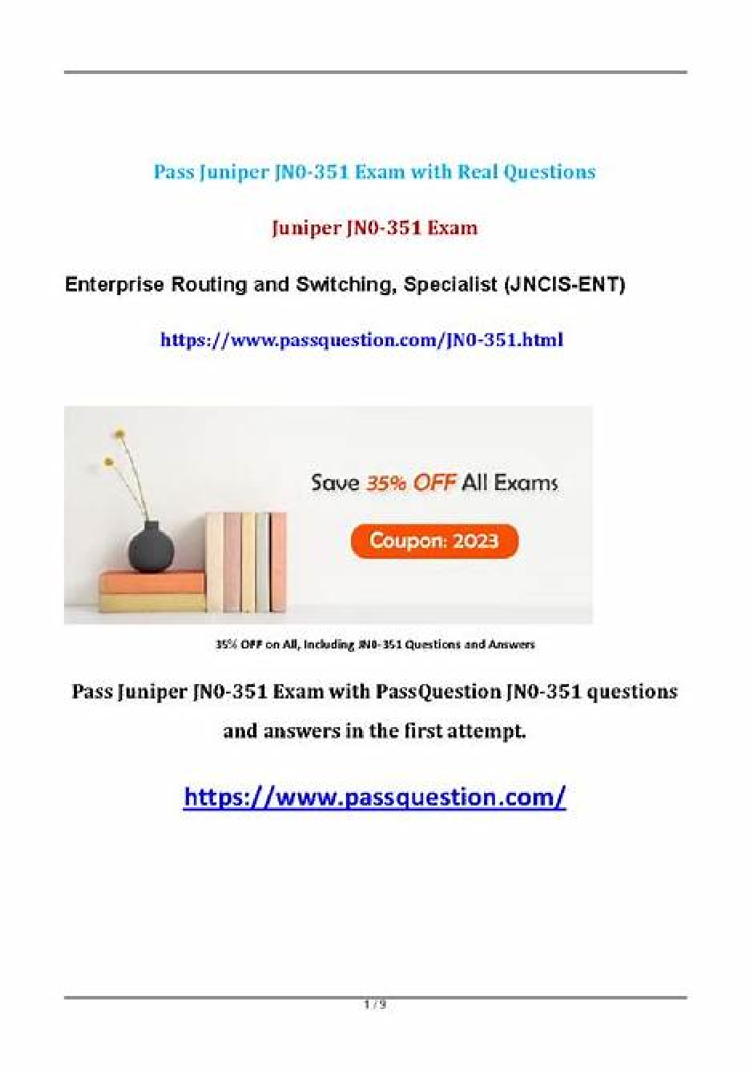
JN0-351 Technical Training, Exam JN0-351 Cram Review



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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

- A. The TTL in the inner packet is decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint.
- B. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic.
- C. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic.
- D. There are 24 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic, which means that the payload of the inner packet must be an IP packet. IP-IP tunnels cannot encapsulate non-IP traffic, such as Ethernet frames or MPLS labels1.
Option A is correct, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic. Option B is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic. Option C is incorrect, because the TTL in the inner packet is not decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint. The TTL in the outer packet is decremented by each router along the path, but the TTL in the inner packet is preserved until it reaches the tunnel endpoint2.
Option D is incorrect, because there are 20 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation. The overhead consists of the header of the outer packet, which has a fixed size of 20 bytes for IPv43.
References:
1: IP-IP Tunneling 2: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking 3: IPv4 - Header

NEW QUESTION # 11
You have two OSPF routers forming an adjacency. R1 has a priority of 32 and a router ID of 192.168.1.2. R2 has a priority of 64 and a router ID of 192.168.1.1. The routers were started at the same time and all other OSPF settings are the default settings.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. At least three routers are required for a DR/BDR election
- B. R1 will be the BDR.
- C. R2 will be the BDR.
- D. Router IDs must match for an adjacency to form.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The router with the highest OSPF priority becomes the DR. In this case, R2 has a higher priority (64) compared to R1's priority (32). Hence, R2 will become the DR.
The router with the next highest priority becomes the BDR. Since R1 has the next highest priority after R2, R1 will become the BDR.

NEW QUESTION # 12
A recent security audit indicates that peer-to-peer applications are allowed on the guest VLAN and employees may have been using the guest VLAN for this purpose. You deploy the configuration shown in the exhibit, but it does not stop the peer-to-peer traffic.

