

JN0-351 Reliable Study Guide, Valid JN0-351 Exam Syllabus

Juniper JNCIS Routing and Switching JN0-351 Certification Study Guide

Juniper JN0-351 Exam Details, Syllabus and Questions

www.NWExam.com

Get complete detail on JN0-351 exam guide to crack Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist. You can collect all information on JN0-351 tutorial, practice test, books, study material, exam questions, and syllabus. Firm your knowledge on Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist and get ready to crack JN0-351 certification. Explore all information on JN0-351 exam with number of questions, passing percentage and time duration to complete test.

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ActualtestPDF JN0-351 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XT8sX3Qro6Mxk5em7cDMY543Y5aERblj>

Getting the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) certification is the way to go if you're planning to get into Juniper or want to start earning money quickly. Success in the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) exam of this credential plays an essential role in the validation of your skills so that you can crack an interview or get a promotion in an Juniper company. Many people are attempting the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) test nowadays because its importance is growing rapidly. The product of ActualtestPDF has many different premium features that help you use this product with ease. The study material has been made and updated after consulting with a lot of professionals and getting customers' reviews.

Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 2	<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 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"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

>> JN0-351 Reliable Study Guide <<

Valid JN0-351 Exam Syllabus | JN0-351 Guaranteed Passing

These people who used our products have thought highly of our JN0-351 study materials. If you decide to buy our products and take it seriously consideration, we can make sure that it will be very easy for you to simply pass your exam and get the JN0-351 certification in a short time. We are also willing to help you achieve your dream. Now give yourself a chance to have a try on our JN0-351 Study Materials. You will have no regret spending your valuable time on our JN0-351 learning guide.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

What does the * indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?

- A. The interface is active.
- B. The interface is down.
- C. The switch ports have a router attached.
- 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 # 71

Which two types of tunnels are able to be created on all Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. IP-IP
- B. STP
- C. IPsec
- D. GRE

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Junos devices support various types of tunnels for different purposes 1 2 .

* Option B is correct. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that can encapsulate a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol network 1 . Junos devices support GRE tunnels 1 .

* Option D is correct. IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is a protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a communication session 1

. Junos devices support IPsec tunnels 1 .

* Option A is incorrect. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not a type of tunnel. It's a network protocol designed to prevent loops in a bridged Ethernet local area network 2 .

* Option C is incorrect. While Junos devices do support IP-IP (also known as IP tunneling), it's not supported on all Junos devices 1 .

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are a network operator who wants to add a second ISP connection and remove the default route to the existing ISP. You decide to deploy the BGP protocol in the network.

What two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- **B. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGPeers to other IBGP peers.**
- C. IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS.
- **D. EBGPeers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other EBGPeers.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

BGP is a routing protocol that operates between autonomous systems (AS). An AS is a group of routers under a single administrative control. BGP can be classified into two types: internal BGP (IBGP) and external BGP (EBGP). IBGP is the BGP communication between routers within the same AS, while EBGPeers is the BGP communication between routers in different AS. BGP uses the AS_PATH attribute to record the AS numbers that the route has passed through, and uses it to prevent routing loops and select the best path.

In this scenario, you want to add a second ISP connection and remove the default route to the existing ISP.

This means that you want to have more control over the routing decisions and use BGP to exchange routes with both ISPs. To do this, you need to deploy the BGP protocol in your network and configure both IBGP and EBGPeers sessions. The correct statements about BGP in this scenario are:

* IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGPeers to other IBGP peers. This is the default behavior of IBGP, as it allows the routers within the same AS to learn the routes from different EBGPeers and select the best exit point. However, IBGP has a rule that it does not advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers, to avoid creating routing loops. Therefore, option B is correct and option C is incorrect. To overcome this rule, IBGP requires a full mesh topology, where every IBGP router is directly connected to every other IBGP router, or a route reflector or confederation design, where some IBGP routers act as intermediaries to reflect or aggregate the routes to other IBGP routers.

* EBGPeers peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other EBGPeers. This is the default behavior of EBGPeers, as it allows the routers in different AS to exchange routes and reachability information. However, EBGPeers has a rule that it does not advertise routes received from EBGPeers to other EBGPeers, to avoid creating routing loops. Therefore, option D is correct and option A is incorrect. To overcome this rule, EBGPeers uses the AS_PATH attribute to filter out the routes that contain its own AS number, or uses route maps or policies to control the route advertisement. IBGP does not update the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS, as the next-hop attribute is preserved by IBGP. Instead, IBGP relies on an underlying IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) to provide reachability to the next-hop.

References: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Juniper Networks , BGP Fundamentals > BGP Overview | Cisco Press , BGP Essentials: The Protocol - Pluralsight

NEW QUESTION # 73

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. This switch is currently blocking all traffic.
- B. The ge-0/0/15 interface is using the default port cost.
- **C. This switch has a bridge priority of 8k.**
- D. The ge-0/0/9 interface is using the default interface priority value.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 74

What are two characteristics of RSTP alternate ports? (Choose two.)

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, azzouznorri.blogspot.com, 119.29.134.108, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

DOWNLOAD the newest ActualtestPDF JN0-351 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XT8sX3Qro6Mxk5em7cDMY543Y5aERbj>