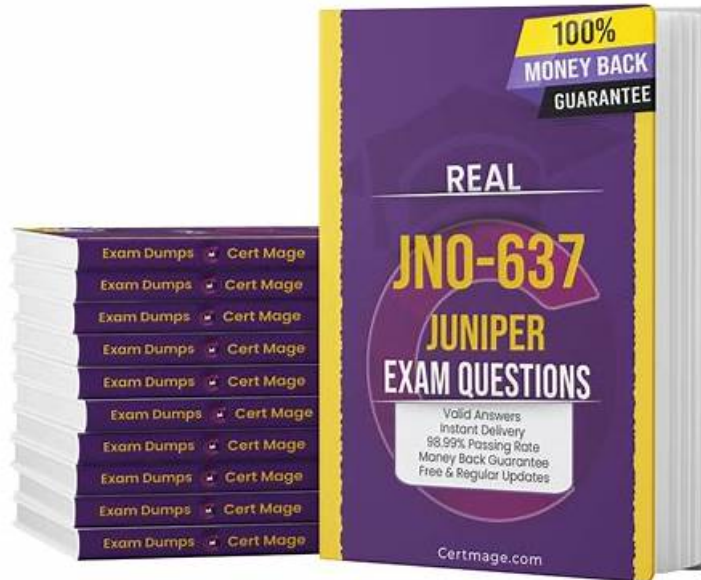


JN0-637 Trustworthy Exam Torrent, JN0-637 Exam Materials



What's more, part of that TestSimulate JN0-637 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZLQXQDJBsTg_L1O_pt6ze70IPmorTkHO

The procedures of every step to buy our JN0-637 exam questions are simple and save the clients' time. Because the most clients may be busy in their jobs or other significant things, the time they can spare to learn our JN0-637 study materials is limited and little. But if the clients buy our JN0-637 training quiz they can immediately use our exam products and save their time. It will only take 5 to 10 minutes for us to send the JN0-637 learning guide to you after purchase.

Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automated Threat Mitigation: This topic covers Automated Threat Mitigation concepts and emphasizes implementing and managing threat mitigation strategies.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Policy-Based Routing (APBR): This topic emphasizes on advanced policy-based routing concepts and practical configuration or monitoring tasks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layer 2 Security: It covers Layer 2 Security concepts and requires candidates to configure or monitor related scenarios.

New Launch JN0-637 Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Dumps Options To Pass the Exam 2026

We should use the most relaxed attitude to face all difficulties. Although Juniper JN0-637 exam is very difficult, but we candidates should use the most relaxed state of mind to face it. Because TestSimulate's Juniper JN0-637 exam training materials will help us to pass the exam successfully. With it, we would not be afraid, and will not be confused. TestSimulate's Juniper JN0-637 Exam Training materials is the best medicine for candidates.

Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

You have a multinode HA default mode deployment and the ICL is down.

In this scenario, what are two ways that the SRX Series devices verify the activeness of their peers? (Choose two.)

- A. Each peer sends a probe with the virtual IP address as the source IP address and the upstream router as the destination IP address.
- B. Each peer sends a probe with the virtual IP address as the destination IP address.
- C. Custom IP addresses may be configured for the activeness probe.
- D. Fabric link heartbeats are used to verify the activeness of the peers.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation with All Juniper Security References Understanding the Scenario:

* Multinode HA Default Mode Deployment:

* In a chassis cluster, two SRX devices operate together to provide high availability.

* ICL (Inter-Cluster Link) is Down:

* The control and fabric links between the nodes are not operational.

* Objective:

* Determine how the SRX devices verify each other's activeness without the ICL.

Option A: Custom IP addresses may be configured for the activeness probe.

* Explanation:

* When the control link is down, SRX devices use an ICMP ping-based activeness probe to check the peer's status.

