

Exam Name:	Enhanced Services, Specialist(JNCIS-ES)		
Exam Type:	Juniper Networks		
Exam Code:	JNO-330	Total Questions:	134

Question: 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```

user@host# run show security nat source-nat pool pool-1
Pool name      Address      Status      Host          References PAT
pool-1         1.1.1.10    free       10.1.1.10     0 no
pool-1         1.1.1.11    free       10.1.1.11     0 no
pool-1         1.1.1.12    free       10.1.1.12     0 no
pool-1         1.1.1.13    free       10.1.1.13     0 no
pool-1         1.1.1.14    free       10.1.1.14     0 no

```

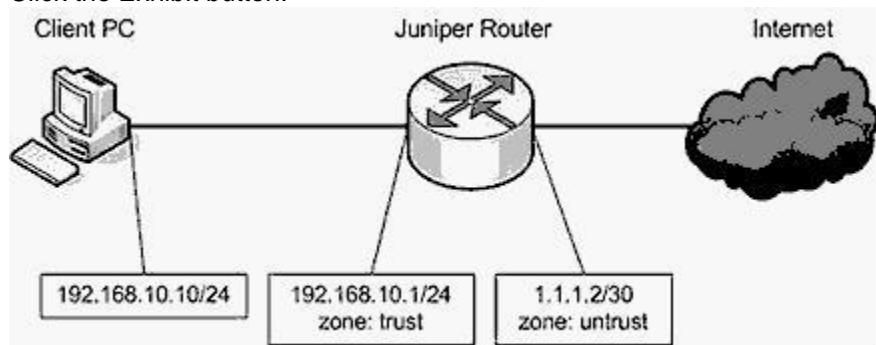
Which type of source NAT is configured in the exhibit?

- A. Static source pool
- B. Interface source pool
- C. Source pool with PAT
- D. souce pool without PAT

Answer: A

Question: 2

Click the Exhibit button.



Based on the exhibit, client PC 192.168.10.10 cannot ping 1.1.1.2. Which is a potential cause for this problem?

- A. The untrust zone does not have a management policy configured.
- B. The trust zone does not have ping enabled as host-inbound-traffic service.
- C. The security policy from the trust zone to the untrust zone does not permit ping.
- D. No security policy exists for the ICMP reply packet from the untrust zone to the trust zone.

Answer: C

Question: 3

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

Question: 4

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You must configure a SCREEN option that would protect your router from a session table flood. Which configuration meets this requirement?

- A. [edit security screen]
user@host1# show
ids-option protectFromFlood {
 icmp {
 ip-sweep threshold 5000;
 flood threshold 2000;
 }
}
- B. [edit security screen]
user@host1# show
ids-option protectFromFlood {
 tcp {
 syn-flood {
 attack-threshold 2000;
 destination-threshold 2000;
 }
 }
}
- C. [edit security screen]
user@host1# show
ids-option protectFromFlood {
 udp {
 flood threshold 5000;
 }
}
- D. [edit security screen]
user@host1# show
ids-option protectFromFlood {
 limit-session {
 source-ip-based 1200;
 destination-ip-based 1200;
 }
}

Answer: D

Question: 5

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, what is the priority for Router B in VRRP group 100?

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```

Router A:
[edit]
user@RouterA# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 192.168.1.253/24 {
            vrrp-group 100 {
                virtual-address 192.168.1.1;
                priority 110;
                no-preempt;
            }
        }
    }
}

Router B:
[edit]
user@RouterB# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 192.168.1.254/24 {
            vrrp-group 100 {
                virtual-address 192.168.1.1;
                no-preempt;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

- A. 1
- B. 100
- C. 110
- D. 255

Answer: B

Question: 6

In a JSRP cluster with two J6350 routers, the interface ge-7/0/0 belongs to which device?

- A. This interface is a system-created interface.
- B. This interface belongs to NODE0 of the cluster.
- C. This interface belongs to NODE1 of the cluster.
- D. This interface will not exist because J6350 routers have only six slots.

Answer: C

Question: 7

Click the Exhibit button.

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```
[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 will happen to the traffic matching the security policy?

- A. The traffic is permitted through the myTunnel IPsec tunnel only on Tuesdays.
- B. The traffic is permitted through the myTunnel IPsec tunnel daily, with the exception of Mondays.
- C. The traffic is permitted through the myTunnel IPsec tunnel all day on Mondays, Wednesdays between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, and Thursdays between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm.
- D. The traffic is permitted through the myTunnel IPsec tunnel all day on Mondays, Wednesdays between 6:01 pm and 6:59 am, and Thursdays between 6:01 pm and 6:59 am.

Answer: C

Question: 8

Which parameters must you select when configuring operating system probes SCREEN options?

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- A. syn-fin, syn-flood, and tcp-no-frag
- B. syn-fin, port-scan, and tcp-no-flag
- C. syn-fin, fin-no-ack, and tcp-no-frag
- D. syn-fin, syn-ack-ack-proxy, and tcp-no-frag

Answer: C

Question: 9

A route-based VPN is required for which scenario?

- A. When the remote VPN peer is behind a NAT device
- B. When multiple networks need to be reached across the tunnel
- C. When the remote VPN peer is a dialup or remote access client
- D. When a dynamic routing protocol such as OSPF is required across the VPN

Answer: D

Question: 10

On which three traffic types does firewall pass-through authentication work? (Choose three.)

- A. ping
- B. FTP
- C. Telnet
- D. HTTP
- E. HTTPS

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 11

Which three parameters are configured in the IKE policy? (Choose three.)

- A. Mode
- B. preshared key
- C. External interface
- D. Security proposals
- E. Dead peer detection settings

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 12

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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```
[edit chassis]
user@host# show
cluster {
  reth-count 3;
  node 0;
  node 1;
  redundancy-group 1 {
    node 0 priority 1;
    node 1 priority 100;
  }
}
```

- A. Three physical interfaces are redundant.
- B. You must define an additional Redundancy Group.
- C. Node 0 will immediately become primary in the cluster.
- D. You must issue an operational command and reboot the system for the above configuration to take effect.

Answer: D

Question: 13

Which command allows you to view the router's current priority for VRRP group 100 on interface ge-0/0/1.0?

- A. Show vrrp
- B. Show vrrp group 100
- C. Show interfaces ge-0/0/1.0 vrrp group 100
- D. Show interfaces vrrp ge-0/0/1.0 group 100

Answer: A

Question: 14

Which statement is true about interface-based static NAT?

- A. It also supports PAT.
- B. It requires you to configure address entries in the junos-nat zone.
- C. It requires you to configure address entries in the junos-global zone.
- D. The IP addresses being translated must be in the same subnet as the incoming interface.

Answer: D

Question: 15

Which two are components of the enhanced services software architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. Linux kernel
- B. Routing protocol daemon
- C. Session-based forwarding module
- D. Separate routing and security planes

Answer: B, C

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Question: 16

Which two are characteristics of link-state routing protocols? (Choose two.)

- A. Routers choose a best path for a destination based on the SPF algorithm.
- B. All routers in a given area or level build a consistent database describing the network's topology.
- C. Routers choose the best path for a destination based on the interface on which they received the link state advertisement with the lowest cost.
- D. All routers in a given area or level forward link state advertisements between interfaces in the same area or level, adding their metric to the link state advertisement's cost information when they forward it.

Answer: A, B

Question: 17

Which two are components of the JUNOS software's routing policy? (Choose two.)