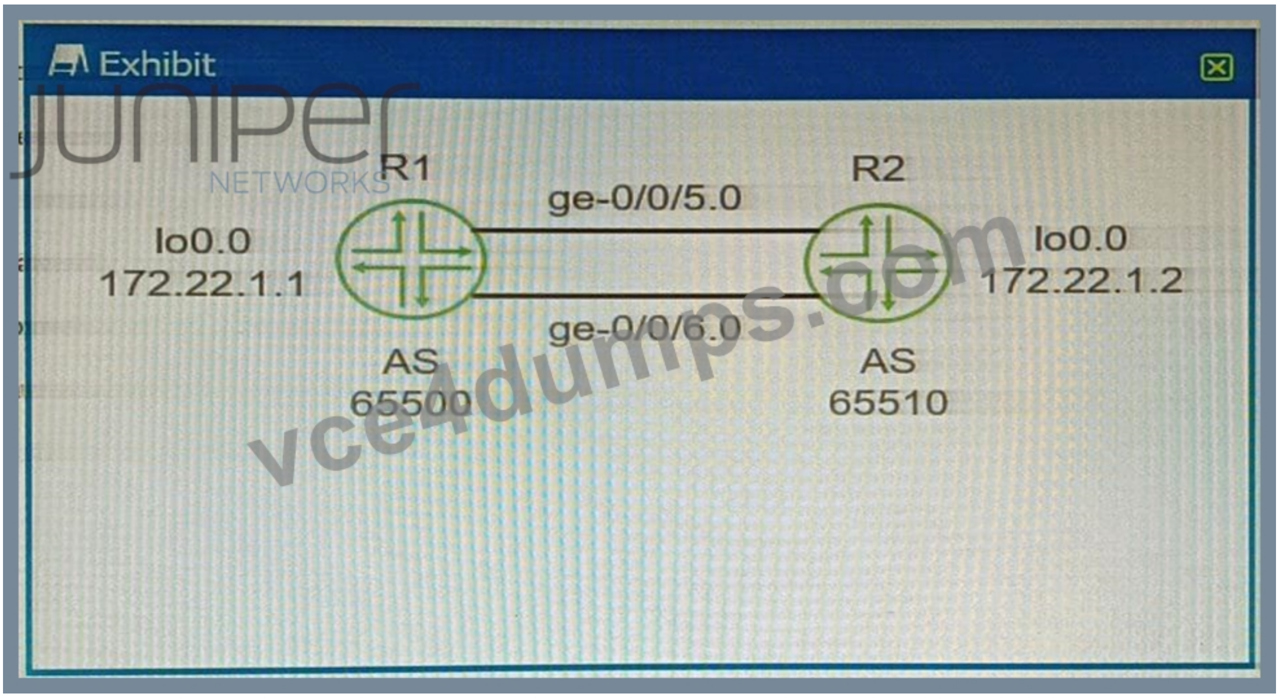
```
user@host# show
    firewall {
        family ethernet-switching {
            filter ingress-vlan-limit-guest {
                term guest-to-guest {
                    from {
                       destination-address 192.0.2.33/28;
                    }
                    then {
                        accept;
                    }
                }
                 term no-guest-employee-no-peer-to-peer {
                    from {
                        destination-mac-address 00.05.5E.00.00.DF;
                 }
                    then {
                        accept;
                 }
             }
         }
     }
}
vlans {
    guest-vlan {
    }
```


In this scenario, what must you do to implement the security policy?

- A. Use persistent MAC learning
- B. Attach the filter to the VLAN
- C. Implement 802.1X on the guest VLAN
- D. Deploy storm control to block unknown unicast traffic

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 13
Exhibit.



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

Answer: A,B,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 connected1. By default, EBGP peers use a time-to-live (TTL) value of 1 for their packets, which means that they can only reach adjacent neighbors1. However, if you configure BGP multihop with a higher TTL value, you can allow EBGP peers to communicate over multiple routers in between1. 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 interfaces2. Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces that are always up andreachable as long as the router is operational2. 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 peer2. 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 hops2. You can use static routes or dynamic routing protocols to advertise and learn the routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses2. Without these routes, the routers will not be able to establish or maintain the BGP session using their loopback interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 routing-instances mgmt_junos interface eml
- B. set system management-instance
- C. set routing-instances mgmt_junos
- D. set routing-instances mgmtjunoa interface ge-0/0/0.0

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
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 commands12.
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) instance1. 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 traffic1.
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_junos1.
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 traffic1.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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