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Exam : **JN0-232**

Title : Security - Associate
(JNCIA-SEC)

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1 / 5

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Juniper Security, Associate (JNCIA-SEC) Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which two characteristics of destination NAT and static NAT are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Static NAT automatically creates a matching rule for the opposite direction.
- B. Destination NAT requires address range sizes that match the devices being translated.
- C. Destination NAT supports port forwarding.
- D. Static NAT uses Port Address Translation.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Destination NAT supports port forwarding, allowing specific destination ports on a public IP to be translated to different internal IP addresses and ports.

Static NAT automatically creates a matching reverse translation, making it bi-directional - traffic can flow in both directions using the same mapping without additional configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 113

When does screening occur in the flow module?

- A. during policy lookup
- B. after session lookup
- C. before session lookup
- D. during route lookup

Answer: C

Explanation:

Screening in the flow module occurs before session lookup, allowing the device to drop unwanted or malicious traffic early in the processing path before any session is created.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Your company is adding IP cameras to your facility to increase physical security. You are asked to help protect these IoT devices from becoming zombies in a DDoS attack. Which Juniper ATP feature should you configure to accomplish this task?

- A. static NAT
- B. IPsec
- C. C&C feeds
- D. allowlists

Answer: C

Explanation:

Juniper ATP should be configured with C&C feeds that contain lists of malicious domains and IP addresses in order to prevent IP cameras from becoming zombies in a DDoS attack. This is an important step to ensure that the IP cameras are protected from malicious requests - and thus, they will not be able to be used in any DDoS attacks against the facility.

NEW QUESTION # 115

When traffic enters an interface, which two results does a route lookup determine? (Choose two.)

- A. ingress interface
- B. egress interface
- C. egress security zone
- D. DNS name

Answer: B,C

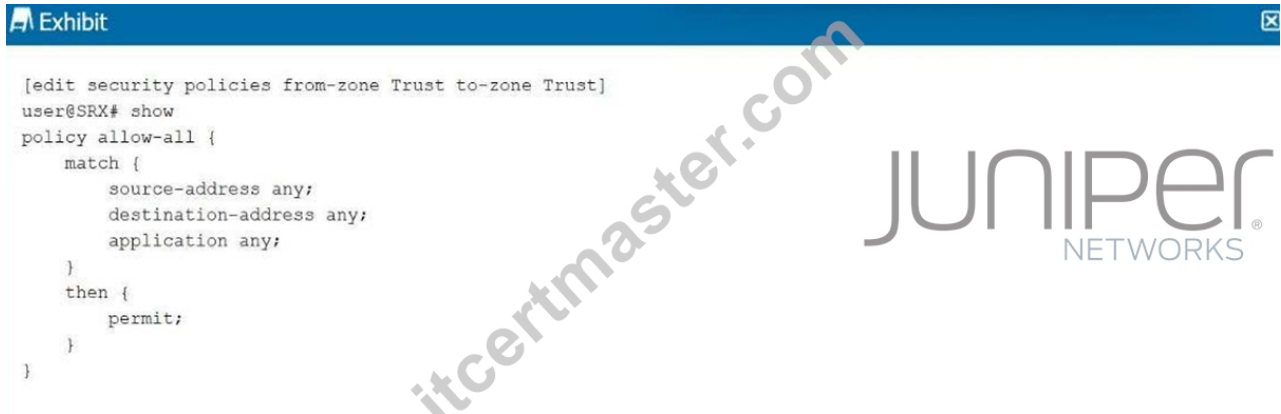
Explanation:

A route lookup determines the egress interface through which the traffic will exit the device.

Once the egress interface is known, the SRX identifies its associated egress security zone, which is then used for applying security policies.

NEW QUESTION # 116

Click the Exhibit button.



```
[edit security policies from-zone Trust to-zone Trust]
user@SRX# show
policy allow-all {
  match {
    source-address any;
    destination-address any;
    application any;
  }
  then {
    permit;
  }
}
```

Which type of policy is shown in the exhibit?

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

Answer: B

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;
  }
}
```

- * The from-zone and to-zone are both set to Trust # Trust.
- * This means the policy is governing traffic within the same zone.
- * Policies within the same zone are called intra-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 two different zones (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 # 117

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