

# Juniper JN0-351 Free Pdf Guide - Valid JN0-351 Test Registration



## JUNIPER JN0-351 STUDY GUIDE PDF

Juniper JNCIS Routing and Switching Certification Questions & Answers

Details of the Exam-Syllabus-Questions

### JN0-351

Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Enterprise Routing and Switching  
65 Questions Exam – Variable (60-70% Approx.) Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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## Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IS-IS: Aspiring Juniper networking professionals enhance their understanding of IS-IS routing protocols. This topic equips candidates with the knowledge to configure and monitor IS-IS systems, addressing specific exam challenges and practical applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tunnels: The fundamentals of IP tunneling are emphasized, highlighting their requirements and functionalities. Mastery in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting tunnels equips professionals to meet the demands of the JN0-351 exam.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer 2 Security: This topic introduces Layer 2 protection mechanisms and firewall filters to fortify network security. Practical skills in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting these features prepare candidates to address exam objectives and real-world challenges effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPF: The concepts and operational details of OSPF are explored, providing tools for routing efficiency. Configuration and troubleshooting mastery ensure readiness for both the exam and complex enterprise environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer 2 Switching or VLANs: This topic deepens the understanding of Layer 2 switching operations within the Junos OS, including VLAN concepts and benefits. Experienced networking professionals gain insights into configuration, monitoring, and troubleshooting techniques essential for network segmentation and efficiency.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.</li> </ul>

## Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

### NEW QUESTION # 120

What is a purpose of using a spanning tree protocol?

- A. to tunnel Ethernet frames
- **B. to eliminate broadcast storms**
- C. to look up MAC addresses
- D. to route IP packets

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A broadcast storm is a network condition where a large number of broadcast packets are sent and received by multiple devices, causing congestion and performance degradation<sup>1</sup>. A broadcast storm can occur when there are loops in the network topology, meaning that there are multiple paths between two devices<sup>2</sup>.

A spanning tree protocol is a network protocol that prevents loops from being formed when switches or bridges are interconnected via multiple paths. It does this by creating a logical tree structure that spans all the devices in the network, and disabling or blocking the links that are not part of the tree, leaving a single active path between any two devices<sup>3</sup>.

By eliminating loops, a spanning tree protocol also eliminates broadcast storms, as broadcast packets will not be forwarded endlessly along the looped paths. Instead, broadcast packets will be sent only along the tree structure, reaching each device once

and avoiding congestion<sup>3</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 121

After receiving a BGP route, which two conditions are verified by the receiving router to ensure that the received route is valid? (Choose two)

- A. The loops do not exist.
- B. The next hop is reachable.
- C. The AS-path length is greater than 0.
- D. The local preference is greater than 0.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

B is correct because the loops do not exist is one of the conditions that are verified by the receiving router to ensure that the received BGP route is valid. A loop in BGP means that a route has been advertised by the same AS more than once, which can cause routing instability and inefficiency. To prevent loops, BGP uses the AS-path attribute, which lists the AS numbers that a route has traversed from the origin to the destination. The receiving router checks the AS-path attribute of the received route and discards it if it finds its own AS number in the list. This way, BGP avoids accepting routes that contain loops.

C is correct because the next hop is reachable is one of the conditions that are verified by the receiving router to ensure that the received BGP route is valid. The next hop is the IP address of the next router that is used to forward packets to the destination network. The receiving router checks the next hop attribute of the received route and verifies that it has a valid route to reach it. If the next hop is not reachable, the received route is not usable and is rejected by the receiving router. This way, BGP ensures that only feasible routes are accepted.

#### NEW QUESTION # 122

You are configuring an IS-IS IGP network and do not see the IS-IS adjacencies established. In this scenario, what are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The Level 2 routers have mismatched areas.
- B. IP subnets are not a /30 address.
- C. MTU is not at least 1492 bytes.
- D. The lo0 interface is not included as an IS-IS interface.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Option A suggests that the MTU is not at least 1492 bytes. This is correct because IS-IS requires a minimum MTU of 1492 bytes to establish adjacencies<sup>1</sup>. If the MTU is less than this, IS-IS adjacencies will not be established<sup>1</sup>.

Option D suggests that the lo0 interface is not included as an IS-IS interface. This is also correct because the loopback interface (lo0) is typically used as the router ID in IS-IS<sup>1</sup>. If the loopback interface is not included in IS-IS, it could prevent IS-IS adjacencies from being established<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore, options A and D are correct.

#### NEW QUESTION # 123

Which statement about the default action of MAC limiting is true when the number of MAC addresses has hit the limit set?

- A. The switch will shut down the offending port for five minutes.
- B. The switch stops learning MAC addresses on the offending port, and any traffic to or from the offending MAC address will be dropped.
- C. The switch stops learning MAC addresses on the offending port, but floods traffic out of all ports for the offending MAC address.
- D. The switch will shut down MAC learning on the offending port for five minutes.

**Answer: B**

