SD-WAN-Engineer認証試験、SD-WAN-Engineer独学書籍

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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	• トラブルシューティング：この領域では、ネットワークの最適化とレポート作成のために、コパイロットデータ分析とアナリティクスを使用して、接続性、ルーティング、転送、アプリケーションのパフォーマンス、およびポリシーの問題を解決することに重点を置いています。

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、さまざまな場所向けの構成テンプレート、ルーティングプロトコルのチューニング、およびネットワークセグメンテーションのためのVRFの実装に焦点を当てます。
トピック 3	• 運用と監視：このドメインでは、デバイス統計、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化ツール、およびSASE関連イベント管理の監視を行います。
トピック 4	• 計画と設計：この領域では、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に関するポリシー設計など、SD-WAN計画の基本事項を網羅しています。
トピック 5	• 統合SASE：このドメインは、Prisma SD-WANとPrisma Accessの統合、ADEM構成、デバイスIDによるIoT接続、クラウドアイデンティティエンジンの統合、およびユーザー • グループベースのポリシー実装を対象としています。

効率的なSD-WAN-Engineer認証試験 | 素晴らしい合格率のSD-WAN-Engineer Exam | 専門的なSD-WAN-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer

現在、SD-WAN-Engineer認証試験に助けがある参考資料を提供するサイトがあります。我々は過去の試験のデータを整理し分析して、SD-WAN-Engineer問題集を研究することができます。我々の研究成果は100%試験に合格するのを保証することができます。我々MogiExamの支援で、あなたはSD-WAN-Engineer試験に合格することだけでなく、時間とお金を節約することができます。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q82-Q87):

質問 # 82
An administrator wants to configure a Path Policy that routes all "Guest Wi-Fi" traffic directly to the internet using the local broadband interface, bypassing all VPN tunnels.
Which Service & DC Group setting should be selected in the policy rule to achieve this "Direct Internet Access" (DIA) behavior?

- A. Standard VPN
- B. Any-Private
- C. Direct
- D. Default-Cluster

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN Path Policies, the Service & DC Group (Destination) field determines where the traffic is sent.
* Direct: This is the specific keyword/object used to instruct the ION to route traffic directly out to the local WAN interface (Local Breakout) towards the Internet, without encapsulation in a VPN tunnel.
This is the correct setting for Guest Wi-Fi, SaaS applications (like Office 365), or any public web browsing that does not need to be backhauled.
* Standard VPN / Default-Cluster: These options direct traffic into an IPSec overlay tunnel destined for a Data Center or another ION. Selecting these would "backhaul" the guest traffic, which contradicts the requirement for DIA.
When "Direct" is selected, the ION uses its available "Internet" category links. The policy can further specify which internet link to use (e.g., "Use Broadband, avoid LTE") via the path preference list, but the Destination type must be "Direct".

質問 # 83
An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.
What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.
- B. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- C. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.
- D. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.
* Replace Device Workflow: The administrator should use the "Replace Device" (or RMA) function within the portal. This workflow allows you to select the "Defective" device (old serial) and the
"Replacement" device (new serial).
* Configuration Transfer: Once executed, the system automatically binds the existing Device Shell (which contains all interface configs, routing policies, and site associations) to the new hardware's serial number. The new device, once connected to the internet, will "call home," identify itself, and download the exact configuration of the previous unit.
* License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

質問 # 84
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 "Scope" to "Global".
- B. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.
- C. Enable "Graceful Restart".
- D. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 85
Which action meets the needs of an organization that requires elevated incident notifications for its headquarters location?

- A. Export syslog to an external syslog collector and mark all messages as "Critical."
- B. Implement performance policy specifically for the site with very aggressive service-level agreement (SLA) thresholds.
- C. Enable SNMPv3 trap notifications to an external network management system.

- D. Enable an event policy rule for the site with the action to set priority to the highest available level.

正解：D

解説：
In the Prisma SD-WAN (Instant-On Network) management framework, administrators can customize how events are handled and prioritized across different sites through Event Policies. An organization that requires
"elevated incident notifications" for a critical site like its headquarters needs a way to differentiate those alerts from standard branch notifications in the management portal and integrated third-party tools.
The most direct and effective method to achieve this is by configuring an Event Policy Rule specifically for the headquarters site. Within the incident policy framework, administrators can create rules that match specific resources-in this case, the headquarters site-and apply an action to set the priority. Priority levels typically range from P1 (highest) to P5 (lowest).1 By setting these to the highest level (P1), any generated incident for that site will immediately stand out on the dashboard as a high-priority event.
This approach is superior to other options because it changes the inherent importance of the alert within the Prisma SD-WAN logic itself. For example, a "WAN Link Down" event at a small retail branch might be a P3, but the same event at the HQ could be elevated to a P1 via a custom policy rule. This elevation ensures that the Network Operations Center (NOC) is alerted more urgently and that external integrations, such as ServiceNow or PagerDuty, receive the correct priority mapping for immediate escalation. Options such as aggressive SLA thresholds (Option B) only increase the frequency of alerts, not necessarily their notification priority, while global syslog or SNMP settings (Options A and D) lack the site-specific granularity required for this use case.

質問 # 86
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. LLDP
- C. CDP
- D. Syslog

正解：A、D

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 # 87
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