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Question: 737

What is the result of enabling “Fast ReRoute” on Versa CPE WAN interfaces in an active-active headend deployment?

- A. Packet dropping during failover to avoid loops
- B. On-demand route refresh to the control plane after failure
- C. Load balancing sticky sessions across active nodes
- D. Immediate traffic reroute on path failure using precomputed backups

Answer: D

Explanation: Fast ReRoute pre-calculates backup paths and reroutes traffic instantly on WAN path failure avoiding downtime common in reactive fallback.

Question: 738

Versa CPE at branches integrates with Versa Controller for BGP route reflection, but iBGP sessions drop due to loop prevention misconfigs. Which control plane settings would prevent loops while distributing policies?

- A. Configure cluster-id on Controller 1.1.1.1 with 'set protocols bgp cluster 1.1.1.1'.
- B. Set OSPF router-id consistent across peers 'set protocols ospf router-id 2.2.2.2'.
- C. Enable no-client-to-client 'set protocols bgp group ibgp no-client-to-client'.
- D. Use AS-path access lists for loop detection 'set policy-options as-path-loop-detection 65000'.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation: Cluster-id allows route reflection without loops in iBGP. No-client-to-client prevents direct peering loops. AS-path lists detect and block looped routes, ensuring safe policy distribution.

Question: 739

A losing link in your WAN causes frequent packet drops. Which traffic steering feature can you enable to ensure packet recovery without retransmissions?

- A. Incremental BGP route advertisements
- B. Dynamic threshold-based QoS policing
- C. Forward Error Correction (FEC) on the WAN link
- D. Enable TCP selective acknowledgments on edge routers

Answer: C

Explanation: Forward Error Correction (FEC) adds redundancy to data streams allowing the receiving end to recover lost packets on lossy links without triggering retransmissions, critical for maintaining quality over unreliable WAN segments.

Question: 740

Troubleshooting Versa SD-WAN path failures with logs indicating IPSec ESP rekey failures every 3600s, packet captures showing sequence number mismatches, and diagnostics confirming 10% loss on high-latency links. Which methods?

- A. Logs: show ike security-associations detail | match rekey-fail for 3600s intervals.
- B. Capture: wireshark -i -f "esp" -w esp-rekey.pcap for sequence analysis.
- C. Diagnostics: show ipsec statistics loss 10% latency >200ms path .
- D. Debug: debug ipsec rekey sequence-mismatch enable log-level error.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Show ike security-associations detail | match rekey-fail parses logs for IPSec rekey failures at 3600s intervals, essential for diagnosing path stability in Versa SD-WAN. Wireshark -i -f "esp" -w esp-rekey.pcap captures ESP packets, revealing sequence number mismatches contributing to failures. Show ipsec statistics loss 10% latency >200ms path provides diagnostics on 10% loss and high latency, linking to rekey issues on affected links.

Question: 741

Scenario integration 5G direct connect partial.

- A. 5G tunnel-less
- B. Direct bgp ttl 255
- C. Partial groups 5g-peers
- D. Community direct 8000:5
- E. Failover damp 90s

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation: All for integration.

Question: 742

Calculate the minimum bandwidth allocation for a policy applying a shaping rate of 12000000 bits per second on 10 devices when aggregated traffic could exceed total WAN capacity of 100 Mbps. What action will Versa take if total requests surpass WAN limits?

- A. Versa will allow all traffic exceeding WAN capacity, causing congestion and packet loss
- B. Versa will drop traffic from lower priority devices until aggregate bandwidth fits within 100 Mbps
- C. Versa will throttle devices proportionally based on policy priority and available bandwidth
- D. Versa Director will reject policy push to prevent bandwidth allocation beyond capacity
- E. Versa will queue excess packets indefinitely without discarding or re-shaping

Answer: C

Explanation: Versa SD-WAN uses policy-based bandwidth allocation with dynamic throttling. If cumulative requested bandwidth exceeds physical WAN limits, the system proportionally throttles flows based on QoS and policy priority, preventing congestion and packet loss. Device traffic is shaped not dropped unless explicitly configured.

