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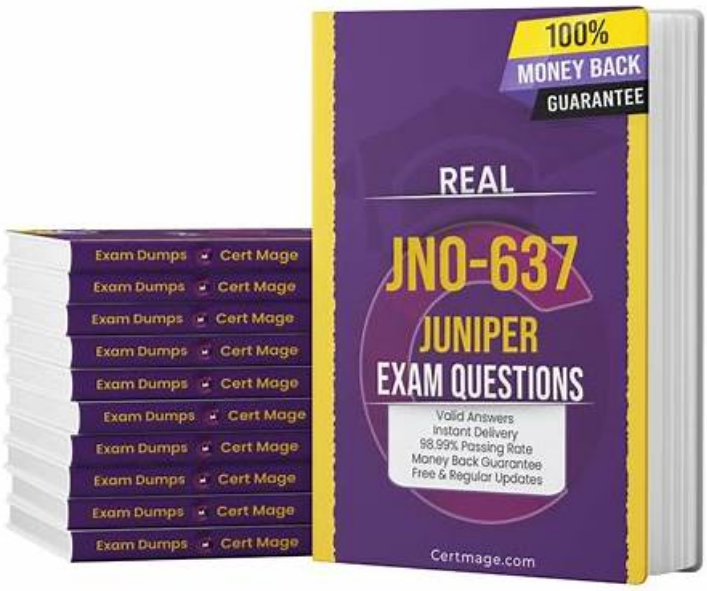

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Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.
Topic 4	• Advanced Policy-Based Routing (APBR): This topic emphasizes on advanced policy-based routing concepts and practical configuration or monitoring tasks.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• Automated Threat Mitigation: This topic covers Automated Threat Mitigation concepts and emphasizes implementing and managing threat mitigation strategies.
Topic 7	• Logical Systems and Tenant Systems: This topic of the exam explores the concepts and functionalities of logical systems and tenant systems.

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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109
Refer to the Exhibit:
Which two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct?

- A. The local peer is assigned a dynamic IP address.
- B. The local IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100.
- C. The remote peer is assigned a dynamic IP address.
- D. The remote IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct are:
A) The remote IKE gateway IP address is 203.0.113.100. The exhibit shows that the address option under the gateway statement is set to 203.0.113.100, which specifies the IP address of the primary IKE gateway. The address option is used to configure the IP address or the hostname of the remote peer that has a static IP address1.
D) The remote peer is assigned a dynamic IP address. The exhibit shows that the dynamic option under the gateway statement is configured with various attributes, such as general-ikeid, ike-user-type, and user-at-hostname. The dynamic option is used to configure the identifier for the remote gateway with a dynamic IP address. The dynamic option also enables the SRX Series device to accept multiple connections from remote peers that have the same identifier2.
The other statements are incorrect because:
B) The local peer is not assigned a dynamic IP address, but a static IP address. The exhibit shows that the local-address option under the gateway statement is set to 192.0.2.100, which specifies the IP address of the local IKE gateway. The local-address option is used to configure the IP address of the local peer that has a static IP address1.
C) The local IKE gateway IP address is not 203.0.113.100, but 192.0.2.100, as explained above.
Reference: gateway (Security IKE) dynamic (Security IKE)

NEW QUESTION # 110
You want to use a security profile to limit the system resources allocated to user logical systems.
In this scenario, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. One security profile can be applied to multiple logical systems.
- B. One security profile can only be applied to one logical system.
- C. If nothing is specified for a resource, a default reserved resource is set for a specific logical system.
- D. If you do not specify anything for a resource, no resource is reserved for a specific logical system, but the entire system can compete for resources up to the maximum available.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
When using security profiles to limit system resources in Juniper logical systems:
* No Resource Specification (Answer B): If a resource limit isnot specifiedfor a logical system, no specific amount of system resources is reserved for it. Instead, the logical system competes for resources along with others in the system, up to the maximum available. This allows flexible resource allocation, where logical systems can scale based on actual demand rather than predefined limits.
* Multiple Logical Systems per Security Profile (Answer D): A single security profile can be applied to multiple logical systems. This allows administrators to define resource limits once in a profile and apply it across several logical systems, simplifying management and ensuring consistency across different environments.
These principles ensure efficient and flexible use of system resources within a multi-tenant or multi-logical- system environment.

NEW QUESTION # 111
You are asked to configure tenant systems.
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. After successful configuration, the changes are merged into the primary database for each tenant system.
- B. You can commit multiple tenant systems at a time.
- C. A tenant system can have only one administrator.
- D. Tenant systems have their own configuration database.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Each tenant system maintains its own configuration database, isolating configurations from others, enhancing security and operational efficiency. Junos OS supports multiple concurrent commit operations across tenant systems.
When configuring tenant systems on an SRX device, the following principles apply:
Tenant Systems Have Their Own Configuration Database (Answer C): Each tenant system has its own isolated configuration database, ensuring that changes made in one tenant system do not affect others. This allows for multi-tenant environments where different tenants can have independent configurations.
Commit Multiple Tenant Systems Simultaneously (Answer D): The system allows for multiple tenant systems to be committed at the same time, simplifying management when working with multiple tenants. This is particularly useful in large environments where multiple logical systems or tenants need updates simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 112
Exhibit.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The IPv6 address is invalid.
- B. The configured solution allows IPv4 to IPv6 translation.
- C. External hosts cannot initiate contact.
- D. The configured solution allows IPv6 to IPv4 translation.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 113
Exhibit:
You are troubleshooting a new IPsec VPN that is configured between your corporate office and the RemoteSite1 SRX Series device. The VPN is not currently establishing. The RemoteSite1 device is being assigned an IP address on its gateway interface using DHCP.
Which action will solve this problem?

- A. On both devices, change the IKE policy proposal set to basic.
- B. On the RemoteSite1 device, change the IKE gateway external interface to st0.0.
- C. On both devices, change the IKE policy mode to aggressive.
- D. On both devices, change the IKE version to use version 2 only.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Aggressive mode is required when an IP address is dynamically assigned, such as through DHCP, as it allows for faster establishment with less identity verification. More details are available in Juniper IKE and IPsec Configuration Guide.
The configuration shown in the exhibit highlights that theRemoteSite1SRX Series device is using DHCP to obtain an IP address for its external interface (ge-0/0/2). This introduces a challenge in IPsec VPN configurations when the public IP address of the remote site is not static, as is the case here.
Aggressive modein IKE (Internet Key Exchange) is designed for situations where one or both peers have dynamically assigned IP addresses. In this scenario,aggressive modeallows the devices to exchange identifying information, such as hostnames, rather than relying on static IP addresses, which is necessary when the remote peer (RemoteSite1) has a dynamic IP from DHCP.
* Correct Action (D): Changing the IKE policy mode toaggressivewill resolve the issue by allowing the two devices to establish the VPN even though one of them is using DHCP. In aggressive mode, the initiator can present its identity (hostname) during the initial handshake, enabling the VPN to be established successfully.
* Incorrect Options:
* Option A: Changing the external interface to st0.0 is incorrect because the st0 interface is used for the tunnel interface, not for the IKE negotiation.
* Option B: Changing to IKE version 2 would not resolve the dynamic IP issue directly, and IKEv1 works in this scenario.
* Option C: Changing the IKE proposal set to basic doesn't address the dynamic IP challenge in this scenario.
Juniper References:
* Juniper IKE and VPN Documentation: Provides details on when to use aggressive mode, especially when a dynamic IP address is involved.

NEW QUESTION # 114
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