

JN0-637 exams cram PDF, Juniper JN0-637 dumps PDF files



BONUS!!! Download part of PassSureExam JN0-637 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uTUUbsrLnIpvLxkoWr3Z3qMfDE_ch9MH

One of the great features of our JN0-637 training material is our JN0-637 pdf questions. JN0-637 exam questions allow you to prepare for the real JN0-637 exam and will help you with the self-assessment. You can easily pass the Juniper JN0-637 exam by using JN0-637 dumps pdf. Moreover, you will get all the updated JN0-637 Questions with verified answers. If you want to prepare yourself for the real Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) exam, then it is one of the most important ways to improve your JN0-637 preparation level. We provide 100% money back guarantee on all JN0-637 braindumps products.

If you want to ace the Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) (JN0-637) test, the main problem you may face is not finding updated JN0-637 practice questions to crack this test quickly. After examining the situation, the PassSureExam has come with the idea to provide you with updated and actual Sitecore JN0-637 Exam Dumps so you can pass JN0-637 test on the first attempt.

>> JN0-637 Flexible Learning Mode <<

Juniper - JN0-637 - High-quality Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Flexible Learning Mode

The PassSureExam is one of the leading platforms that have been offering valid, updated, and real Channel Partner Program JN0-637 exam dumps for many years. The Channel Partner Program Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) JN0-637 Practice Test questions offered by the PassSureExam are designed and verified by experienced Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) JN0-637 certification exam trainers.

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"> 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"> 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 4	<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.

Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

Exhibit:

[edit]

```
user@srx# show security nat
```

```
source {
```

```
    pool ipv4-source-pool {
```

```
        address {
```

```
            10.10.101.10/32;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
rule-set ipv6-source {
```

```
    from zone trust;
```

```
    to zone untrust;
```

```
rule ipv6-host-source {
```

```
    match {
```

```
        source-address 2001:db8::1/128;
```

```
        destination-address 10.10.201.10/32;
```

```
    }
```

```
    then {
```

```
        source-nat {
```

```
            pool {
```

```
                ipv4-source-pool;
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

You are configuring NAT64 on your SRX Series device. You have committed the configuration shown in the exhibit. Unfortunately, the communication with the 10.10.201.10 server is not working. You have verified that the interfaces, security zones, and security policies are all correctly configured.

In this scenario, which action will solve this issue?

- A. Configure destination NAT to translate return traffic from the IPv4 address to the IPv6 address of your source device.
- B. Configure source NAT to translate return traffic from IPv4 address to the IPv6 address of your source device.**
- C. Configure proxy-NDP on the IPv6 interface for the 2001:db8::1/128 address.
- D. Configure proxy-ARP on the external IPv4 interface for the 10.10.201.10/32 address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the scenario described, you are configuring NAT64, which allows communication between IPv6 and IPv4 networks by translating IPv6 packets to IPv4 and vice versa. The configuration in the exhibit shows an attempt to translate traffic coming from the IPv6

address 2001:db8::1/128 and destined for the IPv4 address 10.10.201.10/32.

However, the issue here is related to the return traffic. For NAT64 to function correctly, you must ensure that the return traffic (from the IPv4 network) is translated back to the original IPv6 source address. Without proper translation of the return traffic, the communication will not be successful. In this case, you need source NAT to handle the return traffic correctly.

Detailed Solution:

* In NAT64, when traffic originates from an IPv6 network and is translated to IPv4, the return traffic from the IPv4 network must be translated back to the original IPv6 address using source NAT.

* The source NAT configuration must include translation for the return path from IPv4 to IPv6 to ensure bidirectional communication.

Configuration Example:

To resolve the issue, you can configure source NAT on the SRX device to handle the translation of the return traffic as follows:

* Configure Source NAT for Return Traffic: You need to configure source NAT on the interface handling the return traffic. This will translate the IPv4 address back to the IPv6 source address.

Example:

bash

Copy code

```
set security nat source rule-set ipv4-source-rule from zone untrust
```

```
set security nat source rule-set ipv4-source-rule to zone trust
```

```
set security nat source rule-set ipv4-source-rule rule source-nat-translation match source-address 10.10.201.10/32
```

```
set security nat source rule-set ipv4-source-rule rule source-nat-translation then source-nat pool ipv6-source-pool
```

* Ensure Proper Routing and Security Policy Configuration: Make sure that both the IPv4 and IPv6 routes are correctly defined, and that security policies are allowing the return traffic through.

Use the following commands to verify the NAT and policy configurations:

bash

Copy code

```
show security nat source
```

```
show security policies
```

By configuring source NAT to translate the return traffic back to IPv6, the communication between the IPv6 host and the IPv4 server should now work correctly.

Juniper Security Reference:

* NAT64 Overview: This functionality allows IPv6 clients to communicate with IPv4-only servers. For successful translation, NAT64 requires both source NAT and destination NAT to handle the bidirectional traffic. Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on NAT64.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Exhibit

