2026 JN0-351 Testking - Valid Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - JN0-351 Latest Exam Experience

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As the famous saying goes, time is life. Time is so important to everyone because we have to use our limited time to do many things. Especially for candidates to take the JN0-351 exam, time is very precious. They must grasp every minute and every second to prepare for it. From the point of view of all the candidates, our JN0-351 training quiz give full consideration to this problem. And we can claim that if you study our JN0-351 study materials for 20 to 30 hours, you can pass the exam for sure.

Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• High Availability: This topic covers the importance and application of high availability within Junos OS environments. Knowledge in configuring and managing these components is critical for ensuring robust and uninterrupted network operations, aligning with exam expectations.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

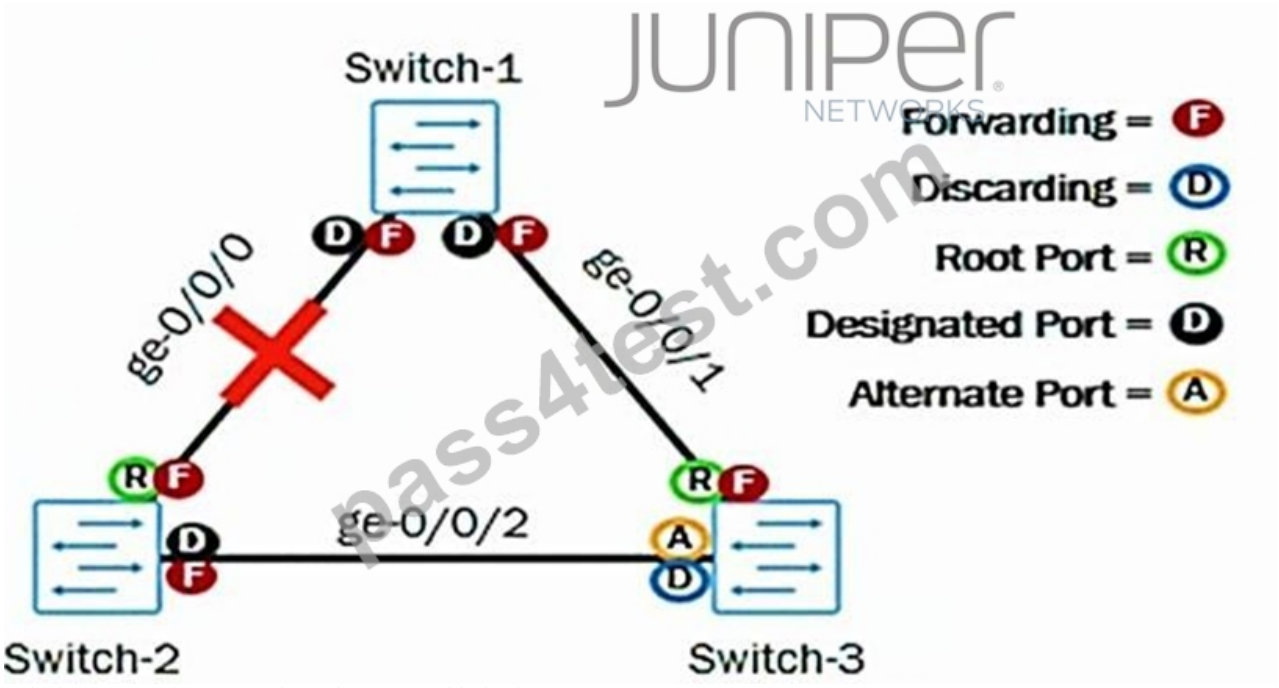
NEW QUESTION # 116
You implemented the MAC address limit feature with the shutdown action on all interfaces on your switch.
In this scenario, which statement is correct when a violation occurs?

- A. By default, the violation will automatically be cleared after 300 seconds and the interface will resume sending and receiving traffic for all learned devices.
- B. By default, devices that are learned before the violation occurs are still allowed to send and receive traffic through the specific interface.
- C. By default, the interface will continue to send and receive traffic for all connected devices after a violation has occurred.
- D. By default, you must manually clear the violation for the interface to send and receive traffic again.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When the MAC address limit feature with the shutdown action is implemented on a switch, if a violation occurs, the interface is disabled and a system log entry is generated. If the switch has been configured with the port-error-disable statement, the disabled interface recovers automatically upon expiration of the specified disable timeout. However, if the switch has not been configured for auto-recovery from port error disabled conditions, you must manually clear the violation by running the clear ethernet-switching port-error command for the interface to send and receive traffic again. This explanation is based on the Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) documents and learning resources available at Juniper Networks.

NEW QUESTION # 117
You manage the Layer 2 network shown in the exhibit. You experience a failure on the ge-0/0/0 link between Switch-1 and Switch-2.



Which statement is correct about the expected behavior?

- A. Switch-2 will become the root bridge for a separate RSTP topology
- B. Switch-2's ge-0/0/2 port role and state will remain as designated and forwarding
- C. Switch-2's ge-0/0/2 port role and state will transition to root and forwarding
- D. Switch-2 will remove itself from the RSTP topology

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 118
You need to configure a LAG between your switches. In this scenario, which two statements are correct?
(Choose two.)

- A. Duplex and speed settings are required to match on both participating devices.
- B. Member links are required to be contiguous ports.
- C. Member links are not required to be contiguous ports.
- D. Duplex and speed settings are not required to match on both participating devices.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
B is correct because duplex and speed settings are required to match on both participating devices. According to the Juniper Networks documentation1, all the interfaces in a LAG must have the same speed and be in full-duplex mode. This ensures that the LAG can operate as a single logical link without any performance or compatibility issues.
C is correct because member links are not required to be contiguous ports. According to the Juniper Networks documentation2, you can group any Ethernet interfaces on a switch into a LAG, regardless of their physical location or slot number. This provides flexibility and scalability for configuring LAGs on switches.

NEW QUESTION # 119
You have DHCP snooping enabled but no entries are automatically created in the snooping database for an interface on your EX Series switch. What are two reasons for the problem?
(Choose two.)

- A. The device that is connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE.
- B. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- C. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- D. The device that is connected to the interface has a static IP address.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
If the device connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE, it releases its IP address back to the DHCP server, resulting in the removal of the corresponding DHCP snooping entry.
If the device connected to the interface is using a static IP address, it will not send DHCP requests, and therefore no entries will be created in the DHCP snooping database for that device.

NEW QUESTION # 120
You are configuring a router as a new Level 1 router in an existing Level 1 area. The NET address for an existing Level 1 router is 49.0011.1111.2222.3333.00. The new router must form a Level 1 adjacency with the existing router. What should be the area ID in this scenario?

- A. 00
- B. 0011
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 121
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