Question: 743

What Versa DPI feature aids in maintaining app recognition accuracy over encrypted DNS (DoH) traffic?

- A. Using DNS metadata correlation with AppID signatures

- B. Blocking encrypted DNS outright
- C. Ignoring DNS queries during DPI
- D. Applying static routing for DNS only

Answer: A

Explanation: Correlating DNS metadata from DoH traffic with DPI signatures helps maintain app identification accuracy despite DNS encryption challenges.

Question: 744

A branch router reports high CPU utilization when Forward Error Correction is enabled with maximum redundancy. What configuration tweak can optimize CPU usage without significantly impacting packet recovery?

- A. Increase coding rate to reduce FEC redundancy
- B. Disable ciphering on FEC packets
- C. Enable multithreaded FEC processing on the router
- D. Increase packet size to batch errors

Answer: A

Explanation: Increasing coding rate reduces the amount of parity data, thus lowering computational demands while still providing some error correction.

Question: 745

In a scenario involving a sudden spike in session flows causing potential overload on Versa gateways, which live monitoring tools and settings detect link health degradation?

- A. Set up alerts with "configure monitoring alert --metric link_jitter --threshold 50ms --action notify".
- B. Use dashboard queries "live dashboard query --health links --top 10".
- C. Flow analysis "show flows live --health-check --exclude healthy".
- D)
- E. Integrate SNMP polling "snmp-monitor --oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.versa.linkhealth --interval 10s".

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Detecting link health degradation amid session spikes involves configuring

proactive alerts using "configure monitoring alert --metric link_jitter --threshold 50ms --action notify", where the metric targets jitter and threshold sets the degradation point for immediate notifications. For ongoing analysis, employ "show flows live --health-check --exclude healthy" to focus on problematic flows, excluding stable ones to highlight overload impacts on link quality in real-time, essential for maintaining service in high-traffic scenarios.

Question: 746

Business intent "throttle non-critical for remote workers branch S" to 1Mbps if >80% util. Which?

- A. Intent "throttle non-crit S" app=non-critical limit=1mbps util>80.
- B. 'intent throttle rule S if util 80 then limit'.
- C. Monitor alert.
- D. Fallback unlimited.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Intent limits on util for workers. Rule conditional. Monitor alerts.

Question: 747

In Versa's Business Intent Policy (BIP), a policy statement defines "prioritize video traffic for branch X" with latency targets of <50ms. Which element in the policy ensures enforcement of this application-level SLA on the overlay link?

- A. ACL with port-based classification only
- B. SLA monitoring coupled with dynamic path selection
- C. Static routing to preferred WAN link
- D. Local breakout enabled on all branch devices
- E. Traffic shaping at the WAN egress interface

Answer: B

Explanation: SLA monitoring combined with dynamic path selection enforces latency targets by redirecting video traffic to paths meeting the <50ms latency SLA) Port-based ACLs or static routing alone cannot guarantee SLA adherence.

Question: 748

You want a traffic class matching VoIP RTP packets to be steered via a low latency path but only when jitter exceeds 5ms. Which feature in the service policy allows this granular path selection?

- A. NAT rules on access policy
- B. SLA based steering with jitter threshold
- C. Interface priority in device template
- D. QoS marking with DSCP values

Answer: B

Explanation: SLA-based steering in the service policies can be configured with jitter thresholds, latency, or loss. This allows the SD-WAN to reroute traffic when jitter exceeds defined limits, providing granular control based on real-time path metrics.

Question: 749

Bond video: set bond video rr links 2. Scenario: Fail agg. Which?

- A. No FEC
- B. QoS depri
- C. Max exceed
- D. Red med

Answer: A, D

Explanation: FEC, redundancy.

Question: 750

Which Versa SD-WAN feature optimizes application performance by steering traffic based on real-time deep packet inspection (DPI)?

- A. MPLS traffic engineering
- B. Application-aware routing
- C. Static route prioritization
- D. Packet shaping on underlay links

Answer: B

Explanation: Application-aware routing uses DPI to classify traffic and applies policy-based path selection optimizing applications dynamically based on their performance needs.

