

JN0-232最新試験、JN0-232試験合格攻略



さらに、JPNTTest JN0-232ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NemkKCj2DjqAbh2JWBrMwmJeaEwufiR9>

何の努力と時間もなくしてJuniperのJN0-232試験に合格するのは不可能です。しかし、我々JPNTTestチームは力を尽くしてあなたのJuniperのJN0-232試験を準備する圧力を減少して規範的な模擬問題と理解しやすい解答分析はあなたにJuniperのJN0-232試験に合格するコツを把握させます。試験に失敗したら、あなたのJuniperのJN0-232試験の成績書を提供して確認してから我々はすべての費用をあなたに払い戻します。JPNTTestはあなたの信頼を得る足够了。

あなたはJuniperのJN0-232の資料を探すのに悩んでいますか。心配しないでください。私たちを見つけるのはあなたのJuniperのJN0-232試験に合格する保障からです。数年以来IT認証試験のためのソフトを開発している我々JPNTTestチームは国際的に大好評を博しています。我々はJuniperのJN0-232のような重要な試験を準備しているあなたに一番全面的で有効なヘルプを提供します。

>> JN0-232最新試験 <<

一生懸命にJN0-232最新試験 & 合格スムーズJN0-232試験合格攻略 | 大人気JN0-232リンクグローバル

短時間で一番質高いJuniperのJN0-232練習問題を探すことができますか？もしできなかったら、我々のJN0-232試験資料を試していいですか？我が社のJN0-232問題集は多くの専門家が数年間で努力している成果ですから、短い時間がかかってJuniperのJN0-232試験に参加できて、予想以外の成功を得られます。それで、JuniperのJN0-232に参加する予定がある人々は速く行動しましょう。

Juniper Security, Associate (JNCIA-SEC) 認定 JN0-232 試験問題 (Q28-Q33):

質問 # 28

You are modifying the NAT rule order and you notice that a new NAT rule has been added to the bottom of the list. In this situation, which command would you use to reorder NAT rules?

- A. run
- B. insert
- C. top
- D. up

正解: C

解説:

In Junos OS, NAT rules are evaluated in top-down order. When a new rule is added, it is placed at the bottom of the rule set by default.

- * To move a rule to the top of the rule set, the command is:
set security nat source rule-set <name> rule <rule-name> top
- * Option A (top): Correct. Moves the specified rule to the top of the list.
- * Option B (run): Used to execute operational commands, not rule reordering.
- * Option C (up): Not valid for reordering NAT rules.
- * Option D (insert): Not a supported NAT reordering command in Junos.

Correct Command: top

Reference: Juniper Networks - NAT Rule Evaluation Order and Rule Reordering, Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

質問 # 29

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 30

Which two statements about destination NAT are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Destination NAT enables hosts on the Internet to access resources on a private network.
- B. Destination NAT enables hosts on a private network to access resources on the Internet.
- C. SRX Series Firewalls support interface-based destination NAT.
- D. SRX Series Firewalls support pool-based destination NAT.

正解: A、D

解説:

- * Destination NAT purpose (Option C): Used to allow external hosts on the Internet to access internal /private resources (such as a web server in the DMZ). Destination NAT changes the destination IP of incoming traffic to match the internal server.
- * Pool-based NAT (Option D): SRX supports destination NAT pools, allowing multiple public IP addresses or ranges to be translated to internal servers.
- * Incorrect options:
- * Option A describes source NAT, not destination NAT.

* Option B is incorrect because SRX does not support "interface-based" destination NAT.

Correct Statements: C and D

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

質問 # 31

Which two characteristics of destination NAT and static NAT are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Static NAT automatically creates a matching rule for the opposite direction.
- B. Destination NAT supports port forwarding.
- C. Destination NAT requires address range sizes that match the devices being translated.
- D. Static NAT uses Port Address Translation.

正解: A、B

解説:

* Static NAT: Provides a one-to-one bidirectional mapping between internal and external IP addresses.

When configured, the translation automatically applies in both directions (Option A is correct). It does not use Port Address Translation (Option C is incorrect).

* Destination NAT: Allows external clients to access internal resources by translating the destination address. It supports port forwarding so specific services (e.g., HTTP on port 80) can be forwarded to an internal host (Option D is correct). It does not require equal-sized address ranges (Option B is incorrect).

Correct Characteristics: Static NAT is bidirectional, and Destination NAT supports port forwarding.

Reference: Juniper Networks - NAT Types and Characteristics, Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

質問 # 32

Your company is acquiring a smaller company that uses the same private address range that your company currently uses in its North America division. You have a limited number of public IP addresses to use for the acquisition. You want to allow the new acquisition's users to connect to the existing services in North America.

Which two features would you enable on your SRX Series Firewall to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP
- B. NAT
- C. IDP
- D. PAT

正解: B、D

解説:

When two networks use the same private IP address ranges, conflicts occur. The solution is to use address translation techniques on the SRX:

* NAT (Network Address Translation): Translates private IP addresses to another IP range, enabling connectivity between overlapping private networks.

* PAT (Port Address Translation): Extends NAT by allowing multiple private IPs to share one or a few public IPs using different port numbers. This is especially useful when there is a limited pool of public IP addresses.

Other options:

* IDP (Option A): Intrusion Detection and Prevention, unrelated to address overlap.

* BGP (Option C): A routing protocol, but it does not solve overlapping IP addressing problems.

Correct Features: NAT and PAT

Reference: Juniper Networks - NAT and Address Overlap Solutions, Junos OS Security Fundamentals.

質問 # 33

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JN0-232認定資格を取得して、専門能力を高めてください。認定資格を取得すると、より良い仕事の機会とより高い給料を得ることができます。それでは、JN0-232試験トレーニングガイドから準備を始めましょう。JPNTestが提供するJN0-232実践PDFは、すべてのお客様に適した最新かつ有効なものです。無料デモは、特に購入前に無料でダウンロードして試してみることができます。JN0-232模擬試験ダンプから多くを取得し、JN0-

JN0-232試験合格攻略: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/JN0-232-mondaishu>

その頃には日が沈み、辺りはだいぶ暗くなった、この前別れた彼も、今までの彼も、年齢と外見に見合った行動を取れと私に押し付けてきた、JPNTestの提供する資料と解答を通して、あなたはJuniperのJN0-232試験に合格するコツを勉強することができます。

[illegible]

2026年JPNTestの最新JN0-232 PDFダンプおよびJN0-232試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NemkKCj2DqAbh2JWBrMwmJeaEwufR9>