global" scope. This tells the ION that any prefixes learned from this specific neighbor (e.g., the DC Core Switch) should be propagated across the SD-WAN overlay to remote branches. This is the critical setting for enabling branch-to-DC communication for applications hosted behind that BGP peer.
Without "Global" scope, the branches would never learn the routes to the data center subnets.

질문 # 86
For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

정답：D

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:

In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.
Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

질문 # 87
Which troubleshooting action should be taken when resources at one branch site can reach the internet but cannot be reached from the data center (DC)?

- A. Ensure the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global."
- B. Create static route with DC ION as a next hop.
- C. Set the site in a control mode.
- D. Admin up the Prisma SD-WAN DC endpoints.

정답：A

설명:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, reachability between sites is managed by the Control Plane, which automatically advertises prefixes across the secure fabric based on their scope. If a branch site has successful Direct Internet Access (DIA) but is invisible to the Data Center (DC), it indicates that while the local ION is online, its internal network information has not been propagated to the rest of the SD-WAN fabric.
The most common cause for this behavior is that the LAN interfaces or static routes at the branch are configured with a Local scope rather than a Global scope. When a prefix is set to "Local," the ION device treats that network as reachable only within that specific site; it will not advertise that prefix to the Controller for distribution to other ION devices, such as those at the Data Center. By ensuring the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global" (Option B), the administrator instructs the ION device to share these routes with the global fabric.
Once the prefix is marked as global, the Prisma SD-WAN Controller identifies it as a reachable destination and updates the routing tables of all peer ION devices in the same domain, including the DC gateways. This allows the Data Center to build a valid path to the branch resources over the secure VPN tunnels. Options like creating static routes (Option A) or changing site modes (Option C) do not address the fundamental requirement of prefix advertisement within the software-defined fabric, which relies on correctly defined metadata like route scope.

질문 # 88
User-ID integration is configured for a Prisma SD-WAN deployment. Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mappings available, and User-1 is mapped to IP-1.
To which two use cases can User-ID based zone-based firewall policies be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. User-1 accessing a SaaS application on direct internet and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- B. User-1 accessing a private application in data center via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on DC ION
- C. User-1 accessing a private application in Branch-2 via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-2 ION
- D. User-1 accessing a private application within Branch-1, and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION

정답：A,D

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policies rely on the device's ability to map an IP address to a User-ID to enforce identity-based rules. The key to this question is understanding where the mapping exists and which direction the policy attributes (Source User vs. Destination User) apply to.
1. Mapping Location (Branch-1): The prompt states that Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mapping for User-1. For the most effective and scalable security enforcement, policies should be applied at the source (ingress) device where the traffic originates and where the user identity is known. This prevents unauthorized traffic from consuming WAN bandwidth only to be dropped at the destination. Therefore, the Branch-1 ION is the correct enforcement point for User-1's traffic.
2. Source vs. Destination User:
User-1 is the Source: In all scenarios, User-1 is the initiator of the traffic. Therefore, the security rule must match on Source User-ID.
Options C and D are incorrect because they suggest using Destination User-ID based rules to control User-1. Destination User-ID rules are used when the target of the traffic is a known user (e.g., VoIP calls to a specific user's phone), not when filtering based on the sender. Furthermore, relying on the DC or Branch-2 ION to enforce policies for User-1 would require the propagation of User-ID mappings across the overlay, whereas local enforcement at Branch-1 is the standard architectural model.
3. Valid Use Cases (A and B):
Option A (SaaS/Internet): The Branch-1 ION acts as the internet gateway. It can use the local mapping (IP-1 = User-1) to allow or deny access to specific SaaS applications (Direct Internet Access) based on the user's identity (e.g., "Allow Marketing Group to access Social Media").
Option B (Internal Segmentation): The Branch-1 ION can enforce policies for traffic moving between local zones (e.g., from a "Users" VLAN to a "Servers" VLAN within the branch). Since the ION routes this traffic and holds the mapping, it can enforce Source User-ID policies to secure local private applications.

질문 # 89
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