```
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust policy Adaptive-Threat-Profiling]
user@SRX-1# show
match {
    source-address any;
    destination-address any;
    application any;
    dynamic-application [ junos:web:proxy junos:web:anonymizer ];
}
then {
    reject {
        application-services {
            security-intelligence {
                add-source-ip-to-feed {
                    Suspicious_Endpoints;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You must manually create the suspicious_Endpoint3 feed in the Juniper ATP Cloud interface.
- B. The 3uspicious_Endpoint3 feed is only usable by the SRX-1 device.
- C. The 3uspiciou3_Endpoint3 feed is usable by any SRX Series device that is a part of the same realm as SRX-1
- D. Juniper ATP Cloud automatically creates the 3uop'iou3a_Endpoints feed after you commit the security policy.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 112

The exhibit shows part of the flow session logs.

```
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434801:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:<172.20.201.10/59009->10.0.1.129/22;6,0x0> matched filter
MatchTraffic:
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434817:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: ge-0/0/4.0:172.20.101.10/59009->10.0.1.129/22, tcp, flag 2 syn
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434819:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: find flow: table 0x266a60a0, hash 43106(0xffff), sa 172.20.101.10, da
10.0.1.129, sp 59009, dp 22, proto 6, tok 9, conn-tag 0x00000000
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434822:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: no session found, start first path. in_tunnel - 0x0, from_cp_flag -
0
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434826:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_create_session
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434834:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_in_dst_nat: in <ge-0/0/3.0>, out <N/A> dst_addr
10.0.1.129, sp 59009, dp 22
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434835:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: chose interface ge-0/0/4.0 as incoming nat if
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434838:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_rule_dst_xlate: DST no-xlate: 10.0.0.0/0 to 10.0.1.129(22)
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. This packet arrives on interface ge-0/0/4.0.
- B. Destination NAT occurs.
- C. Junos captures a TCP packet from source address 172.20.101.10 destined to 10.0.1.129.
- D. The existing session is found in the table, and the fast path process begins.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 113

You are deploying a virtualization solution with the security devices in your network. Each SRX Series device must support at least 100 virtualized instances and each virtualized instance must have its own discrete administrative domain.

In this scenario, which solution would you choose?

- A. logical systems
- B. VRF instances
- C. virtual router instances
- D. tenant systems

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 114

Exhibit


```

user@srx> show log flow-log
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.316930:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:<10.10.101.10/65131-
>10.10.102.1/22;6,0x0> matched filter F1:
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317009:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: routed (x_dst_ip
10.10.102.1) from trust (ge-0/0/4.0 in 0) to ge-0/0/5.0, Next-hop: 10.10.102.1
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317016:CID-0:THREAD_ID-
01:RT:flow_first_policy_search: policy search from zone trust-> zone dmz
(0x0,0xfe6b0016,0x16)
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317019:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:Policy lkup: vsys 0
zone(8:trust) -> zone(9:dmz) scope:0
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317020:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: 10.10.101.10/65131 ->
10.10.102.1/22 proto 6
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317031:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: permitted by policy
trust-to-dmz(8)
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317031:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: packet passed,
Permitted by policy.
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317038:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: choose interface ge-
0/0/5.0(P2P) as outgoing phy if
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317042:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:is_loop_pak: Found loop
on ifp ge-0/0/5.0, addr: 10.10.102.1, rtt_idx: 0 addr_type:0x3.
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317044:CID-0:THREAD_ID-
01:RT:flow_first_loopback_check: Setting interface: ge-0/0/5.0 as loop ifp.
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317213:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:
flow_first_create_session
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317219:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_in_dst_nat:
0/0/5.0 as incoming nat if.
call flow_route_lookup(): src_ip 10.10.101.10, x_dst_ip 10.10.102.1, in ifp
ge-0/0/5.0, out ifp N/A sp 65131, dp 22, ip_proto 6, tos 0
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317227:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: routed (x_dst_ip
10.10.102.1) from dmz (ge-0/0/5.0 in 0) to .local..0, Next-hop: 10.10.102.1
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317228:CID-0:THREAD_ID-
01:RT:flow_first_policy_search: policy search from zone dmz-> zone junos-host
(0x0,0xfe6b0016,0x16)
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317230:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:Policy lkup: vsys 0
zone(9:dmz) -> zone(2:junos-host) scope:0
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317230:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: 10.10.101.10/65131 ->
10.10.102.1/22 proto 6
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317236:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: packet dropped, denied
by policy
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317237:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: denied by policy deny-
ssh(9), dropping pkt
Apr 13 17:46:17 17:46:17.317237:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: packet dropped, policy
deny.

```

Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The packet is dropped before making an SSH connection.
- B. The packet's destination is to a server in the DMZ zone.
- C. The packet originated within the Trust zone.
- D. The packet's destination is to an interface on the SRX Series device.
- E. The packet is allowed to make an SSH connection.

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 115

.....

Demos of JN0-637 PDF and practice tests are free to download for you to validate the Juniper JN0-637 practice material before actually buying the Juniper JN0-637 product. Trying a free demo of Juniper JN0-637 questions will ease your mind while purchasing the product.

JN0-637 Download: <https://www.passsureexam.com/JN0-637-pass4sure-exam-dumps.html>

- BONUS!!! Download part of PassSureExam JN0-637 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uTUUbsrLnIpvLxkoWr3Z3qMfDE_ch9MH

BONUS!!! Download part of PassSureExam JN0-637 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uTUUbsrLnIpvLxkoWr3Z3qMfDE_ch9MH