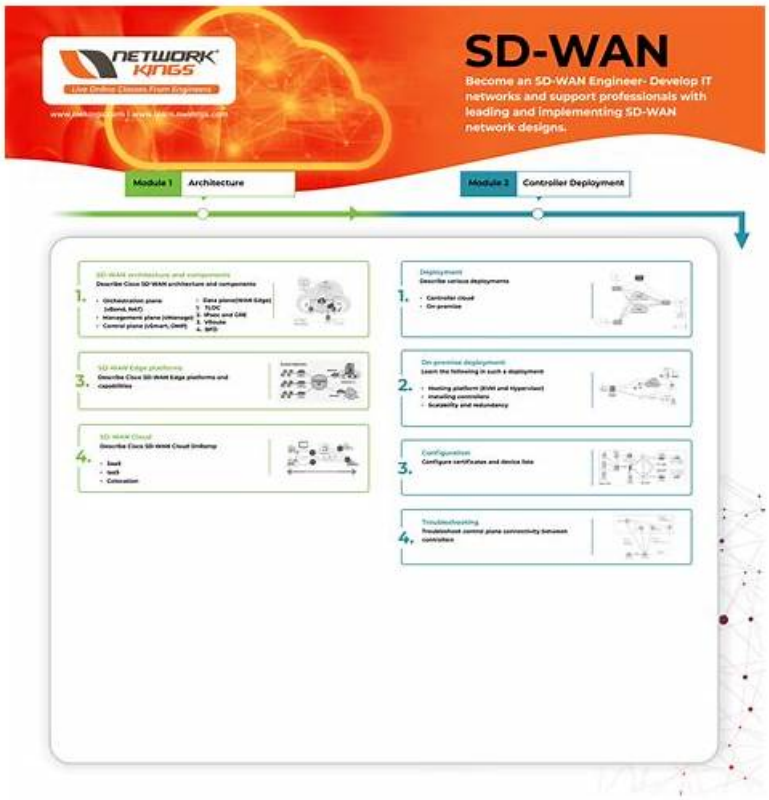
最高のSD-WAN-Engineer認定資格試験 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &最新の更新SD-WAN-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer



SD-WAN-Engineerの調査問題には、良い仕事を見つけて迅速に昇進するのに役立つ多くの有用で役立つ知識が含まれています。弊社のSD-WAN-Engineerテストpdfは上級専門家によって精巧に編集されており、時代の傾向に合わせて頻繁に更新されています。教材を購入する前に、まずウェブ上でSD-WAN-Engineer試験実践教材の紹介をご覧ください。または、SD-WAN-Engineer試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードして、品質を確認することもできます。

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	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

トピック 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認定資格試験 <<

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer合格内容 & SD-WAN-Engineer模擬練習

ずっと自分自身を向上させたいあなたは、SD-WAN-Engineer認定試験を受験する予定があるのですか。もし受験したいなら、試験の準備をどのようにするつもりですか。もしかして、自分に相応しい試験参考書を見つけたのでしょうか。では、どんな参考書は選べる価値を持っていますか。あなたが選んだのは、Pass4TestのSD-WAN-Engineer問題集ですか。もしそうだったら、もう試験に合格できないなどのことを心配する必要がないのです。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47
A network installer is attempting to claim a new ION device using the "Claim Code" method. The device is connected to the internet, but the status in the portal remains stuck at "Claimed" and does not transition to "Online". The installer connects a laptop to the LAN port of the ION and can successfully browse the internet, confirming the uplink is active.
What is the most likely cause of the device failing to reach the "Online" state?

