

JN0-351関連問題資料 & JN0-351試験番号



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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1p0FiqDwLBPPJvkZNCfeFd9WgwpE1vq9l>

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Juniper JN0-351 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	高可用性: このトピックでは、Junos OS 環境における高可用性の重要性と適用について説明します。これらのコンポーネントの構成と管理に関する知識は、試験の期待に沿って、堅牢で中断のないネットワーク運用を保証するために不可欠です。
トピック 2	IS-IS: ジュニパー ネットワーク プロフェッショナルを目指す人は、IS-IS ルーティング プロトコルの理解を深めることができます。このトピックでは、特定の試験の課題と実際のアプリケーションに対応しながら、IS-IS システムの構成と監視に関する知識を受験者に提供します。
トピック 3	レイヤー 2 スイッチング または VLAN: このトピックでは、VLAN の概念と利点を含む、Junos OS 内のレイヤー 2 スイッチング 操作についての理解を深めます。経験豊富な ネットワーク プロフェッショナルは、ネットワークのセグメンテーションと効率化に不可欠な構成、監視、およびトラブルシューティングのテクニックについて理解を深めます。
トピック 4	トンネル: IP トンネリングの基礎に重点を置き、その要件と機能について重点的に説明します。トンネルの構成、監視、トラブルシューティングを習得することで、専門家は JN0-351 試験の要求を満たすことができます。
トピック 5	BGP: このトピックでは、エンタープライズ ネットワークの基礎となる BGP の運用要素と概念要素に焦点を当てます。

>> JN0-351関連問題資料 <<

JN0-351試験番号、JN0-351 PDF問題サンプル

すべての顧客の誠実な要件を考慮して、JN0-351 テストの質問は、高品質の製品と思いやりのあるアフターサービスを備えた候補者に約束します。試験での 99% の合格率、購入前の無料トライアル、安全なプライバシー保

護など、JN0-351トレーニング資料の多くの利点がよく認識されています。顧客の観点から、最適なJN0-351模擬試験へのすべての顧客の信頼とフィードバックを大切に、最良の選択です。

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) 認定 JN0-351 試験問題 (Q70-Q75):

質問 # 70

You are combining two existing interfaces into a single LAG interface, but you do not see the LAG interface being created. Which two actions are required to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that LAG is enabled on each member interface.
- B. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae1.
- C. Ensure that LAG is enabled on the chassis.
- D. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae0.

正解: C、D

質問 # 71

What is the default MAC age-out timer on an EX Series switch?

- A. 300 minutes
- B. 30 minutes
- C. 300 seconds
- D. 30 seconds

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The default MAC age-out timer on an EX Series switch is 300 seconds¹². The MAC age-out timer is the maximum time that an entry can remain in the MAC table before it "ages out," or is removed³¹. This configuration can influence efficiency of network resource use by affecting the amount of traffic that is flooded to all interfaces¹. When traffic is received for MAC addresses no longer in the Ethernet routing table, the router floods the traffic to all interfaces¹.

質問 # 72

Which two statements are true about an EX2300 device? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, all switch ports are access ports.
- B. By default, trunk ports can carry untagged traffic.
- C. By default, all switch ports are associated with the default VLAN.
- D. By default, all switch ports are trunk ports.

正解: A、C

質問 # 73

Exhibit

 You have configured a GRE tunnel. To reduce the risk of dropping traffic, you have configured a keepalive OAM probe to monitor the state of the tunnel; however, traffic drops are still occurring. Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. For GRE tunnels, the OAM protocol requires that the BFD protocols also be used.
- B. The hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value
- C. LLDP needs to be removed from the gr-1/1/10.1 interface.
- D. The "event link-adjacency-loss" option must be set.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

A keepalive OAM probe is a mechanism that can be used to monitor the state of a GRE tunnel and detect any failures in the tunnel path. A keepalive OAM probe consists of sending periodic packets from one end of the tunnel to the other and expecting a reply. If no reply is received within a specified time, the tunnel is considered down and the line protocol of the tunnel interface is changed to down1.

To configure a keepalive OAM probe for a GRE tunnel, you need to specify two parameters: the keepalive-time and the hold-time. The keepalive-time is the interval between each keepalive packet sent by the local router. The hold-time is the maximum time that the local router waits for a reply from the remote router before declaring the tunnel down2.

According to the Juniper Networks documentation, the hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value for a GRE tunnel2. This is because the hold-time value must account for both the round-trip time of the keepalive packet and the processing time of the remote router. If the hold-time value is too small, it may cause false positives and unnecessary tunnel flaps.

In the exhibit, the configuration shows that the keepalive-time is set to 10 seconds and the hold-time is set to 15 seconds for the gr-1/1/10.1 interface. This means that the local router will send a keepalive packet every 10 seconds and will wait for 15 seconds for a reply from the remote router. However, this hold-time value is not two times the keepalive-time value, which violates the recommended configuration. This may cause traffic drops if the remote router takes longer than 15 seconds to reply.

Therefore, option D is correct, because the hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value for a GRE tunnel. Option A is incorrect, because BFD is not required for GRE tunnels; BFD is another protocol that can be used to monitor tunnels, but it is not compatible with GRE keepalives3. Option B is incorrect, because the "event link-adjacency-loss" option is not related to GRE tunnels; it is an option that can be used to trigger an action when a link goes down4. Option C is incorrect, because LLDP does not need to be removed from the gr-1/1/10.1 interface; LLDP is a protocol that can be used to discover neighboring devices and their capabilities, but it does not interfere with GRE tunnels5.

References:

1: Configuring Keepalive Time and Hold time for a GRE Tunnel Interface 2: keepalive | Junos OS | Juniper Networks 3: Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection 4: event link-adjacency-loss | Junos OS | Juniper Networks 5: Understanding Link Layer Discovery Protocol

質問 # 74

You want to use filter-based forwarding (FBF) on your Internet peering router to load-balance traffic to two directly connected ISPs based on the source address.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. RIB groups are used to copy routes from the inet. 0 routing table.
- B. FBF uses the forwarding routing instance type.
- C. FBF uses the no-forwarding routing instance type.
- D. RIB groups are used to hide routes in the inet. 0 routing table.

正解: A、B

解説:

Option B is correct. Filter-based forwarding (FBF), also known as Policy Based Routing (PBR), uses the forwarding routing instance type12.

Option C is correct. Routing Information Base (RIB) groups are used to copy routes from one routing table to another34. In the context of FBF, RIB groups can be used to copy routes from the inet.0 routing table34.

Option A is incorrect. FBF does not use the no-forwarding routing instance type15.

Option D is incorrect. RIB groups are not used to hide routes in the inet.0 routing table34. They are used to share or copy routes between different routing tables34.

質問 # 75

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