Question: 751

In VOS Director, an alarm for jitter exceeding its threshold triggers with a default jitter threshold of 30 ms. To refine this alert sensitivity, where should you make the configuration change?

- A. Adjust the global jitter-threshold-ms setting on the system alarm profile
- B. Modify the jitter threshold on the CPE device interface metrics configuration
- C. Set the jitter threshold per service SLA configuration in Director
- D. Change the jitter alarm threshold in the Director's analytics alarm rules
- E. Update the jitter sampling interval on the Director's data collection settings

Answer: C

Explanation: The jitter alarm thresholds are typically defined per service in the SLA configuration on the Director. Adjusting this helps tailor alert sensitivity for jitter based on specific service profiles. Global or device-level settings would not directly control service-specific jitter alarms.

Question: 752

The Director reports "CPE unreachable" alarms while the CPE logs show normal operations and connectivity. What is the most probable cause?

- A. CPE software malfunction misreporting status
- B. Intermediate network issues between Director and CPE causing intermittent communication loss

- C. Director misconfigured IP addresses for CPE
- D. CPE interface down while logs have stale data

Answer: B

Explanation: If CPE logs appear healthy but Director alarms indicate unreachability, the most probable cause is intermittent network connectivity issues between them rather than internal CPE failure.

Question: 753

A network administrator wants to verify traffic flow over UDP port 5002 between hub and spoke sites. Which tcpdump equivalent filter captures only UDP traffic on this port on interface eth1?

- A. capture eth1 udp dst port 5002
- B. capture eth1 udp and port 5002
- C. capture eth1 udp src or dst port 5002
- D. capture eth1 udp port 5002
- E. capture eth1 port 5002 and udp

Answer: D

Explanation: The filter `udp port 5002` captures all UDP traffic where either source or destination is port 5002. This is the most concise and correct filter. Using `dst port` limits to destination only; other syntax options are redundant or unusual.

Question: 754

In a mobile branch scenario, Versa CPE uses LTE-optimized probing, but control plane BGP sessions timeout. Which probing parameters and Controller settings would sustain sessions?

- A. Set BGP keepalive 30s hold 90s 'set protocols bgp keepalive 30 hold-time 90'.
- B. Configure LTE probing interval 5s with 'set sdwan probing lte interval 5'.
- C. Enable BGP anycast for redundancy 'set protocols bgp group anycast'.
- D. Use OSPF for backup with demand-circuit 'set protocols ospf demand-circuit'.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Reduced BGP timers accommodate LTE variability, preventing timeouts. LTE-specific probing at 5s intervals monitors link health, sustaining control plane in mobile scenarios.

Question: 755

An operator sets a threshold alert for CPU usage at 85%, but it keeps triggering during known high traffic intervals causing alert fatigue. Which action can reduce false positives while maintaining alert rigor in Versa Director?

- A. Change threshold to 90%
- B. Disable alert during business hours manually
- C. Add a duration filter to alert only if 85% persists for 5 minutes
- D. Switch alert from CPU usage to interface bandwidth monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation: Adding a duration filter requires the CPU usage to be above threshold continuously for a set time, reducing alerts for short spikes while still detecting sustained issues. Raising thresholds risks missing real problems, disabling alerts selectively reduces monitoring, and changing to bandwidth does not address CPU spikes.

Question: 756

During policy hit deviation anomaly investigations, which Versa Analytics report provides a detailed timeline of policy matches and deviations?

- A. telemetry event sequence report
- B. anomaly timeline diagnostic
- C. policy audit trail export
- D. policy hit trend report

Answer: D

Explanation: The policy hit trend report graphs the number of times each policy was matched over time, highlighting deviations that may indicate misconfigurations or attack

patterns.

Question: 757

Integration scenario: MPLS Internet LTE branch-branch partial.

- A. Wan pref mpls 50 lte 150
- B. Partial policy match group then direct
- C. LTE cold standby
- D. IPsec internet
- E. BGP redistrib mpls metric 20

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation: Prefs, policy, IPsec, redistrib. Cold standby mode for LTE.

