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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102

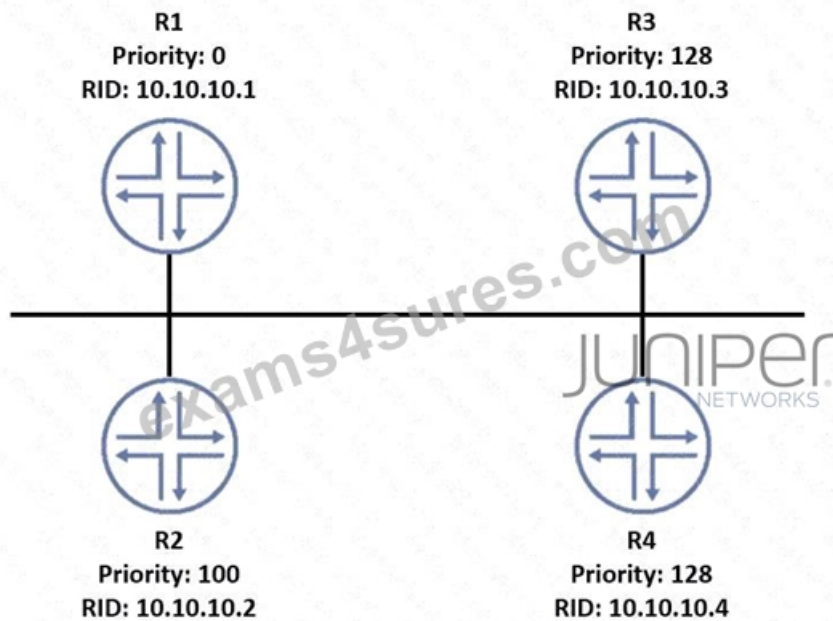
Which two statements about MACsec are true? (Choose two.)

- A. MACsec does not provide data integrity.
- B. MACsec functions on point-to-multipoint connections.
- **C. MACsec functions on point-to-point connections.**
- **D. MACsec is an IEEE standard.**

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 103

Exhibit.



Which router will become the OSPF BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?

- A. R4
- B. R2
- C. R1
- D. R3

Answer: A

Explanation:

OSPF DR/BDR election is a process that occurs on multi-access data links. It is intended to select two OSPF nodes: one to be acting as the Designated Router (DR), and another to be acting as the Backup Designated Router (BDR). The DR and BDR are responsible for generating network LSAs for the multi-access network and synchronizing the LSDB with other routers on the same network 1 .

The DR/BDR election is based on two criteria: the OSPF priority and the router ID. The OSPF priority is a value between 0 and 255 that can be configured on each interface participating in OSPF. The default priority is 1. A priority of 0 means that the router will not participate in the election and will never become a DR or BDR. The router with the highest priority will become the DR, and the router with the second highest priority will become the BDR. If there is a tie in priority, then the router ID is used as a tie-breaker. The router ID is a

32-bit number that uniquely identifies each router in an OSPF domain. It can be manually configured or automatically derived from the highest IP address on a loopback interface or any active interface 2 .

In this scenario, all routers have the same priority of 1, so the router ID will determine the outcome of the election. The router IDs are shown in the exhibit as RID values. The highest RID belongs to R4 (10.10.10.4), so R4 will become the DR. The second highest RID belongs to R3 (10.10.10.3), so R3 will become the BDR.

References:

1 : OSPF DR/BDR Election: Process, Configuration, and Tuning 2 : OSPF Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR)

NEW QUESTION # 104

Which two multicast IP addresses are used for link-state update packets? (Choose two.)

- A. 224.0.0.5
- B. 224.0.0.6
- C. 224.0.0.9
- D. 224.0.0.10

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Link-state update packets are used to flood link-state advertisements (LSAs) among OSPF routers. The destination IP address of

these packets depends on the network type and the state of the interface. On broadcast and point-to-point networks, OSPF uses two IP multicast addresses: 224.0.0.5 for all OSPF routers and 224.0.0.6 for all designated routers (DRs) and backup designated routers (BDRs)¹². If the interface state is DR or BDR, the link-state update packets are sent to 224.0.0.5. Otherwise, they are sent to 224.0.0.6. On non-broadcast networks, such as Frame Relay or ATM, link-state update packets are sent as unicasts to each adjacent neighbor³. Therefore, the correct answer is A and D. References: Understanding OSPF Areas | Junos OS, How OSPF Works - IP Routing [Book] - O'Reilly Media, Link state packet - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 105

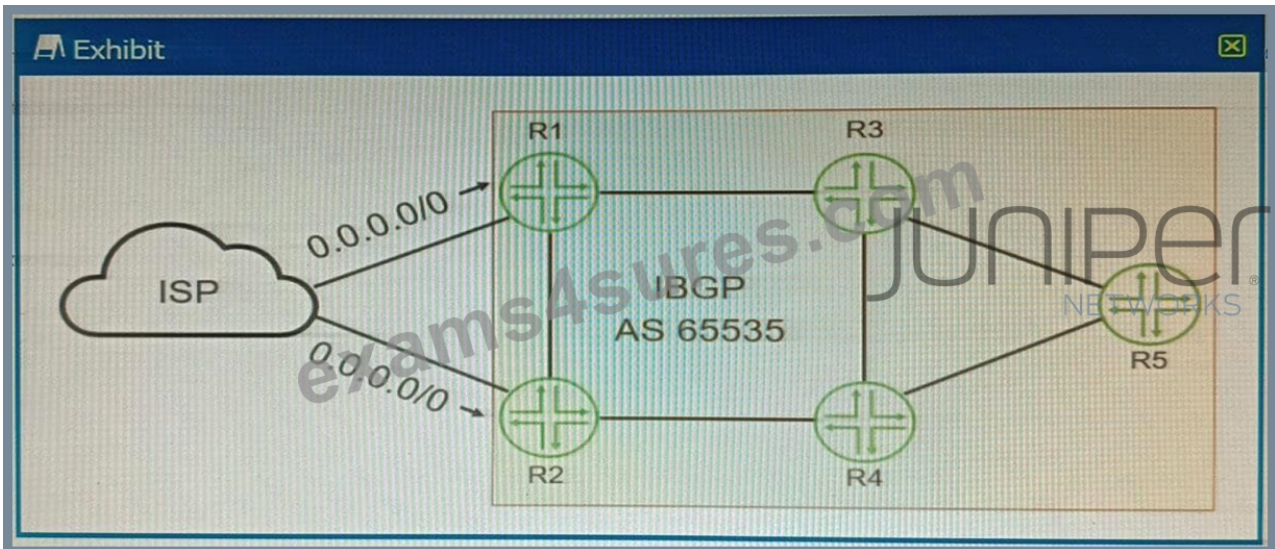
Your GRE tunnel is not transitioning to the Upstatus. What would be the first step in troubleshooting the problem?

- A. Verify that the routing instance for GRE tunnels is created.
- B. Verify that the status of the management interface is up.
- C. Verify the status of the management routing instance.
- **D. Verify tunnel endpoint reachability.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 106

Exhibit



Your ISP is announcing a default route to both R1 and R2. You want your network routers to forward all Internet traffic through the R1 device. Which BGP attribute would you use?

- A. origin
- **B. local preference**
- C. next-hop
- D. MED

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The BGP attribute that you would use to forward all Internet traffic through the R1 device is the local preference¹.

The local preference is an attribute that is used within an autonomous system (AS) and exchanged between iBGP routers¹. It is used to select an exit point from the AS¹. The path with the highest local preference is preferred¹. By setting a higher local preference for the routes received from R1, you can make R1 the preferred exit point for all Internet traffic¹.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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