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Juniper JN0-637 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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 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.

- Advanced Network Address Translation (NAT): This section evaluates networking professionals' expertise in advanced NAT functionalities and their ability to manage complex NAT scenarios.

Juniper Security, Professional (JNCIP-SEC) Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98

A company has acquired a new branch office that has the same address space of one of its local networks, 192.168.100/24. The offices need to communicate with each other. Which two NAT configurations will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security nat source]
user@OfficeB# show rule-set OfficeAtoB {
from zone OfficeA;
to zone OfficeB;
rule 1 {
match {
source-address 192.168.200.0/24;
destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;
}
then {
source-nat {
interface;
}
}
}
}
- B. [edit security nat static]
user@OfficeA# show rule-set From-Office-B {
from interface ge-0/0/0.0;
rule 1 {
match {
destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;
}
then {
static-nat {
prefix 192.168.100.0/24;
}
}
}
}
- C. [edit security nat source]
user@OfficeA# show rule-set OfficeBtoA {
from zone OfficeB;
to zone OfficeA;
rule 1 {
match {
source-address 192.168.210.0/24;
destination-address 192.168.200.0/24;
}
then {
source-nat {
interface;
}
}
}
- D. [edit security nat static]
user@OfficeB# show rule-set From-Office-A {
from interface ge-0/0/0.0;
rule 1 {

```
match {
destination-address 192.168.210.0/24;
}
then {
static-nat {
prefix 192.168.100.0/24;
}
}
}
}
}
}
```

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The problem describes two offices needing to communicate, but both share the same IP address space, 192.168.100.0/24. To resolve this, NAT must be configured to translate the conflicting address spaces on each side. Here's how each of the configurations works:

Option A (Correct):

This source NAT rule translates the source address of traffic from Office B to Office A. By configuring source NAT, the source IP addresses from Office B (192.168.210.0/24) will be translated when communicating with Office A (192.168.200.0/24). This method ensures that there is no overlap in address space when packets are transmitted between the two offices.

Option D (Correct):

This is a source NAT rule configured on Office B, which translates the source addresses from Office A to prevent address conflicts. It ensures that when traffic is initiated from Office A to Office B, the overlapping address range (192.168.100.0/24) is translated.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Exhibit

```
ser6srx> show security macsec statistics interface ge-0/0/0
Interface name: ge-0/0/0
  Secure Channel transmitted
    Encrypted packets: 0
    Encrypted bytes: 0
    Protected packets: 2397
    Protected bytes: 129922
  Secure Association transmitted
    Encrypted packets: 0
    Protected packets: 2397
  Secure Channel received
    Accepted packets: 2395
    Validated bytes: 0
    Decrypted bytes: 0
  Secure Association received
    Accepted packets: 2395
    Validated bytes: 0
```

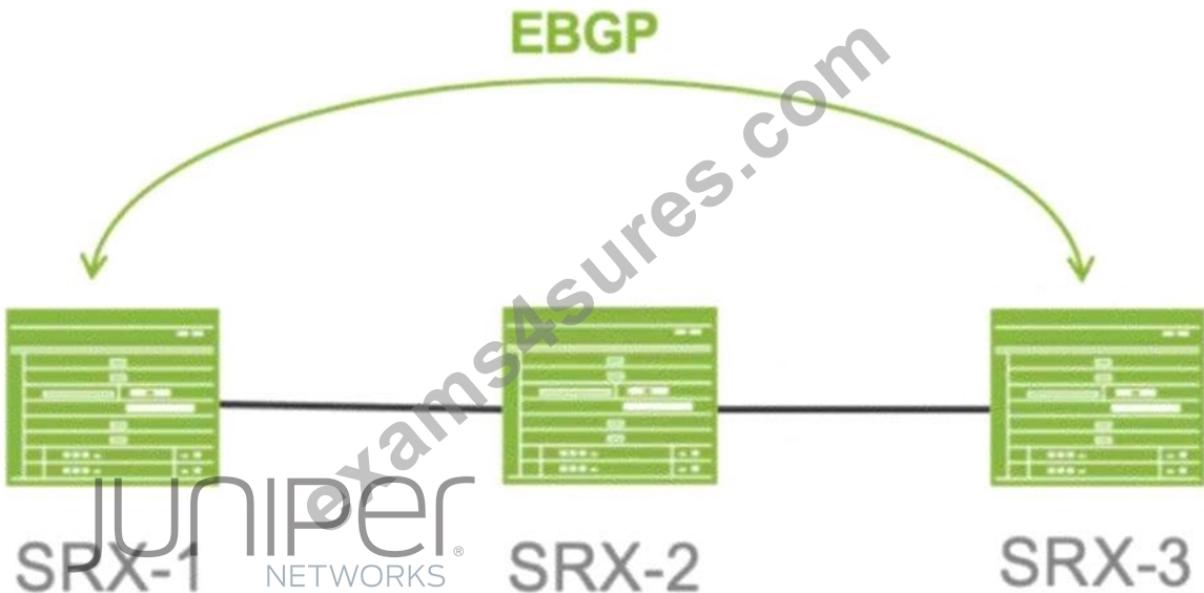
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The data that traverses the ge-0/70/0 interface cannot be intercepted and read by anyone.
- B. The data that traverses the ge-0/0/70 interface is secured by a secure association key.
- C. The data that traverses the ge-0/0/0 interface is secured by a connectivity association key.
- D. The data that traverses the ge-0/70/0 interface can be intercepted and read by anyone.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 100

NEW QUESTION 1



Referring to the exhibit, SRX-1 and SRX-3 have to be connected using EBGP. The BGP configuration on SRX-1 and SRX-3 is verified and correct.

