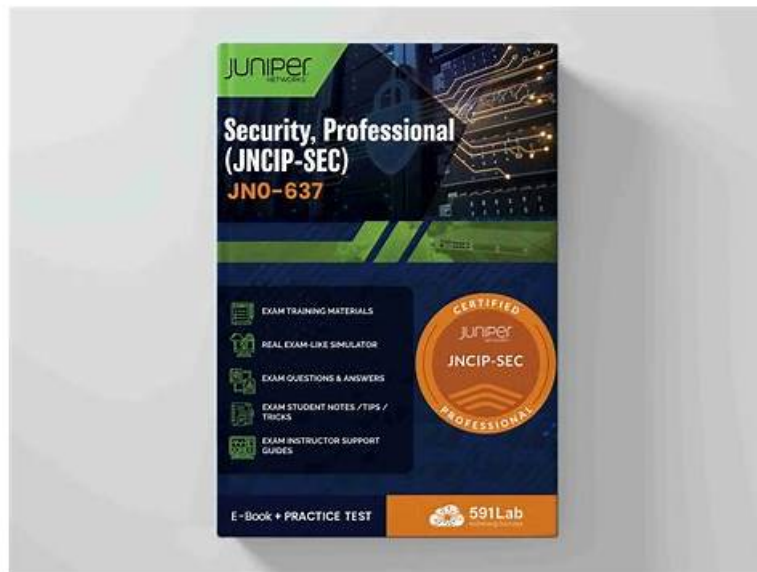


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### Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Layer 2 Security: It covers Layer 2 Security concepts and requires candidates to configure or monitor related scenarios.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshooting Security Policies and Security Zones: This topic assesses the skills of networking professionals in troubleshooting and monitoring security policies and zones using tools like logging and tracing.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multinode High Availability (HA): In this topic, aspiring networking professionals get knowledge about multinode HA concepts. To pass the exam, candidates must learn to configure or monitor HA systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced IPsec VPNs: Focusing on networking professionals, this part covers advanced IPsec VPN concepts and requires candidates to demonstrate their skills in real-world applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logical Systems and Tenant Systems: This topic of the exam explores the concepts and functionalities of logical systems and tenant systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced Policy-Based Routing (APBR): This topic emphasizes on advanced policy-based routing concepts and practical configuration or monitoring tasks.</li> </ul>

## Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

### NEW QUESTION # 114

Exhibit

You are implementing filter-based forwarding to send traffic from the 172.25.0.0/24 network through ISP-1 while sending all other traffic through your connection to ISP-2. Your ge-0/0/1 interface connects to two networks, including the 172.25.0.0/24 network. You have implemented the configuration shown in the exhibit. The traffic from the 172.25.0.0/24 network is being forwarded as expected to 172.20.0.2, however traffic from the other network (172.25.1.0/24) is not being forwarded to the upstream 172.21.0.2 neighbor.

In this scenario, which action will solve this problem?

- A. You must create the static default route to neighbor 172.21 0.2 under the ISP-1 routing instance hierarchy.
- B. You must apply the firewall filter to the lo0 interface when using filter-based forwarding.
- C. You must add another term to the firewall filter to accept the traffic from the 172.25.1.0/24 network.
- D. You must specify that the 172.25.1.1/24 IP address is the primary address on the ge-0/0/1 interface.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 115

