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Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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;
        }
        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;
        }
    }
}
```



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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 78

Exhibit:



Your company uses SRX Series devices to establish an IPsec VPN that connects Site-1 and the HQ networks.

You want VoIP traffic to receive priority over data traffic when it is forwarded across the VPN. Which three actions should you perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable next-hop tunnel binding.
- B. Create a firewall filter that identifies VoIP traffic and associates it with the correct forwarding class.
- C. Configure CoS forwarding classes and scheduling parameters.
- D. Enable the multi-sa parameter to enable two separate IPsec SAs for the VoIP and data traffic.
- E. Enable the copy-outer-dscp parameter so that DSCP header values are copied to the tunneled packets.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

In this scenario, you are prioritizing VoIP traffic over data traffic across an IPsec VPN. Here are the necessary actions:

* Enable next-hop tunnel binding (Answer A): This is required to bind the VPN traffic to a specific tunnel interface (like st0.0). It allows differentiated forwarding behavior (like prioritizing VoIP) for specific traffic types.

Command Example:

bash

Copy code

```
set interfaces st0.0 next-hop-tunnel-service
```

* Create a firewall filter (Answer B): The filter will match VoIP traffic based on criteria such as DSCP marking or ports (like port 5060 for SIP). Once identified, the traffic will be associated with a forwarding class, ensuring it gets prioritized.

Command Example:

bash

Copy code

```
set firewall family inet filter VoIP-Filter term VoIP from protocol udp set firewall family inet filter VoIP-Filter term VoIP from port 5060 set firewall family inet filter VoIP-Filter term VoIP then forwarding-class voice
```

* Configure CoS (Class of Service) forwarding classes (Answer C): CoS parameters define how the SRX handles different types of traffic (scheduling, shaping, etc.). VoIP traffic must be assigned a higher priority than data.

Command Example:

bash

Copy code

```
set class-of-service forwarding-classes voice
```

```
set class-of-service forwarding-classes data
```

```
set class-of-service schedulers voice_scheduler transmit-rate percent 50
```

These configurations ensure that VoIP traffic is identified, classified, and forwarded with priority.

NEW QUESTION # 79

You are attempting to ping an interface on your SRX Series device, but the ping is unsuccessful.

What are three reasons for this behavior? (Choose three.)

- A. The ping traffic is matching a firewall filter.
- B. The interface is not assigned to a security zone.
- C. The interface has multiple logical units configured.
- D. The device has J-Web enabled.
- E. The interface's host-inbound-traffic security zone configuration does not permit ping

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

A: The interface is not assigned to a security zone.

* Explanation: SRX Series devices rely heavily on security zones for traffic management. If an interface isn't assigned to a zone, the device won't know how to handle traffic arriving on that interface, including ping requests (ICMP echo requests).

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which two statements are true about the procedures the Junos security device uses when handling traffic destined for the device itself? (Choose two.)

- A. If the received packet is addressed to the ingress interface, then the device first examines the host- inbound-traffic configuration for the ingress interface and zone.

- B. If the received packet is destined for an interface other than the ingress interface, then the device performs a security policy evaluation based on the ingress and egress zone.
- C. If the received packet is addressed to the ingress interface, then the device first performs a security policy evaluation for the junos-host zone.
- D. If the received packet is destined for an interface other than the ingress interface, then the device performs a security policy evaluation for the junos-host zone.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

When handling traffic that is destined for itself, the SRX examines the host-inbound-traffic configuration for the ingress interface and the associated security zone. It evaluates whether the traffic should be allowed based on this configuration. Traffic not addressed to the ingress interface is handled based on security policies within the junos-host zone, which applies to traffic directed to the SRX itself. For more details, refer to Juniper Host Inbound Traffic Documentation.

When handling traffic that is destined for the SRX device itself (also known as host-bound traffic), the SRX follows a specific process to evaluate the traffic and apply the appropriate security policies. The junos-host zone is a special security zone used for managing traffic destined for the device itself, such as management traffic (SSH, SNMP, etc.).

* Explanation of Answer B (Packet to a Different Interface):

* If the packet is destined for an interface other than the ingress interface, the SRX performs a security policy evaluation specifically for the junos-host zone. This ensures that management or host-bound traffic is evaluated according to the security policies defined for that zone.

* Explanation of Answer C (Packet to the Ingress Interface):

* If the packet is addressed to the ingress interface, the device first checks the host-inbound- traffic configuration for the ingress interface and zone. This configuration determines whether certain types of traffic (such as SSH, HTTP, etc.) are allowed to reach the device on that specific interface.

Step-by-Step Handling of Host-Bound Traffic:

* Host-Inbound Traffic: Define which services are allowed to the SRX device itself.

bash

set security zones security-zone <zone-name> host-inbound-traffic system-services ssh

* Security Policy for junos-host: Ensure policies are defined for managing traffic destined for the SRX device:

bash

set security policies from-zone <zone-name> to-zone junos-host policy allow-ssh match source-address any set security policies from-zone <zone-name> to-zone junos-host policy allow-ssh match destination-address any Juniper Security Reference:

* Junos-Host Zone: This special zone handles traffic destined for the SRX device, including management traffic. Security policies must be configured to allow this traffic. Reference: Juniper Networks Host-Inbound Traffic Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Exhibit

The highlighted incident (arrow) shown in the exhibit shows a progression level of "Download" in the kill chain. What are two appropriate mitigation actions for the selected incident? (Choose two.)

- A. Immediate response required: Wipe infected endpoint hosts.
- B. Not an urgent action: Use IVP to confirm if machine is infected.
- C. Immediate response required: Deploy IVP integration (if configured) to confirm if the endpoint has executed the malware and is infected.
- D. Immediate response required: Block malware IP addresses (download server or CnC server)

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 82

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