Question: 758

You want to bulk provision 200 branch CPEs with a new VLAN tagged on interface eth1 using Versa Director GUI. What is the simplest method for this bulk operation?

- A. Export device list, edit VLAN config CSV, then use the bulk import VLAN feature in Versa Director devices page
- B. Use the API to push VLAN configuration object to every device using a looped PATCH request targeting interface eth1
- C. Manually configure VLAN tagging on each device interface within device templates using GUI one by one
- D. Write a CLI script with set interfaces interface eth1 vlan-tagged true vlan-id 100 and run it via remote CLI

Answer: A

Explanation: Versa Director supports bulk importing configurations via CSV files for mass provisioning. Exporting the device list and editing VLAN tagging in the CSV, then importing it back for application, is the most user-friendly GUI based method for bulk VLAN changes across many devices. API scripting is more complex and CLI per device is time inefficient.

Question: 759

During a high latency alert investigation on a Versa SD-WAN deployment, the system raised an alarm threshold when latency exceeded 150 ms on a critical path. Which configuration parameter would you verify to adjust this threshold on the VOS CPE?

- A. latency-threshold-ms
- B. alarm-threshold-latency
- C. high-latency-alert-ms
- D. latency-alarm-level

Answer: A

Explanation: The latency-threshold-ms parameter is commonly used in Versa OS to define the latency threshold at which the system triggers alarms. Adjusting this value changes the sensitivity for high latency alerts. The other parameters are not standard or recognized settings for latency alarm thresholds in Versa VOS.

Question: 760

What is the correct Versa Director Analytics syntax to filter bandwidth usage reports for all traffic except application classified as "Streaming Media"?

- A. FILTER EXCLUDE application = 'Streaming Media'
- B. WHERE application != 'Streaming Media'
- C. EXCLUDE FROM application WHERE name = 'Streaming Media'
- D. SHOW traffic NOT application = 'Streaming Media'

Answer: B

Explanation: The proper SQL-like syntax uses WHERE application not equal to 'Streaming Media' to exclude that category from reports. Other options do not reflect standard filtering syntax in Versa Analytics.

Question: 761

A customer wants to guarantee voice traffic is prioritized while large file transfers use a lower priority on the WAN link. Which service policy components do you configure to enforce this?

- A. Configure device template interface bandwidth; Enable NAT in access policy for file transfers
- B. Set access policy NAT rules on voice traffic; Define steering for traffic classes
- C. Define traffic classes and traffic classifier with QoS markings; Apply shaping and policing actions in the service policy
- D. Configure service policy with routing metrics; Use CLI commands to mark packets

Answer: C

Explanation: Service policies enable classification of traffic into classes, which are matched via classifiers. QoS markings prioritize voice traffic. Shaping and policing enforce bandwidth limits and priorities. Steering impacts path selection but not traffic priority enforcement.

Question: 762

In a complicated hub-and-spoke with partial mesh overlays for a healthcare network integrating 5G and MPLS, the deployment requires custom SLA calculations and failover logic. Which apply?

- A. Set hub community: set policy-options community hub-only members 8000:1, export on spokes: set protocols bgp group sd-wan export hub-export
- B. For 5G integration: set interfaces 5g0 wan-type 5g apn healthcare.apn, qos-profile mobile with priority-queue 1
- C. SLA formula: availability = $(1 - (\text{packet-loss} / 100)) * 100$, set threshold 99%: set sd-wan sla-health availability-threshold 99
- D. Partial mesh for critical branches: set topology partial-mesh groups critical-peers community 8000:3, enable direct-tunnel
- E. Failover steps: monitor mpls fail -> switch 5g with command set sd-wan adaptive-path lte-failover damp 120s

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation: Hub communities control exports in hybrid topologies. 5G interfaces use APN and QoS for mobile. Availability SLA uses loss formula for health checks. Failover with damping ensures stability. Partial mesh groups use communities, but direct-tunnel is enabled via policies.

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