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## New JN0-637 Test Discount - JN0-637 Paper

The last format is desktop JN0-637 practice test software that can be accessed easily just by installing the software on the Windows Pc or Laptop. The desktop software format can be accessed offline without any internet so the students who don't have internet won't struggle in the preparation for JN0-637 Exam. These three forms are specially made for the students to access them according to their comfort zone and JN0-637 exam prepare for the best.

## Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Logical Systems and Tenant Systems: This topic of the exam explores the concepts and functionalities of logical systems and tenant systems.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automated Threat Mitigation: This topic covers Automated Threat Mitigation concepts and emphasizes implementing and managing threat mitigation strategies.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced IPsec VPNs: Focusing on networking professionals, this part covers advanced IPsec VPN concepts and requires candidates to demonstrate their skills in real-world applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer 2 Security: It covers Layer 2 Security concepts and requires candidates to configure or monitor related scenarios.</li> </ul>

## Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

### NEW QUESTION # 99

You have deployed an SRX Series device at your network edge to secure Internet-bound sessions for your local hosts using source NAT. You want to ensure that your users are able to interact with applications on the Internet that require more than one TCP session for the same application session.

Which two features would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. address persistence
- B. persistent NAT
- C. double NAT
- D. STUN

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Address persistence ensures that the same NAT IP address is used for all sessions originating from a single source IP. Persistent NAT maintains connections for applications needing multiple sessions, like VoIP.

Additional details are available in Juniper NAT Documentation.

For applications that require multiple TCP sessions for the same application session (such as VoIP or certain online games), the SRX device needs to handle NAT properly to maintain session continuity. Here's what helps:

\* Address Persistence (Answer A): Address persistence ensures that multiple sessions initiated by the same internal host are mapped to the same external IP address. This is crucial for applications that use multiple TCP sessions to maintain a stateful connection with the external server.

Command Example:

```
bash
```

```
set security nat source persistent-nat address-persistence
```

\* Persistent NAT (Answer C): This feature allows the external server to initiate new connections to the internal client using the same NAT translation. It's essential for applications that require consistent NAT mappings across multiple sessions.

Command Example:

```
bash
```

```
set security nat source persistent-nat permit target-host-port
```

These features ensure that applications with multiple TCP sessions work seamlessly across NAT.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 101

You want to enforce IDP policies on HTTP traffic.

In this scenario, which two actions must be performed on your SRX Series device? (Choose two)

- A. Match on application junos-http.
- B. Disable screen options on the Untrust zone.
- C. Specify an action of None.
- D. Choose an attacks type in the predefined-attacks-group HTTP-All.

**Answer: A,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 102

Exhibit

```

May 23 05:20:34 Vendor-Id: 0 Attribute Type:Reply-Message(18) Value:string-type
Length:36
May 23 05:20:34 authd_radius_parse_message:generic-type:18
May 23 05:20:34 Vendor-Id: 0 Attribute Type:Reply-Message(18) Value:string-type
Length:15
May 23 05:20:34 authd_radius_parse_message:generic-type:18
May 23 05:20:34 Framework - module(radius) return: FAILURE

```

You configure a traceoptions file called radius on your returns the output shown in the exhibit What is the source of the problem?

- A. The RADIUS server suffered a hardware failure.
- B. An incorrect password is being used.
- C. The authentication order is misconfigured.
- D. The RADIUS server IP address is unreachable.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 103

You are required to secure a network against malware. You must ensure that in the event that a compromised host is identified within the network.

In this scenario after a threat has been identified, which two components are responsible for enforcing MAC-level infected host?

- A. Policy Enforcer
- B. SRX Series device
- C. Juniper ATP Appliance
- D. EX Series device

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

You are required to secure a network against malware. You must ensure that in the event that a compromised host is identified within the network, the host is isolated from the rest of the network.

In this scenario, after a threat has been identified, the two components that are responsible for enforcing MAC-level infected host are:

C) Policy Enforcer. Policy Enforcer is a software solution that integrates with Juniper ATP Cloud and Juniper ATP Appliance to provide automated threat remediation across the network. Policy Enforcer can receive threat intelligence feeds from Juniper ATP Cloud or Juniper ATP Appliance and apply them to the security policies on the SRX Series devices and the EX Series devices. Policy Enforcer can also enforce MAC-level infected host, which is a feature that allows you to quarantine a compromised host by blocking its MAC address on the switch port. Policy Enforcer can communicate with the EX Series devices and instruct them to apply the MAC-level infected host policy to the infected host1.

D) EX Series device. EX Series devices are Ethernet switches that can provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 switching capabilities and security features. EX Series devices can integrate with Policy Enforcer and Juniper ATP Cloud or Juniper ATP Appliance to provide automated threat remediation across the network. EX Series devices can support MAC-level infected host, which is a feature that allows them to quarantine a compromised host by blocking its MAC address on the switch port. EX Series devices can receive instructions from Policy Enforcer and apply the MAC-level infected host policy to the infected host2.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) SRX Series device. SRX Series devices are high-performance firewalls that can provide Layer 3 and Layer 4 security features and integrate with Juniper ATP Cloud or Juniper ATP Appliance to provide advanced threat prevention. SRX Series devices can receive threat intelligence feeds from Juniper ATP Cloud or Juniper ATP Appliance and apply them to the security policies. However, SRX Series devices cannot enforce MAC-level infected host, which is a feature that requires Layer 2 switching capabilities and is supported by EX Series devices3.

B) Juniper ATP Appliance. Juniper ATP Appliance is a hardware solution that provides advanced threat prevention by detecting and blocking malware, ransomware, and other cyberattacks. Juniper ATP Appliance can analyze the network traffic and identify the compromised hosts based on their behavior and communication patterns. Juniper ATP Appliance can also send threat intelligence feeds to Policy Enforcer and SRX Series devices to enable automated threat remediation across the network. However, Juniper ATP Appliance cannot enforce MAC-level infected host, which is a feature that requires Layer 2 switching capabilities and is supported by EX Series devices.

Reference: Policy Enforcer Overview EX Series Switches Overview

SRX Series Services Gateways Overview [Juniper ATP Appliance Overview]

### NEW QUESTION # 104

