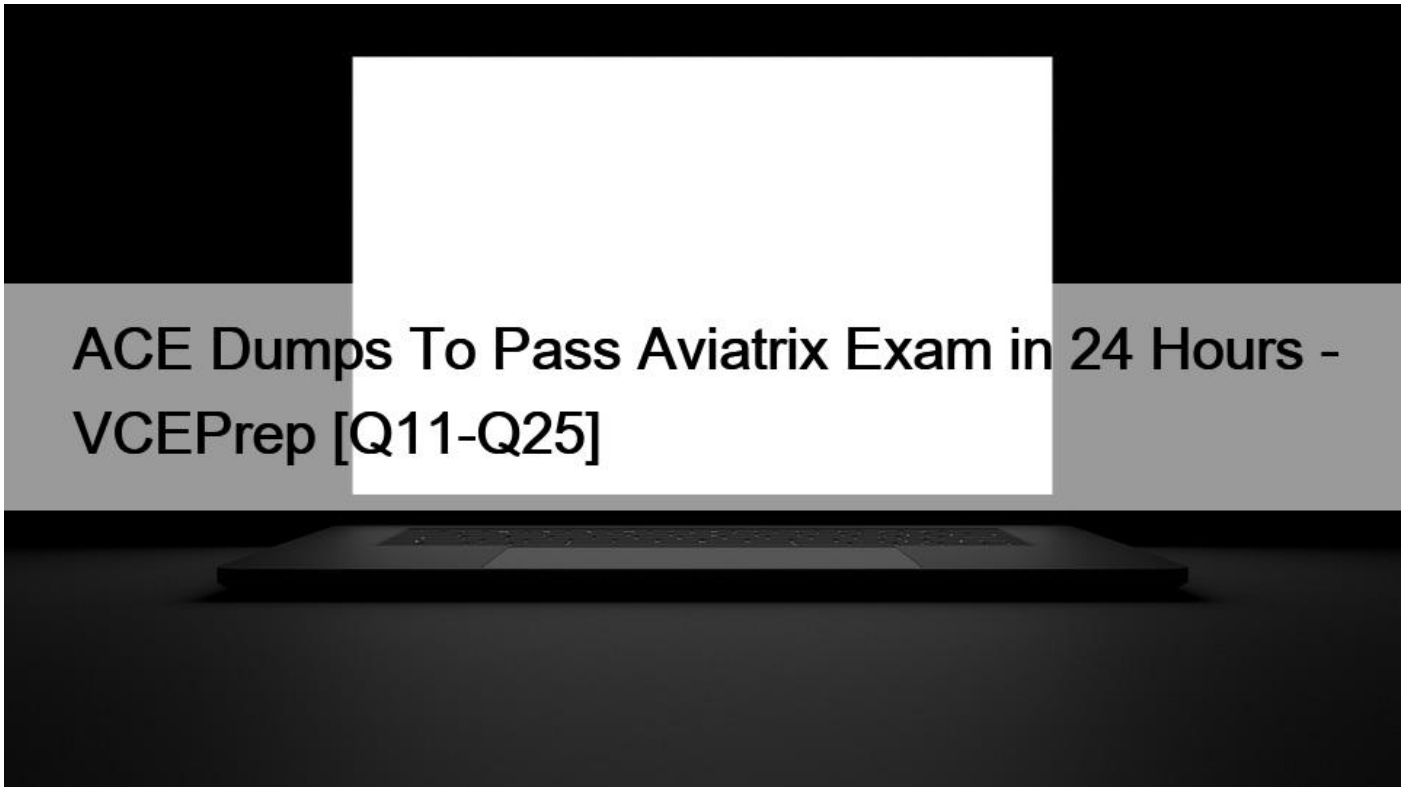


## ACE Dumps To Pass Aviatrix Exam in 24 Hours - VCEPrep [Q11-Q25]



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### NEW QUESTION 11

Which Aviatrix Controller feature automates the configuration of AWS Transit Gateway, VPC Route Tables, Direct Connect learned routes and Security Domain?

- \* Aviatrix Site to Cloud (S2C)
- \* Aviatrix High Performance Encryption (HPE)
- \* Aviatrix Firewall Networks (FireNet)
- \* Aviatrix AWS TGW Orchestrator

### NEW QUESTION 12

Customer has an Aviatrix Controller deployed in AWS and wants to back up the Aviatrix Controller configuration. Where would the backup file be saved?

