



# JN0-636<sup>Q&As</sup>

Service Provider Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-SP)

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### QUESTION 1

Your Source NAT implementation uses an address pool that contains multiple IPv4 addresses. Your users report that when they establish more than one session with an external application, they are prompted to authenticate multiple times. External hosts must not be able to establish sessions with internal network hosts.

What will solve this problem?

- A. Disable PAT.
- B. Enable destination NAT.
- C. Enable persistent NAT.
- D. Enable address persistence.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The solution to this problem is to enable address persistence. This will ensure that the same external IP address is used for multiple sessions between an internal host and an external host. This will result in only one authentication being required, as the same external IP address will be used for all sessions.

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### QUESTION 2

Exhibit



```
[edit security nat source]
user@SRX# show
pool internal-voip-pool {
    address {
        203.0.113.1/32;
    }
}
rule-set support-internal-voip {
    from zone trust;
    to zone untrust;
    rule allow-voip-nat {
        match {
            source-address 10.1.1.0/24;
            destination-address 0.0.0.0/0;
        }
        then {
            source-nat {
                pool {
                    internal-voip-pool;
                }
                persistent-nat {
                    permit any-remote-host;
                    inactivity-timeout 180;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, an internal host is sending traffic to an Internet host using the 203.0.113.1 reflexive address with source port 54311. Which statement is correct in this situation?

- A. Only the Internet host that the internal host originally communicated with can initiate traffic to reach the internal host using the 203.0.113.1 address, source port 54311, and a random destination port.
- B. Only the Internet host that the internal host originally communicated with can initiate traffic to reach the internal host using the 203.0.113.1 address, a random source port, and destination port 54311.
- C. Any host on the Internet can initiate traffic to reach the internal host using the 203.0.113.1 address, source port 54311, and a random destination port.
- D. Any host on the Internet can initiate traffic to reach the internal host using the 203.0.113.1 address, a random source port, and destination port 54311.

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 3

Which two features would be used for DNS doctoring on an SRX Series firewall? (Choose two.)

- A. The DNS ALG must be enabled.
- B. static NAT



- C. The DNS ALG must be disabled.
- D. source NAT

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: DNS Doctoring is a feature that allows a firewall to rewrite the source IP address of DNS requests to match the address of the interface on which the request is received. In order to achieve this two main features are used:

The DNS ALG (Application Layer Gateway) must be enabled: The DNS ALG is responsible for tracking and modifying DNS requests and responses. It allows the SRX Series firewall to understand the DNS protocol and to be able to rewrite

the source IP address of DNS requests.

Source NAT (Network Address Translation) is used: It is used to change the source IP address of the DNS request to match the address of the interface on which the request is received.

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#### QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.

```
Communicate with JATP server...
error: [Error] Failed to communicate with JATP server when retrieving
registration status.
Please make sure you are able to connect to JATP server. If this issue still
remains, please contact JTAC for help.
```

When attempting to enroll an SRX Series device to JATP, you receive the error shown in the exhibit. What is the cause of the error?

- A. The fxp0 IP address is not routable
- B. The SRX Series device certificate does not match the JATP certificate
- C. The SRX Series device does not have an IP address assigned to the interface that accesses JATP
- D. A firewall is blocking HTTPS on fxp0

Correct Answer: C

Reference: [https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB33979&cat=JATP\\_SERIES&actp=LIST](https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB33979&cat=JATP_SERIES&actp=LIST)

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#### QUESTION 5

Exhibit



```
user@srx> show security flow session family inet6
Flow Sessions on FPC10 PIC1:
Session ID: 410000066, Policy name: default-policy-00/2, Timeout: 2, Valid
  In: 2001:dbf8::6:2/3 > 2001:dbf8:5::2/7214;icmp6, If: ge-7/1/0.0, Pkts: 1,
  Bytes: 104, CP Session ID: 410000076
  Out: 2001:dbf8:5::2/7214 --> 2001:dbf8:5::2/323;icmp6, If: .local..0, Pkts: 1,
  Bytes: 104, CP Session ID: 410000076
Session ID: 410000068, Policy name: default-policy-00/2, Timeout: 2, Valid
  In: 2001:dbf8::6:2/4 --> 2001:dbf8:5::2/7214;icmp6, If: ge-7/1/0.0, Pkts: 1,
  Bytes: 104, CP Session ID: 410000077
  Out: 2001:dbf8:5::2/7214 --> 2001:dbf8::6:2/4;icmp6, If: .local..0, Pkts: 1,
  Bytes: 104, CP Session ID: 410000077
Total sessions: 2
```

Which statement is true about the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. The SRX Series device is configured with default security forwarding options.
- B. The SRX Series device is configured with packet-based IPv6 forwarding options.
- C. The SRX Series device is configured with flow-based IPv6 forwarding options.
- D. The SRX Series device is configured to disable IPv6 packet forwarding.

Correct Answer: A

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