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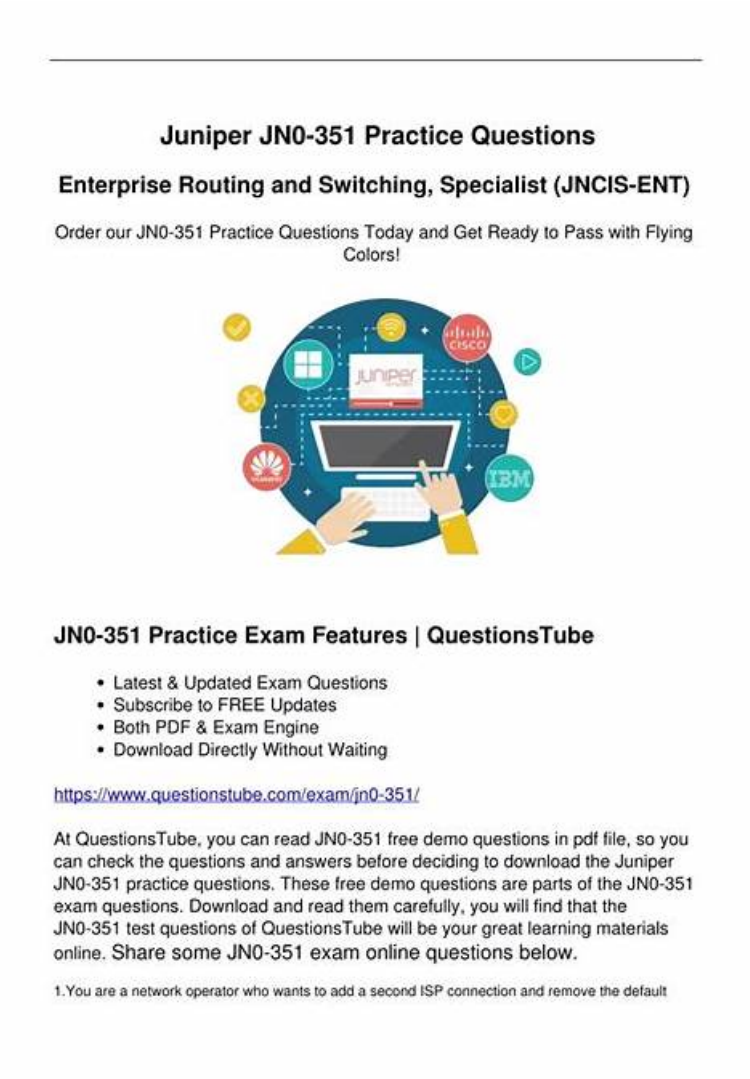

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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 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	• Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks.
Topic 6	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 7	• Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.
Topic 8	• 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.

Juniper JN0-351 Practice Exams In Online Format

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
You are receiving multiple BGP routes from an upstream neighbor and only want to advertise a single summarized prefix to your internal OSPF neighbors. This route should only be advertised when you are receiving these BGP routes from this neighbor.
In this scenario, which type of route should you create?

- A. static route using qualified next hops
- B. static route using the resolve feature
- C. generate route
- D. aggregate route

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
In this scenario, you should create an 1. Aggregate routes are used for advertising summarized network prefixes1. They help minimize the number of routing tables in an IP network by consolidating selected multiple routes into a single route advertisement1. This approach is in contrast to non-aggregation routing, in which every routing table contains a unique entry for each route1. Therefore, option A is correct. Options B, C, and D are not correct because:
Static route using the resolve feature: This type of route uses the resolve feature to install a static route in the routing table only if a specific condition is met1. However, it does not provide the capability to summarize multiple routes into a single prefix.
Generate route: This type of route generates a route that is always present in the routing table and can be used to summarize routes. However, it does not have the capability to only advertise the route when specific BGP routes are being received from a neighbor1.

Static route using qualified next hops: This type of route allows for the specification of multiple next-hop addresses for a static route1. However, it does not provide the capability to summarize multiple routes into a single prefix.

