



## [Juniper Networks JN0-331](#)

**Exam Name:** SEC,Specialist(JNCIS-SEC)

**Q & A :** 131 Q&As

***Pdf Demo***

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Exam : Juniper Networks JN0-331

Title : SEC,Specialist(JNCIS-SEC)

1. Regarding zone types, which statement is true?

- A. You cannot assign an interface to a functional zone.
- B. You can specify a functional zone in a security policy.
- C. Security zones must have a scheduler applied.
- D. You can use a security zone for traffic destined for the device itself.

Answer: D

2. Which two statements describe the difference between JUNOS Software for security platforms and a traditional router? (Choose two.)

- A. JUNOS Software for security platforms supports NAT and PAT; a traditional router does not support NAT or PAT.

- B. JUNOS Software for security platforms does not forward traffic by default; a traditional router forwards traffic by default.
- C. JUNOS Software for security platforms uses session-based forwarding; a traditional router uses packet-based forwarding.
- D. JUNOS Software for security platforms performs route lookup for every packet; a traditional router performs route lookup only for the first packet.

Answer: BC

3. Which three functions are provided by JUNOS Software for security platforms? (Choose three.)

- A. VPN establishment
- B. stateful ARP lookups
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection
- D. Network Address Translation
- E. inspection of packets at higher levels (Layer 4 and above)

Answer: ADE

4. Which two statements are true regarding proxy ARP? (Choose two.)

- A. Proxy ARP is enabled by default.
- B. Proxy ARP is not enabled by default.
- C. JUNOS security devices can forward ARP requests to a remote device when proxy ARP is enabled.
- D. JUNOS security devices can reply to ARP requests intended for a remote device when proxy ARP is enabled.

Answer: BD

5. Click the Exhibit button.

[edit schedulers]

```
user@host# show
```

```
scheduler now {
```

```
  monday all-day;
```

```
  tuesday exclude;
```

```
  wednesday {
```

```
    start-time 07:00:00 stop-time 18:00:00;
```

```
  }
```

```
  thursday {
```

```
    start-time 07:00:00 stop-time 18:00:00;
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

[edit security policies from-zone Private to-zone External]

```
user@host# show
```

```
policy allowTransit {
```

```
  match {
```

```
    source-address PrivateHosts;
```

```
    destination-address ExtServers;
```

```
    application ExtApps;
```

```
  }
```

```
  then {
```

```
    permit {
```

```
      tunnel {
```

```
        ipsec-vpn myTunnel;
```

```
      }
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
scheduler-name now;
```

Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, what are the actions of the security policy?

- A. The policy will always permit transit packets and use the IPsec VPN myTunnel.
- B. The policy will permit transit packets only on Monday, and use the IPsec VPN Mytunnel.
- C. The policy will permit transit packets and use the IPsec VPN myTunnel all day Monday and Wednesday 7am to 6pm, and Thursday 7am to 6pm.
- D. The policy will always permit transit packets, but will only use the IPsec VPN myTunnel all day Monday and Wednesday 7am to 6pm, and Thursday 7am to 6pm.

Answer: C

6. For IKE phase 1 negotiations, when is aggressive mode typically used?

- A. when one of the tunnel peers has a dynamic IP address

- B. when one of the tunnel peers wants to force main mode to be used
- C. when fragmentation of the IKE packet is required between the two peers
- D. when one of the tunnel peers wants to specify a different phase 1 proposal

Answer: A

7. Regarding attacks, which statement is correct?

- A. Both DoS and propagation attacks exploit and take control of all unprotected network devices.
- B. Propagation attacks focus on suspicious packet formation using the DoS SYN-ACK-ACK proxy flood.
- C. DoS attacks are directed at the network protection devices, while propagation attacks are directed at the servers.
- D. DoS attacks are exploits in nature, while propagation attacks use trust relationships to take control of the devices.

Answer: D

8. A traditional router is better suited than a firewall device for which function?

- A. VPN establishment
- B. packet-based forwarding
- C. stateful packet processing
- D. Network Address Translation

Answer: B

9. Which two statements describe the difference between JUNOS Software for security platforms and a traditional router? (Choose two.)

- A. JUNOS Software for security platforms supports NAT and PAT; a traditional router does not support NAT or PAT.
- B. JUNOS Software for security platforms secures traffic by default; a traditional router does not secure traffic by default.
- C. JUNOS Software for security platforms allows for session-based forwarding; a traditional router uses packet-based forwarding.
- D. JUNOS Software for security platforms separates broadcast domains; a traditional router does not separate broadcast domains.

Answer: BC

10. Click the Exhibit button.

[edit groups]

user@host# show

```
node0 {
  system {
    host-name NODE0;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.1/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
node1 {
  system {
    host-name NODE1;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.2/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

In the exhibit, what is the function of the configuration statements?

- A. This section is where you define all chassis clustering configuration.
- B. This configuration is required for members of a chassis cluster to talk to each other.
- C. You can apply this configuration in the chassis cluster to make configuration easier.

D. This section is where unique node configuration is applied.

Answer: D

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