

# VNX301合格記、VNX301専門試験



VNX301トレーニングクイズが役立つと自信を持って言えます。まず第一に、当社はユーザーのニーズに応じて常に製品を改善しています。学習製品が本当に役立つことを本当に望んでいるなら、私たちのVNX301学習教材は間違いなくあなたの最良の選択です。あなたはそれより完璧な製品を見つけることはできません。第二に、VNX301の学習に関する質問は多くの人々を本当に助けてくれました。これらの高齢者の経験を見ると、VNX301試験に合格することを強く決意していると思います。

進歩を続けることは、すべての人にとって非常に良いことです。継続的に自分自身を改善するために最善を尽くすと、お金、幸福、良い仕事などを含め、たくさん収穫することになります。当社のVNX301準備試験は、進歩を続けるのに役立ちます。私たちのVNX301学習教材を選択すると、あなたの欠点を克服し、永続的な人になることは非常に簡単であることがわかります。VNX301試験問題を購入することに決めた場合、VNX301試験に合格し、短時間で正常に認定を取得できる可能性があります。

>> VNX301合格記 <<

## VNX301専門試験 & VNX301復習攻略問題

VNX301問題集を買うとき、支払いが成功したら、お客様は問題集をダウンロードできます。VNX301問題集の有効性を確保する為に、Versa NetworksはVNX301問題集のに対して、定期的に検査します。そうすれば、お客様にVNX301問題集の最新版を提供できます。

### 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ネットワークトポロジーとルーティングの概念: ハブアンドスポークやフルメッシュなどの様々な展開トポロジー、およびWAN全体で使用されるルーティングプロトコルとパス選択メカニズムについて解説します。</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>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 5	<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>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Versaセキュリティサービス: 次世代ファイアウォール、IPS</li> <li>IDS、URLフィルタリング、セグメンテーションなど、Versa SD-WANに統合されたセキュリティ機能について説明します。</li> </ul>

## Versa Networks Versa Certified SD-WAN Specialist (VNX300) 認定 VNX301 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

### 質問 #57

Examine the exhibit below.

Which two statements correctly explain the routing shown in the exhibit. (Choose two.)

```

Routes for Routing instance : Tenant1-LAN-VR AFI: ipv4 SAFI: unicast

Codes: E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
IA - inter area, IA - intra area,
L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
RTI - Learnt from another routing-instance
SUMM - SUMMARY/AGGREGATE route
+ - Active Route

Prot  Type  Dest Address/Mask  Next-hop  Age  Interface name  Nexthop name
-----
BGP   N/A   +0.0.0.0/0        169.254.0.2  01:01:01  tvi-0/603.0
conn  N/A   +169.254.0.2/31   0.0.0.0     01:01:01  tvi-0/603.0
local N/A   +169.254.0.3/32   0.0.0.0     01:11:54  directly connected
BGP   N/A   +192.168.110.0/24  10.0.20.110  01:11:55  Indirect      Hub2
BGP   N/A   +192.168.111.0/24  10.0.20.111  01:11:56  Indirect      Hub1
conn  N/A   +192.168.112.0/24  0.0.0.0     01:11:56  vn1-0/2.112
local N/A   +192.168.112.1/32  0.0.0.0     01:11:56  directly connected
BGP   N/A   +192.168.113.0/24  10.0.20.113  01:11:56  Indirect      Hub2

```

Routes for Routing instance : Tenant1-LAN-VR AFI: ipv6 SAFI: unicast

- A. The IP address configured on the tvi-0-603 interface its misconfigured by the template.
- B. The tvi-0/603 interface is paired with an interface in another VR for the default route.
- C. Any unknown IP unicast destination will use the tvi-0/603 interface for its exit.
- D. The tvi-0/603 interface is a stub interface for black holing an unknown IP unicast destination.

