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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	• 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 4	• Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.
Topic 5	• 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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It is a truth universally acknowledged that the exam is not easy but the related JN0-637 certification is of great significance for workers in this field so that many workers have to meet the challenge, I am glad to tell you that our company aims to help you to pass the JN0-637 examination as well as gaining the related certification in a more efficient and simpler way. During nearly ten years, our JN0-637 Exam Questions have met with warm reception and quick sale in the international market. Our JN0-637 study materials are distinctly superior in the whole field.

Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

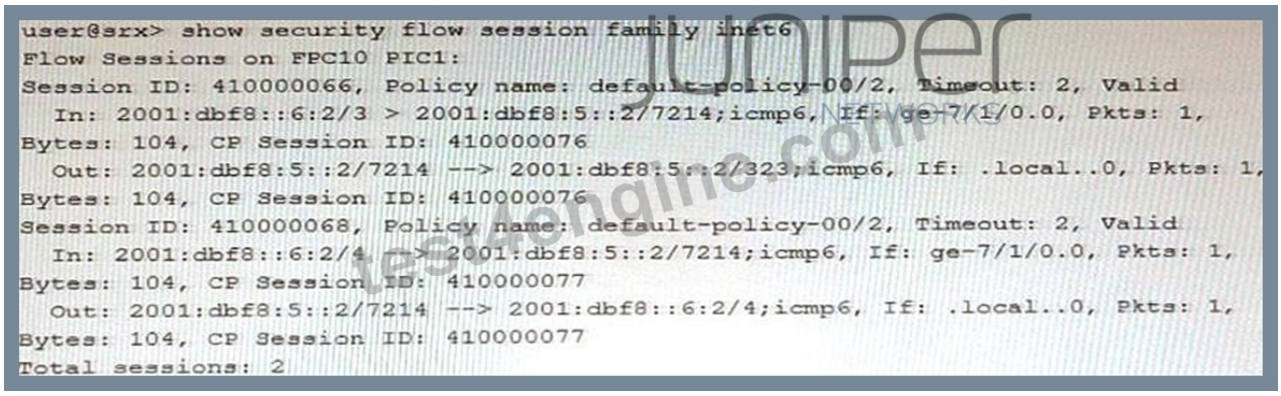
NEW QUESTION # 22
You are deploying threat remediation to endpoints connected through third-party devices.
In this scenario, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- 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. All third-party switches must support AAA/RADIUS and Dynamic Authorization Extensions to the RADIUS protocol.
- E. The connector uses an API to gather endpoint MAC address information from the RADIUS server.

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 supportAAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting)and RADIUSwithDynamic 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):
* Theconnectoruses an API to gather MAC address information from theRADIUS server. This MAC address data is necessary to identify and take action on infected hosts or endpoints.
* Explanation of Answer D (Connector Initiates CoA):
* Theconnectorqueries the RADIUS server for infected host details and triggers aChange 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.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Exhibit



Which statement is true about the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. The SRX Series device is configured with packet-based IPv6 forwarding options.
- B. The SRX Series device is configured with flow-based IPv6 forwarding options.
- C. The SRX Series device is configured to disable IPv6 packet forwarding.
- D. The SRX Series device is configured with default security forwarding options.

Answer: D

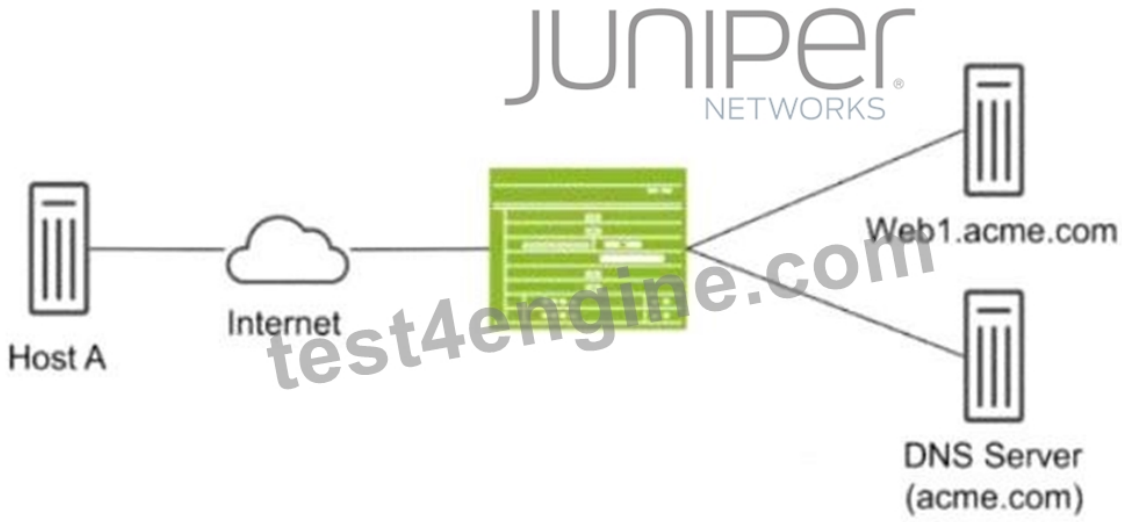
NEW QUESTION # 24
In an effort to reduce client-server latency transparent mode was enabled an SRX series device.
Which two types of traffic will be permitted in this scenario? (Choose Two)

