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Juniper JN0-351 Exam

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Whatever may be the reason to leave your job, if you have made up your mind, there is no going back. By getting the Juniper JN0-351 Certification, you can avoid thinking about negative things, instead, you can focus on the positive and bright side of taking this step and find a new skill set to improve your chances of getting your dream job.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q191-Q196):

NEW QUESTION # 191

You have DHCP snooping enabled but no entries are automatically created in the snooping database for an interface on your EX Series switch. What are two reasons for the problem?
(Choose two.)

- A. The device that is connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. The device that is connected to the interface has a static IP address.
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

If the device connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE, it releases its IP address back to the DHCP server, resulting in the removal of the corresponding DHCP snooping entry.

If the device connected to the interface is using a static IP address, it will not send DHCP requests, and therefore no entries will be created in the DHCP snooping database for that device.

NEW QUESTION # 192

Referring to the exhibit, why is the route for 10.5.5.5 hidden?

```

user@host> show route hidden detail
inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
127.0.0.1/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    Direct Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Interface
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
        State: <Hidden Martian Int>
        Local AS:      1
        Age: 4:27:37
        Task: IF
        AS path: I

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
Restart Complete

10.5.5.5/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
        Route Distinguisher: 10.4.4.4:4
        Next hop type: Unusable
        Next-hop reference count: 6
        State: <Secondary Hidden Int Ext>
        Local AS:      1 Peer AS:      1
        Age: 3:45:09
        Task: BGP_1.10.4.4.4+2493
        AS path: 100 I
        Communities: target:1:999
        VPN Label: 100064
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.4.4.4
        Primary Routing Table bgp.13vpn.0

```

- A. It has an invalid community.
- B. It is a martian route.
- C. The next hop cannot be resolved.
- D. It is an L3VPN route.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 193

Which statement is correct about Junos OS VLAN tagging using the 802.1Q standard?

- A. 802.1Q tagging removes the need for a native VLAN on trunk ports.
- B. 802.1Q inserts a 4-byte tag into the Ethernet frame to identify VLAN membership.
- C. 802.1Q tagging is only supported on point-to-point links.
- D. 802.1Q is a Layer 3 protocol used for inter-VLAN routing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

IEEE 802.1Q tagging inserts a 4-byte tag field into the Ethernet frame header, which includes the VLAN ID, allowing switches to identify which VLAN a frame belongs to as it traverses trunk links carrying traffic for multiple VLANs. A native VLAN can still be

configured on trunk ports to carry untagged traffic alongside tagged VLAN traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 194

What is a purpose of using a spanning tree protocol?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

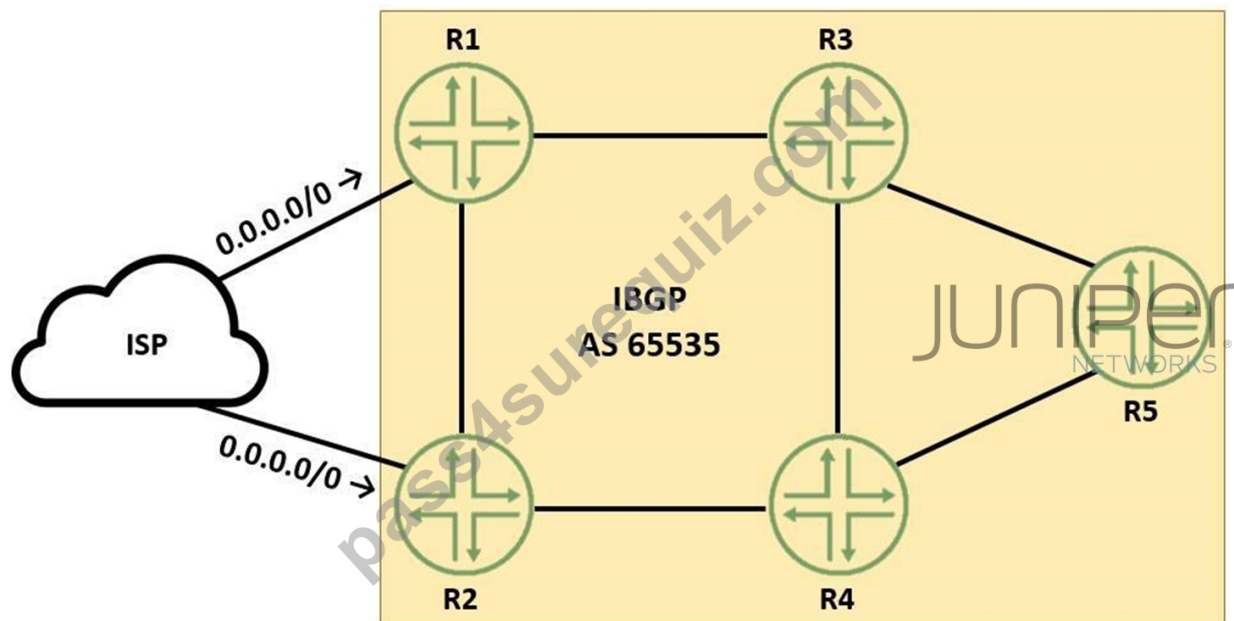
A spanning tree protocol is a network protocol that prevents loops from being formed when switches or bridges are interconnected via multiple paths. It does this by creating a logical tree structure that spans all the devices in the network, and disabling or blocking the links that are not part of the 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.

NEW QUESTION # 195

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

The local preference is an attribute that is used within an autonomous system (AS) and exchanged between iBGP routers. It is used

to select an exit point from the AS. The path with the highest local preference is preferred. By setting a higher local preference for the routes received from R1, you can make R1 the preferred exit point for all Internet traffic.

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- [illegible]