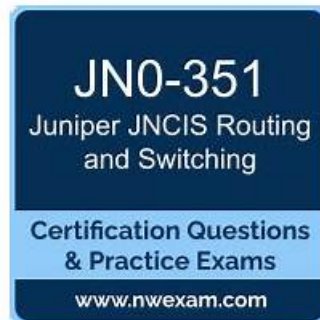


Exam JN0-351 Flashcards - Quiz 2026 First-grade JN0-351: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Vce Free



P.S. Free 2026 Juniper JN0-351 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by CertkingdomPDF: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w-vih8OuBxH-UvnHHK3m5cXADqv6V-oY>

Questions in desktop-based mock exams are identical to the real ones. Our practice exams give you options to change their durations and questions' numbers to polish your skills. You can easily assess your readiness with the assistance of results produced by the practice exam. This Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) software records all your previous takes so you can identify your mistakes and overcome them before the final attempt. The Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) desktop practice exam software works only on Windows operating system.

We respect privacy of buyers, and if you buying JN0-351 exam materials from us, we will ensure you that your personal information such as name and email address will be protected well and we won't send junk mail to you. We can tell you that once you finish buying the JN0-351 exam dumps, your personal information will be concealed. Moreover JN0-351 Exam Dumps are famous for high quality, and you can pass the exam just one time. Free demo will offer to you, so that you can have a try before buying. If you indeed have other questions, just contact us.

>> Exam JN0-351 Flashcards <<

JN0-351 Vce Free | JN0-351 Pdf Demo Download

The Juniper JN0-351 is a very prestigious certificate that is considered a guarantee of a well-paid job in a reputed tech firm. Most candidates attempting the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) test are nervous. Very few applicants can earn the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) JN0-351 certificate on their first attempts because of the challenging level of topics included in the Juniper JN0-351 test. CertkingdomPDF JN0-351 actual dumps help applicants in clearing the test very easily.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

You deployed a new EX Series switch with DHCP snooping enabled and you do not see any entries in the snooping databases for an interface. Which two Juniper configurations for that interface caused this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface is configured as a trunk port.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- D. The interface is configured as a disabled port.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

A is correct because the interface is configured as a disabled port. A disabled port does not forward any traffic, including DHCP packets. Therefore, DHCP snooping cannot learn any MAC addresses or lease information from a disabled port1.

C is correct because the interface is configured as a trunk port. By default, all trunk ports on the switch are trusted for DHCP snooping2. This means that DHCP snooping does not inspect or filter any DHCP packets received on a trunk port. Therefore, DHCP snooping does not add any entries to the snooping database for a trunk port2.

NEW QUESTION # 78

What are two purposes of an aggregate route? (Choose two.)

- A. to hide internal routes from external peers
- B. to increase the number of route advertisements
- C. to decrease the number of route advertisements
- D. to allow external peers to see internal routes

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 79

You have two OSPF routers forming an adjacency. R1 has a priority of 32 and a router ID of 192.168.1.2. R2 has a priority of 64 and a router ID of 192.168.1.1. The routers were started at the same time and all other OSPF settings are the default settings.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. R2 will be the BDR.
- B. At least three routers are required for a DR/BDR election
- C. Router IDs must match for an adjacency to form.
- D. R1 will be the BDR.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The router with the highest OSPF priority becomes the DR. In this case, R2 has a higher priority (64) compared to R1's priority (32). Hence, R2 will become the DR.

The router with the next highest priority becomes the BDR. Since R1 has the next highest priority after R2, R1 will become the BDR.

NEW QUESTION # 80

What is the maximum allowable MTU size for a default GRE tunnel without IPv4 traffic fragmentation?

