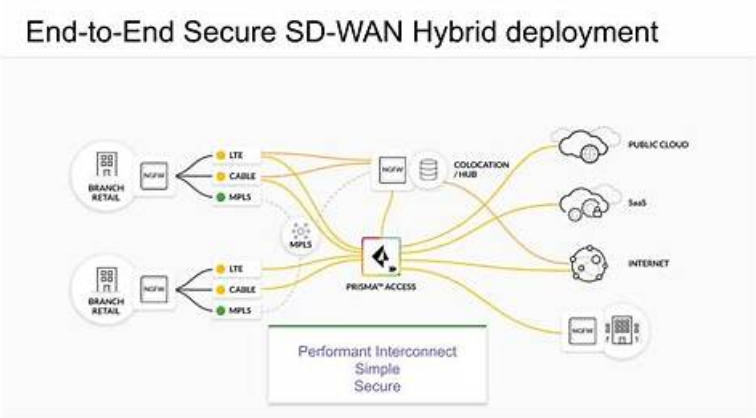
無料ダウンロードPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer英語版インタラクティブテストエンジンを使用して &高品質SD-WAN-Engineer資格認定試験



成功の秘Theは目的への不変です。 試験に合格し、認定を取得することが目的の場合。 SD-WAN-Engineer試験クラムPDFは、試験の正しいショートカットになります。 目標を達成する可能性や方法を逃さないでください。 特に、SD-WAN-Engineer試験のクラムPDFには常に100%の合格率があります。 ほとんどの場合、選択は努力よりも重要です。 テストのきちんとした準備は、多くの時間を節約するのに役立ちます。 Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer試験クラムPDFは、間違いなく今後の試験に役立つでしょう。

Palo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験を一回合格するためには必ず良い準備しなければなりません。完全な知識がこの高度専門の試験に合格するのは必要でCertShikenは君にこれらの資源を完全な需要に備わっています。

>> SD-WAN-Engineer英語版 <<

SD-WAN-Engineer資格認定試験、SD-WAN-Engineer試験復習赤本

最も早い時間で簡単にPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験に合格したいですか。CertShikenを選んだ方が良いです。CertShikenは長年の努力を通じて、Palo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験の合格率が１００パーセントになっていました。うちのPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer問題集を購入する前に、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダンロードして、試用してみることができます。無料サンプルのご利用によってで、もっとうちの学習教材に自信を持って、君のベストな選択を確認できます。

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、デバイスの統計、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 ネットワーク可視性ツール、および SASE 関連のイベント管理の監視を扱います。
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、さまざまな場所の構成テンプレート、ルーティング プロトコルの調整、およびネットワーク セグメンテーションのための VRF 実装に焦点を当てています。
トピック 3	• 統合 SASE: このドメインでは、Prisma Access との Prisma SD-WAN 統合、ADEM 構成、デバイス ID 経由の IoT 接続、Cloud Identity Engine 統合、およびユーザー • グループベースのポリシー実装について説明します。

トピック 4	• 計画と設計: このドメインでは、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 のポリシー設計など、SD-WAN 計画の基礎をカバーします。
トピック 5	• トラブルシューティング: このドメインでは、ネットワークの最適化とレポートのためのコパイロット データ分析と分析を使用して、接続、ルーティング、転送、アプリケーション パフォーマンス、およびポリシーの問題の解決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 (Q30-Q35):

質問 # 30
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the Application Health dashboard assigns a color-coded "Health Score" (Green, Yellow, Red) to applications.
Which three metrics are combined to calculate this composite AppX (Application Experience) score? (Choose three.)

- A. Transaction Failure Rate
- B. Jitter
- C. Server Response Time (SRT)
- D. Bandwidth Utilization
- E. Network Transfer Time (NTT)

正解：A、C、E

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The AppX (Application Experience) score is a proprietary metric used by Prisma SD-WAN to provide a holistic view of user experience, rather than just network statistics. It is calculated based on three key components:
Transaction Failure Rate (A): The percentage of application transactions that failed (e.g., TCP resets, HTTP 500 errors). This indicates availability.
Network Transfer Time (B): The time taken for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN latency). This indicates network health.
Server Response Time (C): The time taken by the application server to respond to a request. This indicates backend performance.
Why not D or E?
Bandwidth Utilization (D) is a capacity metric, not a direct measure of quality. A link can be 90% full but still deliver packets quickly (good AppX), or 10% full but dropping packets (bad AppX).
Jitter (E) is a network-layer metric primarily relevant for UDP Real-Time media. While important, the high-level "AppX" score for general TCP apps focuses on the "Time-to-Glass" metrics (NTT/SRT) and success rates.

