

# VNX301試験の準備方法 | 効率的なVNX301受験方法試験 | 100%合格率のVersa Certified SD-WAN Specialist (VNX300)日本語復習赤本



多くの受験者にとって、VNX301試験資格証明書を取得することは簡単ではありません。VNX301試験に合格するには、たくさん時間と精力が必要です。しかし、Versa Networks VNX301試験参考書を選べば、試験に合格するだけでなく、時間を節約できます。だから、Versa Networks VNX301試験参考書を早く購入しましょう！

## Versa Networks VNX301 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Versa SD-WANサービス: アプリケーション制御、トラフィックポリシー、SLA監視、リンクアグリゲーションなど、Versaプラットフォームを通じて提供されるWANサービスを対象としています。</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SD-WANインフラストラクチャ管理: 監視、トラブルシューティング、ソフトウェア管理、SD-WAN環境の健全性維持など、日常的な運用業務に重点を置きます。</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• アンダーレイ / オーバーレイ技術: 基盤となるトランスポートネットワーク（アンダーレイ）と、その上に構築される仮想ネットワーク（オーバーレイ）を網羅し、SD-WAN展開で使用されるトンネリングプロトコルも含まれる。</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VersaセキュアSD-WANインフラストラクチャ: コントローラー、ディレクター、サイト間のセキュアな接続など、VersaのSD-WANプラットフォームの中核となるコンポーネントとアーキテクチャに焦点を当てます。</li></ul>

>> VNX301受験方法 <<

## 素敵な-権威のあるVNX301受験方法試験-試験の準備方法VNX301日本語復習赤本

恐いVersa NetworksのVNX301試験をどうやって合格することを心配していますか。心配することはないよ、Xhs1991のVersa NetworksのVNX301試験トレーニング資料がありますから。この資料を手に入れたら、全てのIT認証試験がたやすくなります。Xhs1991のVersa NetworksのVNX301試験トレーニング資料はVersa NetworksのVNX301認定試験のリーダーです。

## Versa Networks Versa Certified SD-WAN Specialist (VNX300) 認定 VNX301 試験問題 (Q37-Q42):

### 質問 # 37

Examine the exhibit below.

An SD-WAN administrator has configured Direct Internet Access (DIA) for INET and INET-2 and wants to use SaaS Application Monitoring and SD-WAN policies to steer certain applications to the best Internet path on a certain VOS device.

Which two statements are true regarding the configuration shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

Name	Priority	NextHop IP Address	Routing Instance	Site Name	Monitor	WAN Network
INET	1					INET
INET-2	1					INET-2
LTE	2					LTE

- A. The VOS device will not drop the traffic if there are no SLA-compliant nexthops.
- B. The VOS device will start using the LTE traffic if the INET circuit becomes unavailable.
- C. The VOS device will load balance the sessions across INET and INET-2 as long as they are both SLA-compliant.
- D. The VOS device will determine the optimal path out of INET and INET-2 using a proprietary algorithm.

正解: A、C

解説:

The correct answers are B and D. In the exhibit, the Next-Hop Selection Method is configured as Load Balance, and both INET and INET-2 have the same next-hop priority value of 1. Versa SD-WAN guidance states that load balancing between WAN paths is achieved by configuring at least two circuits with equal priority. Therefore, when both INET and INET-2 satisfy the SLA requirements, sessions can be load-balanced across those two internet circuits.

Option D is also correct because the exhibit shows SLA Violation Action: Forward. This means that if no next hop is SLA-compliant, the VOS device is still allowed to forward traffic instead of dropping it. This behavior is consistent with Versa SD-WAN traffic-steering concepts, where forwarding profiles define circuit or path priorities, connection methods, load-balancing behavior, and SLA handling for traffic that matches an SD-WAN policy.

Option A is incorrect because the exhibit does not use the Automatic next-hop selection method. Versa's performance-based SaaS optimization uses monitoring metrics to select the best path when configured for automatic/performance-based selection, but this exhibit shows Load Balance instead. Option C is not the best answer because LTE has lower priority 2 and would be considered only after the higher-priority INET and INET-2 paths are unavailable or unusable, not merely when one INET circuit fails.

### 質問 # 38

A customer reports inconsistent application performance between two branches. You find that traffic is transmitted over the Internet circuit but returns over the MPLS circuit. Which CLI output field pair is most useful to confirm this asymmetry?

- A. Local preference and MED

- B. RX WAN CKT and TX WAN CKT
- C. Source zone and destination zone
- D. Tenant ID and VSN ID

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is B . Versa documentation describes checking for asymmetrical SD-WAN paths when troubleshooting bandwidth and throughput issues. It gives the example of traffic being transmitted on one transport network and returning on another transport network that has different bandwidth. To check whether traffic is traversing an asymmetrical SD-WAN path, Versa recommends using show orgs org organization- name sessions sdwan brief.

