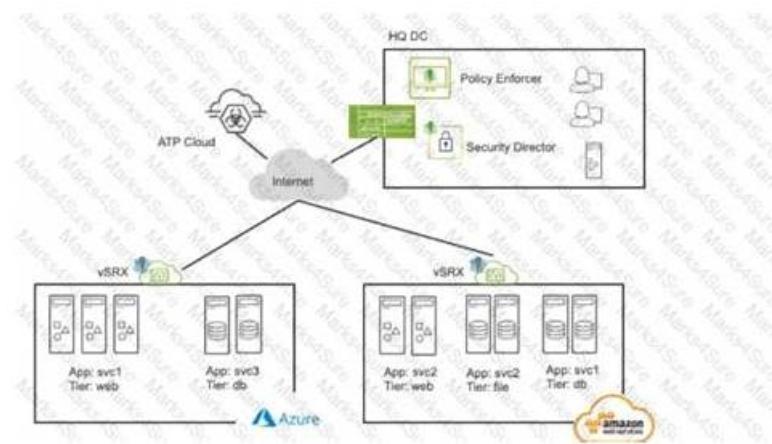


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Layer 2 Security: It covers Layer 2 Security concepts and requires candidates to configure or monitor related scenarios.
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 IPsec VPNs: Focusing on networking professionals, this part covers advanced IPsec VPN concepts and requires candidates to demonstrate their skills in real-world applications.

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Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81

Exhibit

```

user@SRX> show security flow session
...
Session ID: 4546, Policy name: policy1/8, Timeout: 4, Valid
  In: 10.10.10.2/6 --> 10.10.20.2/1382;icmp, Conn Tag 0x0, If: st0.0, Pkts: 1,
  Bytes: 84
  Out: 10.20.20.2/1382 --> 10.10.10.2/6;icmp, Conn Tag 0x0, If: ge-0/0/3.0,
  Pkts: 1, Bytes: 84
Session ID: 4547, Policy name: policy2/5, Timeout: 4, Valid
  In: 10.20.20.2/226 --> 10.10.10.2/38703;icmp, Conn Tag 0x0, If: ge-0/0/3.0,
  Pkts: 1, Bytes: 84
  Out: 10.10.10.2/38703 --> 10.10.20.2/226;icmp, Conn Tag 0x0, If: st0.0, Pkts:
  1, Bytes: 84
  Total sessions: 13

```

You are validating bidirectional traffic flows through your IPsec tunnel. The 4546 session represents traffic being sourced from the remote end of the IPsec tunnel. The 4547 session represents traffic that is sourced from the local network destined to the remote network.

Which statement is correct regarding the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. The local gateway address for the IPsec tunnel is 10.20.20.2
- B. The session information indicates that the IPsec tunnel has not been established
- C. NAT is being used to change the source address of outgoing packets
- D. The remote gateway address for the IPsec tunnel is 10.20.20.2**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 82

You are using trace options to troubleshoot a security policy on your SRX Series device.

```

user@SRX> show log flow-log | find "policy search"
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520221:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT:flow_first_policy_search: policy search from zone Linux-9-
zone-> zone junos-host (0x0,0x9ac80016,0x16), result: 0x5ed4b468, pending: 0, is_Http_cached = 0
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520232:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT:flow_first_policy_search: dynapp_none_policy: TRUE,
uc_none_policy: TRUE, is_final: 0x0, is_explicit: 0x0, policy.meta_data: 0x0
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520233:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT: app_22, timeout 1800s, curr ageout 20s
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520234:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT: packet dropped, denied by policy
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520234:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT: denied by policy deny-ssh(7), dropping pkt
Jan 9 14:19:37 14:19:37.520235:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:LSYS_ID-00:RT: packet dropped, policy deny.

```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The SSH traffic matches an existing session.
- B. No entries are created in the SRX session table.**
- C. The traffic is not destined for the root logical system.
- D. The security policy controls traffic destined to the SRX device.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The trace indicates that no session entry was created, suggesting a policy deny. The security policy affects control plane traffic heading to the SRX, not just transit traffic. Additional guidance can be found in Juniper Traceoptions and Security Policies.

In the trace options output provided, we observe the following details:

* No Entries in Session Table (Correct: Option B): The trace shows a message indicating the packet was dropped with the cause "policy deny-ssh." This means that the SSH traffic was denied by a security policy before a session could be created in the session table. Therefore, no session entries were recorded for this traffic, which aligns with the output where traffic is blocked at the policy evaluation stage.