- A. Route-map
- B. Prefix-list
- C. Distribute-list
- D. Policy-statement

Answer: B, D

Question: 18

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit security policies from-zone HR to-zone trust]
user@host# show
policy two {
    match {
        source-address subnet_a;
        destination-address host_b;
        application [ junos-telnet junos-ping
    ];
}
    then {
        reject;
    }
}
policy one {
    match {
        source-address host_a;
        destination-address subnet_b;
        application any;
    }
    then {
        permit;
    }
}
```

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host_a is in subnet_a and host_b is in subnet_b.

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, which statement is true about traffic from host_a to host_b?

- A. DNS traffic is denied.
- B. Telnet traffic is denied.
- C. SMTP traffic is denied.
- D. Ping traffic is permitted.

Answer: B

Question: 19

You want to create a policy allowing traffic from any host in the Trust zone to hostb.example.com (172.19.1.1) in the Untrust zone. How do you do create this policy?

- A. Specify the IP address (172.19.1.1/32) as the destination address in the policy.
- B. Specify the DNS entry (hostb.example.com.) as the destination address in the policy.
- C. Create an address book entry in the Trust zone for the 172.19.1.1/32 prefix and reference this entry in the policy.
- D. Create an address book entry in the Untrust zone for the 172.19.1.1/32 prefix and reference this entry in the policy.

Answer: D

Question: 20

In JUNOS software with enhanced services, which three packet elements are inspected to determine if a session already exists? (Choose three.)

- A. IP protocol
- B. IP time-to-live
- C. Source and destination IP address
- D. Source and destination MAC address
- E. Source and destination TCP/UDP port

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 21

Using a policy with the policy-rematch flag enabled, what happens to the existing and new sessions when you change the policy action from permit to deny?

- A. The new sessions matching the policy are denied. The existing sessions are dropped.
- B. The new sessions matching the policy are denied. The existing sessions, not being allowed to carry any traffic, simply timeout.
- C. The new sessions matching the policy might be allowed through if they match another policy. The existing sessions are dropped.
- D. The new sessions matching the policy are denied. The existing sessions continue until they are completed or their timeout is reached.

Answer: A

Question: 22

Host A opens a Telnet connection to Host B. Host A then opens another Telnet connection to Host B. These connections are the only communication between Host A and Host B.

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The security policy configuration permits both connections. How many flows exist between Host A and Host B?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Question: 23

Which two statements regarding asymmetric key encryption are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The same key is used for encryption and decryption.
- B. It is commonly used to create digital certificate signatures.
- C. It uses two keys: one for encryption and a different key for decryption.
- D. An attacker can decrypt data if the attacker captures the key used for encryption.

Answer: B, C

Question: 24

You want to enable SSH and Telnet access to the router's CLI. Under which configuration hierarchy would you enable these protocols?

- A. [edit system cli]
- B. [edit security cli]
- C. [edit system services]
- D. [edit security services]

Answer: C

Question: 25

You are not able to telnet to the interface IP of your JUNOS software with enhanced services device from a PC on the same subnet. What is causing the problem?

- A. Telnet is not being permitted by self policy.
- B. Telnet is not being permitted by security policy.
- C. Telnet is not allowed because it is not considered secure.
- D. Telnet is not enabled as a host-inbound service on the zone.

Answer: D

Question: 26

Users can define policy to control traffic flow between which two components? (Choose two.)

- A. From a zone to the router itself
- B. From a zone to the same zone
- C. From a zone to a different zone
- D. From one interface to another interface

Answer: B, C

Question: 27

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Which three security concerns can be addressed by a tunnel mode IPsec VPN secured by AH?
(Choose three.)

- A. Data integrity
- B. Data confidentiality
- C. Data authentication
- D. Outer IP header confidentiality
- E. Outer IP header authentication

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 28

Interface ge-0/0/2.0 of your router is attached to the Internet and is configured with an IP address and network mask of 71.33.252.17/24. A host with IP address 10.20.20.1 is running an HTTP service on TCP port 8080. This host is attached to the ge-0/0/0.0 interface of your router. You must use interface-based static NAT to make the HTTP service on the host reachable from the Internet. On which IP address and TCP port can Internet hosts reach the HTTP service?

- A. IP address 10.10.10.1 and TCP port 8080
- B. IP address 71.33.252.17 and TCP port 80
- C. IP address 71.33.251.19 and TCP port 80
- D. IP address 71.33.252.19 and TCP port 8080

Answer: D

Question: 29

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# show traceoptions
file debugOSPF;
flag hello send;
flag lsa-update;
```

In the exhibit, what is the purpose of this OSPF configuration?

- A. The router sends the file debugOSPF (containing hellos sent and LSA updates) to the syslog server.
- B. The router traces both OSPF hellos sent and LSA updates, and stores the results in the debugOSPF file.
- C. The router traces both OSPF hellos sent and LSA updates, and sends the results to the syslog process with the debugOSPF facility.
- D. The router traces all OSPF operations, stores the results in the debugOSPF file, and marks both hellos sent and LSA updates in the file with a special flag.

Answer: B

Question: 30

Which two configurations are valid? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security zones]
 - user@host# show
 - security-zone foo {

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```

interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1.0;
  ge-0/0/3.0;
}
security-zone bar {
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/2.0;
    ge-0/0/3.102;
  }
}
B. [edit security zones]
user@host# show
security-zone foo {
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/1.0;
    ge-0/0/2.0;
  }
  security-zone bar {
    interfaces {
      ge-0/0/1.0;
      ge-0/0/3.0;
    }
  }
}
C. [edit routing-instances]
user@host# show
foo {
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.102;
}
bar {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
}
D. [edit routing-instances]
user@host# show
foo {
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.102;
}
bar {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
}

```

Answer: A, D

Question: 31

Which two zones are system-defined zones? (Choose two.)

- A. Null zone
- B. Trust zone
- C. junos-global zone
- D. Management zone

Answer: A, C

Question: 32

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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

Question: 33

Click the Exhibit button.

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

```
[edit groups]
user@host# show
node0 {
  system {
    host-name NODE0-ROUTER;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.1/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
node1 {
  system {
    host-name NODE1-ROUTER;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.2/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- A. This section is where you define all JSRP clustering configuration.
- B. This configuration is required for members of a JSRP cluster to talk to each other.

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- C. You can apply this configuration in the JSRP cluster so that configuration becomes easier.
- D. This section is where unique node configuration is applied, which is not replicated across systems.

Answer: D

Question: 34

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, which two CLI commands allow you to monitor DHCP address conflicts? (Choose two.)

```
[edit system services dhcp]
user@router# show
traceoptions {
  level all;
  flag conflict;
}
pool 10.210.11.176/28 {
  address-range low 10.210.11.186 high
10.210.11.189;
  router {
    10.210.11.190;
  }
}
```

- A. Show log dhcpd
- B. Show log conflicts
- C. Show system services dhcp conflict
- D. Show system services dhcp binding

Answer: A, C

Question: 35

Which two statements describe the purpose of security policy?

- A. It enables traffic counting and logging.
- B. It enforces a set of rules for transit traffic.
- C. It controls host inbound services on a zone.
- D. It controls administrator rights to access the device.

Answer: A, B

Question: 36

A network administrator needs to allow H323 and FTP traffic through the J-series router. Which statement is correct?

- A. The administrator must configure the application layer gateways in conjunction with the security policies.
- B. For H323 and FTP to work, the administrator must disable the application layer gateway within the policy.
- C. The administrator must configure multiple security policies. One policy allows the control traffic for both protocols and one policy allows the data traffic for both protocols.

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D. The administrator must configure a single security policy that allows the control traffic for both protocols. Application layer gateways will dynamically create the appropriate sessions to allow the data traffic.

Answer: D

Question: 37

You want to create an out-of-band management zone and assign the ge-0/0/0.0 interface to that zone. From the [edit] hierarchy, which command do you use to configure this assignment?

- A. Set security zones management interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
- B. Set zones functional-zone management interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
- C. Set security zones functional-zone management interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
- D. Set security zones functional-zone out-of-band interfaces ge-0/0/0.0

Answer: C

Question: 38

Which attribute is required for all IKE phase 2 negotiations?

- A. proxy-ID
- B. preshared key
- C. Diffie-Hellman group key
- D. main or aggressive mode

Answer: A

Question: 39

Click the Exhibit button.

Which configuration would result in the output shown in the exhibit?