- \* An S3 bucket
- \* SFTP Server
- \* On one of the Aviatrix Gateways
- \* FTP Server

Aviatrix stores the Controller backup in an AWS S3 bucket or an Azure Container. Before you begin, determine where you would like to store the backup and create either the S3 bucket or Azure Container.

### NEW QUESTION 13

In order to route traffic between layer 3 interfaces on the PAN firewall you need:

- \* VLAN
- \* Vwire
- \* Security Profile
- \* Virtual Router

### NEW QUESTION 14

In PAN-OS 7.0 which of the available choices serves as an alert warning by defining patterns of suspicious traffic and network anomalies that may indicate a host has been compromised?

- \* App-ID Signatures
- \* Correlation Objects
- \* Command & Control Signatures
- \* Correlation Events
- \* Custom Signatures

### NEW QUESTION 15

Few key differences between Aviatrix based transit and other non-Aviatrix 3rd party transit (such as Cisco CSR) are: (Choose 2)

- \* Aviatrix transit architecture lets you choose any instance size. Throughput will depend on the instance size characteristics
- \* Cisco CSR based transit lets you choose any instance size. Throughput will depend on the instance size characteristics
- \* Aviatrix based transit can do 1.25 Gbps encrypted throughput whereas Cisco CSR can do up to 70 Gbps
- \* With default settings, Cisco CSR based transit can do 1.25 Gbps encrypted throughput whereas Aviatrix can do up to 70 Gbps

### NEW QUESTION 16

What is the maximum file size of .EXE files uploaded from the firewall to WildFire?

- \* Always 2 megabytes.
- \* Always 10 megabytes.
- \* Configurable up to 2 megabytes.
- \* Configurable up to 10 megabytes.

### NEW QUESTION 17

On a firewall that has 32 Ethernet ports and is configured with a dynamic IP and port (DIPP) NAT oversubscription rate of 2x, what is the maximum number of concurrent sessions supported by each available IP address?

- \* 32
- \* 64
- \* 64K
- \* 128K

### NEW QUESTION 18

You have decided to implement a Virtual Wire Subinterface. Which options can be used to classify traffic?

- \* Either VLAN tag or IP address, provided that each tag or ID is contained in the same zone.
- \* Subinterface ID and VLAN tag only

- \* By Zone and/or IP Classifier
- \* VLAN tag, or VLAN tag plus IP address (IP address, IP range, or subnet).

### NEW QUESTION 19

What built-in administrator role allows all rights except for the creation of administrative accounts and virtual systems?

- \* superuser
- \* vsysadmin
- \* A custom role is required for this level of access
- \* deviceadmin

### NEW QUESTION 20

Wildfire may be used for identifying which of the following types of traffic?

- \* Malware
- \* DNS
- \* DHCP
- \* URL Content

### NEW QUESTION 21

ACE Inc. had been using a standard marketplace router as an NVA (Network Virtual Appliance) in the hub Virtual Network (VNet) for spoke to spoke communication. The NVA has just been replaced by Azure Firewall.

Now the security operations team is reporting that traffic between Virtual Machines in the same VNet is working however any inter-VNet traffic is being dropped by the NSGs (Network Security Groups) at destination.

What could be a possible reason?

- \* Azure Firewall is blocking all the traffic
- \* There is no route at the Azure Firewall
- \* Azure Firewall is doing SNAT for inter-VNet traffic
- \* BGP routes in UDR need to be updated

Azure Firewall provides automatic SNAT for all outbound traffic to public IP addresses. By default, Azure Firewall doesn't SNAT with Network rules when the destination IP address is in a private IP address range per IANA RFC 1918. Application rules are always applied using a transparent proxy regardless of the destination IP address.

This logic works well when you route traffic directly to the Internet. However, if you've enabled forced tunneling, Internet-bound traffic is SNATed to one of the firewall private IP addresses in AzureFirewallSubnet, hiding the source from your on-premises firewall.

If your organization uses a public IP address range for private networks, Azure Firewall SNATs the traffic to one of the firewall private IP addresses in AzureFirewallSubnet. However, you can configure Azure Firewall to not SNAT your public IP address range.

