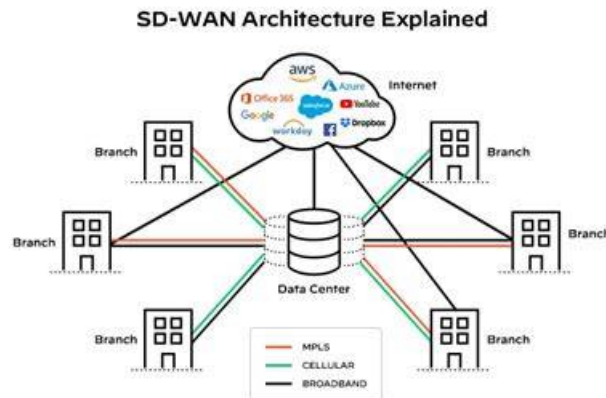


Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer受験トレーニング、SD-WAN-Engineer認定試験トレーニング



さらに、Pass4Test SD-WAN-Engineerダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1a_DD6jZZr_bHKAv5hRYHkzogks7GRX1T

難しいSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験に合格したいなら、試験の準備をするときに関連する参考書を使わないとダメです。自分に合っている優秀な参考資料がほしいとしたら、一番来るべき場所はPass4Testです。Pass4Testの知名度が高く、IT認定試験に関連するいろいろな優秀な問題集を持っています。それに、すべてのSD-WAN-Engineer試験問題集に対する無料なdemoがあります。Pass4TestのSD-WAN-Engineer問題集があなたに適するかどうかを確認したいなら、まず問題集のデモをダウンロードして体験してください。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Palo Alto Networks
Exam Name:	Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer
Exam Number:	SD-WAN-Engineer
Related Certifications:	Palo Alto Networks Certified SASE Engineer Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Engineer
Exam Format:	Ordering, Multiple choice, Matching
Exam Duration:	90 minutes
Exam Price:	\$250 USD
Available Languages:	English
Real Exam Qty:	75-85
Passing Score:	860 (scale 300-1000)
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Recommended Training:	Prisma SD-WAN: Design and Operation Palo Alto Networks Digital Learning Path
Exam Registration:	Pearson VUE Registration
Sample Questions:	Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Sample Questions
Exam Way:	In-person only at Pearson VUE test centers (online proctoring discontinued May 1, 2025)
Pre Condition:	Recommended: 1-2 years of experience with networking, WAN technologies, and Palo Alto Networks solutions; no mandatory prerequisite exams
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/palo-alto-networks-sd-wan-engineer

>> Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer受験トレーニング <<

検証するSD-WAN-Engineer受験トレーニング & 合格スムーズSD-WAN-

Engineer認定試験トレーニング | 最高のSD-WAN-Engineer受験対策

最近Palo Alto Networks試験はますます重要になっています。受験生たちはたいへん悩んでいるでしょう。受験生としてのあなたを助けるために、我々は質量高いSD-WAN-Engineer問題集を提供して、あなたは我々の商品を利用して、試験に合格することができます。我々の提供するSD-WAN-Engineer問題集を信じてください。

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	- 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 2	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 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	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 5	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。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

質問 # 52

The UI triggers incident DEVICESW_CONCURRENT_FLOWLIMIT_EXCEEDED for a branch site. Based in the image below, which tool can be used to identify the host?



- A. Run tcpdump under the LAN interface
- B. Monitor # Activity # New flows
- C. Monitor # Activity # Transaction Stats
- D. Monitor # Activity # Flows

正解: D

解説:

When a Prisma SD-WAN ION device triggers the `DEVICESW_CONCURRENT_FLOWLIMIT_EXCEEDED` incident, it indicates that the number of active sessions has reached the hardware or software-defined capacity limit of that specific appliance. In the provided graph, we can see a massive spike in concurrent TCP flows on May 13th, reaching nearly 500k, which is a clear indicator of anomalous behavior—likely a "top talker" host, a malware outbreak, or a misconfigured application generating excessive connections.

To identify the specific host responsible for this surge, administrators should navigate to Monitor # Activity # Flows. This interface, commonly known as the Flow Browser, provides the most granular visibility into real-time and historical session data within the Prisma SD-WAN fabric. Unlike "Transaction Stats," which provide high-level summaries, or "New Flows," which only show the rate of session initiation, the Flows view allows an engineer to filter and sort the active session table by metadata such as Source IP, Destination IP, Application, and Site.

By utilizing the Flow Browser, an administrator can quickly group flows by "Source IP" to pinpoint exactly which internal host is consuming the most flow table entries. This is the standard "Day 2" operational workflow for troubleshooting performance and capacity incidents. While running a `tcpdump` (Option A) is a valid diagnostic for packet-level analysis, it is inefficient for identifying a single host among hundreds of thousands of flows and can further tax the device's CPU during a high-load event. The Monitor # Activity # Flows tool is designed specifically for this type of scale, providing the necessary visibility to remediate the flow limit exhaustion and restore normal network operations.