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/0.0 | match
host-inbound
    Allowed host-inbound traffic : bgp ospf

```

- A. [edit security zones functional-zone management]

```

user@host# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0.0 {
    host-inbound-traffic {
      protocols {
        bgp;
        ospf;
        vrrp;
      }
    }
  }
  host-inbound-traffic {
    protocols {
      all;
    }
    vrrp {
      except;
    }
  }
}

```

- B. [edit security zones functional-zone management]

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- ```

user@host# show
host-inbound-traffic {
 protocols {
 bgp;
 ospf;
 }
}

```
- C. [edit security zones security-zone trust]  
user@host# show  
interfaces {  
ge-0/0/0.0 {  
host-inbound-traffic {  
protocols {  
ospf;  
bgp;  
}  
}

D. [edit security zones security-zone trust]  
user@host# show  
host-inbound-traffic {  
protocols {  
bgp;  
}  
}  
interfaces {  
all {  
host-inbound-traffic {  
protocols {  
ospf;  
}  
}

**Answer: C**

**Question: 40**

Which statement is true about source pool NAT without port translation?

- A. Source NAT pools allow for different connections from the same source IP address to be translated to different IP addresses in the pool.
- B. Once a connection is established from a source, all new connections from that source are translated to the same IP address in the pool.
- C. Source pool NAT defines a one-to-one mapping from an original source IP address to a translated source IP address for a range of IP addresses.
- D. Source pool NAT defines a one-to-one mapping from an original source IP address to a translated source IP address and port numbers for a range of IP addresses.

**Answer: B**

**Question: 41**

What is the purpose of a zone in the JUNOS software with enhanced services?

- A. A zone defines a group of routers with a common management.
- B. A zone defines the geographic region in which the router is deployed.
- C. A zone defines a group of network segments with similar security requirements.
- D. A zone defines a group of network segments with similar class-of-service requirements.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 42**

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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Which type of zone is used by traffic transiting the device?

- A. Transit zone
- B. Default zone
- C. Security zone
- D. Functional zone

**Answer: C**

**Question: 43**

Which two statements about the JUNOS software with enhanced services packet handling are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. JUNOS software with enhanced services applies service ALGs only for the first packet of a flow.
- B. JUNOS software with enhanced services uses fast-path processing for the first packet of a flow only.
- C. JUNOS software with enhanced services performs route and policy lookup only for the first packet of a flow.
- D. JUNOS software with enhanced services applies SCREEN options for both first and consecutive packets of a flow.

**Answer: C, D**

**Question: 44**

Which two steps are necessary to configure a zone? (Choose two.)

- A. Define a default policy for the zone.
- B. Assign logical interfaces to the zone.
- C. Assign physical interfaces to the zone.
- D. Define the zone as a security or functional zone.

**Answer: B, D**

**Question: 45**

You want to create a static default route to gateway 192.168.1.1 on interface ge-0/0/0.0. Which command will accomplish this task?

- A. Set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.1.1
- B. Set routing-options routes static 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.1.1
- C. Set routing-options route 0.0.0.0/0 interface ge-0/0/0.0 next-hop 192.168.1.1
- D. Set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 interface ge-0/0/0.0 gateway 192.168.1.1

**Answer: A**

**Question: 46**

Which configuration shows a source NAT pool with no-port-translation?

- A. 

```
[edit security nat]
user@host# show
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
 source-nat {
 pool pool-1 {
 address-range {
 low 1.1.1.10 high 1.1.1.14;
```



|                   |                                                |                         |            |
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```

}
no-port-translation;
}
B. [edit security nat]
user@host# show
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
source-nat {
pool pool-1 {
address-range {
low 1.1.1.10 high 1.1.1.14 no-port-translation;
}
}
}
C. [edit security nat]
user@host# show
source-nat {
pool pool-1 {
address-range {
low 1.1.1.10 high 1.1.1.14;
}
}
no-port-translation;
}
D. [edit security nat]
user@host# show
source-nat {
pool pool-1 {
address-range {
low 1.1.1.10 high 1.1.1.14 no-port-translation;
}
}

```

**Answer: A**

**Question: 47**

Regarding a route-based versus policy-based IPSec VPN, which statement is true?

- A. A route-based VPN generally uses less resources than a policy-based VPN.
- B. A route-based VPN cannot have a deny action in a policy; a policy-based VPN can have a deny action.
- C. A route-based VPN is better suited for dialup or remote access VPNs compared to a policy-based VPN.
- D. A route-based VPN uses a policy referencing the IPSec VPN; a policy-based VPN policy does not use a policy referencing the IPSec VPN.

**Answer: A**

**Question: 48**

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, the router receives the first packet in a new session with the destination address 10.14.16.31. What will be the output interface?

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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```

lab@R1> show route
[...]
10.14.16.0/24 *[OSPF/10] 00:00:06,
metric 9
 > to 10.14.0.6 via
ge-0/0/3.0
10.14.16.0/27 *[OSPF/10] 00:00:18,
metric 7
 > via se-4/0/0.0
 [RIP/100] 00:00:19,
metric 2, tag 0
 > to 10.14.8.14 via
se-3/0/0.0
10.14.16.64/27 *[RIP/100] 00:08:01,
metric 3, tag 0
 > to 10.14.0.2 via
fe-2/0/0.0
[...]

```

- A. fe-2/0/0.0
- B. se-4/0/0.0
- C. se-3/0/0.0
- D. ge-0/0/3.0

**Answer: B**

**Question: 49**

Which two statements describe the difference between JUNOS software with enhanced services and a traditional router? (Choose two.)

- A. JUNOS software with enhanced services supports NAT and PAT; a traditional router does not support NAT or PAT.
- B. JUNOS software with enhanced services does not forward traffic by default; a traditional router forwards traffic by default.
- C. JUNOS software with enhanced services uses session-based forwarding; a traditional router uses packet-based forwarding.
- D. JUNOS software with enhanced services performs route lookup for every packet; a traditional router performs route lookup only for the first packet.

**Answer: B, C**

**Question: 50**

Click the Exhibit button.

|            |                                         |                  |     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
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```
[edit security]
user@host# show
ike {
 policy ike-policy1 {
 mode main;
 proposal-set standard;
 pre-shared-key ascii-text
"9GFjm5OBEclM5QCuO1yrYgo"; ## SECRET-DATA
 }
 gateway remote-ike {
 ike-policy ike-policy1;
 address 172.19.51.170;
 external-interface ge-0/0/3.0;
 }
}
ipsec {
 policy vpn-policy1 {
 proposal-set standard;
 }
 vpn remote-vpn {
 ike {
 gateway remote-ike;
 ipsec-policy vpn-policy1;
 }
 }
}
```

Assuming you want to configure a route-based VPN, which command is required to bind the VPN to secure tunnel interface st0.0?

- A. set ipsec vpn remote-vpn bind-interface st0.0
- B. set ike gateway remote-ike bind-interface st0.0
- C. set ike policy ike-policy1 bind-interface st0.0
- D. set ipsec policy vpn-policy1 bind-interface st0.0

**Answer: A**

**Question: 51**

Which statement is true about source NAT?

- A. Source NAT works only with source pools.
- B. Destination NAT is required to translate the reply traffic.
- C. Source NAT does not require a security policy to function.
- D. The egress interface IP address can be used for source NAT.

**Answer: D**

**Question: 52**

What are two uses of NAT? (Choose two.)

|                   |                                         |                         |     |
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- A. Conserving public IP addresses
- B. Allowing stateful packet inspection
- C. Preventing unauthorized connections from outside the network
- D. Allowing networks with overlapping private address space to communicate

**Answer: A, D**

**Question: 53**

By default, which condition would cause a session to be removed from the session table?

- A. Route entry for the session changed.
- B. Security policy for the session changed.
- C. The ARP table entry for the source IP timed out.
- D. No traffic matched the session during the application timeout period.

**Answer: D**

**Question: 54**

Which two configuration elements are required for a route-based VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. Secure tunnel interface
- B. Security policy to permit the IKE traffic
- C. A route for the tunneled transit traffic
- D. Tunnel policy for transit traffic referencing the IPsec VPN

**Answer: A, C**

**Question: 55**

Assuming the default policy action is deny, which two of the following must you configure for IPv4 transit traffic to pass between the ge-0/0/0.0 and ge-0/0/2.0 interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. Family inet on each logical interface
- B. A security zone for each logical interface
- C. A routing instance for each logical interface
- D. A host-inbound-traffic section for each logical interface

**Answer: A, B**

**Question: 56**

What are three main phases of an attack? (Choose three.)

- A. DoS
- B. Exploit
- C. Propagation
- D. Port scanning
- E. Reconnaissance

**Answer: B, C, E**

**Question: 57**

A network administrator wants to permit Telnet traffic initiated from the address book entry the10net in a zone called UNTRUST to the address book entry Server in a zone called TRUST. However, the administrator does not want the server to be able to initiate any type of traffic to the UNTRUST zone. NAT is not required. Which configuration statement is correct to accomplish this task?

|                   |                                                |                         |            |
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- A. from-zone UNTRUST to-zone TRUST {  
 policy DenyServer {  
 match {  
 source-address any;  
 destination-address any;  
 application any;  
 }  
 then {  
 deny;  
 }  
 }  
 from-zone TRUST to-zone UNTRUST {  
 policy AllowTelnetin {  
 match {  
 source-address the10net;  
 destination-address Server;  
 application junos-telnet;  
 }  
 then {  
 permit;  
 }  
 }
- B. from-zone TRUST to-zone UNTRUST {  
 policy DenyServer {  
 match {  
 source-address Server;  
 destination-address any;  
 application any;  
 }  
 then {  
 deny;  
 }  
 }  
 from-zone UNTRUST to-zone TRUST {  
 policy AllowTelnetin {  
 match {  
 source-address the10net;  
 destination-address Server;  
 application junos-telnet;  
 }  
 then {  
 permit;  
 }  
 }
- C. from-zone UNTRUST to-zone TRUST {  
 policy AllowTelnetin {  
 match {  
 source-address the10net;  
 destination-address Server;  
 application junos-ftp;  
 }  
 then {  
 permit;  
 }  
 }
- D. from-zone TRUST to-zone UNTRUST {  
 policy DenyServer {  
 match {  
 source-address Server;

|                   |                                                |                         |            |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
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| <b>Exam Code:</b> | <b>JN0-330</b>                                 | <b>Total Questions:</b> | <b>134</b> |

