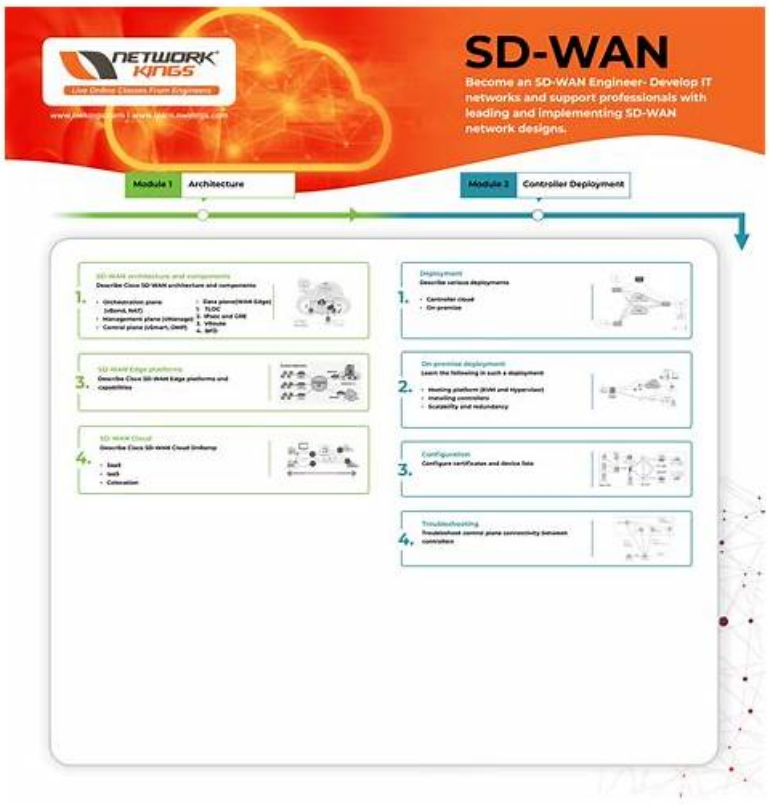
コンプリートSD-WAN-Engineer認定内容 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する & 100%パスレート Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer



一般的には、IT技術会社ではPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer資格認定を持つ職員の給料は持たない職員の給料に比べ、15%より高いです。これなので、IT技術職員としてのあなたはMogiExamのPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer問題集デモを参考し、試験の準備に速く行動しましょう。我々社はあなたがPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer試験に一発的に合格するために、最新版の備考資料を提供します。

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	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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 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.

トピック 5	• 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.

>> SD-WAN-Engineer認定内容 <<

SD-WAN-Engineer試験の準備方法 | 信頼的なSD-WAN-Engineer認定内容 試験 | 実際的なPalo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer難易度

SD-WAN-Engineer試験に実際に参加して資料を選択する前に、このような証明書を保持することの重要性を思い出してください。このようなSD-WAN-Engineer証明書を取得することで、昇給、昇進の機会、上司や同僚からの信頼など、将来の多くの同意結果を習得できます。これらすべての快い結果は、もはやあなたにとって夢ではありません。

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer 認定 SD-WAN-Engineer 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12
An administrator is configuring a High Availability (HA) pair of ION 3000 devices at a Data Center.
Which statement accurately describes the requirement for the HA Control Interface connection between the two devices?

- A. The HA Control interface must be a direct physical connection or a Layer 2 adjacent connection on a dedicated VLAN, with no routing between them.
- B. The HA Control connection is optional if both devices are managed by the same Cloud Controller.
- C. The HA Control interface must be connected via a Layer 3 routed network to ensure reachability across different subnets.
- D. The HA Control interface uses the management port and must be connected to the internet.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In a Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) deployment, the HA Control Interface is the critical lifeline used to synchronize state, heartbeats, and flow information between the Active and Standby ION devices.
The strict requirement for this connection is that it must be Layer 2 adjacent.
Best Practice: A direct physical cable connection between the designated HA ports of the two devices (e.g., Port 2 on Device A to Port 2 on Device B).
Alternative: Connectivity through a switch on a dedicated, isolated VLAN is supported, provided the devices are in the same broadcast domain and subnet.
Routing (Layer 3) is not supported for the HA Control link because the keepalive mechanism relies on low-latency, multicast/broadcast-level adjacency to detect failures instantly (sub-second failover). If the HA link were routed (Option A), network latency or router convergence issues could cause "Split-Brain" scenarios where both devices assume the Active role, leading to IP conflicts and traffic loops. Option C is incorrect because the Controller is too slow to manage real-time failover; the decision must be local.

質問 # 13
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

質問 # 14
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 # 15
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. Fail-to-Wire Bypass Pairs
- B. PoE+ (Power over Ethernet) output ports
- C. Support for LTE/5G SIM cards
- D. 10 Gigabit Ethernet (SFP+) ports

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 16
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. The ION devices automatically use STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to discover their public IPs and negotiate the connection.
- B. Dynamic VPNs are not supported if both sides are behind NAT.
- C. One of the sites must have a Static Public IP (1:1 NAT) to act as the initiator.
- D. Both sites must disable NAT and use public IPs on the ION interface.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 17
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