便利なSD-WAN-Engineer日本語試験情報試験-試験の準備方法-効率的なSD-WAN-Engineer試験関連赤本

ShikenPASSのPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer試験トレーニング資料が受験生の皆様の評判を取ったのはもう最近のことではないです。これはShikenPASSのPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer試験トレーニング資料は確かに信頼できて、受験生の皆様が首尾よく試験に合格することに助けを差し上げられることが証明されました。 ShikenPASSのPalo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer試験トレーニング資料がベストセラーになって、他のサイトをずっと先んじて皆様の認可を取りましたから、好評は言うまでもないです。 Palo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験を受けたら、速くShikenPASSというサイトをクリックしてください。あなたがずっとほしいものを手に入れることができますから。最もプロな人々が注目しているIT専門家になりたかったら、後悔しないように速くショッピングカートを入れましょう。

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 2	• 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。
トピック 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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。

>> SD-WAN-Engineer日本語試験情報 <<

SD-WAN-Engineer試験関連赤本 & SD-WAN-Engineer合格体験記

Palo Alto NetworksのSD-WAN-Engineer認定試験を受験する気があるのですか。この試験を受けた身の回りの人がきっと多くいるでしょう。これは非常に大切な試験で、試験に合格してSD-WAN-Engineer認証資格を取ると、あなたは多くのメリットを得られますから。では、他の人を頼んで試験に合格する対策を教えてもらったのですか。試験に準備する方法が色々ありますが、最も高効率なのは、きっと良いツールを利用することですね。ところで、あなたにとってどんなツールが良いと言えるのですか。もちろんShikenPASSのSD-WAN-Engineer問題集です。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q50-Q55):

質問 # 50
During the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) process of a new ION device at a branch site, which interface ports are supported by default to request an IP address via DHCP and reach the Prisma SD-WAN controller for claiming?

- A. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- B. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- C. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- D. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
For a successful Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) experience, the ION device must be able to obtain an IP address and reach the internet immediately upon boot-up.
According to Palo Alto Networks hardware guides, the Controller Port (often labeled specifically as "CONTROLLER" on models like the ION 3000/7000/9000) is pre-configured to act as a DHCP client by default. It is the preferred interface for the initial "call home" process.
However, for smaller desktop models (like the ION 1000/2000/1200 series) or scenarios where a dedicated management network is not available, the device firmware is also configured to attempt DHCP client requests on Port 1 (often labeled as Internet 1 or simply 1).
Connecting the ISP circuit to any random port (like Port 4 or a LAN port) will not work for ZTP because those interfaces are not pre-configured as DHCP clients in the factory default state. Therefore, the installer must ensure the internet uplink is connected to either the dedicated Controller port or Port 1/Internet 1 to ensure the device can resolve the controller FQDN and download its configuration.

質問 # 51
In which modes can a Prisma SD-WAN branch be deployed?

- A. Disabled, Analytics, Control
- B. Production, Control, Disabled
- C. Testing, Control, POV
- D. POV, Production, Analytics

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) defines three distinct Operational Modes for a branch site, which determine how the ION device processes traffic and interacts with the network.
Analytics Mode (Monitor): In this mode, the ION device is typically deployed inline or in a "promiscuous" monitor state to gain visibility into network traffic without actively enforcing path selection policies.1 It "learns" applications, bandwidth usage, and network characteristics (auditing) but does not steer traffic or block flows.2 This is often used during Proof of Concepts (POVs) or the initial "burn-in" phase of a deployment to generate reports without risking network disruption.
Control Mode: This is the full production state. In Control Mode, the ION device actively enforces Path Policies, QoS Policies, and Security Policies. It builds Secure Fabric VPN tunnels, steers traffic based on application SLAs (e.g., sending voice over MPLS and bulk data over Broadband), and handles failover events.3 This is the required mode for a fully functional SD-WAN site.
Disabled Mode: This mode effectively shuts down the site's SD-WAN functionality from the controller's perspective. It is an administrative state used when a site is being decommissioned, provisioned but not yet live, or isolated for troubleshooting. In this state, the device does not participate in the fabric.

質問 # 52
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. Path Quality Monitor
- B. Packet Capture (PCAP)
- C. Flow Browser
- D. Event Logs

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 53
A network engineer is troubleshooting a user complaint regarding "slow application performance" for an internal web application. While viewing the Flow Browser in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the engineer notices that the Server Response Time (SRT) is consistently high (over 500ms), while the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Round Trip Time (RTT) are low (under 50ms).
What does this data indicate about the root cause of the issue?

- A. The issue is due to a misconfigured DNS server at the branch.
- B. The issue is likely on the application server itself (e.g., high CPU, slow database query), not the network.
- C. The issue is caused by a high packet loss rate on the internet path.
- D. The issue is likely caused by congestion on the WAN circuit, requiring a QoS policy adjustment.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Flow Browser and App Response Time metrics in Prisma SD-WAN are critical tools for isolating the fault domain-determining whether a problem lies in the "Network" or the "Application." Network Transfer Time (NTT) / Round Trip Time (RTT): These metrics measure the time it takes for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN) and for acknowledgments to return. A low NTT (e.g., <50ms) confirms that the network pipes (SD-WAN overlay, Underlay circuits) are healthy and transporting packets quickly.
Server Response Time (SRT): This metric specifically measures the time between the server receiving a request and the server sending the first byte of the response. It essentially measures the "processing time" of the backend server.
In the scenario described, the network metrics (NTT/RTT) are excellent, effectively ruling out WAN congestion, packet loss, or latency (Option A and C). However, the Server Response Time (SRT) is very high (500ms). This signature is a definitive indicator that the network delivered the request instantly, but the application server took a long time to process it. This points the troubleshooting effort toward the server infrastructure (e.g., a slow SQL query, an overloaded web server, or lack of compute resources) rather than the SD-WAN environment.

質問 # 54
An administrator needs to generate a monthly report showing the "Top Applications" by bandwidth usage across all branch sites to justify a bandwidth upgrade.
Which specific component of the Prisma SD-WAN interface is designed to create, schedule, and email these PDF summaries?

- A. Reports
- B. Activity Charts
- C. Flow Browser
- D. Media Analytics

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN separates real-time visibility from historical summarization.
Reports (C): The Reports section is the dedicated engine for generating historical summaries. Administrators can create custom report templates (e.g., "Monthly Executive Summary") that include specific widgets like "Top Applications by Volume," "Site Availability," or "Circuit Utilization." Crucially, this feature allows for Scheduling, where the system automatically generates the PDF report at a set interval (e.g., first day of the month) and emails it to a distribution list.
Activity Charts (A) / Media Analytics (B): These provide interactive, visual graphs for ad-hoc analysis but are not designed for generating downloadable, scheduled PDF summaries for management.
Flow Browser (D): This is for deep-dive troubleshooting of individual sessions, not for high-level aggregate reporting.

質問 # 55
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