```

destination-address any;
application any;
}
then {
permit;
}
from-zone UNTRUST to-zone TRUST {
policy AllowTelnetin {
match {
source-address the10net;
destination-address Server;
application junos-telnet;
}
then {
permit;
}
}
}

```

**Answer: B**

**Question: 58**

Your task is to provision the router running JUNOS software with enhanced services to permit transit packets from the Private zone to the External zone by using an IPsec VPN and log information at the time of session close. Which configuration meets this requirement?

A. [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 VPN;
}
}
log {
session-init;
}
}

```

B. [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 VPN;
}
}
count {
session-close;
}
}
}

```

|                   |                                                |                         |            |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
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| <b>Exam Type:</b> | <b>Juniper Networks</b>                        |                         |            |
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- ```

}
C. [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 VPN;
      }
    }
    log {
      session-close;
    }
  }
}
D. [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 VPN;
      }
      log;
      count session-close;
    }
  }
}

```

Answer: C

Question: 59

Which three methods of source NAT does the JUNOS software with enhanced services support? (Choose three.)

- A. Interface-based source NAT
- B. Source NAT with overflow pool
- C. Source NAT using static source pool
- D. Interface-based source NAT without PAT
- E. Source NAT with static source pool and PAT

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 60

What is the functionality of redundant interfaces (RETH) in a JSRP cluster?

- A. RETH interfaces are used only for VRRP.
- B. RETH interfaces are the same as physical interfaces.
- C. RETH interfaces are logical interfaces that are considered the parent interface for two physical interfaces.

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- D. Each cluster member has a RETH interface that can be used to share session state information with the other cluster members.

Answer: C

Question: 61

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, a host attached to interface ge-0/0/0.0 sends a SYN packet to open a Telnet connection to the router's ge-0/0/1.0 IP address. What does the router do?

```
[edit security]
user@router# show
zones {
  security-zone ZoneA {
    tcp-rst;
    host-inbound-traffic {
      system-services {
        ping;
        telnet;
      }
    }
    interfaces {
      ge-0/0/0.0;
      ge-0/0/1.0;
    }
  }
  security-zone ZoneB {
    interfaces {
      ge-0/0/3.0;
    }
  }
}
policies {
  from-zone ZoneA to-zone ZoneB {
    policy A-to-B {
      match {
        source-address any;
        destination-address any;
        application any;
      }
      then {
        permit;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- A. The router sends back a TCP reset.
B. The router silently discards the packet.
C. The router forwards the packet out the ge-0/0/1.0 interface.

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D. The router responds with a TCP SYN/ACK and opens the connection.

Answer: B

Question: 62

Where do you configure SCREEN options?

- A. Zones on which an attack might arrive
- B. Zones you want to protect from attack
- C. Interfaces on which an attack might arrive
- D. Interfaces you want to protect from attack

Answer: A

Question: 63

Click the Exhibit button.

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

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces ls-0/0/0
unit 0 {
    encapsulation multilink-ppp;
    minimum-links 3;
    family inet {
        address 136.108.1.1/30;
        address 172.18.1.1/30;
    }
}
```

- A. The configuration defines two MLPPP bundles.
- B. The configuration defines a single MLPPP bundle.
- C. The configuration specifies that the bundle(s) will be up if there are at least three configured member links and at least one is active .
- D. The configuration specifies that the bundle(s) will be up if there are at least three configured member links and at least three are active.

Answer: B, D

Question: 64

Which two statements about the use of SCREEN options are correct?

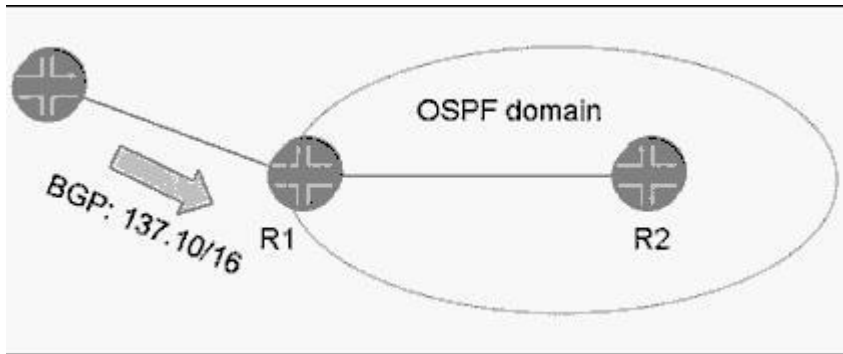
- A. SCREEN options are deployed at the ingress and egress sides of a packet flow.
- B. Although SCREEN options are very useful, their use can result in more session creation.
- C. SCREEN options offer protection against various attacks at the ingress zone of a packet flow.
- D. SCREEN options check traffic prior to policy processing, thereby resulting in fewer resources used for malicious packet processing.

Answer: C, D

Question: 65

Click the Exhibit button.

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In the exhibit, R1 learns prefix 137.10/16 from BGP. In addition, you configured a static route in R1 and injected it into OSPF. R1 and R2 are OSPF and BGP peers. By default, which protocol would R2 prefer when forwarding a packet to the destination 137.10/16?

- A. BGP
- B. OSPF
- C. static route
- D. load balance between OSPF and BGP

Answer: B

Question: 66

Click the Exhibit button.

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```
[edit security zones security-zone HR]
user@host# show
host-inbound-traffic {
  system-services {
    ping;
    ssh;
    https;
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0.0;
  ge-0/0/1.0 {
    host-inbound-traffic {
      system-services {
        ping;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2.0 {
    host-inbound-traffic {
      system-services {
        ping;
        ftp;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3.0 {
    host-inbound-traffic {
      system-services {
        all;
        ssh {
          except;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

All system services have been enabled.

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, which interface allows both ping and SSH traffic?

