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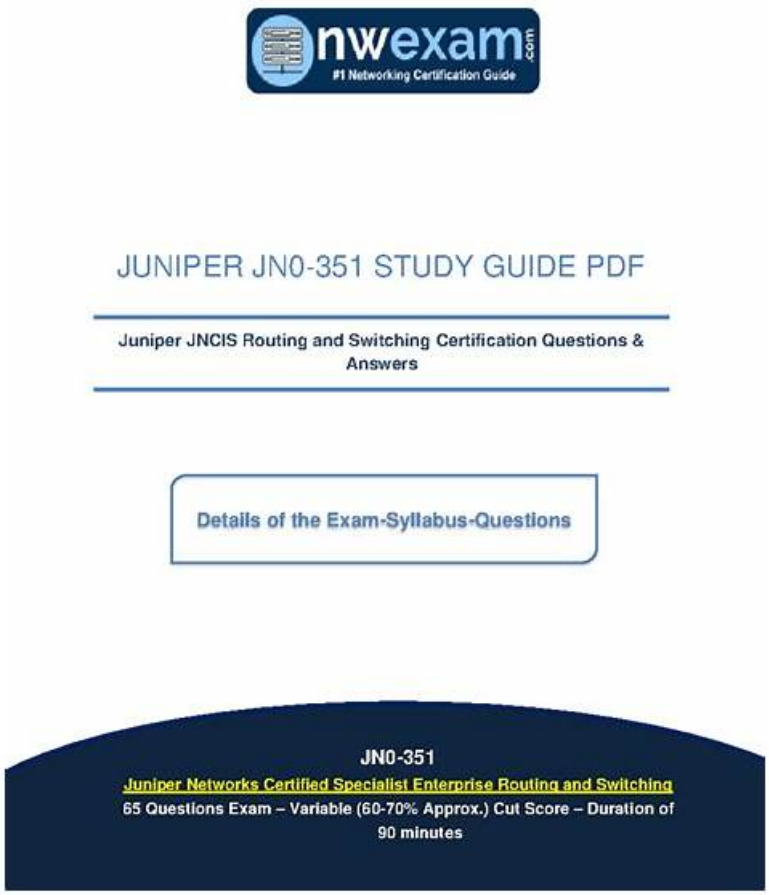

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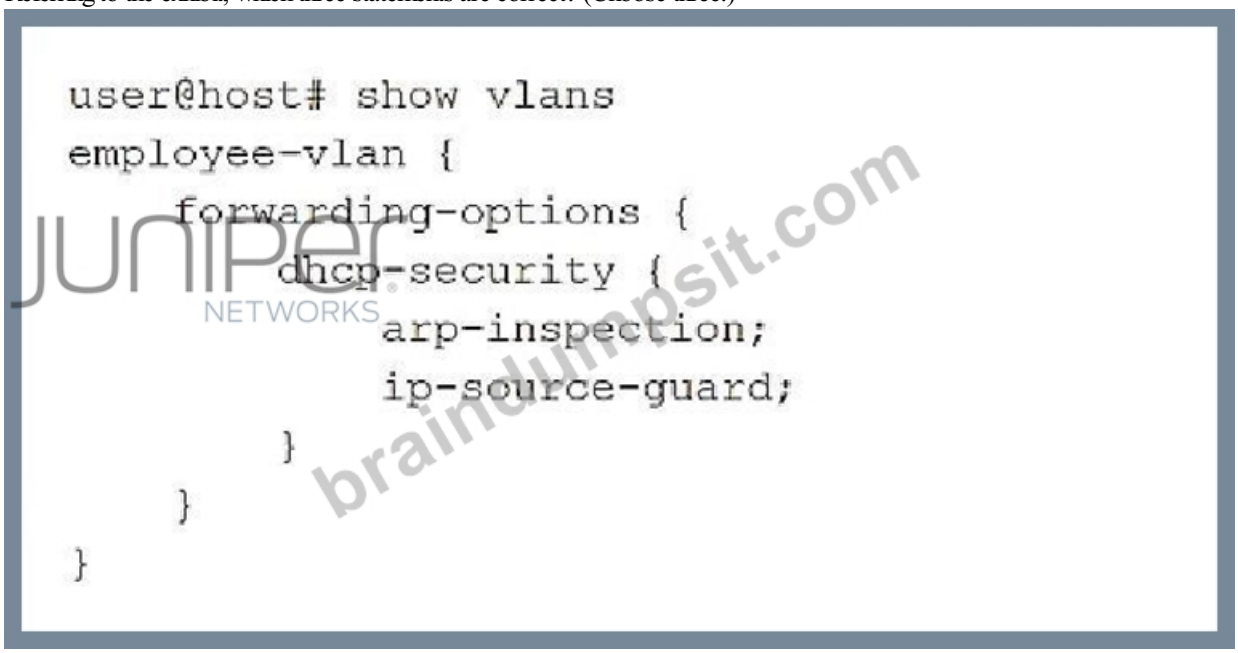
Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)