Which configuration on SRX-2 would establish an EBGP connection successfully between SRX-1 and SRX-3?

- A. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 79 should be configured.
- B. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 169 should be configured.
- C. The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 179 should be configured.**
- D. The host-inbound-traffic statements do not allow EBGP traffic to traverse SRX-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation with All Juniper Security References Understanding the Scenario:

* SRX-1 and SRX-3:

* Need to establish an EBGP session through SRX-2.

* Issue:

* BGP session is not coming up despite correct configurations on SRX-1 and SRX-3.

Option D: The security policy to allow SRX-1 and SRX-3 to communicate on TCP port 179 should be configured.

* Explanation:

* BGP uses TCP port 179 for establishing sessions.

* SRX-2 must have a security policy allowing traffic between SRX-1 and SRX-3 on TCP port 179.

NEW QUESTION # 101

You have deployed automated threat mitigation using Security Director with Policy Enforcer, Juniper ATP Cloud, SRX Series devices, and EX Series switches.

In this scenario, which device is responsible for blocking the infected hosts?

- A. EX Series switch
- B. Security Director
- C. Policy Enforcer**
- D. Juniper ATP Cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policy Enforcer interacts with other network elements like EX switches to enforce blocking of infected hosts based on threat intelligence from ATP Cloud and other sources. For more information, refer to Juniper Policy Enforcer Documentation.

In a Juniper automated threat mitigation setup involving Security Director, Policy Enforcer, Juniper ATP Cloud, SRX Series, and EX Series switches, the Policy Enforcer is the component responsible for blocking infected hosts. The role of each component is as follows:

* Policy Enforcer (Correct: Option A): Policy Enforcer receives threat intelligence from Juniper ATP Cloud and instructs SRX devices and EX Series switches to block or quarantine infected hosts. Policy Enforcer pushes policies to these devices to enforce the mitigation actions.

* Security Director (Incorrect): Security Director provides centralized management and visibility but does not directly enforce policies.

* Juniper ATP Cloud (Incorrect): Juniper ATP Cloud is responsible for analyzing threats and providing intelligence but does not take direct mitigation actions.

* EX Series Switch (Incorrect): EX Series switches can enforce the policy pushed by Policy Enforcer but are not responsible for deciding which hosts to block.

Juniper References:

* Juniper ATP Cloud and Policy Enforcer Documentation: Details the roles of each component in the automated threat mitigation architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 102

What are three core components for enabling advanced policy-based routing? (Choose three.)

- A. Policies
- B. Routing options
- C. Routing instance
- D. Filter-based forwarding
- E. APBR profile

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

To enable Advanced Policy-Based Routing (APBR) on SRX Series devices, three key components are necessary: filter-based forwarding, routing instances, and APBR profiles. Filter-based forwarding is utilized to direct specific traffic flows to a routing instance based on criteria set by a policy. Routing instances allow the traffic to be managed independently of the main routing table, and APBR profiles define how and when traffic should be forwarded. These elements ensure that APBR is flexible and tailored to the network's requirements. Refer to Juniper's APBR Documentation for more details.

Advanced policy-based routing (APBR) in Juniper's SRX devices allows the selection of different paths for traffic based on policies, rather than relying purely on routing tables. To enable APBR, the following core components are required:

* Filter-based Forwarding (Answer A): Filter-based forwarding (FBF) is a technique used to forward traffic based on policies rather than the default routing table. It is essential for enabling APBR, as it helps match traffic based on filters and directs it to specific routes.

Configuration Example:

bash

```
set firewall family inet filter FBF match-term source-address 192.168.1.0/24 set firewall family inet filter FBF then routing-instance custom-routing-instance
```

* Routing Instance (Answer C): A routing instance is required to define the separate routing table used by APBR. You can create multiple routing instances and assign traffic to these instances based on policies. The traffic will then use the routes defined within the specific routing instance.

Configuration Example:

bash

```
set routing-instances custom-routing-instance instance-type forwarding
```

```
set routing-instances custom-routing-instance routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.10.10.1
```

* APBR Profile (Answer D): The APBR profile defines the rules and policies for advanced policy-based routing. It allows you to set up conditions such as traffic type, source/destination address, and port, and then assign actions such as redirecting traffic to specific routing instances.

Configuration Example:

bash

```
set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile apbr-profile match application http set security forwarding-options advanced-policy-based-routing profile apbr-profile then routing-instance custom-routing-instance
```

* Routing Options (Answer B) are not a core component of APBR, as routing options define the general behavior of the routing table and protocols. However, APBR works by overriding these default routing behaviors using policies.

* Policies (Answer E) are crucial in many network configurations but are not a core component of enabling APBR. APBR specifically relies on profiles rather than standard security policies.

Juniper Security Reference:

* Advanced Policy-Based Routing (APBR): Juniper's APBR is a powerful tool that allows routing based on specific traffic characteristics rather than relying on static routing tables. APBR ensures that specific types of traffic can take alternate paths based on business or network needs. Reference: Juniper Networks APBR Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 103

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