* Custom IP addresses can be configured as probe targets to verify the peer's activeness.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Refer to the Exhibit:

```
[edit security ike]
user@router# show
policy ike-policy-1 {
  mode aggressive;
  proposal-set standard;
  pre-shared-key ascii-text "secretkey";
}
gateway-gate-1 {
  ike-policy ike-policy-1;
  address 203.0.113.100;
  local-identity 10.10.10.10;
  external-user user;
```

Which two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct?

- A. The remote peer is assigned a dynamic IP address.
- B. The remote IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100.

- C. The local peer is assigned a dynamic IP address.
- D. The local IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct are:

A) The remote IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100. The exhibit shows that the address option under the gateway statement is set to 203.0.113.100, which specifies the IP address of the primary IKE gateway. The address option is used to configure the IP address or the hostname of the remote peer that has a static IP address1.

D) The remote peer is assigned a dynamic IP address. The exhibit shows that the dynamic option under the gateway statement is configured with various attributes, such as general-ikeid, ike-user-type, and user-at-hostname. The dynamic option is used to configure the identifier for the remote gateway with a dynamic IP address. The dynamic option also enables the SRX Series device to accept multiple connections from remote peers that have the same identifier2.

The other statements are incorrect because:

B) The local peer is not assigned a dynamic IP address, but a static IP address. The exhibit shows that the local-address option under the gateway statement is set to 192.0.2.100, which specifies the IP address of the local IKE gateway. The local-address option is used to configure the IP address of the local peer that has a static IP address1.

C) The local IKE gateway IP address is not 203.0.113.100, but 192.0.2.100, as explained above.

Reference: gateway (Security IKE) dynamic (Security IKE)

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which two elements are necessary to configure a rule under an APBR profile? (Choose Two)

- A. RIB group
- B. then action
- C. match condition
- D. instance type

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Here's why those elements are necessary for configuring a rule under an APBR profile:

B: Match condition: This defines the criteria for matching traffic to the APBR rule. It can include:

Applications: Match based on specific applications or application groups. URL categories: Match based on URL categories provided by a web filtering service. Other criteria: You can also match based on source/destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, etc.

C. Then action: This specifies the action to take when traffic matches the rule. The primary action in APBR is:

routing-instance: This redirects the matching traffic to a specific routing instance, allowing you to steer traffic through different paths based on the application or URL category.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Exhibit:

Exhibit

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@vSRX-1# show
APBR-1 {
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 172.16.9.2;
    }
  }
}
[edit routing-options]
user@vSRX-1# show
interface-routes {
  rib-group inet APBR-group;
}
static {
  route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.101.1;
}
rib-groups {
  APBR-group {
    import-rib [ inet.0 APBR-1.inet.0 ];
  }
}
[edit security advance-policy-based-routing]
user@vSRX-1# show
profile APBR-profile {
  rule ssh {
    match {
      dynamic-application junos:SSH;
    }
  }
}
```

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

testsimulate.com

Exhibit

```
import-rib [ inet.0 APBR-1.inet.0 ];
}
[edit security advance-policy-based-routing]
user@vSRX-1# show
profile APBR-profile {
  rule ssh {
    match {
      dynamic-application junos:SSH;
    }
    then {
      routing-instance APBR-1;
    }
  }
}
from-zone DC9-zone {
  policy move-ssh {
    match {
      source-address any;
      destination-address any;
      application any;
    }
    then {
      application-services {
        advance-policy-based-routing-profile APBR-profile;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

testsimulate.com

You are having problems configuring advanced policy-based routing. What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Remove the default static route from the main instance configuration.
- B. Apply a policy to the APBR RIB group to only allow the exact routes you need.
- C. Change the routing instance to a forwarding instance.
- D. Change the routing instance to a virtual router instance.

Answer: C

myankxv176717.losblogos.com, joycellyz087504.azzablog.com, violadcbp623510.luwebs.com, learn.csisafety.com.au, telegra.ph, express-page.com, mixbookmark.com, Disposable vapes

2026 Latest TestSimulate JN0-637 PDF Dumps and JN0-637 Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZLQXQDJBsTg_L1O_pt6ze70IPmorTkHO