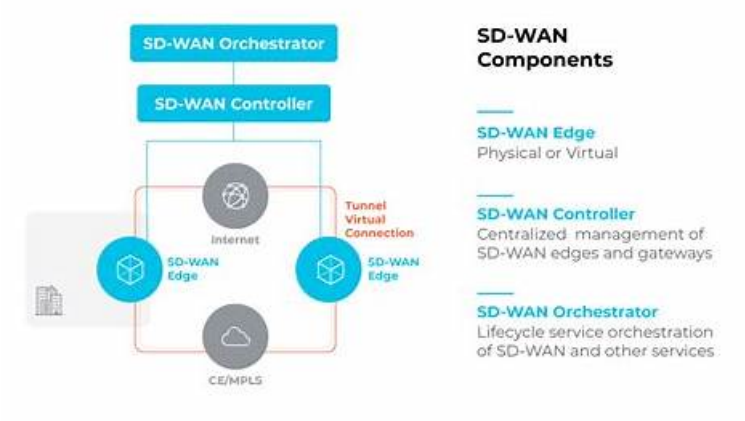
パススルーPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer合格体験記は主要材料 & 100%パスレートSD-WAN-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer



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>> SD-WAN-Engineer合格体験記 <<

SD-WAN-Engineer試験の準備方法 | 実際的なSD-WAN-Engineer合格体験記試験 | 有難いPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer参考書内容

ユーザーに多くの不必要なトラブルを保存するために、オンライン学習プラットフォームのSD-WAN-Engineer研究質問の研究と開発を完了しました。ユーザーはダウンロードしてインストールする必要はなく、デジタルデバイスにブラウザーがあれば必要です。 SD-WAN-Engineerテストガイドのオンライン操作。この種の学習方法は、特にSD-WAN-Engineer認定を取得するペースが速いときに、ユーザーにとって非常に便利です。 SD-WAN-Engineerトレーニング資料を使用すると、SD-WAN-Engineer学習資料のすべての操作を完全に適用できます。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 運用と監視: このドメインでは、デバイスの統計、コントローラ イベント、アラート、WAN Clarity レポート、リアルタイム ネットワーク可視性ツール、および SASE 関連のイベント管理の監視を扱います。
トピック 2	• 展開と構成: このドメインでは、Prisma SD-WAN の展開手順、サイト固有の設定、さまざまな場所の構成テンプレート、ルーティング プロトコルの調整、およびネットワーク セグメンテーションのための VRF 実装に焦点を当てています。

トピック 3	• 計画と設計: このドメインでは、デバイスの選択、帯域幅とライセンスの計画、ネットワーク評価、データセンターとブランチの構成、セキュリティ要件、高可用性、パス、セキュリティ、QoS、パフォーマンス、NAT のポリシー設計など、SD-WAN 計画の基礎をカバーします。
トピック 4	• 統合 SASE: このドメインでは、Prisma Access との Prisma SD-WAN 統合、ADEM 構成、デバイス ID 経由の IoT 接続、Cloud Identity Engine 統合、およびユーザー • グループベースのポリシー実装について説明します。
トピック 5	• トラブルシューティング: このドメインでは、ネットワークの最適化とレポートのためのコパイロット データ分析と分析を使用して、接続、ルーティング、転送、アプリケーション パフォーマンス、およびポリシーの問題の解決に重点を置いています。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q30-Q35):

質問 # 30
Which configuration requirement must be met to allow two branch ION devices to automatically establish a direct Dynamic VPN (branch-to-branch) connection for traffic flow, bypassing the Data Center?

- A. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.
- B. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- C. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.
- D. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Dynamic VPNs (also known as ION-to-ION or Branch-to-Branch VPNs) allow Prisma SD-WAN devices to establish direct, on-demand secure tunnels between branch sites to optimize latency for peer-to-peer traffic (e.g., VoIP calls between offices).
To enable this capability, the primary architectural requirement is the configuration of VPN Clusters.
A VPN Cluster defines a logical group of devices that are authorized to communicate with one another.
By default, or if devices are in different clusters without peering, the topology typically defaults to Hub-and-Spoke, where branches only talk to the Data Center.
When two branch ION devices are placed into the same VPN Cluster (or peered clusters), the controller shares the necessary reachability and cryptographic information between them.
Once in the same cluster, the ION devices monitor traffic. If a user at Branch A tries to contact a server at Branch B, the ION devices detect this interest. If a direct path is available (e.g., via public internet), they will dynamically negotiate a direct VPN tunnel, bypassing the Data Center hub. This offloads the hub and reduces latency. Option B is incorrect because SD-WAN eliminates manual GRE config. Option C is incorrect because dynamic VPNs are a performance feature, not just a disaster recovery feature.

質問 # 31
A customer wants to deploy Prisma SD-WAN ION devices at small home offices that use consumer-grade broadband routers. These routers typically use Symmetric NAT and do not allow static port forwarding.
Which standard mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN utilize to successfully establish direct Branch-to-Branch (Dynamic) VPN tunnels through these Symmetric NAT devices?

- A. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)
- B. STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)
- C. Manual GRE Tunnels
- D. SSL VPN encapsulation

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to facilitate NAT Traversal for its Secure Fabric overlay.

Discovery: When an ION device connects to the internet behind a NAT router, it reaches out to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller. The controller acts as a STUN server, identifying the public IP address and port that the ION's traffic is originating from.
Symmetric NAT Challenge: In Symmetric NAT, the mapping changes for every destination. However, the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is designed to handle this by having the controller coordinate the connection attempt.
Hole Punching: The controller shares the discovered public mapping information between two peer ION devices. They then simultaneously initiate traffic to each other's public IP/Port (a technique called "UDP Hole Punching"). This tricks the intermediate NAT devices into allowing the inbound traffic, establishing a direct P2P IPSec tunnel without requiring manual port forwarding or static IPs at the edge.

質問 # 32
When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. SNMP
- B. CDP
- C. Syslog
- D. LLDP

正解：A、C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.
1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.
2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs). These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments.
LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

質問 # 33
When integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, what is the specific role of the Service Connection (SC)?

- A. It is the peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- B. 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).
- C. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.
- D. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 34
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 TCP 3-way handshake was completed successfully, and data is being transferred.
- B. The flow was denied by a Zone-Based Firewall policy on the ION.
- 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.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 35
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あなたは自分のPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer試験を準備する足りない時間または探せない権威的な資料に心配するなら、この記事を見て安心できます。我々Tech4Examの提供するPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineerの復習資料はあなたを助けて一番短い時間であなたに試験に合格させることができます。我々は権威的な試験資料と豊富な経験と責任感のあるチームを持っています。我々のすべての努力はあなたにPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer試験に合格させるためです。

SD-WAN-Engineer参考書内容: https://www.tech4exam.com/SD-WAN-Engineer-pass-shiken.html

- SD-WAN-Engineer学習教材 □ SD-WAN-Engineer日本語受験教科書 ◴ SD-WAN-Engineer合格内容 □ □ www.goshiken.com □の無料ダウンロード“SD-WAN-Engineer”ページが開きますSD-WAN-Engineer試験関連情報
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