正解: B、C

解説:

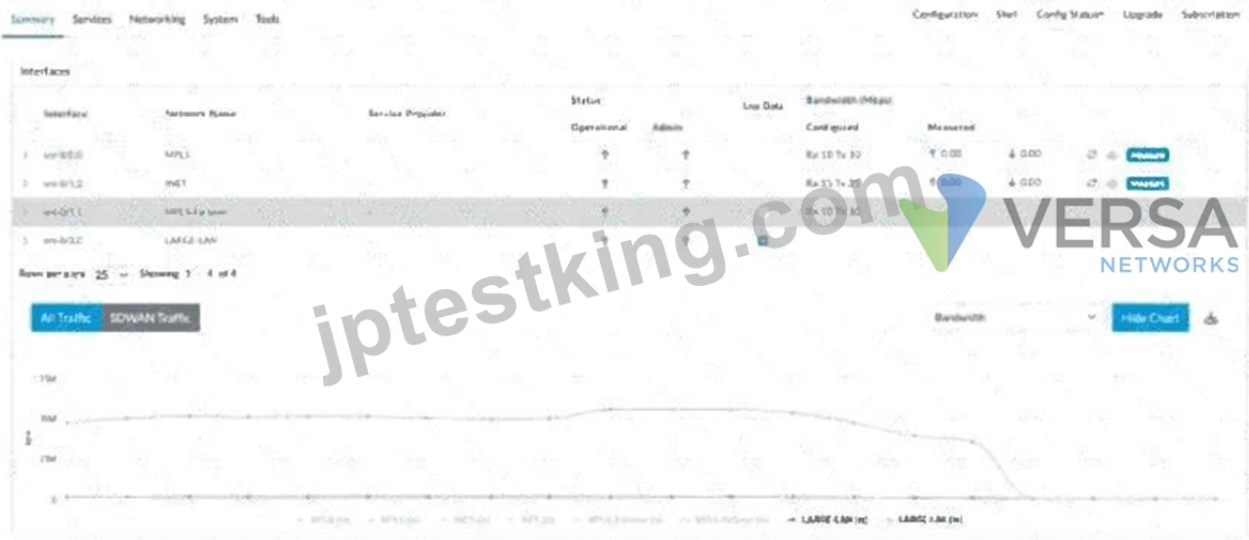
The correct answers are A and C. The route table shown in the Versa SD-WAN design documentation includes a default route, 0.0.0.0/0, with next hop 169.254.0.2 and exit interface tvi-0/603.0. A default route is used when no more specific route exists in the routing table, so any unknown IPv4 unicast destination will follow that active default route through the tvi-0/603 interface. This directly supports option C.

The same design context describes local or central internet breakout, where Director workflows create TVI- based connectivity for breakout or gateway-style forwarding. In Versa SD-WAN, TVI interfaces are commonly used as internal virtual tunnel interfaces between routing instances, such as between a tenant LAN VR and a transport or breakout VR. The documentation also describes virtual TVI interface pairs being created by Director workflows between VRs for gateway routing use cases. Therefore, option A is

also correct: tvi-0/603 is paired with another interface in another VR to support the default-route forwarding path. The IP address is not shown as misconfigured; 169.254.x.x addressing is commonly used for point-to-point internal TVI links. The route is also not a blackhole route, because it has an active next hop and an exit interface.

### 質問 # 58

Examine the exhibit below.



As an administrator of a Versa Secure SD-WAN deployment, you are asked to find the current bandwidth of each WAN circuit used for SD-WAN connectivity in a branch, but Versa Director is not displaying any information for the WAN circuits. In this scenario, what should be done to get the graph populated for all WAN circuits?

- A. Unselect Live Data for the INET circuit and select it again.
- B. Refresh the page to get the graphs populated in the dashboard.
- C. Select Live Data for MPLS circuits alone.
- D. Select Live Data for all WAN circuits in the dashboard.

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is B. In the exhibit, Versa Director shows multiple branch interfaces and a Live Data column. To populate the bandwidth graph with current real-time statistics for all WAN circuits, Live Data must be selected for each WAN circuit that should be monitored. Versa documentation states that from a Director node, administrators can monitor VOS devices, provider organizations, tenants, events, and alarms. It also explains that Versa Director, together with Versa Analytics, can poll VOS devices in real time to provide visibility into what is happening on those devices and to assist with troubleshooting. Because the requirement is to find the current bandwidth of each WAN circuit, simply refreshing the page is not enough. Refreshing only reloads the dashboard; it does not enable real-time polling for interfaces that are not selected. Selecting Live Data only for MPLS circuits would populate only MPLS-related data and would not satisfy the requirement for all WAN circuits. Unselecting and reselecting only the INET circuit affects only that one circuit. Therefore, the correct operational step is to enable Live Data for all WAN circuits shown in the branch interface dashboard.