- A. ge-0/0/0.0
- B. ge-0/0/1.0
- C. ge-0/0/2.0
- D. ge-0/0/3.0

Answer: A

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Question: 67

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# show
from-zone Private to-zone External {
    policy MyTraffic {
        match {
            source-address myHosts;
            destination-address ExtServers;
            application [ junos-ftp junos-bgp
];
        }
        then {
            permit {
                tunnel {
                    ipsec-vpn vpnTunnel;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
policy-rematch;
```

In the exhibit, you decided to change myHosts addresses.

What will happen to the new sessions matching the policy and in-progress sessions that had already matched the policy?

- A. New sessions will continue. In-progress sessions will be re-evaluated.
- B. New sessions will be evaluated. All in-progress sessions will continue.
- C. New sessions will be evaluated. All in-progress sessions will be dropped.
- D. New sessions will halt until all in-progress sessions are re-evaluated. In-progress sessions will be re-evaluated and possibly dropped.

Answer: A

Question: 68

Which configuration will allow users to authenticate using a local account only when the RADIUS server is unreachable?

- A. [edit security]
 - user@host# show auth-order
 - auth-order radius;
- B. [edit security]
 - user@host# show auth-order
 - auth-order [radius password];
- C. [edit system]
 - user@host# show authentication-order
 - authentication-order radius;
- D. [edit system]
 - user@host# show authentication-order

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authentication-order [radius password];

Answer: C

Question: 69

Which two statements are valid at the [edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0] hierarchy? (Choose two.)

- A. family iso;
- B. family inet;
- C. family ipv6;
- D. family ethernet;

Answer: A, B

Question: 70

Which two statements about the Diffie-Hellman (DH) key exchange process are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. In the DH key exchange process, the session key is never passed across the network.
- B. In the DH key exchange process, the public and private keys are mathematically related using the DH algorithm.
- C. In the DH key exchange process, the session key is passed across the network to the peer for confirmation.
- D. In the DH key exchange process, the public and private keys are not mathematically related, ensuring higher security.

Answer: A, B

Question: 71

Which command would you use to display input errors on the se-1/0/1 interface?

- A. user@host> show interfaces detail se-1/0/1
- B. user@host> show interfaces se-1/0/1 errors
- C. user@host> show interfaces se-1/0/1 detailed
- D. user@host> show interfaces se-1/0/1 extensive

Answer: D

Question: 72

Regarding an IPSec security association (SA), which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. IKE SA is bidirectional.
- B. IPSec SA is bidirectional.
- C. IKE SA is established during phase 2 negotiations.
- D. IPSec SA is established during phase 2 negotiations.

Answer: A, D

Question: 73

Which two statements about OSPF are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The OSPF backbone area contains Type 5 LSAs, while not-so-stubby areas contain Type 7 LSAs.
- B. The OSPF backbone area contains all routes, while other OSPF areas contain only summary routes.

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- C. OSPF not-so-stubby areas do not have any Type 5 LSAs, while the backbone area contains Type 7 LSAs.
- D. OSPF stub areas do not have any Type 5 LSAs, while totally stubby areas do not have any Type 5, 3, and 4 LSAs.

Answer: A, D

Question: 74

You must configure a policy-based VPN. Which command causes traffic to be sent through an IPsec VPN named remote-vpn?

- A. [edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# set policy tunnel-traffic then tunnel remote-vpn
- B. [edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# set policy tunnel-traffic then tunnel ipsec-vpn remote-vpn
- C. [edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# set policy tunnel-traffic then permit ipsec-vpn remote-vpn
- D. [edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
user@host# set policy tunnel-traffic then permit tunnel ipsec-vpn remote-vpn

Answer: D

Question: 75

Two VPN peers are negotiating IKE phase 1 using main mode. Which message pair in the negotiation contains the phase 1 proposal for the peers?

- A. message 1 and 2
- B. message 3 and 4
- C. message 5 and 6
- D. message 7 and 8

Answer: A

Question: 76

Which two statements describe the difference between JUNOS software with enhanced services and a traditional router? (Choose two.)

- A. JUNOS software with enhanced services supports NAT and PAT; a traditional router does not support NAT or PAT.
- B. JUNOS software with enhanced services secures traffic by default; a traditional router does not secure traffic by default.
- C. JUNOS software with enhanced services uses session-based forwarding; a traditional router uses packet-based forwarding.
- D. JUNOS software with enhanced services separates broadcast domains; a traditional router does not separate broadcast domains.

Answer: B, C

Question: 77

Which two system services are enabled in the JUNOS software with enhanced services factory default configuration file? (Choose two.)

- A. SSH
- B. Telnet
- C. HTTP

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D. HTTPS

Answer: A, C

Question: 78

A policy-based IPsec VPN is ideal for which scenario?

- A. When you want to conserve tunnel resources
- B. When the remote peer is a dialup or remote access client
- C. When you want to configure a tunnel policy with an action of deny
- D. When a dynamic routing protocol such as OSPF must be sent across the VPN

Answer: B

Question: 79

Which operational mode command displays all active IPsec phase 2 security associations?

- A. Show ike security-associations
- B. Show ipsec security-associations
- C. Show security ike security-associations
- D. Show security ipsec security-associations

Answer: D

Question: 80

Regarding secure tunnel (st) interfaces, which statement is true?

- A. You cannot assign st interfaces to a security zone.
- B. You cannot apply static NAT on an st interface logical unit.
- C. st interfaces are optional when configuring a route-based VPN.
- D. A static route can reference the st interface logical unit as the next-hop.

Answer: D

Question: 81

You are configuring a DHCP pool at the [edit system services DHCP pool 10.3.3.0/24] hierarchy. Which configuration statement will cause the DHCP server to tell the clients to use 10.3.3.1 as their default gateway?

- A.

```
router {
  10.3.3.1;
}
```
- B.

```
gateway {
  10.3.3.1;
}
```
- C.

```
next-router {
  10.3.3.1;
}
```
- D.

```
default-gateway {
  10.3.3.1;
}
```

Answer: A

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Question: 82

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# show
from-zone trust to-zone untrust {
  policy AllowHTTP{
    match {
      source-address HOSTA;
      destination-address any;
      application junos-ftp;
    }
    then {
      permit;
    }
  }
  policy AllowHTTP2{
    match {
      source-address any;
      destination-address HOSTA;
      application junos-http;
    }
    then {
      permit;
    }
  }
  policy AllowHTTP3{
    match {
      source-address any;
      destination-address any;
      application any;
    }
    then {
      permit;
    }
  }
}
```

A flow of HTTP traffic needs to go from HOSTA to HOSTB through a router. Assume that traffic will initiate from HOSTA and that HOSTA is in zone trust and HOSTB is in zone untrust. What will happen to the traffic given the configuration in the exhibit?

- A. The traffic will be permitted by policy AllowHTTP.
- B. The traffic will be permitted by policy AllowHTTP3.
- C. The traffic will be permitted by policy AllowHTTP2.
- D. The traffic will be dropped as no policy match will be found.

Answer: B

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Question: 83

Which three steps are required for WebAuth? (Choose three)

- A. access profile
- B. security policy
- C. WebAuth IP address
- D. username and password
- E. external authentication server

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 84

Which two statements about the Diffie-Hellman (DH) key exchange process are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. In the DH key exchange process, the public key values are exchanged across the network.
- B. In the DH key exchange process, the private key values are exchanged across the network.
- C. In the DH key exchange process, each router creates a unique public and private keys that are mathematically related by the DH algorithm.
- D. In the DH key exchange process, each router creates a common public and a unique private key that are mathematically related by the DH algorithm.

Answer: A, C

Question: 85

Click the Exhibit button. Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, which two statements about traffic from host_a to host_b are true? (Choose two.)

