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Versa Networks VNX100

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QUESTION NO: 1

By default, when configuring DIA through workflows, which protocol runs between the tvi interfaces connecting an Internet VR with the LAN VRF?

A. static routing

B. OSPF

C. BGP

D. VRRP

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

BGP is the default routing protocol established over the tunnel virtual-interface (tvi) connection created by the Versa Director Direct Internet Access workflow between the Internet VR and the LAN VRF. The workflow uses this internal BGP relationship to exchange reachability between the service-side Internet routing context and the enterprise LAN routing context. In practical terms, this allows prefixes learned or originated in the LAN VRF to be advertised toward the Internet VR as needed, while Internet-related routes, including the appropriate default-route handling determined by the workflow and policy, can be communicated back to the LAN VRF. Using BGP across the inter-VR tvi also provides scalable, policy-controlled route exchange and clear separation of the two virtual-routing domains while retaining automated workflow deployment behavior. Versa's documentation portal contains the configuration guides and workflow documentation for Versa Director and Versa Operating System, including DIA and routing configuration material: Versa Networks Documentation. For product and deployment resources related to Versa SD-WAN routing and services, see Versa SD-WAN.

QUESTION NO: 2

Yesterday, several users notified the network administrator that network performance was poor. However, today the users are not experiencing any network problems.

In this scenario, which Versa component would help identify the issue?

A. Versa Director troubleshooting tools

B. Versa Analytics dashboards

C. Versa Controller logs

D. Versa Director monitoring dashboards

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Versa Analytics dashboards are the appropriate component because the reported degradation was intermittent and is no longer observable in the live network. Versa Analytics collects, stores, and presents historical telemetry from the SD-WAN environment, allowing an administrator to investigate the time window in which users experienced poor performance. Its dashboards can be used to examine trends and drill into application, site, link, traffic, and quality metrics such as latency, jitter, packet loss, bandwidth utilization, and application response behavior. Comparing the affected period with normal periods helps identify whether the incident correlated with WAN-link impairment, congestion, a specific application flow, an ISP event, or a particular branch location. This historical visibility is essential when troubleshooting after the fact, since current real-time status alone may show a healthy network once the transient condition has cleared. Versa describes Versa Analytics as providing network and application visibility and actionable insights across the deployment, including the ability to analyze operational behavior over time. See the official Versa Analytics product overview and the Versa documentation portal for dashboard and analytics documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have configured a Versa Secure SD-WAN solution with a Full Mesh topology.

In this scenario, which statement is true?

A. The CPE devices send SLA probes on the active forwarding path only.

B. The CPE devices send SLA probes on all possible transport paths between devices.

C. The CPE devices send SLA probes to the Versa Controller, and the Versa Controller distributes active site statistics to other CPEs.

D. The CPE devices send SLA probes to the Versa Controller, and the Versa Controller relays the probes to CPE devices.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

In a Versa Secure SD-WAN full-mesh topology, each CPE has direct SD-WAN connectivity to the other relevant CPE sites across the available underlay transports. The CPE devices therefore send SLA probes on all possible transport paths between devices. These probes continuously measure path-health characteristics such as loss, latency, and jitter for every usable path, rather than measuring only the path currently selected for forwarding. Maintaining measurements for all candidate paths gives the SD-WAN forwarding and policy logic current information with which to select an application-appropriate path and rapidly react when a path's SLA quality changes. This distributed, direct probing model is fundamental to SD-WAN's ability to make local, data-driven forwarding decisions across WAN transports in a mesh deployment. Versa describes its Secure SD-WAN architecture and path-aware application steering capabilities at Versa Secure SD-WAN. Additional Versa product and technical documentation resources are available through the Versa Documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements about Versa SD-WAN live monitoring of Versa CPEs are true? (Choose two.)

A. Versa Analytics provide real-time monitoring capabilities for all services running in Versa CPE.

B. Versa Director provides real-time monitoring capabilities for all services running in Versa CPE.

C. Versa Analytics has built-in ping, traceroute, tcpdump, and speed test tools.

D. Versa Director has built-in ping, traceroute, tcpdump, and speed test tools.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Versa Director provides real-time monitoring capabilities for all services running in Versa CPE. Director is the centralized orchestration and operations platform for Versa deployments, giving operators live operational visibility into managed branch CPEs and their service state. This enables an administrator to inspect device and interface health, service and tunnel status, routing information, alarms, and other current operational data while managing the SD-WAN environment from a central console. Versa identifies Director as the platform used for centralized management, orchestration, and monitoring of its networking services.

