

# JN0-351 Top Dumps - JN0-351 Reliable Exam Prep

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There are some education platforms in the market which limits the user groups of products to a certain extent. And we have the difference compared with the other JN0-351 quiz materials for our JN0-351 study dumps have different learning segments for different audiences. We have three different versions of our JN0-351 Exam Questions on the formats: the PDF, the Software and the APP online. Though the content is the same, the varied formats indeed bring lots of conveniences to our customers.

## Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High Availability:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protocol Independent Routing:</b> An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tunnels:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>OSPF:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BGP:</b> This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.</li> </ul>

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### Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

You are combining two existing interfaces into a single LAG interface, but you do not see the LAG interface being created. Which two actions are required to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae1.
- B. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae0.
- C. Ensure that LAG is enabled on each member interface.
- D. Ensure that LAG is enabled on the chassis.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

To create a LAG interface, you need to perform two actions: enable LAG on the chassis and on each member interface. The first action is to configure the chassis stanza with the aggregated-devices statement and specify the number of LAG interfaces and the link-speed for each interface. The second action is to configure each member interface with the family ethernet-switching statement and the aggregated-ether-options statement with the lacp option. The name of the first LAG interface is not relevant, as long as it matches the name of the aggregated interface under the interfaces stanza. The name can be ae0, ae1, or any other valid name.

References:

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Juniper Networks Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Juniper Networks

[Junos OS Layer 2 Configuration Guide - TechLibrary - Juniper Networks]

[Junos OS Layer 2 Configuration Guide - TechLibrary - Juniper Networks]

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

Which statement is correct about controlling the routes installed by a RIB group?

- A. Only routes in the last table are installed.
- B. A firewall filter must be configured to install routes in the RIB groups.
- **C. An import policy is applied to the RIB group.**
- D. An export policy is applied to the RIB group.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When routes are placed into a RIB group, an import policy can be applied to determine which routes are accepted into that group. This policy helps in controlling which routes get installed or filtered into the RIB group from various sources like other routing protocols or static routes.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/ref/statement/rib-groups-edit-routing-options.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Which two events cause a router to advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

- **A. When an OSPF adjacency is established.**
- B. When an interface has the OSPF passive option enabled.
- C. When a static route to the 224.0.0.6 address is created.
- **D. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created.**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

A is correct because when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. An OSPF adjacency is a logical relationship between two routers that agree to exchange routing information using the OSPF protocol. To establish an OSPF adjacency, the routers must be in the same area, have compatible parameters, and exchange hello packets. Once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the routers will exchange database description (DBD) packets, which contain summaries of their link-state databases (LSDBs). The LSDBs include information about the connected networks and their costs. Therefore, when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets. D is correct because when a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. The 224.0.0.5 address is the multicast address for all OSPF routers. A static route to this address can be used to send OSPF hello packets to all OSPF neighbors on a network segment. This can be useful when the network segment does not support multicast or when the router does not have an IP address on the segment. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, the router will send hello packets to this address and establish OSPF adjacencies with other routers on the segment. As explained above, once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

Which statement about the default action of MAC limiting is true when the number of MAC addresses has hit the limit set?

- A. The switch will shut down MAC learning on the offending port for five minutes.
- B. The switch stops learning MAC addresses on the offending port, but floods traffic out of all ports for the offending MAC address.
- C. The switch will shut down the offending port for five minutes.
- **D. The switch stops learning MAC addresses on the offending port, and any traffic to or from the offending MAC address will be dropped.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the Juniper documentation 1, MAC limiting is a feature that enhances port security by limiting the number of MAC addresses that can be learned within a VLAN. When the MAC limit is exceeded, the switch can perform different actions, such as ignoring, dropping, logging, shutting down, or disabling the offending port. The default action is to drop the packets with new MAC addresses and log a message 2.

Therefore, the correct answer is B.

The other options are not correct because:

\* A. The switch will not shut down the offending port for five minutes by default. This is a configurable action, but not the default one



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