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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

You issue the command shown in the exhibit.

Which policy will be active for the identified traffic?

- A. Policy p1
- **B. Policy p7**
- C. Policy p12
- D. Policy p4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 52

You are asked to deploy Juniper atp appliance in your network. You must ensure that incidents and alerts are sent to your SIEM. In this scenario, which logging output format is supported?

- A. WELF
- B. binay
- C. JSON
- **D. CEF**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Juniper ATP Appliance platform collects, inspects and analyzes advanced and stealthy web, file, and email-based threats that exploit and infiltrate client browsers, operating systems, emails and applications. Juniper ATP Appliance's detection of malicious attacks generates incident and event details that can be sent to connected SIEM platforms in CEF, LEEF or Syslog formats¹. CEF (Common Event Format) is an open log management standard that improves the interoperability of security-related information from different vendors². Juniper ATP Appliance supports CEF format for sending events and system audit notifications to SIEM servers. You can configure the CEF format in the Juniper ATP Appliance Central Manager WebUI Config > Notifications > SIEM Settings¹. Therefore, the correct answer is C. CEF is a supported logging output format for Juniper ATP Appliance.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) WELF (WebTrends Enhanced Log Format) is a proprietary log format developed by WebTrends Corporation for web analytics³. Juniper ATP Appliance does not support WELF format for SIEM integration.

B) JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format that is easy for humans and machines to read and write⁴. Juniper ATP Appliance supports JSON format for HTTP API results, but not for SIEM notifications¹.

D) Binary is a numeric system that uses only two digits: 0 and 1. Binary is not a logging output format for Juniper ATP Appliance or any SIEM platform.

Reference: SIEM Syslog, LEEF and CEF Logging

Common Event Format Configuration Guide

WebTrends Enhanced Log Format

JSON

NEW QUESTION # 53

You want to bypass IDP for traffic destined to social media sites using APBR, but it is not working and IDP is dropping the session. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. IDP disable is not configured on the APBR rule.
- **B. The application services bypass is not configured on the APBR rule.**
- C. The APBR rule does a match on the first packet.

- D. The session did not properly reclassify midstream to the correct APBR rule.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Explanation of Answer A (Session Reclassification):

* APBR (Advanced Policy-Based Routing) requires the session to be classified based on the specified rule, which can change midstream as additional packets are processed. If the session was already established before the APBR rule took effect, the traffic may not be correctly reclassified to match the new APBR rule, leading to IDP (Intrusion Detection and Prevention) processing instead of being bypassed. This can occur especially when the session was already established before the rule change.

* Explanation of Answer C (Application Services Bypass):

* For APBR to work and bypass the IDP service, the application services bypass must be explicitly configured. Without this configuration, the APBR rule may redirect the traffic, but the IDP service will still inspect and potentially drop the traffic. This is especially important for traffic destined for specific sites like social media platforms where bypassing IDP is desired.

Example configuration for bypassing IDP services:

bash

```
set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile <profile-name> application-services- bypass Step-by-Step Resolution:
```

* Reclassify the Session Midstream:

* If the traffic was already being processed before the APBR rule was applied, ensure that the session is reclassified by terminating the current session or ensuring the APBR rule is applied from the start.

Command to clear the session:

bash

```
clear security flow session destination-prefix <ip-address>
```

* Configure Application Services Bypass:

* Ensure that the APBR rule includes the application services bypass configuration to properly bypass IDP or any other security services for traffic that should not be inspected.

Example configuration:

bash

```
set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile <profile-name> application-services- bypass Juniper Security Reference:
```

* Session Reclassification in APBR: APBR requires reclassification of sessions in real-time to ensure midstream packets are processed by the correct rule. This is crucial when policies change dynamically or new rules are added.

* Application Services Bypass in APBR: This feature ensures that security services such as IDP are bypassed for traffic that matches specific APBR rules. This is essential for applications where performance is a priority and security inspection is not necessary.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which two statements are true regarding NAT64? (Choose two.)

- A. An SRX Series device should be in flow-based forwarding mode for IPv6.
- B. An SRX Series device should be in packet-based forwarding mode for IPv6.
- C. An SRX Series device should be in flow-based forwarding mode for IPv4.
- D. An SRX Series device should be in packet-based forwarding mode for IPv4.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

NAT64 requires flow-based forwarding for both IPv4 and IPv6 to ensure proper stateful inspection and address translation.

Packet-based forwarding does not support the necessary stateful inspection needed for NAT64. For more on NAT64, refer to Juniper NAT64 Overview.

NAT64 allows communication between IPv6 and IPv4 devices by translating IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses and vice versa. On Juniper SRX devices, the device's forwarding mode is crucial in how the device processes traffic.

* Flow-based forwarding mode:

* Correct: Option C: For IPv4 traffic in NAT64 configurations, SRX devices should be in flow-based forwarding mode. Flow-based mode means that the device inspects traffic sessions and tracks state, which is essential for proper NAT64 operations. This mode enables the device to monitor and translate between IPv4 and IPv6 protocols dynamically while maintaining session states.

* Correct: Option D: Similarly, for IPv6 traffic, the SRX device should also be in flow-based mode. Flow-based mode ensures the SRX tracks the IPv6-to-IPv4 translations properly by preserving the state of each connection, ensuring consistent NAT64 operations.

* Packet-based forwarding mode: Packet-based mode is not used for NAT64 operations because it does not provide stateful

inspection, which is required for NAT64 to function correctly. Hence, options A and B are incorrect.

Juniper References:

* Juniper NAT64 Documentation: Discusses how NAT64 functions on SRX devices and specifies the requirement of flow-based mode for both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic when translating between these protocols.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Referring to the exhibit,

```
[edit security nat]
user@srx# show
source {
  interface {
    port-overloading off;
  }
  rule-set rule1 {
    from zone trust;
    to zone untrust;
    rule allow {
      match {
        source-address 172.16.1.0/24;
        destination-address 0.0.0.0/0;
      }
      then {
        source-nat {
          interface {
            persistent-nat {
              permit target-host;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Which two statements are correct about the NAT configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Only a specific host can initiate a session to the reflexive address after the initial session.
- B. Any external host will be able to initiate a session to the reflexive address.
- C. The original destination port is used for the source port for the session.
- D. Both the internal and the external host can initiate a session after the initial translation.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 56

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