

SD-WAN-Engineer Quizfragen Und Antworten, SD-WAN-Engineer Fragen&Antworten



Die angemessene Bildung ist die Garantie des Erfolgs. Deshalb ist es sehr wichtig, diese Prüfung auszuwählen. Wir bieten Ihnen die neuesten und effektivsten Prüfungsfragen und Testantworten zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierung. Und Wir DeutschPrüfung garantieren 100% Erfolg. Und der Preis ist auch günstig. Die Bezahlung bei Paypal kann Ihre Sicherheit garantieren. Wir DeutschPrüfung bieten die besten Lernhilfe für Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungen und auch aktualisieren immer die Prüfungsunterlagen.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Unified SASE: This domain covers Prisma SD-WAN integration with Prisma Access, ADEM configuration, IoT connectivity via Device-ID, Cloud Identity Engine integration, and User • Group-based policy implementation.
Thema 2	• Operations and Monitoring: This domain addresses monitoring device statistics, controller events, alerts, WAN Clarity reports, real-time network visibility tools, and SASE-related event management.
Thema 3	• Troubleshooting: This domain focuses on resolving connectivity, routing, forwarding, application performance, and policy issues using co-pilot data analysis and analytics for network optimization and reporting.
Thema 4	• Planning and Design: This domain covers SD-WAN planning fundamentals including device selection, bandwidth and licensing planning, network assessment, data center and branch configurations, security requirements, high availability, and policy design for path, security, QoS, performance, and NAT.
Thema 5	• Deployment and Configuration: This domain focuses on Prisma SD-WAN deployment procedures, site-specific settings, configuration templates for different locations, routing protocol tuning, and VRF implementation for network segmentation.

>> SD-WAN-Engineer Quizfragen Und Antworten <<

SD-WAN-Engineer Dumps und Test Überprüfungen sind die beste Wahl für Ihre Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Testvorbereitung

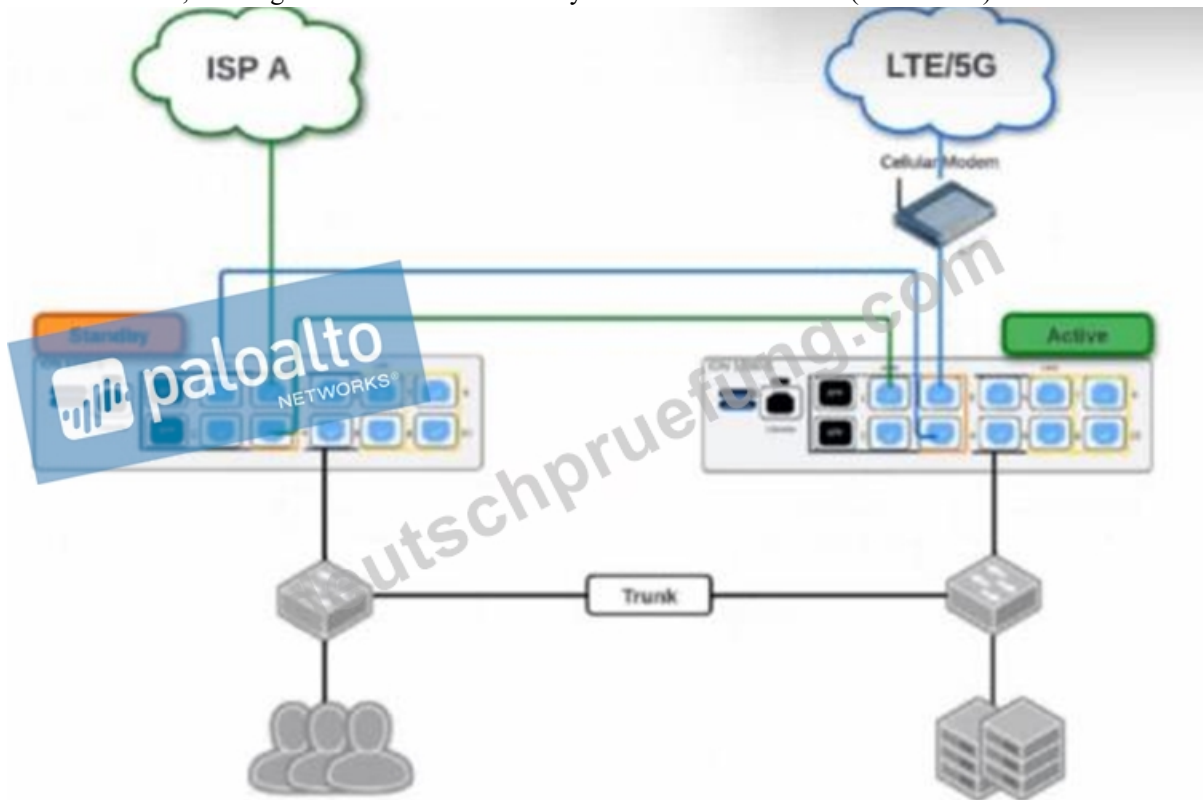
Was andere sagen ist nicht so wichtig, was Sie empfinden ist am alle wichtigsten. Wir hoffen, dass Sie unsere Ehrlichkeit und Anstrengung empfinden. Deshalb bieten wir Ihnen kostenlose Demo der Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen. Probieren Sie bevor dem Kauf! Lassen Sie sich mehr beruhigen. Nach dem Kauf bieten wir Ihnen weiter Kundendienst. Wenn die Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen aktualisieren, geben wir Ihnen sofort

