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Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<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 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">Automated Threat Mitigation: This topic covers Automated Threat Mitigation concepts and emphasizes implementing and managing threat mitigation strategies.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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.

>> New JN0-637 Practice Questions <<

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

NEW QUESTION # 99

your company wants to take your juniper ATP appliance into private mode. You must give them a list of impacted features for this request.

Which two features are impacted in this scenario? (Choose two)

- A. Threat Progression Monitoring
- B. False Positive Reporting
- C. Cyber Kill Chain mapping
- D. GSS Telemetry

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Your company wants to take your Juniper ATP Appliance into private mode. You must give them a list of impacted features for this request.

The two features that are impacted in this scenario are:

A) False Positive Reporting. False Positive Reporting is a feature that allows you to report false positive detections to Juniper Networks for analysis and improvement. False Positive Reporting requires an Internet connection to send the reports to Juniper Networks. If you take your Juniper ATP Appliance into private mode, False Positive Reporting will be disabled and you will not be able to report false positives¹.

C) GSS Telemetry. GSS Telemetry is a feature that allows you to send anonymized threat data to Juniper Networks for analysis and improvement. GSS Telemetry requires an Internet connection to send the data to Juniper Networks. If you take your Juniper ATP Appliance into private mode, GSS Telemetry will be disabled and you will not be able to contribute to the threat intelligence community².

The other options are incorrect because:

B) Threat Progression Monitoring. Threat Progression Monitoring is a feature that allows you to monitor the threat activity and progression across your network. Threat Progression Monitoring does not require an Internet connection and can be performed locally by the Juniper ATP Appliance. If you take your Juniper ATP Appliance into private mode, Threat Progression Monitoring will not be impacted and you will still be able to monitor the threat activity and progression³.

D) Cyber Kill Chain mapping. Cyber Kill Chain mapping is a feature that allows you to map the threat activity and progression to the stages of the Cyber Kill Chain framework. Cyber Kill Chain mapping does not require an Internet connection and can be performed locally by the Juniper ATP Appliance. If you take your Juniper ATP Appliance into private mode, Cyber Kill Chain mapping will not be impacted and you will still be able to map the threat activity and progression⁴.

Reference: False Positive Reporting GSS Telemetry

Threat Progression Monitoring Cyber Kill Chain Mapping

NEW QUESTION # 100

A company has acquired a new branch office that has the same address space as one of its local networks, 192.168.100.0/24. The offices need to communicate with each other.

Which two NAT configurations will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. [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; }
}
}
}
}
}

```

- B. [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; }
}
}
}
- C. [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; }
}
}
}
- D. [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; }
}
}
}
}

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation with All Juniper Security References When two networks with overlapping IP address spaces need to communicate, Network Address Translation (NAT) is required to translate the IP addresses so that they become unique across the combined network. In this scenario, both the local network and the new branch office use the same subnet: 192.168.100.0/24. To enable communication without IP conflicts, we need to translate the overlapping addresses to unique ones.

Understanding the Problem:

* Local Network (Office A): 192.168.100.0/24

* Branch Office (Office B): 192.168.100.0/24

* Objective: Allow communication between Office A and Office B despite overlapping IP ranges.

Solution Overview:

To resolve the overlapping IP addresses, we can use Static NAT to create a one-to-one mapping between the overlapping IP addresses and a unique IP range. This way, when packets traverse the network boundary, their IP addresses are translated to a non-overlapping range, avoiding conflicts.

Option B and Option C implement Static NAT to resolve the issue:

* Option B (At Office A):

* Translates destination addresses from 192.168.200.0/24 to 192.168.100.0/24.

* This allows Office B to reach Office A's overlapping network by targeting a unique IP range (192.168.200.0/24).

* Option C (At Office B):

* Translates destination addresses from 192.168.210.0/24 to 192.168.100.0/24.

* This allows Office A to reach Office B's overlapping network by targeting a unique IP range (192.168.210.0/24).

Detailed Explanation:

1. Static NAT Configuration at Office A (Option B):

* Configuration:

[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; }

}

}

}

}

* Explanation:

* from interface ge-0/0/0.0;: Specifies the interface through which the traffic is received.

* Matching Traffic:

* destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;: Matches packets destined for 192.168.200.0/24.

* Action:

* static-nat { prefix { 192.168.100.0/24; } }: Translates the destination address to 192.168.100.0/24.

* Result:

* Office B sends packets to 192.168.200.0/24, which are translated to 192.168.100.0/24 upon arrival at Office A.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Exhibit

```

Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045090:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: <10.10.101.10/60858-
>10.10.102.10/22;6,0x0> matched filter filter-1:
...
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045100:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: no session found, start
first path. in_tunnel - 0x0, from_cp_flag - 0
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045104:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:
  flow_first_create_session
...
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045143:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:  routed (x_dst_ip
10.10.102.10) from trust (ge-0/0/4.0 in 0) to ge-0/0/5.0, Next-hop: 10.10.102.10
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045158:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:
  flow_first_policy_search: policy search from zone trust-> zone dmz
(0x0,0xedba0016,0x16)
...
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045191:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:  packet dropped, denied
by policy
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045192:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:  denied by policy
default-policy-logical-system-00(2), dropping pkt
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045192:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:  packet dropped,  policy
deny.
Aug  3 02:10:28 02:10:28.045195:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:
  flow_initiate_first_path: first pax no session

```

Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The packet is processed in the first path packet flow.
- B. The packet matches a configured security policy.
- C. The packet is processed as host inbound traffic.
- D. The packet matches the default security policy.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 102

Exhibit:

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@srx# show
classifiers {
    dscp ba-classifier {
        import default;
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority high code-points 000000;
        }
        forwarding-class ef-class {
            loss-priority high code-points 000001;
        } NETWORKS
        forwarding-class af-class {
            loss-priority high code-points 001010;
        }
        forwarding-class network-control {
            loss-priority high code-points 000011;
        }
        forwarding-class res-class {
            loss-priority high code-points 000100;
        }
        forwarding-class web-data {
            loss-priority high code-points 000101;
        }
        forwarding-class control-data {
            loss-priority high code-points 000111;
        }
        forwarding-class voip-data {
            loss-priority high code-points 000110;
        }
    }
}

```

You have configured a CoS-based VPN that is not functioning correctly.

Referring to the exhibit, which action will solve the problem?

- A. You must use inet precedence instead of DSCP.
- **B. You must delete one forwarding class.**
- C. You must change the code point for the DB-data forwarding class to 10000.
- D. You must change the loss priorities of the forwarding classes to low.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the exhibit, the CoS-based VPN configuration is not functioning correctly due to an issue with the number of forwarding classes. The maximum number of forwarding classes supported for CoS-based VPNs with multiple SAs (security associations) is typically four forwarding classes. In this case, more than four forwarding classes are defined.

To solve the issue, one forwarding class must be deleted to ensure that the total number of forwarding classes is reduced to four or fewer.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Exhibit

An administrator wants to configure an SRX Series device to log binary security events for tenant systems. Referring to the exhibit, which statement would complete the configuration?

- Answer: D**

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