### 質問 # 59

A tenant has two internet circuits and one LTE backup circuit. The forwarding profile lists the internet circuits with priority 1 and LTE with priority 2. The next-hop selection method is Load Balance. What is the expected behavior while both internet circuits are healthy?

- A. All sessions are forced to LTE because it has the highest number.
- B. Sessions are distributed across the two priority-1 internet circuits.
- C. The branch drops traffic until one circuit fails.
- D. Traffic is replicated across all three circuits.

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is A . In Versa SD-WAN forwarding profiles, next-hop priorities define which circuits are preferred. When the Load Balance next-hop selection method is used and two circuits share the same priority, sessions can be distributed across those equal-priority paths as long as they are usable and SLA- compliant. A lower priority number represents a more preferred group than a higher priority number.

Therefore, two circuits with priority 1 are preferred over LTE with priority 2 .

In this scenario, both internet circuits are healthy and both have priority 1. The VOS device should load- balance sessions across those two circuits. LTE remains available as a lower-priority backup path and would normally be considered only when the preferred internet circuits are unavailable, fail path checks, or no longer meet the applicable policy conditions.

Traffic is not replicated because replication is a separate feature and not implied by Load Balance. The branch does not drop traffic while valid paths exist. LTE is not preferred merely because its priority number is higher; in path selection, priority 1 is preferred over priority 2.

#### 質問 # 60

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

正解: D

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 # 61

Examine the exhibit below.

You are configuring Class of Service on a WAN-facing network interface, and you want to perform DSCP rewrite on the packets that are forwarded to the WAN.

However, you are not able to turn on DSCP rewrite.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the cause of this issue?



- A. The Associate interface/Network setting is set to Interface and not Network.
- B. Scheduler Map and Rewrite cannot be configured at the same time.
- C. Rewrite requires the configuration of shaping on the interface.
- D. There are no rewrite rules configured.

正解: A

解説:

In the exhibit, the Add Associate Interface/Network window has Interface selected, and the interface name is set to vni-0/0 . The DSCP rewrite option is not available because rewrite behavior is intended to be applied at the network association level for the WAN network, not directly while associating only the physical /logical interface. For WAN-facing CoS, the scheduler and shaping parameters can be attached to an interface, but DSCP rewrite policies are applied to remark traffic as it exits through a network context.

Versa SD-WAN design documentation explains that QoS rewrite rules rewrite packet QoS attributes as packets leave the VOS device, and that rewrite rules can modify IEEE 802.1p bits, IPv4 TOS/DSCP bits, and IPv6 traffic class bits. It also explains that a rewrite policy is commonly applied on a WAN network to remark traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by QoS or App QoS policies. In the design example, Versa explicitly describes applying a QoS propagation or rewrite policy on the MPLS WAN network to remark traffic to a DSCP value. Therefore, the issue is the association type: it is set to Interface, not Network.

質問 # 62

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ほとんどの労働者の基準はますます高くなっています。VNX301ガイドの質問にも高い目標を設定しました。私たちのトレーニング資料は、顧客の関心を他のポイントよりも前面に置き、高度なVNX301学習資料に常に取り組んでいます。これまで、最も複雑なVNX301ガイドの質問を簡素化し、簡単な操作システムを設計しました。VNX301試験問題の自然でシームレスなユーザーインターフェイスは、より流暢に成長しました。使いやすさ。

**VNX301専門試験:** <https://www.jpctestking.com/VNX301-exam.html>

- ハイパスレートのVNX301合格記試験-試験の準備方法-効率的なVNX301専門試験 □ ➡ [www.it-passports.com](http://www.it-passports.com) □ を入力して⇒ VNX301 ⇐ を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいVNX301試験関連赤本
- VNX301学習教材 □ VNX301試験参考書 □ VNX301試験関連赤本 □ 検索するだけで □ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) □ から □ VNX301 □ を無料でダウンロードVNX301独学書籍
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- Versa Networks VNX301合格記: Versa Certified SD-WAN Specialist (VNX300) - GoShikenプロフェッショナルオファー □ [ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) ] から簡単に「VNX301」を無料でダウンロードできますVNX301模擬試験
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