Bescheid. Innerhalb einem Jahr können Sie kostenlose Aktualisierung der Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen genießen.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

17. Frage

Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)



- A. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- **B. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.**
- C. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- **D. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.**

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

This scenario depicts a High Availability (HA) topology utilizing the ION 1200-S model's Fail-to-Wire (bypass) capabilities to share WAN links between two devices without needing external switches for every WAN connection.

1. WAN Link Availability (Statement A):

The diagram illustrates a "daisy-chain" cabling method supported by the ION 1200-S bypass pairs.

ISP A (Green): Connects directly to the "Standby" (Left) unit first. Since the Standby unit remains powered on, it maintains direct access to ISP A.

LTE/5G (Blue): Connects to the "Active" (Right) unit first. The connection then loops through a bypass pair on the Active unit to the Standby unit. When power is removed from the "Active" unit, the fail-to-wire relays on its Ethernet ports close physically. This creates a passive electrical bridge that connects the LTE modem directly to the Standby unit. The Standby unit (now becoming Active) will detect the link state change and successfully utilize the LTE connection. Therefore, both WAN links remain usable.

2. LAN Failover Mechanism (Statement C):

Prisma SD-WAN ION devices typically use a VRRP-like mechanism for LAN redundancy.

When the "Active" node fails (loses power), the "Standby" node stops receiving keepalives and promotes itself to the Active state.

To ensure downstream switches and clients immediately send traffic to the new Active unit, it must update their ARP tables. It does this by broadcasting a Gratuitous ARP (GARP) packet for the Virtual IP (VIP) address of the Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs). This

action informs the network that the MAC address associated with the Gateway IIP is now reachable via the port connected to the new Active ION.234

18. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

19. Frage

Which specialized hardware feature is available on the ION 9000 series but NOT on the ION 3000 series, making it suitable for high-throughput Data Center deployments?

- A. Support for LTE/5G SIM cards
- **B. 10 Gigabit Ethernet (SFP+) ports**
- C. Fail-to-Wire Bypass Pairs
- D. PoE+ (Power over Ethernet) output ports

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION 9000 is the flagship high-performance hardware model designed for large Data Centers and Campus Cores.

10GbE Connectivity (C): The defining hardware differentiator for the ION 9000 is its inclusion of multiple 10 Gigabit Ethernet (SFP+) interfaces. This allows it to interconnect with Data Center core switches at 10Gbps speeds, supporting the multi-gigabit aggregate throughput required for hub sites aggregating traffic from hundreds of branches.

