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## Juniper Security, Associate (JNCIA-SEC) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two security policies are installed by default on SRX 300 Series Firewalls? (Choose two.)

- A. a security policy to allow all traffic from the untrust zone to the trust zone
- B. a security policy to allow all traffic from the trust zone to the untrust zone

- C. a security policy to allow all traffic from the management zone to the trust zone
- D. a security policy to allow all traffic from the trust zone to the trust zone

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

By default, SRX 300 Series Firewalls come with predefined security policies:

- \* Trust-to-Untrust (Option B):A default policy exists to permit all traffic from the trust zone to the untrust zone.
- \* Trust-to-Trust (Option D):Intra-zone traffic is permitted by default; hence, a trust-to-trust policy is installed automatically.
- \* Untrust-to-Trust (Option A):Not allowed by default, since external traffic must be explicitly permitted by an administrator.
- \* Management-to-Trust (Option C):No such default policy exists.

Correct Policies:Trust-to-Untrust and Trust-to-Trust

Reference:Juniper Networks -Default Security Policies and Intra-zone Rules, Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which two statements are correct about security zones? (Choose two.)

- A. An interface can exist in multiple security zones.
- B. Interfaces in the same security zone must share the same routing instance.
- C. A security zone can contain multiple interfaces.
- D. Interfaces in the same security zone must use separate routing instances.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

\* Option B:Correct. Interfaces in the same security zone must belong to the same routing instance; zones cannot span multiple routing instances.

\* Option D:Correct. A security zone can contain multiple interfaces, allowing grouping of similar trust levels (e.g., multiple LAN subnets in a trust zone).

\* Option A:Incorrect. An interface can belong to only one zone at a time.

\* Option C:Incorrect. Interfaces within the same zone cannot be split across routing instances.

Correct Statements:Interfaces in the same zone must share the same routing instance, and a zone can contain multiple interfaces.

Reference:Juniper Networks -Security Zones and Routing Instances, Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

Which two statements are correct about NAT and security policy processing? (Choose two.)

- A. The security policy is evaluated after source NAT.
- B. The security policy is evaluated before source NAT.
- C. The security policy is evaluated before destination NAT.
- D. The security policy is evaluated after destination NAT.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

The packet processing order in SRX with NAT and policies is:

\* Destination NAT(applies first, for inbound traffic).

\* Security Policy Evaluation(after destination NAT, before source NAT).

\* Source NAT(applies last, for outbound traffic).

\* Option A:Incorrect. Policies are not evaluated before destination NAT.

\* Option B:Correct. Security policies are evaluated before source NAT but after destination NAT. So in terms of order, policies are processed prior to source NAT.

\* Option C:Incorrect. Policies are not evaluated before source NAT - they are evaluated before source NAT is applied.

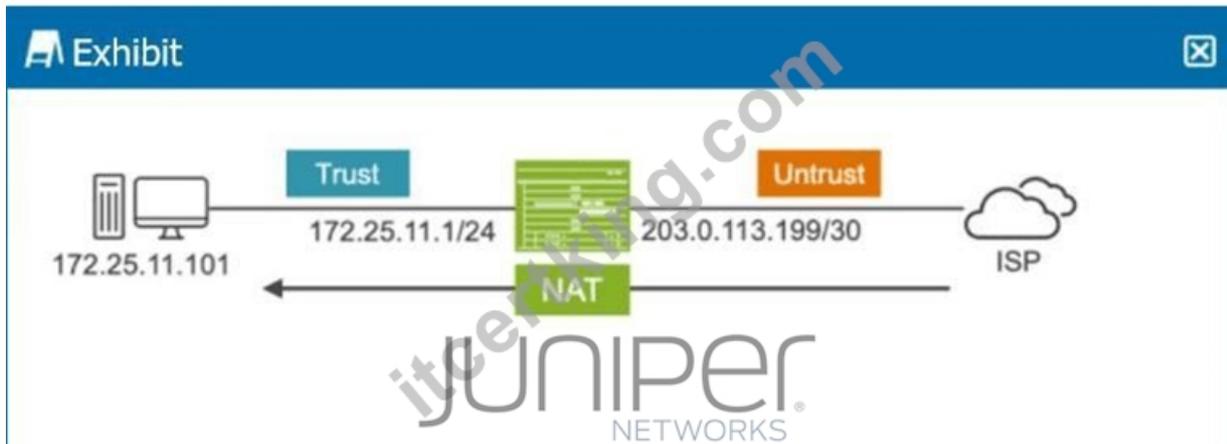
\* Option D:Correct. Policies are evaluated after destination NAT.

Correct Statements:B and D

Reference:Juniper Networks -Packet Flow Processing Order (NAT and Policies), Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

Click the Exhibit button.



You must ensure that sessions can only be established from the external device. Referring to the exhibit, which type of NAT is being performed?

- A. destination NAT only
- B. static PAT only
- C. static NAT and source NAT
- D. source NAT only

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

From the exhibit:

- \* The internal host (172.25.11.101) is located in the Trust zone.
- \* The external address (203.0.113.199/30) is used for communication with the ISP.
- \* The requirement is that sessions can only be initiated from the external device (the ISP or untrust side) toward the internal host. This requirement matches the behavior of Destination NAT:
- \* Destination NAT only (Option A): Maps the external/public IP (203.0.113.199) to the internal/private IP (172.25.11.101). This allows inbound connections to be translated and sent to the internal host. The internal host cannot initiate outbound sessions, since the translation only applies to inbound traffic.
- \* Source NAT only (Option B): Used for outbound sessions from internal private IPs to the Internet. This does not meet the requirement.
- \* Static PAT (Option C): Maps a single port of a public IP to a private IP/port. The exhibit does not indicate a port-based translation.
- \* Static NAT and source NAT (Option D): Would provide bidirectional communication, allowing sessions to be initiated in both directions. This contradicts the requirement.

Correct NAT Type: Destination NAT only

Reference: Juniper Networks - NAT Types (Source NAT, Destination NAT, Static NAT), Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which zone configuration is required to permit transit traffic?

- A. a system-defined Junos-host zone
- B. a system-defined null zone
- C. a user-defined security zone
- D. a user-defined functional zone

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Transit traffic is defined as traffic passing through the SRX firewall (from one interface/zone to another). To allow transit traffic:

- \* Interfaces must be placed into a user-defined security zone (Option C).
- \* Policies between zones are then applied to control traffic.
- \* The null zone (Option A) discards all traffic.
- \* The Junos-host zone (Option B) is used for traffic destined to the SRX itself, not transit.
- \* Functional zones (Option D) are predefined and used for special purposes (like management), not for transit traffic.

