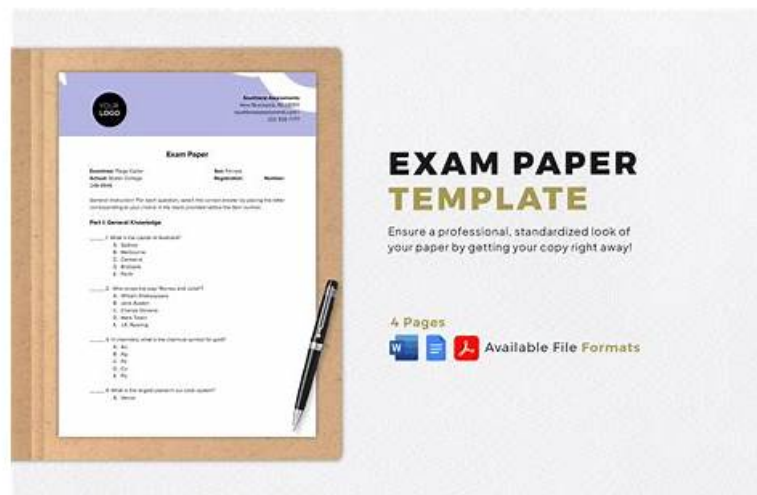


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Juniper Security, Specialist (JNCIS-SEC) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which two statements are correct about the fab interface in a chassis cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. In an active/active configuration, inter-chassis transit traffic is sent over the fab interface.
- B. Heartbeat signals sent on the fab interface monitor the health of the control plane link.
- C. The fab interface enables configuration synchronization.
- D. Real-time objects (RTOs) are exchanged on the fab interface to maintain session synchronization.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The fab interface is a fabric link that connects the two nodes in a chassis cluster. A chassis cluster is a high-availability feature that groups two identical SRX Series devices into a cluster that acts as a single device.

The fab interface has two functions:

Real-time objects (RTOs) are exchanged on the fab interface to maintain session synchronization: RTOs are data structures that store information about active sessions, such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and security policies. RTOs are exchanged between the nodes on the fab interface to ensure that both nodes have the same session information and can take over the traffic in case of a failover.

In an active/active configuration, inter-chassis transit traffic is sent over the fab interface: In an active/active configuration, both nodes in a cluster can process traffic for different redundancy groups (RGs). RGs are collections of interfaces or services that fail over

together from one node to another. If traffic needs to transit from one RG to another RG that is active on a different node, it is sent over the fab interface.

Reference: = Configuring Chassis Clustering on SRX Series Devices, Chassis Cluster Redundancy Groups, Chassis Cluster Data Plane

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two statements about SRX Series device chassis clusters are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Chassis cluster member devices must be the same model.
- B. Each chassis cluster member device can host active redundancy groups
- C. Each chassis cluster member requires a unique cluster ID value.
- D. Redundancy group 0 is only active on the cluster backup node.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In a chassis cluster, both nodes can host active redundancy groups. The active redundancy groups can be distributed between the two nodes, depending on the configuration and failover status, allowing each node to handle traffic for different sets of services or interfaces.

For the chassis clustering to function correctly, both nodes in the cluster must be of the same model.

This requirement ensures that the hardware capabilities, such as processing power and interface compatibility, are identical, which is crucial for maintaining consistent performance and behavior between cluster nodes.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which two statements about the DNS ALG are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The DNS ALG does not support NAT.
- B. The DNS ALG supports VPN tunnels.
- C. The DNS ALG performs DNS doctoring.
- D. The DNS ALG supports DDNS.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The DNS Application Layer Gateway (ALG) is designed to manage and facilitate the successful passage of DNS traffic through a network device such as a firewall or NAT. Here are the correct statements regarding DNS ALG:

The DNS ALG performs DNS doctoring.

DNS doctoring is indeed a function of the DNS ALG where it modifies the payload of DNS responses to ensure that the information is aligned with the NAT policy. For example, it can rewrite the IP addresses in DNS responses to match the internal or external NAT'd IP address that the client should use.

The DNS ALG supports VPN tunnels.

DNS ALG can function across VPN tunnels by managing DNS traffic that traverses the tunnel, ensuring that the DNS queries and responses are correctly handled in environments where IP address translation occurs due to the VPN.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Your JIMS server is unable to view event logs.