- A. The "Circuit Label" has not been applied to the WAN interface.
- B. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.
- C. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.
- D. The upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The transition from "Claimed" to "Online" depends entirely on the ION device's ability to establish a secure, persistent management tunnel to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.
Connectivity Requirements: The ION device initiates an outbound connection to the controller on TCP Port 443 (HTTPS). It also requires accurate time synchronization to validate SSL certificates, necessitating access to NTP (UDP Port 123).
Scenario Analysis: Since the installer can browse the internet from the LAN, we know the physical link and basic routing/NAT are functional. The issue is specific to the management plane traffic.
Root Cause: If an upstream firewall (e.g., a corporate edge firewall or ISP filter) is inspecting SSL traffic or blocking specific FQDNs/Ports required by the ION, the device cannot complete the handshake. Consequently, it remains "Claimed" (registered in the database) but cannot go "Online" (active management session). Options A, C, and D prevent provisioning (configuration push) but generally do not prevent the device from initially checking in and going "Online" if the pipe is open.

質問 # 48
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 "Scope" to "Global".
- C. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- D. Enable "Graceful Restart".

正解：B

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 # 49
A network administrator is troubleshooting a critical SaaS application, "SuperSaaSApp", that is experiencing connectivity issues. Initially, the configured active and backup paths for the application were reported as completely down at Layer 3. The Prisma SD-WAN system attempted to route traffic for the application over an L3 failure path that was explicitly configured as a Standard VPN to Prisma Access.
However, users are still reporting a complete outage for the application and monitoring tools show application flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path, even though the tunnel itself appears to be up. The administrator suspects a policy misconfiguration related to how the Standard VPN path interacts with destination groups.
What is the most likely reason for flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path?

- A. The path policy rule explicitly designates a Standard VPN as the L3 failure path, but it does not include a designated Standard Services and DC Group, causing traffic to be dropped.
- B. The Standard VPN in the path policy was not configured to "Minimize Cellular Usage", leading to the depletion of metered data and subsequent flow drops.
- C. The "Move Flows Forced" action was not enabled in the performance policy for "SuperSaaSApp", preventing the system from actively shifting traffic to the L3 failure path.
- D. The path policy rule for "SuperSaaSApp" has the "Required" checkbox selected for its Service & DC Group, but no direct paths were configured alongside it, creating a conflict.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
According to Palo Alto Networks Prisma SD-WAN administrator documentation regarding Path Policy configuration, specific rules apply when utilizing Standard VPNs (IPSec tunnels to non-ION devices, such as Prisma Access or third-party firewalls) as an L3 Failure Path.
When a Path Policy rule is configured, the administrator defines Active Paths, Backup Paths, and L3 Failure Paths. The L3 Failure Path is a "last resort" mechanism used when all Active and Backup paths are unavailable (Layer 3 down).
If Standard VPN is selected as the L3 Failure Path type, the system explicitly requires that the administrator also associates it with a specific Standard Services and DC Group within that same policy rule.
The ION device uses the Standard Services and DC Group to identify the specific remote endpoint (tunnel destination) where the traffic should be routed. Unlike a "Direct" (Internet) path which can simply route out to the WAN, a Standard VPN represents a logical tunnel. If the policy rule designates "Standard VPN" as the failure path but leaves the "Standard Services and DC Group" field empty or unselected, the ION effectively has a directive to "use a VPN" but lacks the instruction on which VPN group to use for this specific application context. Consequently, even if the IPSec tunnel to Prisma Access is physically up and stable, the policy engine cannot resolve the next hop for the "SuperSaaSApp" traffic, resulting in the packets being dropped. To resolve this, the administrator must edit the Path Policy rule to ensure the specific Standard Service/DC Group representing Prisma Access is checked/selected for the L3 Failure Path.

質問 # 50
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. DNS is not configured.
- C. Interface scope is set to "local."

- D. Interface role is not selected as "internet."

正解：C、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 # 51
A network engineer is troubleshooting a "Voice Quality" issue. They suspect that the DSCP markings are being stripped or altered by the ISP.
Which tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal allows the engineer to capture live packets on the WAN interface and inspect the IP header ToS/DSCP field?

- A. Packet Capture (PCAP)
- B. Flow Browser
- C. Path Quality Monitor
- D. Event Logs

正解：A

質問 # 52
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