

New JN0-637 Exam Question & Valid JN0-637 Exam Camp

```
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434801:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT=0:172.20.101.10/39009->10.0.1.129/22:4,5x00 matched filter
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434819:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT=0:0/C/4:0:172.20.101.10/39009->10.0.1.129/22: top, flag 2 syn
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434819:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT: flow flow: sample 0a304a0a0, hash 4320640ffff, sa 172.20.101.10, da
10.0.1.129, sp 39009, dp 22, proto 6, tos 9, conn-tag 00000000
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434822:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT: no session found, start first path: in tunnel = 0x0, from_cp_flag
= 0
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434824:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT: flow_first_create_session
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434834:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT: flow_first_in_dst_nat: in <gw=0/0/0>, out <R/A> dst_add
10.0.1.129, sp 39009, dp 22
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434835:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT: choose interface gw=0/0/4.0 as incoming nat if.
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434839:CTD=0:THREAD_ID=01:RT:flow_first_rule_dst_klats: dst no-klats: 0.0.0.0/0 on 10.0.1.129/22
```

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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">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 3	<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 4	<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.

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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

Exhibit:

 You have deployed a pair of SRX series devices in a multimode HA environment. You need to enable IPsec encryption on the interchassis link.

Referring to the exhibit, which three steps are required to enable ICL encryption? (Choose three.)

- A. Install the Junos IKE package on both nodes.
- B. Enable HA link encryption in the IPsec profile on both nodes.
- C. Enable OSPF for both interchassis link interfaces and turn on the dynamic-neighbors parameter.

- D. Configure a VPN profile for the HA traffic and apply to both nodes.
- E. Enable HA link encryption in the IKE profile on both nodes,

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

* A. Install the Junos IKE package on both nodes. While I previously stated that IKE is usually included in the base Junos OS image, it's essential to ensure that the necessary IKE package is indeed installed and enabled on both SRX nodes to support ICL encryption.

* C. Configure a VPN profile for the HA traffic and apply it to both nodes. This dedicated VPN profile defines the security parameters (encryption algorithms, authentication, etc.) specifically for the ICL traffic.

* D. Enable HA link encryption in the IPsec profile on both nodes. Within the IPsec profile, you must explicitly enable ICL encryption to ensure that all traffic traversing the interchassis link is protected.

Why E is incorrect:

* E. Enable HA link encryption in the IKE profile on both nodes. While securing IKE negotiations is important, it's typically handled within the IPsec profile itself when configuring ICL encryption on SRX devices.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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?

- A. Configure the tenant as root for the pi security profile.
- B. Configure the tenant as local for the pi security profile
- C. Configure the tenant as master for the pi security profile.
- D. Configure the tenant as TSYS1 for the pi security profile.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 108

You want to bypass IDP for traffic destined to social media sites using APBR, but it is not working and IDP is dropping the session. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The APBR rule does a match on the first packet.
- B. The application services bypass is not configured on the APBR rule.
- C. The session did not properly reclassify midstream to the correct APBR rule.
- D. IDP disable is not configured on the APBR rule.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Explanation of Answer A (Session Reclassification):

* APBR (Advanced Policy-Based Routing) requires the session to be classified based on the specified rule, which can change midstream as additional packets are processed. If the session was already established before the APBR rule took effect, the traffic may not be correctly reclassified to match the new APBR rule, leading to IDP (Intrusion Detection and Prevention) processing instead of being bypassed. This can occur especially when the session was already established before the rule change.

* Explanation of Answer C (Application Services Bypass):

* For APBR to work and bypass the IDP service, the application services bypass must be explicitly configured. Without this configuration, the APBR rule may redirect the traffic, but the IDP service will still inspect and potentially drop the traffic. This is especially important for traffic destined for specific sites like social media platforms where bypassing IDP is desired.

Example configuration for bypassing IDP services:

```
bash
```

```
set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile <profile-name> application-services- bypass Step-by-Step Resolution:
```

* Reclassify the Session Midstream:

* If the traffic was already being processed before the APBR rule was applied, ensure that the session is reclassified by terminating the current session or ensuring the APBR rule is applied from the start.

Command to clear the session:

```
bash
```

clear security flow session destination-prefix <ip-address>

* Configure Application Services Bypass:

* Ensure that the APBR rule includes the application services bypass configuration to properly bypass IDP or any other security services for traffic that should not be inspected.

Example configuration:

bash

set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile <profile-name> application-services- bypass Juniper Security Reference:

* Session Reclassification in APBR: APBR requires reclassification of sessions in real-time to ensure midstream packets are processed by the correct rule. This is crucial when policies change dynamically or new rules are added.

* Application Services Bypass in APBR: This feature ensures that security services such as IDP are bypassed for traffic that matches specific APBR rules. This is essential for applications where performance is a priority and security inspection is not necessary.

NEW QUESTION # 109

You have cloud deployments in Azure, AWS, and your private cloud. You have deployed multicloud using security director with policy enforcer to. Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. The Policy Enforcer is able to flag infected hosts in all three domains.
- B. You must secure the policies individually by domain.
- C. You can simultaneously manage the security policies in all three domains.
- D. You can run Juniper ATP scans only on traffic from your private cloud.
- E. You can run Juniper ATP scans for all three domains.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 110

You are deploying threat remediation to endpoints connected through third-party devices.

In this scenario, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. The connector queries the RADIUS server for the infected host endpoint details and initiates a change of authorization (CoA) for the infected host.
- B. The RADIUS server sends Status-Server messages to update infected host information to the connector.
- C. All third-party switches in the specified network are automatically mapped and registered with the RADIUS server.
- D. The connector uses an API to gather endpoint MAC address information from the RADIUS server.
- E. All third-party switches must support AAA/RADIUS and Dynamic Authorization Extensions to the RADIUS protocol.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

For threat remediation in a third-party network, the RADIUS protocol is necessary to communicate with the RADIUS server for details about infected hosts. CoA enables security measures to be enforced based on endpoint information provided by the RADIUS server. Details on this setup can be found in Juniper RADIUS and AAA Documentation.

When deploying threat remediation to endpoints connected through third-party devices, such as switches, the following conditions must be met for proper integration and functioning:

* Explanation of Answer A (Support for AAA/RADIUS and Dynamic Authorization Extensions):

* Third-party switches must support AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) and RADIUS with Dynamic Authorization Extensions. These extensions allow dynamic updates to be made to a session's authorization parameters, which are essential for enforcing access control based on threat detection.

* Explanation of Answer B (Connector Gathers MAC Information via API):

* The connector uses an API to gather MAC address information from the RADIUS server. This MAC address data is necessary to identify and take action on infected hosts or endpoints.

* Explanation of Answer D (Connector Initiates CoA):

* The connector queries the RADIUS server for infected host details and triggers a Change of Authorization (CoA) for the infected host. The CoA allows the connector to dynamically alter the host's access permissions or isolate the infected host based on its threat status.

Juniper Security Reference:

* Threat Remediation via RADIUS: Dynamic remediation actions, such as CoA, can be taken based on information received from the RADIUS server regarding infected hosts. Reference: Juniper RADIUS and CoA Documentation.

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