* Security Policy Controls Traffic to SRX (Correct: Option D): The policy search in the trace log shows the traffic is being denied by a policy, and the destination is the SRX itself (zone junos-host).

This implies that the security policy is controlling inbound traffic to the SRX device's control plane. In this case, SSH traffic was denied by a policy designed to protect the control plane.

Juniper References:

* Juniper Trace Options Documentation: Provides detailed explanation of trace options output and how to interpret policy evaluation

and session creation in SRX devices.

NEW QUESTION # 83

The exhibit shows part of the flow session logs.

```
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434801:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:<172.20.201.10/59009->10.0.1.129/22;6,0x0> matched filter
MatchTraffic:
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434817:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: ge-0/0/4.0:172.20.101.10/59009->10.0.1.129/22, tcp, flag 2 syn
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434819:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: find flow: table 0x206a60a0, hash 43106(0xffff), sa 172.20.101.10, da
10.0.1.129, sp 59009, dp 22, proto 6, tok 9, conn-tag 0x00000000
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434822:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: no session found, start first path. in_tunnel - 0x0, from_cp_flag -
0
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434826:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_create_session
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434834:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_in_dst_nat: in <ge-0/0/3.0>, out <N/A> dst_addr
10.0.1.129, sp 59009, dp 22
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434835:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: chose interface ge-0/0/4.0 as incoming nat if.
Mar 7 01:28:23 01:28:23.434838:CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT:flow_first_rule_dst_xlate: DST no-xlate: 0.0.0.0(0) to 10.0.1.129(22)
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. This packet arrives on interface ge-0/0/4.0.
- B. The existing session is found in the table, and the fast path process begins.
- C. Junos captures a TCP packet from source address 172.20.101.10 destined to 10.0.1.129.
- D. Destination NAT occurs.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

From the session log, we can derive the following:

* Packet arrives on ge-0/0/4.0 (Answer B): The log indicates that the incoming packet is being processed on the ge-0/0/4.0 interface, as seen in the output.

Example Log Analysis:

ruby

Copy code

```
CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: chose interface ge-0/0/4.0 as incoming nat if.
```

* TCP Packet Captured (Answer C): The source of the packet is 172.20.101.10 and it is destined for 10.0.1.129 on port 22, as described in the log.

Example Log Analysis:

ruby

Copy code

```
CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: CID-0:THREAD_ID-01:RT: flow_first_create_session...
```

```
sa 172.20.101.10, da 10.0.1.129, sp 59009, dp 22
```

These logs show the creation of a session for TCP traffic (likely SSH, based on port 22) between the source and destination addresses across the tunnel.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Exhibit

```
[edit tenants TSYS1 security]
user@srx# show
log {
mode stream;
stream TN1_s format binary host 10.3.54.22
source address 10.3.45.66
transport protocol tls
...
}
[edit system security-profile p1]
user@srx# show
security-log-stream-number reserved 1
security-log-stream-number maximum 2
```

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 master for the p1 security profile.
- B. Configure the tenant as TSYS1 for the p1 security profile.
- C. Configure the tenant as local for the p1 security profile
- D. Configure the tenant as root for the p1 security profile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 85

Exhibit

```

[edit]
user@branch1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            dhcp;
        }
    }
}
st0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.2/30;
        }
    }
}
[edit security zones]
user@branch1# show security-zone untrust
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2.0 {
        host-inbound-traffic {
            system-services {
                ike;
                dhcp;
            }
        }
    }
}
gateway gateway-1 {
    ike-policy ike-policy-1;
    address 203.0.113.5;
    local-identity hostname "branch1@srx.juniper.net";
    external-interface ge-0/0/2;
}
[edit security ike]
user@corporate# show
policy ike-policy-branch1 {
    mode main;
    proposal-set standard;
    pre-shared-key ascii-text "S9S6st6CpOhSeX7V1R7VwYZG1AB"; ## SECRET-DATA
}
gateway gateway-branch1 {
    ike-policy ike-policy-branch1;
    dynamic hostname "branch1@srx.juniper.net";
    external-interface ge-0/0/1;
}

```



You are trying to configure an IPsec tunnel between SRX Series devices in the corporate office and branch1. You have committed the configuration shown in the exhibit, but the IPsec tunnel is not establishing.

In this scenario, what would solve this problem?

- A. Change the IKE proposal-set to compatible on the branch1 and corporate devices.
- **B. Change the local identity to inet advpn on the branch1 device.**
- C. Add multipoint to the st0.0 interface configuration on the branch1 device.
- D. Change the IKE mode to aggressive on the branch1 and corporate devices.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 86

.....

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