質問 # 31
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, an administrator is viewing the "Media" analytics for a branch site to troubleshoot complaints about poor voice quality.
When calculating the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) for voice traffic, which two metrics does the system prioritize active monitoring for, even when no user voice traffic is present on the link? (Choose two.)

- A. Latency (One-Way)
- B. Jitter
- C. Packet Loss
- D. Throughput

正解：B、C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN calculates the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) to provide a standardized metric (1-5) for voice quality. To ensure the system always knows the "voice readiness" of a path-even before a call starts-it uses Active Probes (synthetic UDP packets).
While latency is measured, the MOS calculation algorithm is most heavily penalized by Packet Loss (D) and Jitter (B).

Packet Loss: Even a small amount of loss (e.g., >1%) dramatically reduces voice clarity, causing dropouts.
Jitter: High variance in packet arrival time (jitter) causes the "robotic" voice effect and buffer underruns.
The system continuously measures these specific metrics on all WAN links using synthetic probes. If the packet loss or jitter exceeds the threshold defined in the "Path Quality Profile" (e.g., Voice Profile), the path is marked as non-compliant, and the MOS score drops, triggering a policy action to move the flow. Throughput (C) is less critical for voice as calls consume very little bandwidth (e.g., 64-100 Kbps), making congestion (loss/jitter) the primary enemy, not raw speed.

質問 # 32
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. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.
- B. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- C. Set the "Scope" to "Global".
- D. Enable "Graceful Restart".

正解：C

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 # 33
For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.
Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

質問 # 34
A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity.
Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Circuit B as an L3 failure path
- B. Both circuits under active path
- C. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup
- D. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links. To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.
When multiple paths are designated as "Active," the ION device treats them as a shared pool of available resources. The system continuously monitors the bandwidth utilization (capacity) and health (latency, jitter, loss) of all active links. If "Circuit A" (500 Mbps) becomes saturated or approaches its defined bandwidth limit, the ION's intelligent scheduler will automatically direct new application flows to "Circuit B" (100 Mbps) because it is a valid, healthy Active path with available capacity. This achieves effective load balancing and bandwidth aggregation.
In contrast, configuring "Circuit B" as a Backup Path (Option A or B) creates a strict priority relationship. Traffic would only move to the Backup path if the Active path completely failed or violated its configured SLA (Path Quality Profile) significantly enough to be considered "down." Mere bandwidth saturation might not trigger an SLA failure immediately, potentially leading to dropped packets on the saturated link while the backup link remains idle. Therefore, placing Both circuits under active path is the correct configuration for dynamic capacity management.

質問 # 35
.....

- 試験の準備方法-認定するSD-WAN-Engineer英語版試験-最高のSD-WAN-Engineer資格認定試験 □ 今すぐ《 www.goshiken.com 》で➽ SD-WAN-Engineer □を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいSD-WAN-Engineer試験攻略
- SD-WAN-Engineer技術試験 □ SD-WAN-Engineer認定試験トレーリング □ SD-WAN-Engineer技術試験 □ “www.goshiken.com”を入力して《 SD-WAN-Engineer 》を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいSD-WAN-Engineer日本語対策
- SD-WAN-Engineer最新な問題集 □ SD-WAN-Engineer復習問題集 □ SD-WAN-Engineer問題例 □⇒ www.goshiken.com⇐から簡単に✔ SD-WAN-Engineer □✔□を無料でダウンロードできますSD-WAN-Engineer資格勉強
- academy2.hostminegocio.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, demo.sumiralife.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.lilly-angel.co.uk, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, agdigitalmastery.online, Disposable vapes