



Juniper

JN0-333 Exam

Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Security (JNCIS-SEC) Exam

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Version: 10.0

Question: 1

What are two supported hypervisors for hosting a vSRX? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware ESXi
- B. Solaris Zones
- C. KVM
- D. Docker

Answer: A,C

Question: 2

You are asked to change when your SRX high availability failover occurs. One network interface is considered more important than others in the high availability configuration. You want to prioritize failover based on the state of that interface.

Which configuration would accomplish this task?

- A. Create a VRRP group configuration that lists the reth's IP address as the VIP while using each physical interface that make up the reth definition of each SRX HA pair.
- B. Configure IP monitoring of the important interface's IP address and adjust the heartbeat interval and heartbeat threshold to the shortest settings.
- C. Create a separate redundancy group to isolate the important interface; set the priority of the new redundancy group to 255.
- D. Configure interface monitor inside the redundancy group that contains the important physical interface; adjust the weight associated with the monitored interface to 255.

Answer: D

Question: 3

Which three Encapsulating Security Payload protocols do the SRX Series devices support with IPsec? (Choose three.)

- A. DES
- B. RC6
- C. TLS
- D. AES
- E. 3DES

Answer: A,D,E

Question: 4

What are three characteristics of session-based forwarding, compared to packet-based forwarding, on an SRX Series device? (Choose three.)

- A. Session-based forwarding uses stateful packet processing.
- B. Session-based forwarding requires less memory.
- C. Session-based forwarding performs faster processing of existing session.
- D. Session-based forwarding uses stateless packet processing,
- E. Session-based forwarding uses six tuples of information.

Answer: A,C,E

Question: 5

You have configured source NAT with port address translation. You also need to guarantee that the same IP address is assigned from the source NAT pool to a specific host for multiple concurrent sessions.

Which NAT parameter would meet this requirement?

- A. port block-allocation
- B. port range twin-port
- C. address-persistent
- D. address-pooling paired

Answer: D

Question: 6

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@host# show security address-book
global {
    address dmz-net 192.168.150.0/24;
    address dns-svrs {
        range-address 192.168.150.100 {
            to {
                192.168.150.115;
            }
        }
    }
    address client-net 172.16.128.0/24;
}

[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone dmz]
user@host# show
policy p1 {
    match {
        source-address client-net;
        destination-address dns-svrs;
        destination-address-excluded;
        application [ junos-http junos-https ];
    }
    then {
        permit;
    }
}
policy p2 {
    match {
        source-address any;
        destination-address any;
        application any;
    }
    then {
        permit;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, what will happen if client 172.16.128.50 tries to connect to destination 192.168.150.111 using HTTP?

- A. The client will be denied by policy p2.
- B. The client will be denied by policy p1.
- C. The client will be permitted by policy p2.

D. The client will be permitted by policy p1.

Answer: D

Question: 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@host# show security nat
destination {
    pool dst-nat-pool-1 {
        address 192.168.1.200/32 port 80;
    }
    pool dst-nat-pool-2 {
        address 192.168.1.220/32 port 8000;
    }
    rule-set rsl {
        from zone untrust;
        rule r1 {
            match {
                destination-address 203.0.113.200/32;
                destination-port 80;
            }
            then {
                destination-nat pool dst-nat-pool-1;
            }
        }
        rule r2 {
            match {
                destination-address 203.0.113.200/32;
                destination-port 8000;
            }
            then {
                destination-nat pool dst-nat-pool-2;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which feature is enabled with destination NAT as shown in the exhibit?

- A. NAT overload
- B. block allocation
- C. port translation
- D. NAT hairpinning

Answer: D

Question: 8

Which two statements about security policy actions are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The log action implies an accept action.
- B. The log action requires an additional terminating action.
- C. The count action implies an accept action.
- D. The count action requires an additional terminating action.

Answer: B,D

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