To configure Azure Firewall to never SNAT regardless of the destination IP address, use 0.0.0.0/0 as your private IP address range. With this configuration, Azure Firewall can never route traffic directly to the Internet. To configure the firewall to always SNAT regardless of the destination address, use 255.255.255.255/32 as your private IP address range.

### NEW QUESTION 22

Traffic going to a public IP address is being translated by a Palo Alto Networks firewall to an internal server's private IP address. Which IP address should the Security Policy use as the 'Destination IP' in order to allow traffic to the server?

- \* The firewall's gateway IP
- \* The server's public IP
- \* The server's private IP
- \* The firewall's MGT IP

### NEW QUESTION 23

The IPSec tunnels terminating at AWS TGW/VGW, Azure VPN GW, and other native VPN support interconnecting networks with overlapping IP ranges SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

- \* False
- \* True

### NEW QUESTION 24

Besides selecting the Heartbeat Backup option when creating an ActivePassive

HA Pair, which of the following also prevents 'SplitBrain'?

- \* Creating a custom interface under Service Route Configuration, and assigning this interface as the backup HA2 link.
- \* Under 'Packet Forwarding', selecting the VR Sync checkbox.
- \* Configuring an independent backup HA1 link.
- \* Configuring a backup HA2 link that points to the MGT interface of the other device in the pair.

### NEW QUESTION 25

ACE Inc. is currently using AWS Transit Gateway (TGW) with 100 VPCs attached to it from different security domains.

These 100 VPCs are used as following:

- \* 20 VPCs belong to Production,
- \* 40 VPCs belong to Development,
- \* 20 are part of UAT and
- \* 20 VPCs are for shared services and miscellaneous common needs.

ACE Inc. requirements are to:

- \* provide network and traffic segmentation between Prod, Development, UAT VPCs such that there is no traffic between VPCs belonging to different domains
- \* allow all VPCs in each domain to communicate with each other
- \* allow every VPC access to shared services VPCs

Which Aviatrix feature would help to not only provide this segmentation but also decrease the complexity of this topology and routing configuration by orchestrating life-cycle management of AWS Transit Gateways?

(Choose 2)

- \* Aviatrix AWS-TGW Encrypted Peering
- \* Aviatrix TGW Orchestrator
- \* Aviatrix Security Domain
- \* Aviatrix S1te-io-Cloud (S2C)

## Topics of Aviatrix Certified Engineer (ACE) Exam

The Aviatrix Certified Engineer (ACE) Exam is further divided into 3 levels i.e. for Associates, professionals and design architects. Exam contents for each level certification vary. These core topics listed below are general recommendations for the material that is likely to be used for each examination level.

The updated syllabus effective for the Aviatrix Certified Engineer (ACE) Exam is listed below in detail of each section and their topics:

### 1. Cloud Networking Overview

This section is comprised of the following subsections:

- Cloud Native Networking 101 (AWS, Azure, GCP, OCI)- Networking Principles in the Cloud

### 2. Multi-Cloud Networking Architecture (MCNA)

This section is comprised of the following subsections:

- Customer Problems/Pain Points- Cloud Native Networking Challenges and Limitations- MCNA Details (Cloud Core, Access, Operations, Security)

### 3. Aviatrix Platform Overview

This section is comprised of the following subsections:

- Aviatrix Solution Components

### 4. Aviatrix Platform Features

This section is comprised of the following subsections:

- Cloud Core (Transit Networking, etc.)- Cloud Security (HPE, FireNet, Private S3, Ingress/Egress, etc.)- Extreme Cloud Visibility (Aviatrix CoPilot)- Cloud Access (User VPN, S2C, CloudWAN, etc.)- Cloud Operations and Troubleshooting

### 5. Customer Deployment Case-Study

### 6. Professional Level Modules

This section includes topics that are for both professional level and design architect level candidates. Associate level candidates can skip these topics:

- Real World Design Exercises- Deployment Hands-On Labs per Service- Network Planning- Multi-Cloud Connectivity- Aviatrix Deployment Details- Deploying Highly Available and Resilient Cloud Networks- Design Decisions and Tips

### 7. Design Architect Level Modules

This section includes topics that only for design architect level candidates. Associate and professional level candidates can skip these topics:

- Design Pillars (Availability, Manageability, Performance, Cost)- Multi-Cloud Reference Architecture Design- Instructor Evaluation- Customer Use Case Discussion and Architecture Deep-Dive **Download the Latest ACE Dump - 2022 ACE**

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