

SD-WAN-Engineer Exam, SD-WAN-Engineer Fragenkatalog



Als eine zuverlässige Website versprechen wir Ihnen, Ihre persönliche Informationen nicht zu verraten und die Sicherheit Ihrer Bezahlung zu garantieren. Deshalb können Sie unsere Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungssoftware ganz beruhigt kaufen. Wir haben eine große Menge IT-Prüfungsunterlagen. Wenn Sie neben Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer noch an anderen Prüfungen Interesse haben, können Sie auf unsere Website online konsultieren. Wir wünschen Ihnen viel Erfolg bei der Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfung!

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	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 4	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 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.

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SD-WAN-Engineer Guide

Sie haben schon die Prüfungsmaterialien zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierung von PrüfungFrage gesehen. Es ist doch Zeit, eine Wahl zu treffen. Sie können auch andere Produkte wählen, aber unser PrüfungFrage wird Ihnen die größten Interessen bringen. Mit PrüfungFrage werden Sie eine glänzende Zukunft haben, eine bessere Berufsaussichten in der IT-Branche haben und effizient arbeiten.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q32-Q37):

32. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To validate specific packet-level details like DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) values, header checksums, or exact payload sizes, a Packet Capture (PCAP) is required.

PCAP Tool: Prisma SD-WAN provides a built-in PCAP utility accessible directly from the portal. The engineer can select the specific Interface (e.g., Internet 1), apply a Filter (e.g., port 5060 or host 1.2.3.4), and capture the traffic.

Analysis: The resulting .pcap file can be downloaded and opened in Wireshark. This allows the engineer to definitively see if the packets leaving the ION have DSCP EF (46) and if the packets arriving (if capturing on the other side) still retain that marking, or if the ISP has bleached it to CS0 (0).

Flow Browser (A): While it shows "Application" and metrics, the Flow Browser typically displays the assigned priority class, not necessarily the raw bit-level DSCP value present in the packet header on the wire.

33. Frage

Which condition, when configured within a performance policy, is a trigger for generating an incident related to application performance or path degradation?

- **A. Violation of defined service-level agreement (SLA) thresholds for application performance or link quality.**
- B. Loss of a BGP peering session on a data center ION device, leading to potential routing instability.
- C. Physical WAN interface transitioning from an "up" to a "down" state, resulting in a NETWORK_ANYNETLINK_DOWN event.
- D. Exceeding the configured threshold for total concurrent flows in the ION device, resulting in a SYSTEM_CONCURRENT_FLOW_THRESHOLD_EXCEEDED incident.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In Prisma SD-WAN, Performance Policies are the primary mechanism used to define the expected quality of experience for specific applications. Unlike traditional monitoring that relies solely on "up/down" interface states, Prisma SD-WAN focuses on the actual health of the application path. An incident is triggered when the system detects a violation of defined service-level agreement (SLA) thresholds, such as excessive latency, jitter, or packet loss, even if the physical link remains active.

When an administrator configures a performance policy, they set specific bounds for these metrics. For example, a VoIP application might have an SLA requiring latency below 150ms and packet loss below 1%. If the ION device detects that the current path (e.g., a broadband circuit) exceeds these limits, it generates a performance incident. This incident serves two purposes: first, it alerts the administrator to the degradation; second, it triggers the Path Selection engine to proactively steer the application traffic to a more suitable

"Backup" or "Available" path that currently meets the SLA requirements.

Options B, C, and D represent system-level or network-level events that generate different types of alerts or incidents (System or Network incidents), but they are not the triggers defined within a Performance Policy.

Performance policies are specifically concerned with the application's perceived performance across the fabric. By focusing on SLA violations rather than just physical link status, Prisma SD-WAN ensures that business-critical applications remain functional even during "brownout" conditions where a circuit is technically "up" but performing poorly.

34. Frage

Which IONs can support Branch Gateway?

- A. 1200, 3200, 9200, 7108V1
- B. 3102V, 3200, 1200S, 5200
- C. 3104V, 1200S, 5200, 7108V
- **D. 9200, 3200, 5200, 7116V**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In the Prisma SD-WAN ecosystem, ION (Instant-On Network) devices are categorized based on their performance capabilities, throughput, and their specific role within the network architecture—namely, whether they function as a Branch device or a Data Center (DC) device.² The "Branch Gateway" designation typically refers to high-capacity hardware or virtual instances designed to handle complex routing, massive throughput, and high-density connectivity requirements found in large branch offices or regional hubs.

The devices listed in option D represent the high-performance tier of the ION family. The ION 9200 and ION 5200 are flagship hardware appliances designed for large-scale deployments, offering multi-gigabit throughput and extensive port density.³ The ION 3200 serves as a robust mid-to-high range branch solution.⁴ The ION 7116V is a high-capacity virtual appliance (part of the 7000 series) designed to provide flexible, software-defined gateway capabilities in virtualized environments or public clouds (like AWS, Azure, or GCP).

Specifically, these models support advanced features such as Layer 3 hardware forwarding, integrated switching (in certain sub-models), and the processing power required to run deep packet inspection (DPI) for application-based path selection at scale. While smaller units like the 1200 series are excellent for small-to-medium branches, the 9200, 3200, 5200, and 7116V are the primary workhorses for organizations requiring

"Gateway" class performance to manage heavy traffic loads and maintain high availability in a Prisma SD-WAN fabric.

35. Frage

Two branch sites, "Branch-A" and "Branch-B", are both behind active NAT devices (Source NAT) on their local internet circuits. What requirement must be met for these two branches to successfully establish a direct Dynamic VPN (ION-to-ION) tunnel over the internet?

- A. One of the sites must have a Static Public IP (1:1 NAT) to act as the initiator.
- B. Both sites must disable NAT and use public IPs on the ION interface.
- **C. The ION devices automatically use STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to discover their public IPs and negotiate the connection.**
- D. Dynamic VPNs are not supported if both sides are behind NAT.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN supports Dynamic VPNs (Branch-to-Branch) even when both endpoints are behind Source NAT (e.g., typical broadband connections).

To achieve this, the ION devices utilize standard NAT Traversal techniques, specifically leveraging STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT).

* Discovery: Each ION communicates with the Cloud Controller (which acts as a STUN server/signaling broker). Through this communication, the controller observes the public IP and Port that the ION's traffic is coming from (the post-NAT address).

* Signaling: The controller shares this public reachability information with the peer ION.

* Hole Punching: The IONs then attempt to initiate connections to each other's discovered public IP

/Port. This "UDP Hole Punching" allows them to establish a direct IPSec tunnel through the NAT devices without requiring static 1:1 NAT mapping or manual port forwarding on the provider routers, enabling mesh connectivity in commodity internet environments.

36. Frage

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

Antwort: A,D,E

Begründung:

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.

37. Frage

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Wenn wir am Anfang die Fragenkataloge zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten, haben wir niemals geträumt, dass wir so einen guten Ruf bekommen können. Wir geben Ihnen die unglaubliche Garantie. Wenn Sie die Produkte von PrüfungFrage für Ihre Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung benutzen, versprechen wir Ihnen, die Prüfung 100% zu bestehen.

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