

試験の準備方法-完璧なJN0-351関連問題資料試験-認定するJN0-351前提条件



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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

>> JN0-351関連問題資料 <<

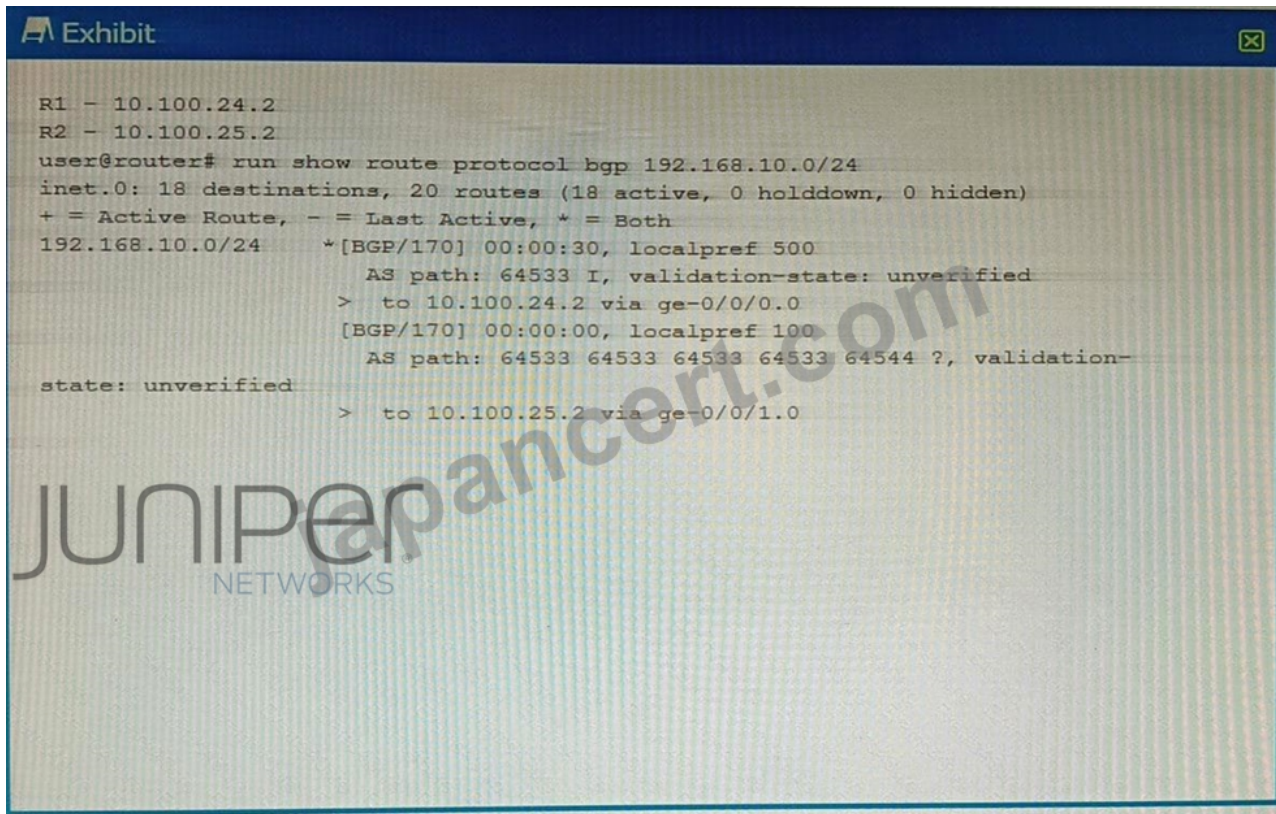
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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) 認定 JN0-351 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

Exhibit



```
R1 - 10.100.24.2
R2 - 10.100.25.2
user@router# run show route protocol bgp 192.168.10.0/24
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
192.168.10.0/24    *[BGP/170] 00:00:30, localpref 500
                   AS path: 64533 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 10.100.24.2 via ge-0/0/0.0
                   [BGP/170] 00:00:00, localpref 100
                   AS path: 64533 64533 64533 64533 64544 ?, validation-
state: unverified
                   > to 10.100.25.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

You are troubleshooting an issue where traffic to 192.168.10.0/24 is being sent to R1 instead of your desired path through R2. Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the problem?

- A. R1's route is the best path due to a higher local preference
- B. R2's route is not the best path due to a lower origin code.
- C. R1's route is the best path due to the shorter AS path.
- D. R2's route is not the best path due to loop prevention.

正解: A

解説:

The exhibit shows the output of the command `show ip bgp`, which displays information about the BGP routes in the routing table1. The output shows two routes for the destination 192.168.10.0/24, one from R1 and one from R2.

The route from R1 has a local preference of 200, while the route from R2 has a local preference of 100. Local preference is a BGP attribute that indicates the degree of preference for a route within an autonomous system (AS)2. A higher local preference means a more preferred route2.

BGP uses a best path selection algorithm to choose the best route for each destination among multiple paths. The algorithm compares different attributes of the routes in a specific order of precedence3. The first attribute that is compared is weight, which is a Cisco-specific attribute that is local to the router3. If the weight is equal or not set, the next attribute that is compared is local preference3.

In this case, both routes have the same weight of 0, which means that they are learned from external BGP (eBGP) peers3.

Therefore, the next attribute that is compared is local preference. Since R1's route has a higher local preference than R2's route, it is chosen as the best path and installed in the routing table3. The other attributes, such as origin code and AS path, are not considered in this case.

質問 # 46

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

正解: A、C

質問 # 47

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

正解: A、D

解説:

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

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

Option A is incorrect. FBF does not use the no-forwarding routing instance type. Option D is incorrect. RIB groups are not used to hide routes in the inet.0 routing table. They are used to share or copy routes between different routing tables.

質問 # 48

Which statement is true about IP-IP tunnels?

- A. The packet is encapsulated unchanged before entering the tunnel.
- B. The time-to-live value of the original packet is decremented.
- C. The packet header is replaced before entering the tunnel.
- D. IP-IP tunnels are protocol agnostic.

正解: D

質問 # 49

Which two statements about BGP facilitate the prevention of routing loops between two autonomous systems? (Choose two.)

- A. EBGp routers will prepend their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors
- B. EBGp routers will append their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors.
- C. EBGp routers will only accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH.
- D. EBGp routers will drop routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH

正解: B、D

解説:

Explanation

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous systems (AS) on the internet.

Option A is correct. When an EBGp router advertises routes to its neighbors, it appends its AS number to the AS_PATH

attribute1. This is a key mechanism in BGP to prevent routing loops1.

Option C is correct. BGP has a built-in loop prevention mechanism whereby if a BGP router detects its own AS in the AS_PATH attribute, it will drop the prefix and will not continue to advertise it2. This helps to prevent routing loops2.

Option B is incorrect. EBGp routers do not accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH2. Instead, they drop such routes as part of the loop prevention mechanism2.

Option D is incorrect. While it's true that EBGp routers append their AS number when advertising routes, they do not prepend their AS number1. The term "prepend" in BGP usually refers to a technique used to influence path selection by artificially lengthening the AS_PATH3.

質問 # 50

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JN0-351前提条件: <https://www.japancert.com/JN0-351.html>

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