- A. The IP source guard is enabled.
- B. DHCP snooping is enabled for IPv6 traffic.
- C. The DHCP snooping database is protected.
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled.
- E. DHCP snooping is enabled.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

The IP source guard is enabled.
The configuration shows that ip-source-guardis explicitly enabled under dhcp-security.
Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled.
The configuration also includes arp-inspectionunder dhcp-security, which indicates that Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) is enabled.
DHCP snooping is enabled.
DHCP snooping is implied as enabled because both IP source guard and ARP inspection are dependent on the DHCP snooping database to function properly. Even though DHCP snooping is not explicitly mentioned, its presence is required for these features to work.

NEW QUESTION # 40
What does the * indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?

```
{master: 0}
user@switch> show vlans brief
Routing instance        VLAN name       Tag         Interfaces
default-switch          default         1
                                                    ge-0/0/0.0*
                                                    ge-0/0/1.0*
                                                    ge-0/0/2.0*
                                                    ge-0/0/3.0*
                                                    ge-0/0/4.0*
                                                    ge-0/0/5.0*
```


- A. The interface is active.
- B. The switch ports have a router attached.
- C. The interface is down.
- D. All interfaces have elected a root bridge.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the output of the command show vlans brief, which displays brief information about VLANs and their associated interfaces.
The output has four columns: Routing instance, VLAN name, Interfaces, and Tagging. The * symbol indicates that the interface is active, meaning that it is up and forwarding traffic. This can be verified by the command show interfaces terse, which displays the status of the interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
user@switch> show spanning-tree bridge
STP bridge parameters
Context ID                                 :  0
Enabled protocol                           :  RSTP
  Root ID                                  :  4096.00:19:e2:55:36:1e
  Root cost                                :  40000
  Root port                                :  ge-0/0/13.0
  Hello time                               :  2 seconds
  Maximum age                              :  20 seconds
  Forward delay                            :  15 seconds
  Message age                              :  2
  Number of topology changes               :  2
  Time since last topology change          :  72 seconds
  Local parameters
    Bridge ID                              :  32768.00:19:e2:55:1d:30
    Extended system ID                     :  0
    Internal instance ID                   :  0
```


- A. The root bridge is using a bridge priority of 4k.
- B. The local device is using a bridge priority of 4k.
- C. The local device is the root bridge for this RSTP topology.
- D. The root bridge has not been elected for this RSTP topology.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The "Root ID" shows 4096.00:19:e2:55:36:1e. The first part of this ID, 4096, is the bridge priority of the root bridge.
The local bridge ID is shown as 32768.00:19:e2:55:1d:30, indicating that the local device has a default bridge priority of 32768, which is higher (and thus less preferred) than 4096.
Thus, the root bridge has a priority of 4096, and the local device is not the root bridge. The local device is participating in the RSTP topology and has identified another bridge as the root.

NEW QUESTION # 42
You are using tunnels in your network. It is important that the routes be specific enough to ensure that the tunnels are established. You need to prevent a route that is new to the network from being used.
In this scenario, which type of route should be used?

- A. static
- B. anycast
- C. aggregate
- D. multicast

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 43
What is the default hello interval on an OSPF interface?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The default hello interval on an OSPF interface depends on the network type of the interface. For point-to- point and broadcast network types, the default hello interval is 10 seconds. For non-broadcast and point-to- multipoint network types, the default hello interval is 30 seconds. The hello interval is the time between sending hello packets to establish and maintain neighbor adjacencies. The hello interval can be configured manually on each interface using the ip ospf hello-interval command. References:
* OSPF Hello and Dead Interval - NetworkLessons.com
* OSPF Hello and Dead Interval: Operation and Configuration
* Adjusting OSPF Timers - Cisco IOS Cookbook, 2nd Edition
* ospf timer hello - WLAN AC V200R010C00 Command Reference - Huawei
* OSPF Timers - Hello and Dead Intervals - Packet Lab

NEW QUESTION # 44
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