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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

An organization adds and removes internet circuits at branch sites frequently. Firewall policies must continue to permit outbound internet access without requiring policy changes whenever an SD-WAN member is replaced.

Which configuration approach best meets this requirement? Choose one answer.

- A. Use the SD-WAN zone as the outgoing interface in the firewall policy.
- B. Create one firewall policy for each physical SD-WAN member.
- C. Use the highest-priority physical member as the outgoing interface in the firewall policy.
- D. Replace the firewall policy with static routes for every internet circuit.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use the SD-WAN zone as the outgoing interface in the firewall policy. is correct. A policy referencing the SD-WAN zone remains independent of the individual physical or tunnel members assigned to that zone. SD-WAN rules can then select an eligible member for the matching session.

Creating a separate policy for each circuit couples policy configuration to the member inventory. Referencing only one physical interface prevents the policy from representing all eligible members, and static routes do not replace the need for an appropriate firewall policy.

QUESTION NO: 2

A branch uses two internet transports in the same SD-WAN zone. During a brownout, both physical interfaces remain up, but one transport intermittently exceeds the configured loss and latency thresholds.

Which two statements describe how performance SLA monitoring affects SD-WAN member eligibility? (Choose two.)

- A. Members can have different pass or fail states for the same health check.
- B. A member that violates a required SLA threshold can be excluded even though its interface remains up.
- C. A member automatically passes every SLA while the health-check target responds.
- D. A performance SLA failure administratively shuts down the physical interface.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Performance monitoring is performed for each configured SD-WAN member, so two members can have different pass or fail states for the same health check. When a service requires a performance SLA, a member that violates a configured threshold is excluded from that service's eligible member set.

A physical link remaining up does not mean that it satisfies an application-quality requirement. Similarly, a health-check target replying to probes does not override failed loss, latency, or jitter thresholds. SLA qualification is evaluated independently from basic link state.