- A. BGP
- B. Layer 2 non-IP multicast
- C. IPsec
- D. ARP

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To answer this question, you need to know what transparent mode is and what types of traffic it permits.
Transparent mode is a mode of operation for SRX Series devices that provides Layer 2 bridging capabilities with full security services. In transparent mode, the SRX Series device acts as a bridge between two network segments and inspects the packets without modifying the source or destination information in the IP packet header. The SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.
Therefore, the types of traffic that will be permitted in transparent mode are:
A) ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) traffic. ARP is a protocol that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses. ARP traffic is a type of Layer 2 traffic that does not require an IP address on the SRX Series device. ARP traffic is permitted in transparent mode to allow the SRX Series device to learn the MAC addresses of the hosts on the bridged network segments2.
B) Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic is a type of traffic that uses MAC addresses to send data to multiple destinations. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic does not require an IP address on the SRX Series device. Layer 2 non-IP multicast traffic is permitted in transparent mode to allow the SRX Series device to forward data to the appropriate destinations on the bridged network segments3.
The other options are incorrect because:
C) BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) traffic. BGP is a protocol that exchanges routing information between autonomous systems. BGP traffic is a type of Layer 3 traffic that requires an IP address on the SRX Series device. BGP traffic is not permitted in transparent mode, because the SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.
D) IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) traffic. IPsec is a protocol that provides security and encryption for IP packets. IPsec traffic is a type of Layer 3 traffic that requires an IP address on the SRX Series device.
IPsec traffic is not permitted in transparent mode, because the SRX Series device does not have an IP address in transparent mode, except for the management interface1.
Reference: Transparent Mode Overview
ARP Support in Transparent Mode
Layer 2 Non-IP Multicast Traffic Support in Transparent Mode

NEW QUESTION # 25
Exhibit:



Host A shown in the exhibit is attempting to reach the Web1 webserver, but the connection is failing.
Troubleshooting reveals that when Host A attempts to resolve the domain name of the server (web.acme.com), the request is resolved to the private address of the server rather than its public IP.
Which feature would you configure on the SRX Series device to solve this issue?

- A. STUN protocol
- B. Persistent NAT
- C. DNS doctoring
- D. Double NAT

Answer: C

Explanation:
DNS doctoring modifies DNS responses for hosts behind NAT devices, allowing them to receive the correct public IP address for internal resources when queried from the public network. This prevents issues where private IPs are returned and are not reachable externally. For details, visit Juniper DNS Doctoring Documentation.
In this scenario, Host A is trying to resolve the domain nameweb.acme.com, but the DNS resolution returns the private IP address of the web server instead of its public IP. This is a common issue in networks where private addresses are used internally, but public addresses are required for external clients.
* Explanation of Answer C (DNS Doctoring):
* DNS doctoringis a feature that modifies DNS replies as they pass through the SRX device. In this case, DNS doctoring can be used to replace the private IP address returned in the DNS response with the correct public IP address for Host A. This allows external clients to reach internal resources without being aware of their private IP addresses.
Configuration Example:
bash
Copy code
set security nat dns-doctoring from-zone untrust to-zone trust
Juniper Security Reference:
* DNS Doctoring Overview: DNS doctoring is used to modify DNS responses so that external clients can access internal resources using public IP addresses. Reference: Juniper DNS Doctoring Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 26
You are asked to connect two hosts that are directly connected to an SRX Series device. The traffic should flow unchanged as it passes through the SRX, and routing or switch lookups should not be performed.
However, the traffic should still be subjected to security policy checks.
What will provide this functionality?

- A. MACsec
- B. Mixed mode

- C. Transparent mode
- D. Secure wire

Answer: D

Explanation:
Secure wire mode on SRX devices allows traffic to flow transparently through the firewall without being routed or switched, while still applying security policies. This is ideal for scenarios wheretraffic inspection is required without altering the traffic path or performing additional routing decisions. For further details on Secure Wire, refer to Juniper Secure Wire Documentation.
In this scenario, you want traffic to pass through the SRX unchanged (without routing or switching lookups) but still be subject to security policy checks. The best solution for this requirement isSecure Wire.
* Explanation of Answer C (Secure Wire):
* Secure Wireallows traffic to flow through the SRX without any Layer 3 routing or Layer 2 switching decisions. It effectively bridges two interfaces at Layer 2 while still applying security policies. This ensures that traffic remains unchanged, while security policies (such as firewall rules) can still be enforced.
* This is an ideal solution when you need the SRX to act as a "bump in the wire" for security enforcement without changing the traffic or performing complex network lookups.
Juniper Security Reference:
* Secure Wire Functionality: Provides transparent Layer 2 forwarding with security policy enforcement, making it perfect for scenarios where traffic needs to pass through unchanged. Reference: Juniper Secure Wire Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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