Versa Director has built-in ping, traceroute, tcpdump, and speed test tools. These diagnostics support live troubleshooting directly against a managed CPE: ping verifies reachability, traceroute helps identify the forwarding path, tcpdump captures packets for traffic-level investigation, and speed testing assists with assessing connectivity performance. Together, these functions allow an operator to investigate an active issue without requiring separate, manually operated diagnostic infrastructure at every branch. Versa's SD-WAN materials describe the integrated management and operational tooling delivered through Director. See Versa SD-WAN and Versa Director for the vendor's product overviews.

QUESTION NO: 5

What are two node personalities in a Versa Analytics cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Controller

B. Search

C. Analytics

D. Gateway

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Search and **Gateway** are Versa Analytics cluster node personalities. A Search node provides the query and search capability needed to retrieve indexed telemetry and log data for investigation, reporting, and dashboard views. This role supports the responsive retrieval of historical operational information from the Analytics deployment. A Gateway node is the cluster-facing entry role that receives and brokers relevant traffic or requests for the Analytics environment, allowing the deployment to scale and separate access functions from the nodes handling other processing responsibilities. Using distinct personalities enables a Versa Analytics cluster to distribute its workload by function, which improves scalability and supports resilient designs for larger monitoring and log-analytics deployments. Versa describes Analytics as the platform used for visibility, reporting, and analysis across the SD-WAN and security environment; its deployment documentation details the cluster architecture and node-role configuration. See the Versa Analytics product overview and the Versa documentation portal for deployment and configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

A network operator wants to monitor a Versa CPE interface live data.

In this scenario, how would you accomplish this task?

A. using Versa Controller

B. using Versa Director

C. using Versa Analytics

D. using the Versa CPE GUI

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Using Versa Director is the appropriate way to monitor live interface data on a Versa CPE. Versa Director is the centralized management and operational interface for Versa SD-WAN deployments. It provides device-level monitoring views that allow an operator to select a managed CPE and inspect current interface status and operational metrics, such as administrative and operational state, addressing, bandwidth-related counters, packet statistics, and interface errors. This centralized visibility is particularly useful because the operator can investigate the CPE without requiring separate direct access to each appliance. Director combines configuration management with real-time operational monitoring, enabling support teams to validate WAN and LAN interface health while troubleshooting connectivity or performance events. Versa describes Director as the centralized orchestration and management component of its SD-WAN platform, including monitoring and operational control capabilities. The Versa documentation portal also provides product documentation for Director monitoring workflows and CPE operations. See Versa Director and the Versa Networks Documentation Portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two descriptions about CoS functions in a Versa branch are true? (Choose two.)

A. Remarking separates traffic based on Layer 3, Layer 4, and Layer 7 fields.

B. Classification alters the CoS fields in outgoing traffic.

C. Queuing defines the priority of traffic and weights.

D. Scheduling controls the order of packets sent.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Queuing defines the priority of traffic and weights because the Versa CoS policy uses queues to hold packets awaiting transmission and associates traffic with a priority treatment and, where applicable, a weight for sharing bandwidth. This allows business-critical applications to receive preferential handling while still allocating transmission opportunity among traffic classes according to the configured service policy. Scheduling controls the order of packets sent because the scheduler selects packets from the configured queues for egress transmission. Its scheduling behavior enforces the intended relationship between strict-priority traffic and weighted traffic, determining which queued packets are transmitted first when an interface has contention. Together, queue configuration and scheduling implement the outbound QoS behavior at a Versa branch: traffic is placed into the appropriate queue, then the scheduler services those queues in the configured order and proportion. This distinction is important when designing SLA-aware branch policies, since priority and bandwidth-sharing characteristics must be paired with a scheduling method that governs actual packet transmission. Versa documents CoS and QoS configuration concepts in its product documentation; see the Versa Networks Documentation portal and the Versa Secure SD-WAN overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements about a Versa SD-WAN full-mesh topology are true? (Choose two.)

A. Relevant branch CPEs can establish direct overlay connectivity with each other.

B. Path-health information can be maintained for available paths between peer CPEs.

C. All branch-to-branch traffic must traverse the Versa Controller.

D. Spoke sites can reach only networks located behind a hub.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In a full-mesh topology, participating branch CPEs can establish direct SD-WAN overlay connectivity to other relevant branch CPEs. This enables branch-to-branch traffic to use a direct overlay path when permitted by the configured topology and policy, rather than requiring the traffic to be forwarded through a hub.

Full-mesh connectivity also allows each CPE to maintain path-health information for the available transport paths to its peers. Versa SD-WAN uses this information with SLA and forwarding policies to select suitable paths for application traffic. A full-mesh topology does not require all branch traffic to traverse the Versa Controller, because the Controller provides control-plane functions rather than acting as the normal data-plane transit node. See the Versa Secure SD-WAN overview and the Versa Documentation portal.