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```
[edit security policies from-zone HR to-zone
trust]
user@host# show
policy one {
  match {
    source-address any;
    destination-address any;
    application [ junos-http junos-ftp ];
  }
  then {
    permit;
  }
}
policy two {
  match {
    source-address host_a;
    destination-address host_b;
    application [ junos-http junos-smtp
];
  }
  then {
    deny;
  }
}
```

- A. DNS traffic is denied.
- B. HTTP traffic is denied.
- C. FTP traffic is permitted.
- D. SMTP traffic is permitted.

Answer: A, C

Question: 86

Which statement describes the behavior of source NAT using static source pool?

- A. Source NAT with static source pool translates both the source IP address and the source port of a packet.
- B. Source NAT with static source pool defines a one-to-one mapping from an original source IP address to a translated source IP address.
- C. Source NAT with static source pool can translate multiple source IP addresses to the same translated IP address.
- D. Source NAT with static source pool allows inbound connections to be initiated to the static source pool IP addresses.

Answer: B

Question: 87

At which level of the hierarchy do you configure static routes?

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- A. [edit routes static]
- B. [edit protocols static]
- C. [edit routing-options static]
- D. [edit routing-options routes]

Answer: C

Question: 88

Which attribute is optional for IKE phase 2 negotiations?

- A. proxy-ID
- B. phase 2 proposal
- C. Diffie-Hellman group key
- D. security protocol (ESP or AH)

Answer: C

Question: 89

For interfaces that are not part of redundant groups, which statement is true?

- A. The interfaces cannot be mapped to security zones.
- B. Only interfaces that have redundancy can be active in the JSRP cluster.
- C. All interfaces will be redundant if they reside on a system that is part of a JSRP cluster.
- D. Interfaces that are not in a redundancy group can still forward traffic, but no redundancy is available for them.

Answer: D

Question: 90

In the JUNOS software routing policy, the keywords import and export imply the direction of data flow from the perspective of which component?

- A. Routing table
- B. Forwarding table
- C. Outgoing protocol
- D. Incoming interface

Answer: A

Question: 91

Which three functions are provided by JUNOS software with enhanced services? (Choose three.)

- A. VPN establishment
- B. stateful ARP lookups
- C. transparent mode operation
- D. network address translation
- E. inspection of packets at higher levels (Layer 4 and above)

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 92

Which statement describes the behavior of a security policy?

- A. The implicit default security policy permits all traffic.

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- B. A security policy is never required to permit transit traffic.
- C. Traffic destined to the router incoming interface does not require a security policy. Traffic destined to the router? incoming interface does not require a security policy.
- D. Traffic originated from the router itself must be permitted by configuring a security policy.

Answer: C

Question: 93

Click on the Exhibit button.

```
[edit security policies from-zone trust
to-zone untrust]
user@host# show

policy tunnel-traffic {
  match {
    source-address local-net;
    destination-address remote-net;
    application any;
  }
  then {
    permit;
  }
}
```

Which command is needed to change this policy to a tunnel policy for a policy-based VPN?

- A. Set policy tunnel-traffic then tunnel remote-vpn
- B. Set policy tunnel-traffic then permit tunnel remote-vpn
- C. Set policy tunnel-traffic then tunnel ipsec-vpn remote-vpn permit
- D. Set policy tunnel-traffic then permit tunnel ipsec-vpn remote-vpn

Answer: D

Question: 94

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, the router receives the first packet in a new session with the destination address 10.14.16.48. What will be the output interface?

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```

lab@R1> show route
[...]
10.14.16.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 00:00:06,
metric 9
                  > to 10.14.0.6 via
ge-0/0/3.0
10.14.16.0/27     *[OSPF/10] 00:00:18,
metric 7
                  > via se-4/0/0.0
[RIP/100] 00:00:19,
metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 10.14.8.14 via
se-3/0/0.0
10.14.16.64/27   *[RIP/100] 00:08:01,
metric 3, tag 0
                  > to 10.14.0.2 via
fe-2/0/0.0
[...]

```

- A. fe-2/0/0.0
- B. se-4/0/0.0
- C. se-3/0/0.0
- D. ge-0/0/3.0

Answer: D

Question: 95

Which two functions of JUNOS software with enhanced services are handled by the real-time domain? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT
- B. OSPF
- C. SNMP
- D. SCREEN options

Answer: A, D

Question: 96

Which two parameters are configured in IPSec policy? (Choose two.)

- A. Mode
- B. IKE gateway
- C. Security proposal
- D. Perfect Forward Secrecy

Answer: C, D

Question: 97

Which definition of autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) is correct?

- A. ASBR is any router that runs BGP.

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- B. ASBR is the router on the boundary between the two OSPF areas.
- C. ASBR is the router on the boundary between the backbone and a not-so-stubby area.
- D. ASBR is the router on the boundary between the OSPF routing domain and the other static or dynamic routing protocols.

Answer: D

Question: 98

In JUNOS software with enhanced services, which three packet elements are inspected to determine if a session already exists? (Choose three.)

- A. IP protocol
- B. IP time-to-live
- C. source and destination IP address
- D. source and destination MAC address
- E. source and destination TCP/UDP port

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 99

You have an MLPPP bundle on interface ls-0/0/0.0. Which command shows input and output statistics for both the bundle and constituent links?

- A. Show interfaces ls-0/0/0.0
- B. Show mlppp bundle ls-0/0/0.0
- C. Show services mlppp bundle ls-0/0/0.0
- D. Show interfaces ls-0/0/0.0 include-constituent

Answer: A

Question: 100

Click the Exhibit button. In the exhibit, which two statements accurately describe the information about the interface se-1/0/1.605? (Choose two.)

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```

user@host> show interfaces se-1/0/1.605
extensive
  Logical interface se-1/0/1.605 (Index 72)
(SNMP ifIndex 50) (Generation 138)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Encapsulation: FR-NLPID
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 0
  Local statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 0
  Transit statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
0 bps
    Output bytes : 0
0 bps
    Input packets: 0
0 pps
    Output packets: 0
0 pps
  Security: Zone: trust
  Allowed host-inbound traffic : bootp
bfd bgp dlsw dns dvmrp igmp ldp msdp
  nhrp ospf pgm pim rip router-discovery
rsvp sap vrrp dhcp finger ftp tftp
  ident-reset http https ike netconf ping
rlogin rpm rsh snmp snmp-trap ssh
  telnet traceroute xnm-clear-text
xnm-ssl lsping
  Flow Statistics :
  Flow Input statistics :
    Self packets : 0
    ICMP packets : 0
    VPN packets : 0
    Multicast packets : 0
    Bytes permitted by policy : 0
    Connections established : 0

```

- A. The interface's IP address is 172.18.36.9.
- B. The interface's IP address is 192.18.36.11.
- C. The interface se-1/0/1.605 belongs to trust zone and is connected to the Frame Relay network.
- D. The interface se-1/0/1.605 allows only host-inbound traffic identified in the command output; no other traffic can transit the interface.

Answer: A, C

Exam Name:	Enhanced Services, Specialist(JNCIS-ES)		
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Question: 101

Click the Exhibit button.

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/0.0 | match
host-inbound
    Allowed host-inbound traffic : ping ssh
telnet

```

Which configuration would result in the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. [edit security zones security-zone trust]
user@host# show
host-inbound-traffic {
 system-services {
 ping;
 telnet;
 }
 interfaces {
 ge-0/0/0.0 {
 host-inbound-traffic {
 system-services {
 ssh;
 telnet;
 }
 }
 }
 }
}
- B. [edit security zones functional-zone management]
user@host# show
interfaces {
 all;
}
host-inbound-traffic {
 system-services {
 all;
 }
 ftp {
 except;
 }
}
- C. [edit security zones functional-zone management]
user@host# show
interfaces {
 all {
 host-inbound-traffic {
 system-services {
 ping;
 }
 }
 }
}
- D. [edit security zones security-zone trust]
user@host# show
host-inbound-traffic {

Exam Name:	Enhanced Services, Specialist(JNCIS-ES)		
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```
system-services {
  ssh;
  ping;
  telnet;
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/3.0 {
    host-inbound-traffic {
      system-services {
        ping;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Answer: D

Question: 102

Which statement is true?

- A. A logical interface can belong to multiple zones.
- B. A logical interface can belong to multiple routing instances.
- C. All logical interfaces in a zone must belong to a single routing instance.
- D. All logical interfaces in a routing instance must belong to a single zone.

Answer: C

Question: 103

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, after Router A reboots, which two statements will be true about VRRP group 100?
(Choose two.)

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```

Router A:
[edit]
user@RouterA# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.1.253/24 {
      vrrp-group 100 {
        virtual-address 192.168.1.1;
        priority 110;
        no-preempt;
      }
    }
  }
}

Router B:
[edit]
user@RouterB# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.1.254/24 {
      vrrp-group 100 {
        virtual-address 192.168.1.1;
        no-preempt;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- A. Router A will have a better priority.
- B. Router A will be the master router.
- C. Router B will have a better priority.
- D. Router B will be the master router.