ION 3000: The ION 3000 is a branch-tier device limited to 1 Gigabit Ethernet (copper/SFP) interfaces.

Bypass Pairs (B): Both models (and others like ION 2000/7000) support Bypass Pairs.

LTE/PoE (A/D): These are typically features of smaller branch/edge models (like ION 1200), not the high-end DC concentrators.

20. Frage

An administrator has configured a Path Policy for "ERP_Traffic". The policy allows two public internet links, "ISP-A" and "ISP-B", both marked as "Active". The Path Quality Profile (SLA) requires a latency of less than 150ms. Currently, both ISP-A and ISP-B have a latency of 40ms, well within the SLA.

How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine which link to use for a new flow of "ERP_Traffic" when both active paths meet the SLA requirements?

- A. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- **B. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.**
- C. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- D. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a sophisticated decision engine for Application-Based Path Selection that goes beyond simple failover. When configuring a Path Policy, the administrator defines "Active" paths and a "Path Quality Profile" (SLA).

SLA Compliance (The Filter): First, the system filters the available paths based on the Path Quality Profile. In this scenario, both ISP-A and ISP-B have 40ms latency against a 150ms threshold. Both are "green" or compliant paths.

Selection Criteria (The Tie-Breaker): When multiple paths are configured as "Active" and all meet the performance SLA, the ION device aims to optimize the overall user experience and network utilization. The default behavior for load balancing across healthy, compliant active paths is to select the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

By steering new flows to the link with the most "headroom" (available Mbps), the system prevents the saturation of a smaller link (e.g., a 20Mbps DSL line) while a larger link (e.g., 1Gbps Fiber) sits underutilized. This maximizes the aggregate throughput for the site. While latency is the qualifier, bandwidth availability is often the selector for compliant paths. Note that if the application was defined as "Real-Time" and configured for packet duplication, behavior would differ, but for standard traffic, capacity-based distribution is the standard active/active logic.

21. Frage

Which statement is valid when integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access remote networks?

- A. A branch with multiple internet circuits will automatically connect to Prisma Access on each circuit and will be used in an active/standby manner for internet-bound traffic.
- B. Security policies for remote networks are configured in Prisma Access and pushed to Prisma SD-WAN for enforcement on the branch ION devices.
- **C. Bandwidth must be allocated to each Prisma Access remote network compute location, and this bandwidth is shared between all branches that terminate on this remote network node.**
- D. Easy onboarding automatically recommends the closest preconfigured remote network security processing nodes and can be overridden manually.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

When deploying Prisma Access for Remote Networks (connecting branch offices), the licensing and throughput model is based on aggregate bandwidth allocated to specific compute locations (regions).

Bandwidth Allocation (Option D): Administrators must purchase and allocate a specific amount of bandwidth (e.g., 500 Mbps, 1 Gbps) to a Prisma Access "Compute Location" (e.g., US West, Europe Central). This allocated bandwidth is then shared as a pool among all the branch sites (Remote Networks) that onboard and terminate their IPsec tunnels at that specific location. The system does not allocate bandwidth on a strict per-site basis but rather enforces the limit on the aggregate throughput of the compute node itself.

Policy Enforcement (Option A): Security policies for Prisma Access are enforced in the cloud (at the Prisma Access Service Processing Node), not pushed down to the branch ION devices for local enforcement. The ION device handles local segmentation (ZBFW) and traffic steering, but the "Remote Network" security stack resides in the cloud.

Path Usage (Option C): Prisma SD-WAN is designed to utilize Active/Active paths. When a branch has multiple internet circuits connected to Prisma Access, the CloudBlade and ION automatically build tunnels on all compatible paths and can load-balance traffic across them based on application performance (SLA), rather than defaulting to a strict Active/Standby model for internet traffic.

22. Frage

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