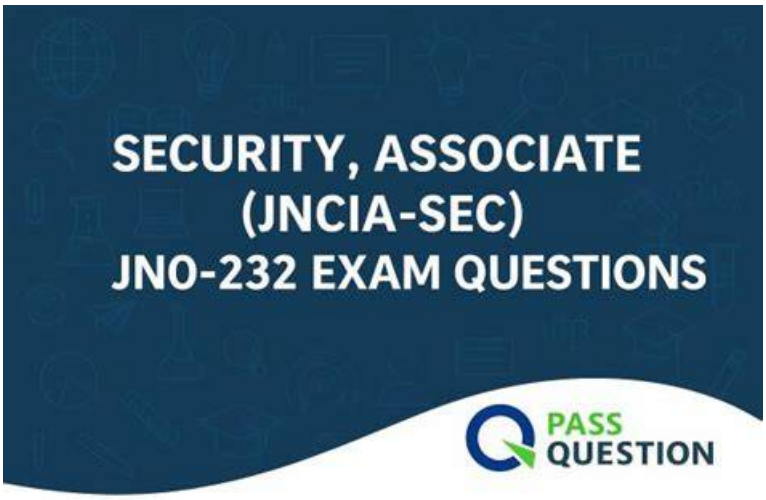
JN0-232 Test Questions: Security, Associate (JNCIA-SEC) - JN0-232 Training Online & JN0-232 Original Questions



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Juniper JN0-232 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Network Address Translation	- Source NAT - Destination NAT - Static NAT
Security Policies	- Unified security policies - Global policies - Zone-based policies
Monitoring and Troubleshooting	- Validating behaviors - Monitoring the packet flow process - Troubleshooting security policies
SRX Series Service Gateways	- General Junos architecture - Juniper vSRX Virtual Firewall - Traffic flow/security processing - Interfaces - Initial configuration - J-Web - Hardware
Content Security	- Web filtering - Antispam - Antivirus - Content filtering
Junos OS Security Objects	- Applications and Application Layer Gateways (ALGs) - Addresses - Screens - Zones

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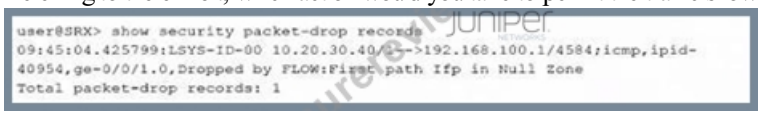
Juniper Security, Associate (JNCIA-SEC) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Referring to the exhibit, which action would you take to permit the traffic shown in the exhibit?



- A. Enable flow-mode processing for family inet.
- B. Assign the ge-0/0/1.0 interface to a security zone.
- C. Assign the fxp0.0 interface to a security zone.
- D. Enable flow-mode processing for family mpls.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The message Dropped by FLOW: First path ifp in Null Zone indicates that the incoming interface (ge-0/0/1.0) is not assigned to any security zone. In Junos SRX devices, traffic from interfaces not belonging to a zone is dropped by default. Assigning the ge-0/0/1.0 interface to a security zone will allow the SRX to apply appropriate security policies and permit the traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Click the Exhibit button.

Which type of policy is shown in the exhibit?

- A. global policy
- B. inter-zone policy
- C. intra-zone policy
- D. default policy

Answer: C

Explanation:
From the exhibit configuration:
[edit security policies from-zone Trust to-zone Trust]
policy allow-all {

match {
source-address any;
destination-address any;
application any;
}
then {
permit;
}
}
* Thefrom-zoneandto-zoneare both set toTrust # Trust.
* This means the policy is governing trafficwithin the same zone.
* Policies within the same zone are calledintra-zone policies.
Analysis of options:
* Global policy (A):Applied universally across zones, not zone-specific. Not the case here.
* Inter-zone policy (B):Applies between twodifferentzones (e.g., Trust # Untrust). Not the case here since both zones are Trust.
* Intra-zone policy (C):Correct. Applies to traffic within the same zone (Trust # Trust).
* Default policy (D):The implicit deny-all policy that applies when no policy matches. Not shown in this exhibit.
Correct Policy Type:Intra-zone policy
Reference:Juniper Networks -Security Policy Types (Inter-zone, Intra-zone, and Global), Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION # 17
An SRX Series Firewall operates in which two modes? (Choose two.)

- A. packet mode
- B. route mode
- C. flow mode
- D. wireless mode

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
An SRX Series Firewall can operate in flow mode or packet mode. Flow mode is the normal security firewall mode, where the SRX analyzes traffic statefully, creates sessions, and applies services such as security policies, NAT, screens, and application security. Packet mode processes traffic on a per-packet basis and is stateless, making the SRX behave more like a router for selected forwarding functions. Juniper documentation specifically identifies these two operating modes for SRX Series Firewalls. Route mode is not an SRX firewall operating mode; routing is a forwarding function within Junos OS. Wireless mode is also not a firewall processing mode. Therefore, the correct answers are flow mode and packet mode.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the traffic flow shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

```
user@SRX> show security flow session
Session ID: 264487, Policy name: dns/6, Timeout: 2, Session State: Valid
In: 10.20.30.40/53726 --> 203.0.113.1/53;udp, Conn Tag: 0x0, If: ge-0/0/4.0,
Pkts: 1, Bytes: 65,
Out: 203.0.113.1/53 --> 192.0.2.1/21423;udp, Conn Tag: 0x0, If: ge-0/0/3.0,
Pkts: 1, Bytes: 140,
```

- A. The original source IP address was translated to a new source IP address.
- B. The original destination IP address was translated to a new destination IP address.
- C. There is no change to the original source IP address.
- D. There is no change to the original destination IP address.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The session output shows the original flow entering with source address 10.20.30.40 and destination address 203.0.113.1. The return or translated side shows the source address represented as 192.0.2.1 while the destination address remains 203.0.113.1. This indicates source NAT behavior because the original source IP address is translated to a new source IP address. There is no destination NAT in the exhibit because the destination IP address does not change. In Junos source NAT, the firewall translates the source address, commonly to an interface address or address pool, while preserving the destination address unless another NAT type is also configured. Therefore, the correct statements are that the destination remains unchanged and the source address is

translated.

NEW QUESTION # 19
What are two purposes of configuring application sets? (Choose two.)

- A. to change the applications referenced in a security policy without editing the security policy
- B. to open dynamic ports used by particular applications for the duration of a session
- C. to organize multiple applications into a single group
- D. to organize multiple addresses into a single group

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Application sets allow administrators to group multiple applications into a single logical entity for easier management.
By referencing an application set in a security policy, you can update or change which applications are included by modifying the set itself, without needing to edit the security policy directly.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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