JN0-351復習資料 & JN0-351無料試験

人生はさまざまな試しがある、人生の頂点にかからないけど、刺激のない生活に変化をもたらします。あなたは我々社の提供する質高いJuniper JN0-351問題集を使用して、試験に参加します。もし無事にJN0-351試験に合格したら、あなたはもっと自信になって、更なる勇気でやりたいことをしています。

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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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。
トピック 4	• スパニング ツリー: ネットワーク専門家は、レイヤー 2 ネットワークでループのないトポロジを確保するために、スパニング ツリー プロトコル (STP) の原理と利点を検討します。

JN0-351無料試験、JN0-351試験準備

JPTestKingは、試験の準備をしている人に最適です。 Juniper私たちの実際のJN0-351テストを使用した後、多くの人が良い成績を獲得しているので、あなたも良い結果を楽しむでしょう。 当社の無料デモでは、世界で発生している最新のJN0-351ポイントを追跡できるように、1年間無料で更新できます。Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) 試験の急流の試験の質問は多かれ少なかれ白熱した問題に関係しており、試験の準備をする顧客は一日中試験のJuniper痕跡を保持するのに十分な時間がない必要があるので、Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)私たちの模擬試験はあなたにとって助けになるツールとしてJN0-351役立ちます無視したホットポイントを補います。

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

質問 # 70
You are troubleshooting a BGP routing issue between your network and a customer router and are reviewing the BGP routing policies. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Import policies are applied after the RIB-In table.
- B. Export policies are applied to routes in the RIB-In table.
- C. Export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table.
- D. Import policies are applied to routes in the RIB-Local table.

正解：A、C

解説：
In BGP, routing policies are used to control the flow of routing information between BGP peers 1 .
Option C suggests that import policies are applied after the RIB-In table. This is correct because import policies in BGP are applied to routes that are received from a BGP peer, before they are installed in the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB-In) 1 . The RIB-In is a database that stores all the routes that are received from all peers 1 .
Option D suggests that export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table. This is correct because export policies in BGP are applied to routes that are being advertised to a BGP peer, after they have been selected from the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB-Local) 1 . The RIB-Local is a database that stores all the routes that the local router is using 1 .
Therefore, options C and D are correct.

質問 # 71
Click the Exhibit button.

Which two statements about the firewall filter terms shown in the exhibit are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic that matches the from statement in term one is accepted.
- B. Traffic that matches the from statement in term one is discarded.
- C. Traffic matching the from statement in term two is logged.

- D. All traffic not matching the from statement in term one is accepted by term two.

正解：A、D

解説：
A firewall filter is a Junos security solution to filter or control traffic at the data plane as they enter or exit an interface 1 . A firewall filter consists of one or more terms, each with a set of conditions and actions 2 . The device evaluates every packet against the firewall filter terms in the order they are defined, and performs the actions specified in the first term that matches the packet 3 . If no term matches the packet, the device discards the packet by default 3 .
In the exhibit, the firewall filter mac-address is applied to the family ethernet-switching and involves filtering MAC addresses. There are two terms, term one and term two , each with different conditions and actions. The from statement specifies the match conditions, and the then statement specifies the actions. If the from statement is omitted, all packets are considered to match and the actions in the then statement are taken 2 . If the then statement is omitted, the packets that match the conditions in the from statement are accepted by default 2 .
* Term one logs traffic from a specific source MAC address 88:05:00:29:3c:de/48 . The log action is a nonterminating action, which means that the device continues to evaluate the packet against the remaining terms in the filter 2 . Therefore, traffic that matches the from statement in term one is not discarded, and option A is incorrect.
* Term two accepts all other traffic not specified in term one. The then accept action is a terminating action, which means that the device stops evaluating the packet against the filter and forwards the packet 2 . Therefore, all traffic not matching the from statement in term one is accepted by term two, and option D is correct.
* Term two does not have a from statement, which means that all packets are considered to match this term. Therefore, traffic matching the from statement in term two is not logged, and option B is incorrect.
* Term one does not have a then statement other than the log action, which means that the packets that match the from statement are accepted by default. Therefore, traffic that matches the from statement in term one is accepted, and option C is correct.
References:
2 : term (Firewall Filter)
3 : Firewall Filters Overview
1 : Juniper Firewall Filter Configuration Example

質問 # 72
What is a purpose of using a spanning tree protocol?