Answer: A, D

Question: 104

You want to allow all hosts on interface ge-0/0/0.0 to be able to ping the router's ge-0/0/0.0 IP address. Where do you configure this functionality?

- A. [edit interfaces]
- B. [edit security zones]
- C. [edit system services]
- D. [edit security interfaces]

Answer: B

Question: 105

What is the default session timeout for UDP sessions?

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- A. 30 seconds
- B. 1 minute
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

Answer: B

Question: 106

Which two mechanisms do link-state protocols use? (Choose two.)

- A. split horizon
- B. poison reverse
- C. SPF algorithm
- D. reliable link state advertisement transmission

Answer: C, D

Question: 107

What is the purpose of an address book?

- A. It holds security policies for particular hosts.
- B. It holds statistics about traffic to and from particular hosts.
- C. It defines hosts in a zone so they can be referenced by policies.
- D. It maps hostnames to IP addresses to serve as a backup to DNS resolution.

Answer: C

Question: 108

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. You can share a security zone between routing instances.
- D. You can use a security zone for traffic destined for the device itself.

Answer: D

Question: 109

Which two configuration elements are required for a policy-based VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. IKE gateway
- B. Secure tunnel interface
- C. Security policy to permit the IKE traffic
- D. Tunnel policy referencing the IPSec VPN

Answer: A, D

Question: 110

You are required to configure a SCREEN option that enables IP source route option detection. Which two configurations meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security screen]
 - user@host# show
 - ids-option protectFromFlood {

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- ```

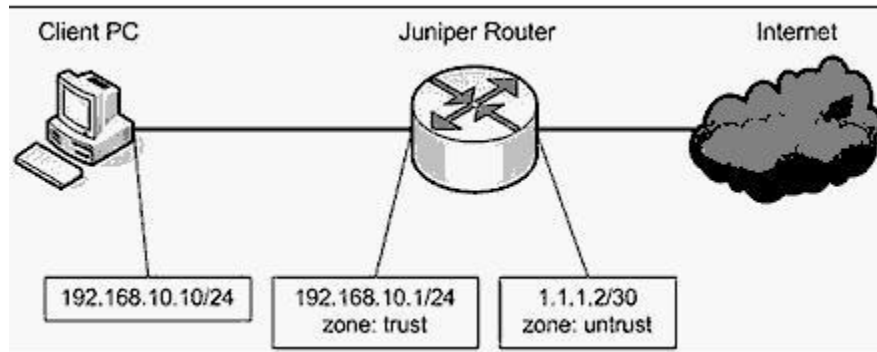
ip {
 loose-source-route-option;
 strict-source-route-option;
}

```
- B. [edit security screen]  
user@host# show  
ids-option protectFromFlood {  
ip {  
source-route-option;  
}  
}
- C. [edit security screen]  
user@host# show  
ids-option protectFromFlood {  
ip {  
record-route-option;  
security-option;  
}  
}
- D. [edit security screen]  
user@host# show  
ids-option protectFromFlood {  
ip {  
strict-source-route-option;  
record-route-option;  
}  
}

**Answer: A, B**

**Question: 111**

Click the Exhibit button.



You are not able to telnet to 192.168.10.1 from client PC 192.168.10.10. What is causing the problem?

- A. Telnet is not being permitted by self policy.
- B. Telnet is not being permitted by security policy.
- C. Telnet is not allowed because it is not considered secure.
- D. Telnet is not enabled as a host-inbound service on the zone.

**Answer: D**

**Question: 112**

Prior to applying SCREEN options to drop traffic, you want to determine how your configuration will affect traffic. Which mechanism would you configure to achieve this objective?

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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- A. The log option for the particular SCREEN option
- B. The permit option for the particular SCREEN option
- C. The SCREEN option, because it does not drop traffic by default
- D. The alarm-without-drop option for the particular SCREEN option

**Answer: D**

**Question: 113**

Interface ge-0/0/0.0 of your router is attached to the Internet and is configured with an IP address and network mask of 71.33.252.19/24. A host with IP address 10.20.20.1 is running an SSH service on TCP port 2222. This host is attached to the ge-0/0/3.0 interface of your router. You must use interface-based static NAT to make the SSH service on the host reachable from the Internet. On which IP address and TCP port can Internet hosts reach the SSH service?

- A. IP address 71.33.251.1 and TCP port 22
- B. IP address 71.33.252.19 and TCP port 22
- C. IP address 10.20.20.1 and TCP port 2222
- D. IP address 71.33.252.20 and TCP port 2222

**Answer: D**

**Question: 114**

What does a zone contain?

- A. Routers
- B. Interfaces
- C. Routing tables
- D. NAT addresses

**Answer: B**

**Question: 115**

Click the Exhibit button.

|            |                                         |                  |     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
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| Exam Type: | Juniper Networks                        |                  |     |
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```
[edit security policies]
user@host# show
from-zone trust to-zone untrust {
 policy FROMTRUSTALLOW {
 match {
 source-address any;
 destination-address any;
 application any;
 }
 then {
 permit {
 source-nat {
 interface;
 }
 }
 log {
 session-init;
 session-close;
 }
 count;
 }
 }
}
```

Given the configuration in the exhibit, which statement describes what will happen to the traffic flow matching this policy?

- A. The traffic will be permitted if the user passes authentication.
- B. The traffic will be permitted but will be dropped because there is no interface defined for the source-nat.
- C. The router will perform source NAT using a NAT pool. The traffic will be permitted and the system will log the session when it establishes and when it closes it.
- D. The traffic will be permitted and the router will perform source NAT using interface-based NAT. The system will log when the session is established and when the session is closed. The system will also count the traffic hitting this rule.

**Answer: D**

**Question: 116**

Click the Exhibit button.

|            |                                         |                  |     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
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```
[edit system syslog]
lab@Denver# show
user * {
 any emergency;
}
host 192.168.1.1 {
 any any;
 explicit-priority;
}
file messages {
 any any;
 authorization info;
 daemon emergency;
}
file special {
 daemon any;
 interactive-commands any;
 explicit-priority;
}
```

The router creates a log message with the daemon facility and info level.

Given the configuration in the exhibit, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The severity level will appear in the log message.
- B. The message will be stored in the local file special.
- C. The message will be stored in the local file messages.
- D. The message will be sent to the syslog server at 192.168.1.1.
- E. The message will be displayed on the CLI sessions of all users that are logged in.

**Answer: A, B, D**

**Question: 117**

An attacker sends a low rate of TCP SYN segments to hosts, hoping that at least one port replies. Which type of an attack is described in the scenario?

- A. DoS
- B. SYN flood
- C. port scanning
- D. IP address sweep

**Answer: C**

**Question: 118**

Click the Exhibit button.

|                   |                                                |                         |            |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
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| <b>Exam Code:</b> | <b>JN0-330</b>                                 | <b>Total Questions:</b> | <b>134</b> |

```
[edit system syslog]
lab@Denver# show
user * {
 any emergency;
}
host 192.168.1.1 {
 any any;
 explicit-priority;
}
file messages {
 any any;
 authorization info;
 daemon emergency;
}
file special {
 daemon any;
 interactive-commands any;
 explicit-priority;
}
```

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

- A. The policy will always permit transit packets, perform destination NAT, and count packets.
- B. The policy will permit transit packets only on Sunday and Saturday, perform destination NAT, and count packets.
- C. The policy will permit transit packets Monday through Friday between 08:00:00 and 17:00:00, perform destination NAT, and count packets.
- D. The policy will permit transit packets Monday through Friday between 17:00:01 and 07:59:59, perform destination NAT, and count packets.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 119**

What is the correct management and control interface mapping when migrating from standalone to JSRP clustering mode?

- A. fxp1 = ge-0/0/3 (JSRP control traffic)  
fxp0 = ge-0/0/2 (JSRP management interface)
- B. sp1 = ge-0/0/3 (JSRP management traffic)  
sp0 = ge-0/0/2 (JSRP control traffic)
- C. ge-7/0/3 = ge-0/0/3 (JSRP control traffic)  
ge-7/0/2 = ge-0/0/2 (JSRP management traffic)
- D. fab1 = ge-0/0/3 (JSRP control traffic)  
fab0 = ge-0/0/2 (JSRP management traffic)

**Answer: A**

**Question: 120**

When devices are in cluster mode, which new interfaces are created?



|                   |                                                |                         |            |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
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| <b>Exam Type:</b> | <b>Juniper Networks</b>                        |                         |            |
| <b>Exam Code:</b> | <b>JN0-330</b>                                 | <b>Total Questions:</b> | <b>134</b> |

- A. No new interface is created.
- B. Only the sp interface is created.
- C. FXP0, FXP1, RETH, FAB0, FAB1 are created.
- D. SP, FXP1, RETH, FAB0, and FAB1 are created.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 121**

Which configuration is valid at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy?

- A. 

