SD-WAN-Engineer資格取得講座、SD-WAN-Engineer最新試験

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>> SD-WAN-Engineer資格取得講座 <<

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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	• 運用と監視：このドメインでは、監視デバイスの統計情報、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関連のイベント管理を扱います。
トピック 2	• 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。

トピック 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q58-Q63):

質問 # 58
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. Once a site has been deployed using a template, its configuration can be updated or modified by applying an updated version of the template.
- B. Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.
- C. The use of Jinja conditional statements within a site template is not supported, thereby limiting dynamic customization options.
- D. Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.

正解：B、D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Site Templates (often referred to as Site Configuration Templates) are a critical tool for the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) of large-scale deployments in Prisma SD-WAN.
1. Device Pre-staging (Statement C):
One of the primary capabilities of Site Templates is the creation of Device Shells. A device shell is a configuration container that exists in the controller before the physical hardware is installed or connected. By using a template, an administrator can pre-provision the entire configuration (interfaces, routing, subnets) for the "Site" and "Element" (Device). When the physical ION device is later connected to the internet and claimed (associated with the shell via its Serial Number), it immediately inherits this pre-staged configuration, enabling a true "plug-and-play" deployment.
2. Mandatory Variables (Statement B):
To successfully instantiate a functional site from a generic template, specific unique identifiers are required in the variable data set (typically a CSV file).
* Site Name: Identifies the location in the portal.
* ION Software Version: Ensures the device boots to the specific validated code version required for the deployment, preventing inconsistencies.
* ION Serial Number / Device Name: Required to bind the logical configuration (Shell) to the physical hardware. Even if the serial is added later during the claim process, the structure of the template and the deployment workflow mandates these variables to ensure the device can be uniquely identified and managed within the fabric.
Note on Option D: While it is technically possible to re-deploy a template, the Best Practice for "Day 2" operations (updating or modifying configuration after deployment) is to use Prisma SD-WAN Stacks (Network Stacks, Security Stacks, etc.). Stacks allow for granular, policy-based updates across multiple sites without the destructive or rigid nature of re-applying a full site initialization template. Therefore, D is not the aligned best practice.

質問 # 59

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

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 60
A remote branch site is reporting intermittent connectivity to the Data Center. The administrator checks the System > Alarms page and sees a "VPN_DOWN" alarm for the tunnel to the DC. However, the internet circuit status is "Up".
Which specific log file or diagnostic tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal would provide the IKE (Internet Key Exchange) error codes (e.g., "NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN" or "AUTH_FAILED") to pinpoint the cause of the tunnel failure?

- A. Event Logs > System
- B. Site Summary > Topology
- C. Link Quality Graphs
- D. Flow Browser

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To diagnose specific VPN negotiation failures (Phase 1 or Phase 2 IPSec issues), the Event Logs (specifically filtered for System or VPN events) are the correct resource.
Event Logs: This section records the control plane signaling messages. If a VPN tunnel fails to establish, the Event Log will generate an entry containing the specific IKE failure reason sent by the peer or generated locally. Common errors found here include INVALID_COOKIE, NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN (mismatch in encryption algorithms), or PRE_SHARED_KEY_MISMATCH.
Flow Browser (A): This shows user traffic (TCP/UDP sessions). If the VPN is down, user traffic won't even enter the tunnel, so the Flow Browser will just show dropped flows or blackholes, but it won't explain why the tunnel itself is broken.
Link Quality (D): This shows latency/loss graphs for established tunnels. It cannot diagnose why a tunnel failed to form in the first place.

質問 # 61
When deploying a branch gateway, secure fabric VPN tunnels are automatically established between which two site types? (Choose two.)

- A. Branch gateway to data center
- B. Branch to branch gateway (same domain)
- C. Branch gateway to branch gateway

- D. Branch to branch gateway (different domain)

正解：A、C

解説：
In the Prisma SD-WAN (Instant-On Network) architecture, the "Secure Fabric" is a key feature that simplifies VPN orchestration through automation. When an ION device is deployed at a site and associated with a specific role, the Prisma SD-WAN Controller automatically manages the establishment of encrypted VPN tunnels without requiring manual IPsec configuration.
The most fundamental tunnel type is Branch gateway to data center (Option B). By default, the system follows a hub-and-spoke model where every branch ION device automatically attempts to build secure tunnels to all available Data Center clusters within its domain. This ensures that branch locations have immediate, redundant connectivity to centralized corporate resources and applications as soon as they are brought online.
Additionally, Prisma SD-WAN supports automated Branch gateway to branch gateway connectivity (Option C). Unlike traditional architectures that backhaul all traffic through a central hub, the Prisma SD- WAN fabric can dynamically establish "spoke-to-spoke" tunnels between branch gateways to facilitate direct communication. This is particularly useful for latency-sensitive applications like Voice over IP (VoIP) or video conferencing. While this can be configured as a "full mesh" where all sites build tunnels to all other sites, the controller intelligently manages these connections based on the defined site roles and domain configurations to optimize resource usage and performance. Options A and D are incorrect because the fabric orchestration logic is primarily focused on the functional roles of the gateways (Branch vs. Data Center) rather than "domains" in the context of tunnel initiation.

質問 # 62
What are two potential causes when a secondary public circuit has been added to the branch site, but the Prisma SD-WAN tunnel is not forming to the data center? (Choose two.)

- A. Circuit label is missing from interface type.
- B. Interface role is not selected as "internet."
- C. DNS is not configured.
- D. Interface scope is set to "local."

正解：B、D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix), the establishment of Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels is automated but relies heavily on the correct definition of the Network Context for each interface. If a tunnel fails to form on a newly added s2econdary circuit, it is typically due to a misconfiguration in how the interface is defined in the ION portal.
1. Interface Scope (Statement D):
The Scope setting on an interface determines its function in the network topology.
Global Scope: This defines the interface as a WAN-facing port. The ION device will only attempt to build VPN tunnels (overlay) on interfaces configured with Global scope.
Local Scope: This defines the interface as a LAN-facing port (for users, switches, or APs). If the administrator mistakenly sets the scope to "Local" for the new internet line, the ION treats it as a private LAN segment and will not initiate any tunnel negotiation or WAN signaling on that port.
2. Interface Role/Circuit Category (Statement A):
Prisma SD-WAN uses Circuit Categories (often referred to as Interface Roles in general networking terms, or specifically "Circuit Category" in the ION UI) to determine peering logic.
To form a tunnel over a public internet link to a Data Center, the circuit attached to the interface must be categorized as "Internet". The controller uses this category to match compatible endpoints. It knows that a "Private WAN" (MPLS) link cannot directly tunnel to an "Internet" link without a gateway. If the new circuit is not correctly selected/categorized as "Internet" (e.g., left undefined or set to a different category), the system will not attempt to build the standard IPSec overlay to the Data Center's public IP address.

質問 # 63
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