- A. 1496 bytes
- B. 1480 bytes
- C. 1500 bytes
- D. 1476 bytes

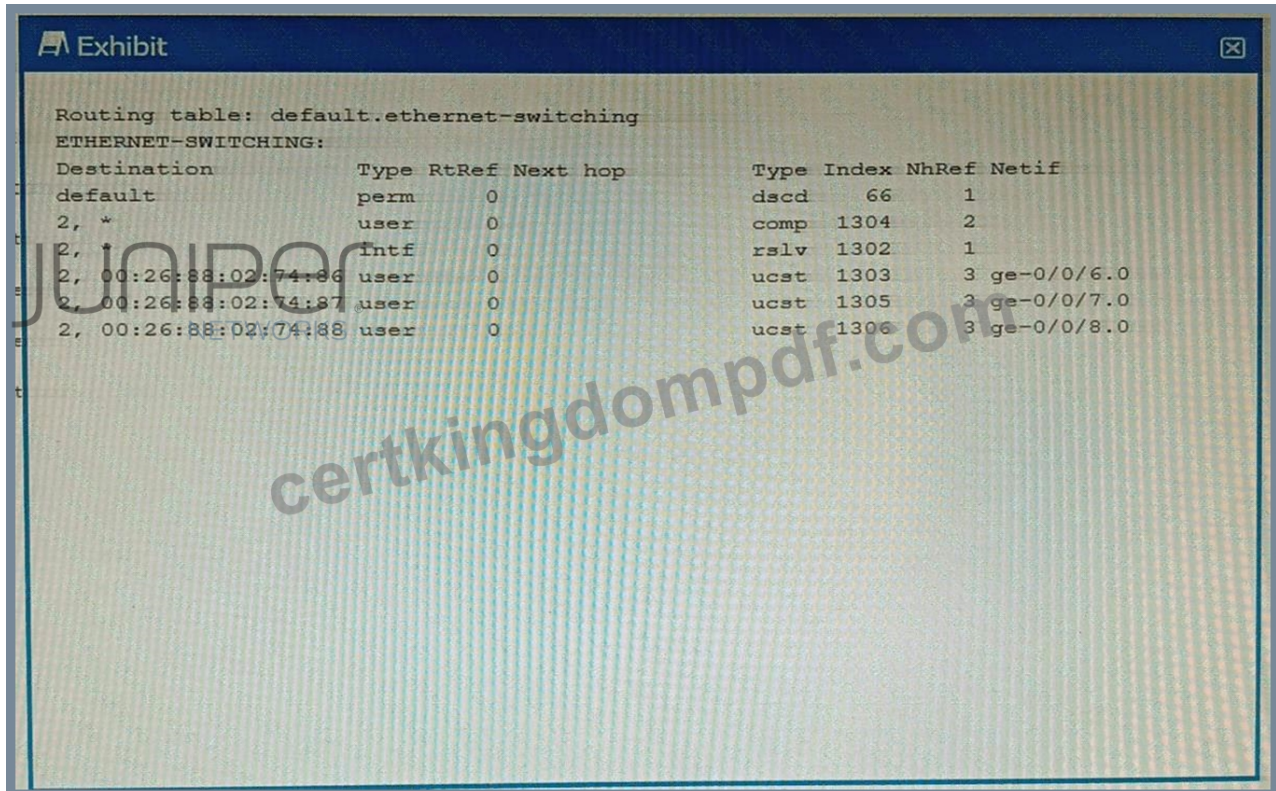
Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum allowable MTU size for a default GRE tunnel without IPv4 traffic fragmentation is 1476 bytes. This is because GRE packets are formed by the addition of the original packets and the required GRE headers. These headers are 24-bytes in length and since these headers are added to the original frame, depending on the original size of the packet we may run into IP MTU problems. The most common IP MTU is 1500-bytes in length (Ethernet). When the tunnel is created, it deducts the 24-bytes it needs to encapsulate the passenger protocols and that is the IP MTU it will use. For example, if we are forming a tunnel over FastEthernet (IP MTU 1500) the IOS calculates the IP MTU on the tunnel as: 1500-bytes from Ethernet-24-bytes for the GRE encapsulation = 1476-Bytes.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Exhibit



```
Routing table: default.ethernet-switching
ETHERNET-SWITCHING:
Destination          Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
-----
default             perm   0
2, *                user   0
2, *                intf   0
2, 00:26:88:02:74:86 user   0
2, 00:26:88:02:74:87 user   0
2, 00:26:88:02:74:88 user   0
                dscd   66   1
                comp  1304  2
                rslv  1302  1
                ucst  1303  3 ge-0/0/6.0
                ucst  1305  3 ge-0/0/7.0
                ucst  1306  3 ge-0/0/8.0
```

Which command displays the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. show route forwarding-table family ethernet-switching
- B. show ethernet-switching table extensive
- C. show route forwarding-table
- **D. show ethernet-switching table**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The output shown in the exhibit is a brief display of the Ethernet switching table, which shows the learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for each VLAN and interface 1 .

* The command show ethernet-switching table displays the Ethernet switching table with brief information, such as the destination MAC address, the VLAN name, the forwarding state, and the interface name 1 .

* The command show route forwarding-table displays the routing table information for each protocol family, such as inet, inet6, mpls, iso, and so on 2 . It does not show the Ethernet switching table or the MAC addresses.

* The command show ethernet-switching table extensive displays the Ethernet switching table with extensive information, such as the destination MAC address, the VLAN name, the forwarding state, the interface name, the VLAN index, and the tag type 1 . It shows more details than the brief output shown in the exhibit.

* The command show route forwarding-table family ethernet-switching displays the routing table information for the ethernet-switching protocol family, which shows the destination MAC address, the next-hop MAC address, and the interface name 3 . It does not show the VLAN name or the forwarding state.