Which two actions would you take to solve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable remote event log management within Windows Firewall on the necessary domain controllers.
- B. Enable remote event log management within Windows Firewall on the necessary Exchange servers.
- C. Enable the correct host-inbound-traffic rules on the SRX Series devices.
- D. Enable remote event log management within Windows Firewall on the JIMS server.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

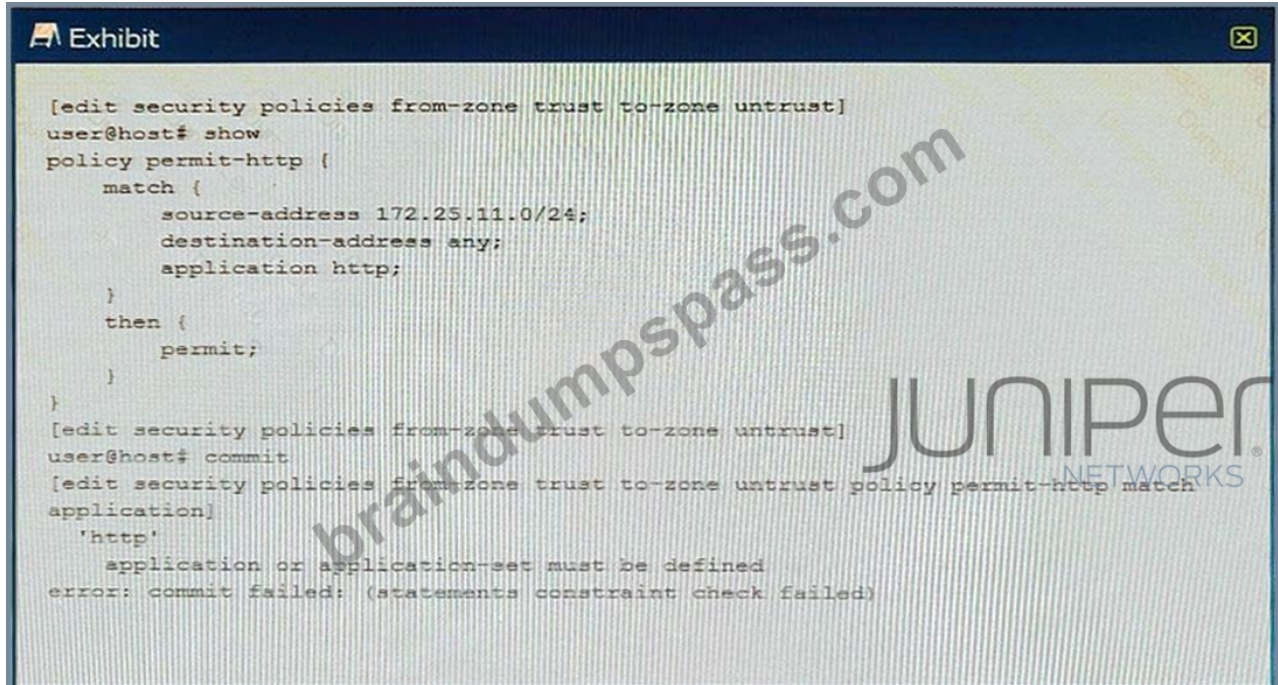
JIMS needs to access the event logs from domain controllers to function properly, as it relies on these logs to track user and device activity across the network. If the Windows Firewall on the domain controllers is blocking this access, enabling remote event log

management will allow JIMS to retrieve the necessary information.

While it's less common, ensuring that any firewall settings on the JIMS server itself do not block outgoing requests or responses related to event log management is also crucial. This ensures that JIMS can send out requests and receive responses without any hindrance from its own firewall.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Exhibit



```
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# show
policy permit-http {
  match {
    source-address 172.25.11.0/24;
    destination-address any;
    application http;
  }
  then {
    permit;
  }
}
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# commit
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust policy permit-http match
application]
'http'
  application or application-set must be defined
error: commit failed: (statements constraint check failed)
```

You are trying to create a security policy on your SRX Series device that permits HTTP traffic from your private 172.25.11.0/24 subnet to the Internet. You create a policy named permit-http between the trust and untrust zones that permits HTTP traffic. When you issue a commit command to apply the configuration changes, the commit fails with the error shown in the exhibit.

Which two actions would correct the error? (Choose two.)

- A. Execute the Junos commit full command to override the error and apply the configuration.
- B. Issue the rollback 1 command from the top of the configuration hierarchy and attempt the commit again.
- C. Create a custom application named http at the [edit applications] hierarchy.
- D. Modify the security policy to use the built-in Junos-http applications.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The error message indicates that the Junos-http application is not defined, so you need to either create a custom application or modify the security policy to use the built-in Junos-http application. Doing either of these will allow you to successfully commit the configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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