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Exams4Collection Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) (JN0-637) practice test has real Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) (JN0-637) exam questions. You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your Juniper JN0-637 Exam Dumps. Here we listed some of the most important benefits you can get from using our Juniper JN0-637 practice questions.

Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Layer 2 Security: It covers Layer 2 Security concepts and requires candidates to configure or monitor related scenarios.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Logical Systems and Tenant Systems: This topic of the exam explores the concepts and functionalities of logical systems and tenant systems.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated Threat Mitigation: This topic covers Automated Threat Mitigation concepts and emphasizes implementing and managing threat mitigation strategies.

Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

In an effort to reduce client-server latency transparent mode was enabled on an SRX series device.

Which two types of traffic will be permitted in this scenario? (Choose Two)

- A. Layer 2 non-IP multicast
- B. IPsec
- C. BGP
- D. ARP

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To answer this question, you need to know what transparent mode is and what types of traffic it permits.

Transparent mode is a mode of operation for SRX Series devices that provides Layer 2 bridging capabilities with full security services. In transparent mode, the SRX Series device acts as a bridge between two network segments and inspects the packets without modifying the source or destination information in the IP packet header. The SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.

Therefore, the types of traffic that will be permitted in transparent mode are:

A) ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) traffic. ARP is a protocol that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses. ARP traffic is a type of Layer 2 traffic that does not require an IP address on the SRX Series device. ARP traffic is permitted in transparent mode to allow the SRX Series device to learn the MAC addresses of the hosts on the bridged network segments2.

B) Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic is a type of traffic that uses MAC addresses to send data to multiple destinations. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic does not require an IP address on the SRX Series device. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic is permitted in transparent mode to allow the SRX Series device to forward data to the appropriate destinations on the bridged network segments3.

The other options are incorrect because:

C) BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) traffic. BGP is a protocol that exchanges routing information between autonomous systems. BGP traffic is a type of Layer 3 traffic that requires an IP address on the SRX Series device. BGP traffic is not permitted in transparent mode, because the SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.

D) IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) traffic. IPsec is a protocol that provides security and encryption for IP packets. IPsec traffic is a type of Layer 3 traffic that requires an IP address on the SRX Series device.

IPsec traffic is not permitted in transparent mode, because the SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.

Reference: Transparent Mode Overview

ARP Support in Transparent Mode

Layer 2 Non-IP Multicast Traffic Support in Transparent Mode

NEW QUESTION # 112

After downloading the new IPS attack database, the installation of the new database fails. What caused this condition?

- A. The new attack database was revoked between the time it was downloaded and installed.
- B. The new attack database no longer contained an attack entry that was in use.
- C. The new attack database was too large for the device on which it was being installed.
- D. Some of the new attack entries were already in use and had to be deactivated before installation.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 113

An ADVPN configuration has been verified on both the hub and spoke devices and it seems fine. However, OSPF is not functioning as expected.

□ Referring to the exhibit, which two statements under interface st0.0 on both the hub and spoke devices would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. interface-type p2p
- B. passive
- C. dynamic-neighbors
- D. interface-type p2mp

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

For ADVPN with OSPF, using a point-to-multipoint (p2mp) interface type and enabling dynamic-neighbors are crucial. This configuration allows dynamic discovery of neighbors and the establishment of tunnels. For more information, refer to Juniper ADVPN Configuration Guide.

In the ADVPN configuration, OSPF isn't functioning as expected due to the interface configuration on st0.0.

Here are the adjustments needed:

* Interface Type p2mp (Answer A): OSPF requires that the tunnel interface be set to p2mp (point-to- multipoint) to allow OSPF to communicate with multiple dynamic neighbors over the ADVPN tunnels.

Command Example:

bash

```
set interfaces st0.0 family inet ospf interface-type p2mp
```

* Dynamic Neighbors (Answer B): The dynamic neighbors statement allows OSPF to discover and communicate with dynamically established spokes in an ADVPN environment. This is essential for ADVPN to function properly since the tunnel endpoints are not static.

Command Example:

bash

```
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface st0.0 dynamic-neighbors
```

These settings ensure OSPF properly functions over dynamically created ADVPN tunnels.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Click the Exhibit button.

□ When attempting to enroll an SRX Series device to JATP, you receive the error shown in the exhibit.

What is the cause of the error?

- A. The fxp0 IP address is not routable
- B. The SRX Series device does not have an IP address assigned to the interface that accesses JATP
- C. The SRX Series device certificate does not match the JATP certificate
- D. A firewall is blocking HTTPS on fxp0

Answer: B

Explanation:

Référence:

https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB33979&cat=JATP_SERIES&actp=LIST

NEW QUESTION # 115

Click the Exhibit button.

□ Referring to the exhibit. SRX-1 and SRX-3 have to be connected using EBGP. The BGP configuration on SRX-1 and SRX-3 is verified and correct.

Which configuration on SRX-2 would establish an EBGP connection successfully between SRX-1 and SRX-3?

- A. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 169 should be configured.
- B. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 179 should be configured.
- C. The host-inbound-traffic statements do not allow EBGP traffic to traverse SRX-2.
- D. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 79 should be configured.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 116

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