In that output, the key fields are RX WAN CKT and TX WAN CKT . If the SD-WAN paths are symmetrical, the circuits shown in the RX and TX WAN circuit fields must be the same on the local and remote sites. If traffic goes out over Internet and returns over MPLS, throughput may differ depending on the bandwidth and quality of each circuit.

Source and destination zones are security-policy concepts, while BGP local preference and MED are routing attributes. Tenant ID and VSN ID identify context, but they do not directly prove directional WAN-circuit asymmetry.

### 質問 # 39

Examine the exhibit below.

A DoS Profile shown in the exhibit is applied to an SD-WAN branch.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

Protocol	Enable	Alarm Rate Packets (seconds)	Activate Rate Packets (seconds)	Maximum Rate Packets (seconds)	Drop Period (seconds)	Actions
TCP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	Random
UDP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	
ICMP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	
Other IP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	
SCTP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	
ICMPv6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5000	7000	100000	300	

- A. Packets are randomly dropped if TCP throughput is 7000 packets per second.
- B. Packets are completely dropped if TCP throughput is 5000 packets per second.
- C. Packets are completely dropped if TCP throughput is 7000 packets per second.
- D. An alarm is generated if TCP throughput is 7000 packets per second.

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is B . The DoS profile in the exhibit is a Classified Profile using Source IP Only as the classification key. For TCP flood protection, the profile is enabled and shows an Alarm Rate of 5000 packets per second , an Activate Rate of 7000

packets per second , a Maximum Rate of 100000 packets per second , a Drop Period of 300 seconds , and an action of Random . This means the first threshold, 5000 pps, is used to trigger alarm behavior, while the second threshold, 7000 pps, activates the configured mitigation action. Since the selected action is Random , packets are randomly dropped when the TCP rate reaches the activate threshold.

Versa documentation shows that DoS policies can match traffic using source, destination, service, application, schedule, IP version, DSCP, and other conditions, and that a DoS policy can set either an aggregate or classified DoS profile. It also documents that DoS policies support enforcement actions and logging through LEF profiles for DoS events. Therefore, 7000 pps does not merely generate an alarm, and it does not mean complete dropping. Complete dropping is not selected in the exhibit.

#### 質問 # 40

A Director administrator opens the Monitor tab for a provider organization and wants to see the number of tenants, SD-WAN branches, Controllers, hubs, Director nodes, and Analytics nodes. Which pane provides this information?

- A. Asset Inventory
- B. Uptime
- C. Package Information
- D. High Availability

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is A . Versa monitoring documentation states that when an administrator selects a provider organization in Director and opens the Summary tab, the screen displays several panes. The Asset Inventory pane displays the number of tenants, SD-WAN branches, SD-WAN Controller nodes, vCPEs, SD-WAN hubs, uCPEs, Director nodes, and Analytics nodes in the organization.

This pane is useful for quickly validating the managed estate and confirming whether expected infrastructure objects exist under the provider organization. It also provides a Details button to display asset information in tabular format, which can help during audits or operational checks.

Package Information shows software package details for the selected node, not organization-wide inventory. Uptime shows how long a node and its software have been running. High Availability shows Director HA information. These panes are useful, but they do not provide the organization-level asset count requested in the question.

#### 質問 # 41

A new SD-WAN branch has completed factory-default onboarding and Versa Director has pushed the staging configuration. After reboot, the branch still tries to connect to the staging server instead of the Controller. Which configuration item is most likely incorrect or missing in the stage-two configuration?

- A. Tenant LAN DHCP pool
- B. Analytics log collector IP address
- C. URL filtering profile
- D. Controller IP address in the IPsec profile remote IP field

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is A . During Versa SD-WAN onboarding, the branch uses the staging server only in the early part of the process. Versa documentation states that in Stage 1 , the branch starts an IKE session with the staging server, receives an IP address, and is informed of the Versa Director IP address. In Stage 2 , Versa Director pushes the stage-two configuration to the branch through the staging server. In this stage-two configuration, the Controller IP address is given as the remote IP address in the IPsec profile , and the branch is rebooted. After reboot, the branch should establish the IKE session with the Controller.

If the branch keeps trying to connect to the staging server after the stage-two reboot, the most likely issue is that the stage-two IPsec profile still points to the staging server or does not contain the correct Controller remote IP. Analytics, DHCP, and URL filtering settings do not determine whether the branch moves from staging-server connectivity to Controller IKE connectivity.

#### 質問 # 42

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