Juniper Associate JN0-351 Level Exam: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Dumpexams Fast Download

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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• IS-IS: Aspiring Juniper networking professionals enhance their understanding of IS-IS routing protocols. This topic equips candidates with the knowledge to configure and monitor IS-IS systems, addressing specific exam challenges and practical applications.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 (Q112-Q117):

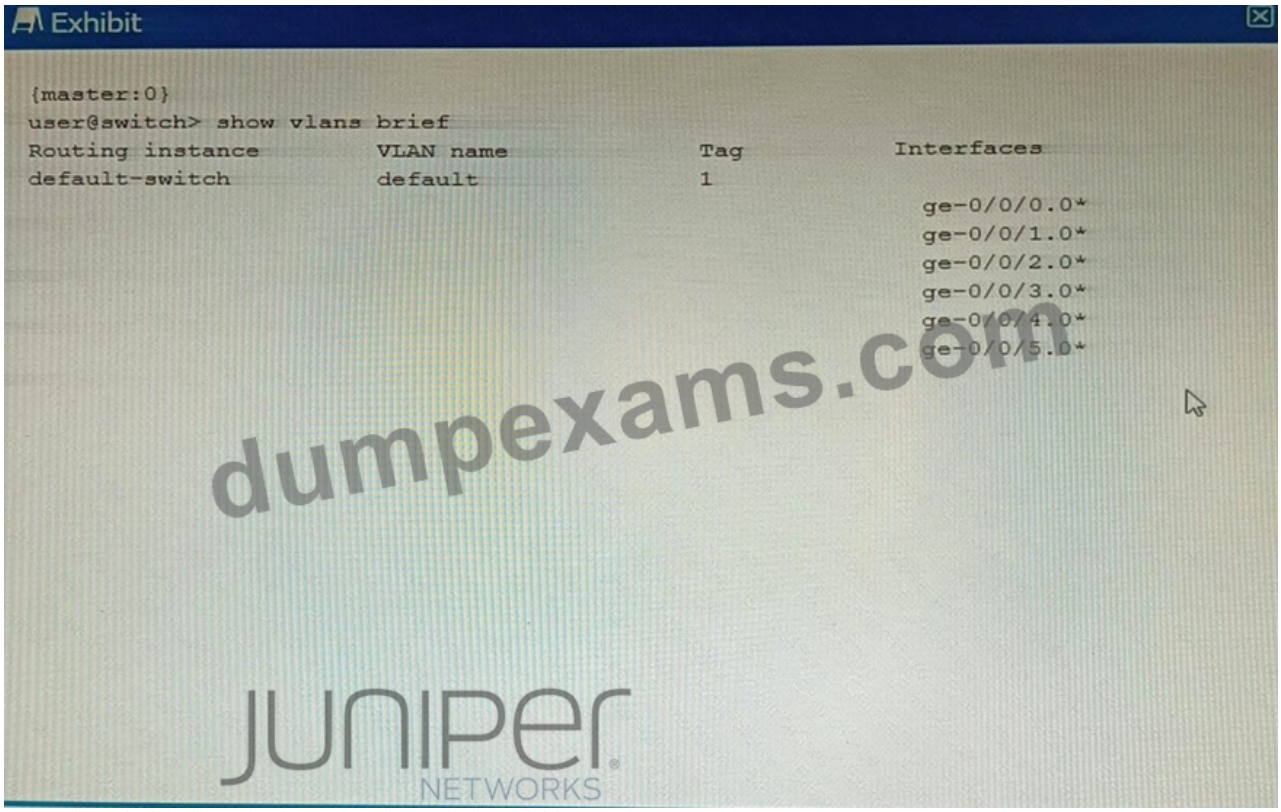
NEW QUESTION # 112
You are concerned about spoofed MAC addresses on your LAN.
Which two Layer 2 security features should you enable to minimize this concern? (Choose two.)

- A. dynamic ARP inspection
- B. DHCP snooping
- C. IP source guard
- D. static ARP

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A is correct because dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents ARP spoofing attacks. ARP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to send fake ARP messages to associate a spoofed MAC address with a legitimate IP address. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DAI validates ARP packets by checking the source MAC address and IP address against a trusted database, which is usually built by DHCP snooping1. DAI discards any ARP packets that do not match the database or have invalid formats1.
C is correct because DHCP snooping is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents DHCP spoofing attacks.
DHCP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to act as a rogue DHCP server and offer fake IP addresses and other network parameters to unsuspecting clients. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DHCP snooping filters DHCP messages by classifying switch ports as trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports are allowed to send and receive any DHCP messages, while untrusted ports are allowed to send only DHCP requests and receive only valid DHCP replies from trusted ports2. DHCP snooping also builds a database of MAC addresses, IP addresses, lease times, and binding types for each client2.

NEW QUESTION # 113
Exhibit



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the output of the command show vlans brief, which displays brief information about VLANs and their associated interfaces1.
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 traffic1. This can be verified by the command , which displays the status of the interfaces2.

NEW QUESTION # 114
You are a network operator troubleshooting BGP connectivity.
Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

```
user@R1> show bgp neighbor
Peer: 10.32.1.2+63645 AS 65401 Local: 10.32.1.1+179 AS 65400
  Description: EBGP peering to 10.32.1.2
  Group: IPCLOS_eBGP        Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: External    State: Established    Flags: <Sync>Last
  State: OpenConfirm    Last Event: RecvkeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Export: [ IPCLOS_BGP_EXP ] Import: [ IPCLOS_BGP_IMP ]
  Options: <Preference PeerAS Multipath LocalAS Refresh>
  Options: <VpnApplyExport MtuDiscovery MultipathAs BfdEnabled>
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170 Local AS: 65400 Local System AS: 0
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.52.100.2  Local ID: 10.52.100.1  Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30  Group index: 0    Peer index: 0    SNMP
index: 0
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: enabled, up
  Local Interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65401)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 20000
    RIB State: BGP restart is complete
    Send state: in sync
    Active prefixes:              6
    Received prefixes:            9
    Accepted prefixes:            9
    Suppressed due to damping:    0
    Advertised prefixes:          22
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 22 Sent 10 Checked 69617
  Last Input messages: Total 2568 Updates 4 Refreshes 0 Octets 48991
  Output messages:     Total 2572 Updates 8 Refreshes 0 Octets 49362
  Output Queue[1]: 0           (inet.0, inet-unicast)
```


- A. The R1 is configured for AS 65400.
- B. The routers are exchanging IPv4 routes.
- C. Peer 10.32.1.2 is configured for AS 63645.
- D. The BGP session is not established.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The local AS is 65400, as indicated by "Local AS: 65400".
The output shows "NLRI for this session: inet-unicast", which indicates that the routers are exchanging IPv4 unicast routes.

NEW QUESTION # 115
Based on the traceoptions output shown in the exhibit, what is the problem with the adjacency?

- A. area mismatch

- B. connectivity
- C. authentication mismatch
- D. MTU mismatch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 116
What is a purpose of using a spanning tree protocol?

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

Answer: D

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 # 117
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