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is the default keepalive time for BGP?

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 90 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default hold-time is 90 seconds, meaning that the default frequency for keepalive messages is 30 seconds.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/ref/statement/precision- timers-edit-protocols-bgp.html#:~:text=BGP%20on%20the%20local%20routing,keepalive%20messages%20is%2030%20seconds

NEW QUESTION # 72
An update to your organization's network security requirements document requires management traffic to be isolated in a non-default routing-instance. You want to implement this requirement on your Junos-based devices.
Which two commands enable this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. set system management--instance
- B. set routing--instances mgmt_junos interface em1
- C. set routing--instances mgmtjunoa interface ge-0/0/0.0
- D. set routing--instances mgmt_junos

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
To isolate management traffic in a non-default routing-instance on Junos-based devices, you can use the set system management-instance and set routing-instances mgmt_junos commands. set system management-instance: This command associates the management interface (usually named fxp0 or em0 for Junos OS, or re0:mgmt-* or re1:mgmt-* for Junos OS Evolved) with the non- default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. After you configure the non-default management VRF instance, management traffic no longer has to share a routing table with other control traffic or protocol traffic.
set routing-instances mgmt_junos: This command creates a new routing instance named mgmt_junos. The name of the dedicated management VRF instance is reserved and hardcoded as mgmt_junos; you cannot configure any other routing instance by the name mgmt_junos.
Therefore, options C and D are correct. Options A and B are not correct because they attempt to assign an interface to the mgmt_junos routing instance, which is not necessary for isolating management traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 73
You are concerned about spoofed MAC addresses on your LAN.
Which two Layer 2 security features should you enable to minimize this concern? (Choose two.)

- A. static ARP
- B. dynamic ARP inspection
- C. DHCP snooping
- D. IP source guard

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
A is correct because dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents ARP spoofing attacks. ARP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to send fake ARP messages to associate a spoofed MAC address with a legitimate IP address. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DAI validates ARP packets

by checking the source MAC address and IP address against a trusted database, which is usually built by DHCP snooping1. DAI discards any ARP packets that do not match the database or have invalid formats1.
C is correct because DHCP snooping is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents DHCP spoofing attacks.
DHCP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to act as a rogue DHCP server and offer fake IP addresses and other network parameters to unsuspecting clients. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DHCP snooping filters DHCP messages by classifying switch ports as trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports are allowed to send and receive any DHCP messages, while untrusted ports are allowed to send only DHCP requests and receive only valid DHCP replies from trusted ports2. DHCP snooping also builds a database of MAC addresses, IP addresses, lease times, and binding types for each client2.

NEW QUESTION # 74
You want to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers shown in the exhibit.
Which three actions will you perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure BGP multihop.
- B. Configure a cluster ID.
- C. Configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses.
- D. Configure an MD5 peer authentication.
- E. Configure loopback interface peering.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
A is correct because you need to configure BGP multihop to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. BGP multihop is a feature that allows BGP peers to establish a session over multiple hops, instead of requiring them to be directly connected. By default, EBGP peers use a time-to-live (TTL) value of 1 for their packets, which means that they can only reach adjacent neighbors. However, if you configure BGP multihop with a higher TTL value, you can allow EBGP peers to communicate over multiple routers in between. This can provide redundancy in case of a link failure or a router failure between the EBGP peers.
B is correct because you need to configure loopback interface peering to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Loopback interface peering is a technique that uses loopback interfaces as the source and destination addresses for BGP sessions, instead of physical interfaces. Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces that are always up and reachable as long as the router is operational. By using loopback interface peering, you can avoid the dependency on a single physical interface or link for the BGP session, and use multiple paths to reach the loopback address of the peer. This can provide redundancy and load balancing for the EBGP peering.
C is correct because you need to configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses are necessary to ensure that the routers can reach each other's loopback addresses over multiple hops. You can use static routes or dynamic routing protocols to advertise and learn the routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses. Without these routes, the routers will not be able to establish or maintain the BGP session using their loopback interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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