```
ge-4/0/3 {
 vlan 10 {
 family inet {
 address 192.168.1.1/30;
 }
 }
}
```
- B. 

```
t1-2/0 {
 unit 0 {
 family inet {
 address 192.168.1.1/30;
 }
 }
}
```
- C. 

```
fe-3/0/1 {
 unit 0 {
 family inet {
 address 192.168.1.1/30;
 }
 }
}
```
- D. 

```
se-1/0/0 {
 unit 1 {
 family inet {
 address 192.168.1.1/30;
 }
 }
 address 192.168.1.1/30;
}
```

**Answer: C**

**Question: 122**

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**

**Question: 123**

By default, which protocol list is in order from most to least preferred route preference?

- A. local, static, RIP, OSPF internal
- B. static, local, OSPF internal, RIP
- C. direct, static, OSPF internal, RIP
- D. direct, static, BGP, OSPF external

**Answer: C**

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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**Question: 124**

Click on the Exhibit button.

```

user@host# run show security nat source-nat pool pool-1
Pool name Address Status Single ports Twin ports PAT
pool-1 1.1.1.10 free 0 0 yes
pool-1 1.1.1.11 free 0 0 yes
pool-1 1.1.1.12 free 0 0 yes
pool-1 1.1.1.13 free 0 0 yes
pool-1 1.1.1.14 free 0 0 yes

```

Which type of source NAT is configured in the exhibit?

- A. Static source pool
- B. Interface source pool
- C. Source pool with PAT
- D. Source pool without PAT

**Answer: C**

**Question: 125**

Which two are uses of NAT? (Choose two.)

- A. enabling network migrations
- B. conserving public IP addresses
- C. allowing stateful packet inspection
- D. preventing unauthorized connections from outside the network

**Answer: A, B**

**Question: 126**

Which two statements about the use of SCREEN options are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. SCREEN options offer protection against various attacks.
- B. SCREEN options are deployed prior to route and policy processing.
- C. SCREEN options are deployed at the ingress and egress sides of a packet flow.
- D. When you deploy SCREEN options, you must take special care to protect OSPF.

**Answer: A, B**

**Question: 127**

Click the Exhibit button.

|            |                                         |                  |     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| Exam Name: | Enhanced Services, Specialist(JNCIS-ES) |                  |     |
| Exam Type: | Juniper Networks                        |                  |     |
| Exam Code: | JN0-330                                 | Total Questions: | 134 |

```
[edit security policies]
user@host1# show
from-zone Private to-zone External {
 policy MyTraffic {
 match {
 source-address myHosts;
 destination-address ExtServers;
 application [junos-ftp junos-bgp
];
 }
 then {
 permit {
 tunnel {
 ipsec-vpn vpnTunnel;
 }
 source-nat {
 pool NATed;
 }
 }
 }
 }
}
policy-rematch;
```

In this configuration, you decided to eliminate the junos-ftp application from the match condition of the policy MyTraffic. What will happen to the existing FTP and BGP sessions?

- A. The existing FTP and BGP sessions will continue.
- B. The existing FTP and BGP sessions will be re-evaluated and only FTP sessions will be dropped.
- C. The existing FTP and BGP sessions will be re-evaluated and all sessions will be dropped.
- D. The existing FTP sessions will continue and only the existing BGP sessions will be dropped.

**Answer: B**

**Question: 128**

What is a redundancy group?

- A. A set of JSRP clusters that fail over as a group
- B. A set of devices that participate in a JSRP cluster
- C. A set of VRRP neighbors that fail over as a group
- D. A set of redundant interfaces that fail over as a group

**Answer: D**

**Question: 129**

Which three methods are supported for authenticating user access to the command line interface (CLI)? (Choose three.)

- A. LDAP

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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- B. RADIUS
- C. TACACS+
- D. local database
- E. Active Directory

**Answer: B, C, D**

**Question: 130**

A host attached to interface ge-0/0/0.0 has an open Telnet session to a host attached to interface ge-0/0/3.0. After the session times out of the router's session table, the host attached to interface ge-0/0/0.0 sends another data packet through the existing TCP session. What will occur?

```
[edit security policies]
user@host1# show
from-zone Private to-zone External {
 policy MyTraffic {
 match {
 source-address myHosts;
 destination-address ExtServers;
 application [junos-ftp junos-bgp
];
 }
 then {
 permit {
 tunnel {
 ipsec-vpn vpnTunnel;
 }
 source-nat {
 pool NATed;
 }
 }
 }
 }
}
policy-rematch;
```

- A. The router will silently discard the packet.
- B. The router will forward the packet out the ge-0/0/3.0 interface.
- C. The router will send a TCP reset to the host attached to interface ge-0/0/0.0.
- D. The router will send a TCP reset to the host attached to interface ge-0/0/3.0.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 131**

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, which description of the configuration is correct?

- A. Interfaces se-1/0/0.0 and se-1/0/1.0 are bound into a single multilink PPP bundle.

|                   |                                                |                         |            |
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- B. Interfaces se-1/0/0.0 and se-1/0/1.0 are bound into two multilink PPP bundles, each with its own LCP.
- C. Interfaces se-1/0/0.0 and se-1/0/1.0 are bound into a single multilink PPP bundle using two LCP transition states, each for a separate IP address.
- D. Interfaces se-1/0/0.0 and se-1/0/1.0 are bound into two logical multilink PPP bundles, each with its own unique IP address.

**Answer: A**

**Question: 132**

Which two configurations are valid? (Choose two.)

- A. [edit security zones]
 

```

user@host# show
security-zone foo {
 interfaces {
 ge-0/0/1.0;
 ge-0/0/3.0;
 }
 security-zone bar {
 interfaces {
 ge-0/0/2.0;
 ge-0/0/3.102;
 }
 }
}

```
- B. [edit security zones]
 

```

user@host# show
security-zone foo {
 interfaces {
 ge-0/0/1.0;
 ge-0/0/2.0;
 }
 security-zone bar {
 interfaces {
 ge-0/0/1.0;
 ge-0/0/3.0;
 }
 }
}

```
- C. [edit routing-instances]
 

```

user@host# show
foo {
 interface ge-0/0/3.0;
 interface ge-0/0/2.102;
}
bar {
 interface ge-0/0/0.0;
 interface ge-0/0/3.0;
}

```
- D. [edit routing-instances]
 

```

foo {
 interface ge-0/0/3.0;
 interface ge-0/0/2.102;
}
bar {
 interface ge-0/0/0.0;
 interface ge-0/0/3.0;
}

```

|            |                                         |                  |     |
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**Answer: A, D**

**Question: 133**

Which two statements are true about source NAT with PAT? (Choose two.)

- A. All source NAT pools have PAT enabled by default.
- B. Source NAT with PAT does not work for ICMP traffic.
- C. Source NAT with PAT does not allow address sharing.
- D. Multiple source IP addresses can be translated to the same IP address in the pool.

**Answer: A, D**

**Question: 134**

You want to allow your router to establish OSPF adjacencies with a neighboring router connected to interface ge-0/0/3.0. Interface ge-0/0/3.0 is a member of the HR zone. Under which configuration hierarchy must you permit OSPF traffic?

- A. [edit security policies from-zone HR to-zone HR]
- B. [edit security zone functional-zone management protocols]
- C. [edit security zone protocol-zone HR host-inbound-traffic]
- D. [edit security zone security-zone HR host-inbound-traffic protocols]

**Answer: D**

**End of the Document**