A company has acquired a new branch office that has the same address space of one of its local networks, 192.168.100/24. The offices need to communicate with each other. Which two NAT configurations will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security nat source]  

```

user@OfficeA# show rule-set OfficeBtoA {
  from zone OfficeB;
  to zone OfficeA;
  rule 1 {
    match {
      source-address 192.168.210.0/24;
      destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;
    }
    then {
      source-nat {
        interface;
      }
    }
  }
}
```
- B. [edit security nat source]  

```

user@OfficeB# show rule-set OfficeAtoB {
  from zone OfficeA;
  to zone OfficeB;
  rule 1 {
    match {
      source-address 192.168.200.0/24;
```

```

destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;
}
then {
source-nat {
interface;
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

- C. [edit security nat static]  
user@OfficeB# show rule-set From-Office-A {  
from interface ge-0/0/0.0;  
rule 1 {  
match {  
destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;  
}  
then {  
static-nat {  
prefix 192.168.100.0/24;  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}
- D. [edit security nat static]  
user@OfficeA# show rule-set From-Office-B {  
from interface ge-0/0/0.0;  
rule 1 {  
match {  
destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;  
}  
then {  
static-nat {  
prefix 192.168.100.0/24;  
}  
}  
}  
}

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The problem describes two offices needing to communicate, but both share the same IP address space, 192.168.100.0/24. To resolve this, NAT must be configured to translate the conflicting address spaces on each side. Here's how each of the configurations works:

Option A (Correct):

This source NAT rule translates the source address of traffic from Office B to Office A. By configuring source NAT, the source IP addresses from Office B (192.168.210.0/24) will be translated when communicating with Office A (192.168.200.0/24). This method ensures that there is no overlap in address space when packets are transmitted between the two offices.

Option D (Correct):

This is a source NAT rule configured on Office B, which translates the source addresses from Office A to prevent address conflicts. It ensures that when traffic is initiated from Office A to Office B, the overlapping address range (192.168.100.0/24) is translated.

## NEW QUESTION # 116

Exhibit:

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct?

- A. All of the entries are a threat level 8
- B. All of the entries are command and control entries.
- C. All of the entries are Dshield entries
- D. All of the entries are a threat level 10.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Referring to the exhibit, the following statements are correct:

B) All of the entries are command and control entries. Command and control entries are dynamic addresses that represent the IP addresses of servers that are used by malware to communicate with infected hosts. The SRX Series device can block or log the traffic to or from these IP addresses based on the security policies. The exhibit shows that all of the entries have the category DC/1, which stands for command and control.

C) All of the entries are Dshield entries. Dshield is a feed source that provides a list of IP addresses that are associated with malicious activities, such as scanning, spamming, or attacking. The SRX Series device can download the Dshield feed and use it to populate the dynamic address entries. The exhibit shows that all of the entries have the feed dshield, which indicates that they are from the Dshield feed source.

The other statements are incorrect because:

A) All of the entries are not a threat level 8, but a threat level 10. The threat level is a numeric value that indicates the severity of the threat associated with a dynamic address entry. The higher the threat level, the more dangerous the threat. The SRX Series device can use the threat level to prioritize the actions for the dynamic address entries. The exhibit shows that all of the entries have the cc CN, which stands for country code China. According to the Juniper documentation, the country code China has a threat level of 10, which is the highest.

D) All of the entries are not a threat level 10, but they are. See the explanation for option A.

Reference: Understanding Dynamic Address Categories Understanding Dynamic Address Feed Sources

[Understanding Dynamic Address Threat Levels]

#### NEW QUESTION # 117

Exhibit

You configure a traceoptions file called radius on your returns the output shown in the exhibit What is the source of the problem?

- A. The RADIUS server IP address is unreachable.
- **B. The RADIUS server suffered a hardware failure.**
- C. An incorrect password is being used.
- D. The authentication order is misconfigured.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 118

You have deployed an SRX Series device at your network edge to secure Internet-bound sessions for your local hosts using source NAT. You want to ensure that your users are able to interact with applications on the Internet that require more than one TCP session for the same application session. Which two features would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- **A. address persistence**
- **B. persistent NAT**
- C. double NAT
- D. STUN

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Address persistence ensures that the same NAT IP address is used for all sessions originating from a single source IP. Persistent NAT maintains connections for applications needing multiple sessions, like VoIP.

For applications that require multiple TCP sessions for the same application session (such as VoIP or certain online games), the SRX device needs to handle NAT properly to maintain session continuity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 119

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