質問 # 53

Which implementation allows Prisma SD-WAN to improve application performance for organizations facing inconsistent user experiences across branch locations, especially due to varying device types and network conditions, by using Layer 4 and Layer 7 optimization to boost throughput?

- A. WAN optimization
- **B. Application acceleration**
- C. Forward Error Correction (FEC)
- D. Packet duplication

正解: B

解説:

Prisma SD-WAN addresses inconsistent application performance through Application Acceleration, which encompasses a suite of features designed to mitigate the effects of latency and packet loss.¹ While basic SD-WAN functionality handles path selection, Application Acceleration goes further by employing Layer 4 (TCP) and Layer 7 (Application) optimizations. These optimizations are particularly effective for organizations with diverse branch environments where network conditions are unpredictable.

At Layer 4, Prisma SD-WAN implements TCP optimization techniques such as window scaling, selective acknowledgments, and congestion control algorithms.² These mechanisms allow the ION devices to "trick" the end hosts into sending data faster by acknowledging packets locally, effectively shielding the application from the round-trip time (RTT) delays inherent in long-distance WAN circuits. This significantly boosts throughput for bulk data transfers and legacy protocols that were not originally designed for high-latency environments.

At Layer 7, the system can perform application-specific optimizations, such as metadata caching or protocol-specific acceleration for services like SMB or HTTP.³ By reducing the number of "chatty" exchanges required to complete a transaction, Prisma SD-WAN ensures a snappy, consistent user experience regardless of whether the user is on a high-speed fiber link or a degraded cellular connection. This is distinct from Forward Error Correction (FEC) (Option C) or Packet Duplication (Option A), which focus on reconstructing lost packets rather than optimizing the protocol throughput itself. By combining these L4 and L7 techniques, Application Acceleration ensures that business-critical SaaS and data center applications perform optimally across the entire distributed enterprise.

質問 # 54

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

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

正解: A

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 # 55

Which component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution is responsible for the deep application identification (App-ID) and the generation of flow metrics (Network Transfer Time, Server Response Time) at the branch?

- A. The CloudBlade container
- **B. The ION Device Data Plane**
- C. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller
- D. The API Gateway

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION Device Data Plane (the software running locally on the hardware appliance at the branch) is the component responsible for the heavy lifting of traffic analysis.

Edge Processing: Prisma SD-WAN uses an "Application-Defined" architecture. The ION device performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) on the first few packets of a flow to identify the application (e.g., distinguishing "Skype Video" from "Skype Chat").

Metric Calculation: The ION device timestamping engine calculates the performance metrics (RTT, NTT, SRT) in real-time as packets pass through its interfaces. It aggregates this metadata.

Role of Controller (B): The Controller collects and visualizes this data (Analytics), but it does not generate it. The Controller does not sit in the data path of the user traffic. If the ION relied on the controller for App-ID, latency would be unacceptably high.

Therefore, all detection and metric generation happens locally on the ION Device.

質問 # 56

An administrator is configuring an ION 2000 device for a deployment where high availability is required, but the site has only a single internet circuit. The administrator configures a Bypass Pair (Fail-to-Wire) on ports 1 and 2 connecting the ISP modem to the legacy firewall.

If the ION device loses power, what is the resulting behavior of the traffic flowing through this Bypass Pair?

- A. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).
- B. Traffic is rerouted to the LTE modem automatically.
- **C. The internal relay closes, physically bridging Port 1 and Port 2, allowing traffic to flow transparently between the modem and firewall.**
- D. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Bypass Pair feature on Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (specifically supported models like ION 2000, 3000, 7000, 9000) is a hardware-based resiliency mechanism known as Fail-to-Wire.

* Operation: A "Bypass Pair" logically groups two physical interfaces (e.g., WAN 1 and LAN 1). Under normal operation, the ION processes traffic between them.

* Power Loss: In the event of a total power loss (or critical software failure), a mechanical relay inside the device physically closes

the circuit between the two ports.

* Result: This creates a direct electrical connection (like a patch cable) between the upstream device (ISP Modem) and the downstream device (Legacy Firewall or Router). This ensures that internet connectivity is preserved for the site, even if the SD-WAN appliance is completely dead. This is critical for single-point-of-failure deployments where maintaining basic dial-tone is more important than SD-WAN optimization during a hardware outage.

質問 # 57

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SD-WAN-Engineer認定試験トレーニング : <https://www.pass4test.jp/SD-WAN-Engineer.html>

- 検証する-素敵なSD-WAN-Engineer受験トレーニング試験-試験の準備方法SD-WAN-Engineer認定試験トレーニング □ ➤ SD-WAN-Engineer □を無料でダウンロード □ www.it-passports.com □ ウェブサイトを入力するだけSD-WAN-Engineer日本語版問題解説
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- link.woomy.me, www.chordie.com, www.wonderlink.de, swipy.ru, justpaste.me, www.grepmed.com, disqus.com, justpaste.me, learn.csisafety.com.au, fendergat.alboompro.com, Disposable vapes

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