- A. to route IP packets
- B. to tunnel Ethernet frames
- C. to eliminate broadcast storms
- D. to look up MAC addresses

正解：C

解説：
A broadcast storm is a network condition where a large number of broadcast packets are sent and received by multiple devices, causing congestion and performance degradation. A broadcast storm can occur when there are loops in the network topology, meaning that there are multiple paths between two devices.
A spanning tree protocol is a network protocol that prevents loops from being formed when switches or bridges are interconnected via multiple paths. It does this by creating a logical tree structure that spans all the devices in the network, and disabling or blocking the links that are not part of the tree, leaving a single active path between any two devices.
By eliminating loops, a spanning tree protocol also eliminates broadcast storms, as broadcast packets will not be forwarded endlessly along the looped paths. Instead, broadcast packets will be sent only along the tree structure, reaching each device once and avoiding congestion.

質問 # 73
What is the default hello interval on an OSPF interface?

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 20 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

正解：C

質問 # 74
You want to verify prefix information being sent from 10.36.1.4.
Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

```
user@r1> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.36.1.4
inet.0: 33 destinations, 57 routes (33 active, 0 hold-down, 0 hidden)
   Prefix Nexthop    Med     Next hop    AS path
*10.30.100.8/32     10.36.1.4                    65401 65520 I
*10.30.100.9/32     10.36.1.4                    65401 65521 I
*10.30.189.0/30     10.36.1.4                    65401 65521 I
 10.32.1.0/30       10.36.1.4                    65401 I
*10.32.2.0/30       10.36.1.4                    65401 I
*10.32.12.0/30      10.36.1.4                    65401 I
*10.52.100.2/32     10.36.1.4                    65401 I
```


- A. The routes displayed are being learned from an I BGP peer.
- B. The routes displayed have traversed one or more autonomous systems.
- C. The output shows routes that were received prior to the application of any BGP import policies.
- D. The output shows routes that are active and rejected by an import policy.

正解：B、C

解説：
The AS path attribute shows AS numbers (e.g., 65401 65520.), indicating the route's traversal through one or various autonomous systems.
The output displays the selected routes and the attributes with which they were received, but does not show the effects of import policy on the routing attributes.
Nothing indicates that the routes have been received from an IBGP peer. The asterisks only indicates whether the routes have been imported into the routing table (RIB) after the application of the import policies.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cli-reference/topics/ref/command/show-route-receive-protocol.html

質問 # 75
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- JN0-351復習時間 □ JN0-351日本語版参考書 □ JN0-351過去問 □ 今すぐ[www.jpexam.com]で □ JN0-351 □を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいJN0-351過去問
- JN0-351模擬体験 □ JN0-351日本語版参考書 □ JN0-351受験体験 □ 【 www.goshiken.com 】に移動し、（ JN0-351 ）を検索して、無料でダウンロード可能な試験資料を探しますJN0-351認定テキスト
- JN0-351試験の準備方法 | 便利なJN0-351復習資料試験 | 一番優秀なEnterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)無料試験 □ 「 www.shikenpass.com 」には無料の⏩ JN0-351 □問題集がありますJN0-351クラムメディア
- JN0-351模擬体験 □ JN0-351資格トレーニング □ JN0-351復習問題集 □ 《 www.goshiken.com 》で □ JN0-351 □を検索して、無料で簡単にダウンロードできますJN0-351科目対策
- JN0-351オンライン試験 □ JN0-351クラムメディア □ JN0-351専門知識内容 □ ▸ www.passtest.jp ◂で使える無料オンライン版▸ JN0-351 ◂の試験問題JN0-351専門試験
- scalar.usc.edu, kaeuchi.jp, www.zazzle.com, dorahacks.io, www.qualitydigest.com, scalar.usc.edu, scalar.usc.edu, www.longisland.com, www.dibiz.com, scalar.usc.edu, Disposable vapes