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Juniper Security, Specialist (JNCIS-SEC) Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which two statements are true about application identification? (Choose two.)

- A. Application identification can identify nested applications that are within Layer 7.
- B. Application signatures are the same as IDP signatures.
- C. Application signatures are not the same as IDP signatures.

- D. Application identification cannot identify nested applications that are within Layer 7.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Application identification is a feature that enables SRX Series devices to identify and classify network traffic based on application signatures or custom rules. Application identification can enhance security, visibility, and control over network applications.

Two statements that are true about application identification are:

Application identification can identify nested applications that are within Layer 7: Nested applications are applications that run within another application protocol, such as HTTP or SSL. For example, Facebook or YouTube are nested applications within HTTP.

Application identification can identify nested applications by inspecting the application payload and matching it against predefined or custom signatures.

Application signatures are not the same as IDP signatures: Application signatures are patterns of bytes or strings that uniquely identify an application protocol or a nested application. IDP signatures are patterns of bytes or strings that indicate an attack or an exploit against a vulnerability. Application signatures are used for application identification and classification, while IDP signatures are used for intrusion detection and prevention.

Reference: = [Application Identification Overview], [Application Identification Concepts], [Understanding Signature Rules and Protocol Anomaly Rules]

NEW QUESTION # 31

Click the Exhibit button.

user@host> show chassis cluster status redundancy-group 1						
Cluster: 1, Redundancy-Group: 1						
Device name	Priority	Status	Prompt	Manual	failover	
node0	0	Secondary	No	No		
node1	200	Primary	No	No		

Which two statements describe the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. Redundancy group 1 was administratively failed over.
- B. Node 0 is controlling traffic for redundancy group 1.
- C. Redundancy group 1 experienced an operational failure.
- D. Node 1 is controlling traffic for redundancy group 1.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The output indicates that node1 has a priority of 200 and is marked as "Primary," which means it is currently the active node controlling traffic for redundancy group 1. The "Primary" status designates that this node is handling the traffic for the specified redundancy group.

According to the exhibit, node0 is listed with a priority of 0 and is marked as "Secondary." This status indicates that node0 is currently not controlling traffic for redundancy group 1, serving instead in a standby role ready to take over should node1 fail or become unavailable.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which two statements are correct about a reth LAG? (Choose two.)

- A. You should have two or more interfaces.
- B. Links must use the same cable type
- C. Links must have the same speed and duplex setting.
- D. You must have a "minimum-links" statement value of two.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A reth LAG is a redundant Ethernet link aggregation group that combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface in a chassis cluster. A reth LAG provides load balancing and redundancy for traffic within or between redundancy groups. Two statements that are correct about a reth LAG are:

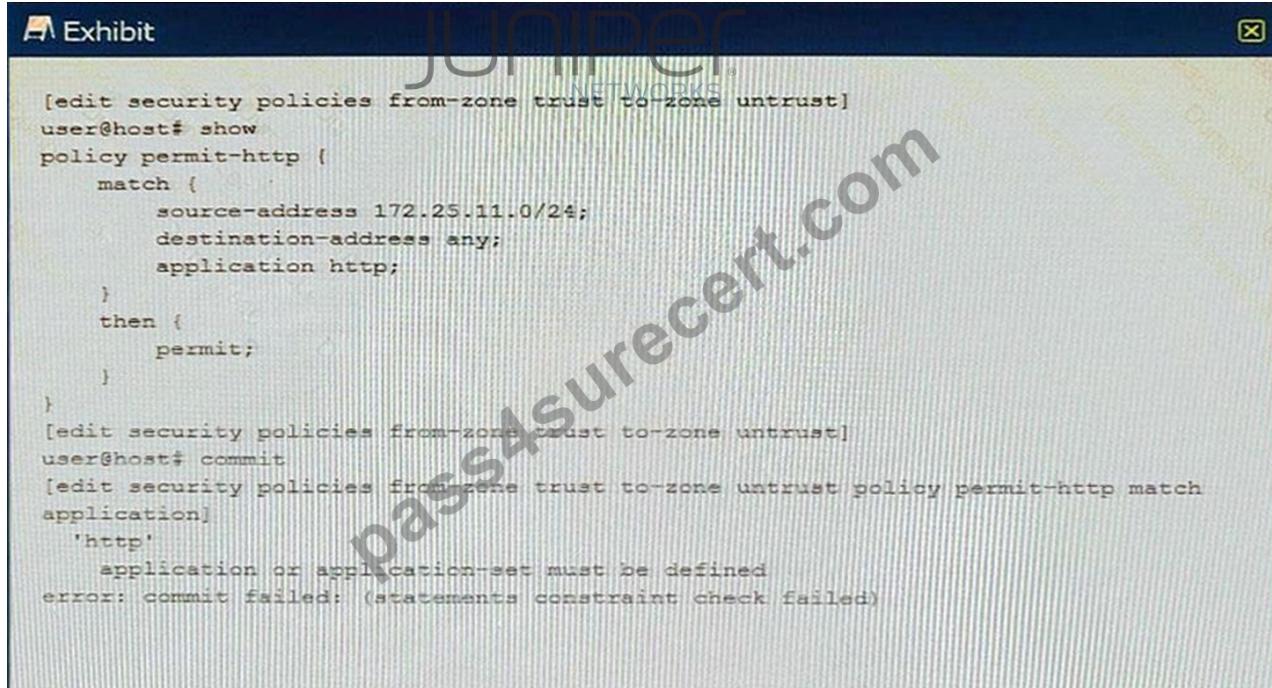
Links must have the same speed and duplex setting: To form a reth LAG, the physical interfaces must have the same speed and duplex setting. This ensures that the links can operate at the same capacity and avoid performance issues or errors.

You should have two or more interfaces: To create a reth LAG, you need to have at least two physical interfaces. One interface should be connected to node 0 and the other interface should be connected to node 1. You can also have more than two interfaces in a reth LAG for increased bandwidth and redundancy.

Reference: = Configuring Redundant Ethernet Interfaces, [Understanding Redundant Ethernet Interfaces]

NEW QUESTION # 33

Exhibit



The image shows a Juniper Networks Junos OS terminal window. The title bar says "Exhibit". The window displays the following configuration and error messages:

```
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# show
policy permit-http {
    match {
        source-address 172.25.11.0/24;
        destination-address any;
        application http;
    }
    then {
        permit;
    }
}
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# commit
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust policy permit-http match
application]
  'http'
    application or application-set must be defined
error: commit failed: (statements constraint check failed)
```

You are trying to create a security policy on your SRX Series device that permits HTTP traffic from your private 172.25.11.0/24 subnet to the Internet. You create a policy named permit-http between the trust and untrust zones that permits HTTP traffic. When you issue a commit command to apply the configuration changes, the commit fails with the error shown in the exhibit.

Which two actions would correct the error? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue the rollback 1 command from the top of the configuration hierarchy and attempt the commit again.
- B. Execute the Junos commit full command to override the error and apply the configuration.
- C. **Modify the security policy to use the built-in Junos-http applications.**
- D. **Create a custom application named http at the [edit applications] hierarchy.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The error message indicates that the Junos-http application is not defined, so you need to either create a custom application or modify the security policy to use the built-in Junos-http application. Doing either of these will allow you to successfully commit the configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which two devices would you use for DDoS protection with Policy Enforcer? (Choose two.)

- A. QFX
- B. **vMX**
- C. vQFX
- D. **MX**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The MX and vMX devices can be used for DDoS protection with Policy Enforcer. Policy Enforcer is a Juniper Networks solution that provides real-time protection from DDoS attacks. It can be used to detect and block malicious traffic, and also provides

granular control over user access and policy enforcement.

The MX and vMX devices are well-suited for use with Policy Enforcer due to their high-performance hardware and advanced security features.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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