

Juniper JN0-637 Valid Exam Experience - JN0-637 Valid Test Tips



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Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
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.

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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which two statements are correct about mixed mode? (Choose two.)

- A. IRB interfaces cannot be used to route traffic.
- B. Layer 2 and Layer 3 interfaces can use separate security zones.
- C. Layer 2 and Layer 3 interfaces can use the same security zone.
- D. IRB interfaces can be used to route traffic.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 81

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. BGP
- C. ARP
- D. IPsec

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 82

You want to bypass IDP for traffic destined to social media sites using APBR, but it is not working and IDP is dropping the session. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The session did not properly reclassify midstream to the correct APBR rule.
- B. The application services bypass is not configured on the APBR rule.
- C. The APBR rule does a match on the first packet.
- D. IDP disable is not configured on the APBR rule.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

APBR (Advanced Policy-Based Routing) requires the session to be classified based on the specified rule, which can change midstream as additional packets are processed. If the session was already established before the APBR rule took effect, the traffic may not be correctly reclassified to match the new APBR rule, leading to IDP (Intrusion Detection and Prevention) processing instead of being bypassed. This can occur especially when the session was already established before the rule change.

For APBR to work and bypass the IDP service, the application services bypass must be explicitly configured. Without this configuration, the APBR rule may redirect the traffic, but the IDP service will still inspect and potentially drop the traffic. This is especially important for traffic destined for specific sites like social media platforms where bypassing IDP is desired.

NEW QUESTION # 83

A company has acquired a new branch office that has the same address space of one of its local networks, 192.168.100/24. The offices need to communicate with each other. Which two NAT configurations will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security nat source]
user@OfficeA# show rule-set OfficeBtoA {
from zone OfficeB;

```
to zone OfficeA;
rule 1 {
  match {
    source-address 192.168.210.0/24;
    destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;
  }
  then {
    source-nat {
      interface;
    }
  }
}
```

- B. [edit security nat static]

```
user@OfficeA# show rule-set From-Office-B {
  from interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  rule 1 {
    match {
      destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;
    }
    then {
      static-nat {
        prefix 192.168.100.0/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- C. [edit security nat static]

```
user@OfficeB# show rule-set From-Office-A {
  from interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  rule 1 {
    match {
      destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;
    }
    then {
      static-nat {
        prefix 192.168.100.0/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- D. [edit security nat source]

```
user@OfficeB# show rule-set OfficeAtoB {
  from zone OfficeA;
  to zone OfficeB;
  rule 1 {
    match {
      source-address 192.168.200.0/24;
      destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;
    }
    then {
      source-nat {
        interface;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The problem describes two offices needing to communicate, but both share the same IP address space, 192.168.100.0/24. To resolve this, NAT must be configured to translate the conflicting address spaces on each side. Here's how each of the configurations works:

Option A (Correct):

This source NAT rule translates the source address of traffic from Office B to Office A. By configuring source NAT, the source IP addresses from Office B (192.168.210.0/24) will be translated when communicating with Office A (192.168.200.0/24). This method ensures that there is no overlap in address space when packets are transmitted between the two offices.

Option D (Correct):

This is a source NAT rule configured on Office B, which translates the source addresses from Office A to prevent address conflicts. It ensures that when traffic is initiated from Office A to Office B, the overlapping address range (192.168.100.0/24) is translated.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Exhibit:

You are asked to ensure that Internet users can access the company's internal webserver using its FQDN.

However, the internal DNS server's A record only points to the webserver's private address.

Referring to the exhibit, which two actions are required to complete this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable the DNS ALG.
- B. **Configure proxy ARP on ge-0/0/3.**
- C. **Configure static NAT for both the DNS server and the webserver.**
- D. Configure destination NAT for both the DNS server and the webserver.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In the scenario where internal users are trying to access the company's web server via its FQDN but the DNS server resolves to a private IP, two key actions are needed:

* Static NAT (Answer B): Since the internal DNS server resolves the web server to its private IP address (10.10.10.4/24), you need to configure static NAT for both the DNS server and the webserver. This will ensure that requests coming from the internet will be translated to the web server's public IP (203.0.113.4) and the DNS server's public IP (203.0.113.2).

Example Command:

bash

```
set security nat static rule-set public-to-private from zone untrust
set security nat static rule-set public-to-private rule dns-server match destination-address 203.0.113.2/32 set security nat static rule-
set public-to-private rule dns-server then static-nat-prefix 10.10.10.2/32 set security nat static rule-set public-to-private rule web-
server match destination-address 203.0.113.4/32 set security nat static rule-set public-to-private rule web-server then static-nat-
prefix 10.10.10.4/32
```

* Proxy ARP (Answer D): The SRX needs to respond to ARP requests for the public IP addresses of both the DNS and webserver on the interface facing the internet (ge-0/0/3). This allows the SRX to handle requests directed at the public IPs.

Example Command:

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet proxy-arp interface-address 203.0.113.2/32 set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet proxy-
arp interface-address 203.0.113.4/32 These two configurations allow external users to access the internal web server via its public
IP, as resolved by the DNS server.
```

NEW QUESTION # 85

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