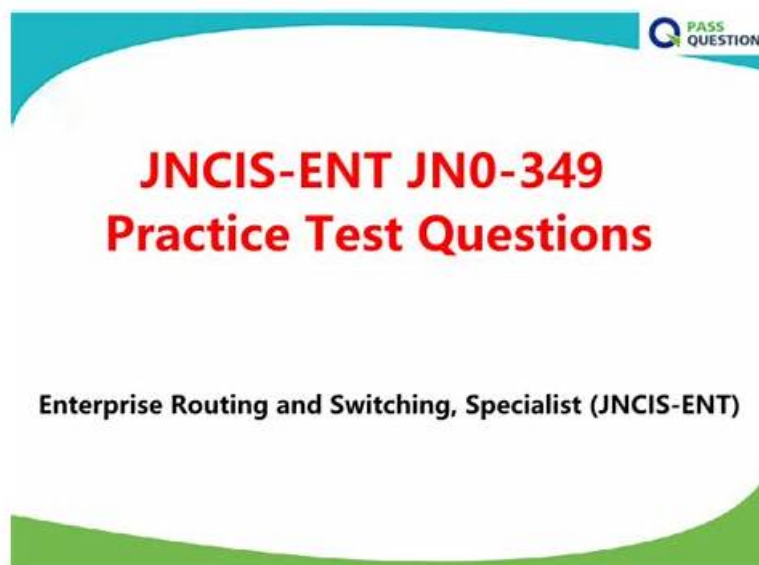


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## New JN0-351 Braindumps Ebook - Latest JN0-351 Exam Objectives

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## Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

### NEW QUESTION # 137

You are troubleshooting a BGP routing issue between your network and a customer router and are reviewing the BGP routing policies. Which two statements are correct in this scenario?  
(Choose two.)

- A. Export policies are applied to routes in the RIB-In table.
- B. Export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table.
- C. Import policies are applied to routes in the RIB-Local table.
- D. Import policies are applied after the RIB-In table.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In BGP, routing policies are used to control the flow of routing information between BGP peers.

Option C suggests that import policies are applied after the RIB-In table. This is correct because import policies in BGP are applied to routes that are received from a BGP peer, before they are installed in the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB-In). The RIB-In is a database that stores all the routes that are received from all peers.

Option D suggests that export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table. This is correct because export policies in BGP are applied to routes that are being advertised to a BGP peer, after they have been selected from the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB-Local). The RIB-Local is a database that stores all the routes that the local router is using.

### NEW QUESTION # 138

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: B,C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The DHCP snooping feature in Juniper Networks' EX Series switches works by building a binding database that maps the IP address, MAC address, lease time, binding type, VLAN number, and interface information<sup>1</sup>. This database is used to filter and validate DHCP messages from untrusted sources<sup>1</sup>.

However, there are certain conditions that could prevent entries from being automatically created in the snooping database for an interface:

**MAC limiting:** If MAC limiting is enabled on the interface, it could potentially interfere with the operation of DHCP snooping. MAC limiting restricts the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a physical interface to prevent MAC flooding attacks<sup>1</sup>. This could inadvertently limit the number of DHCP clients that can be learned on an interface, thus preventing new entries from being added to the DHCP snooping database.

**Static IP address:** If the device connected to the interface is configured with a static IP address, it will not go through the DHCP process and therefore will not have an entry in the DHCP snooping database<sup>1</sup>. The DHCP snooping feature relies on monitoring DHCP messages to build its database<sup>1</sup>, so devices with static IP addresses that do not send DHCP messages will not have their information added.

Therefore, options B and C are correct. Options A and D are not correct because performing a DHCPRELEASE would simply remove an existing entry from the database<sup>1</sup>, and Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) uses the information stored in the DHCP snooping binding database but does not prevent entries from being created<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 139

Which two statements are correct about martian routes? (Choose two.)

- A. Martian routes are never installed in the route table.
- B. Martian routes only represent publicly used prefixes.
- C. Additional prefixes can be added to the list of martian routes.
- D. Martian routes are always host addresses.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Martian routes are never installed in the route table.

Martian routes refer to IP addresses or prefixes that are considered invalid or reserved, and they are not installed in the routing table.

Additional prefixes can be added to the list of martian routes.

Network administrators can configure the system to treat additional prefixes as Martian routes based on specific network policies or requirements.

#### NEW QUESTION # 140

Which two statements correctly describe RSTP port roles? (Choose two.)

- A. The alternate port is a standby port for an edge port.
- B. The backup port is used as a backup for the root port.
- C. The designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device.
- D. The root port is responsible for forwarding data to the root bridge.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

In Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), there are several port roles that determine the behavior of the port in the spanning tree<sup>1</sup>.

Option A suggests that the designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device. This is correct because the designated port is the port on a network segment that has the best path to the root bridge<sup>1</sup>. It's responsible for forwarding frames towards the root bridge and sending configuration messages into its segment<sup>1</sup>.

Option D suggests that the root port is responsible for forwarding data to the root bridge. This is also correct because the root port is always the link directly connected to the root bridge, or the shortest path to the root bridge<sup>1</sup>. It's used to forward traffic towards the root bridge<sup>1</sup>.



Therefore, options A and D are correct.

## NEW QUESTION # 141

Exhibit

```
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: 10.32.1.2 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
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)
```

You are a network operator troubleshooting BGP connectivity.

Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Option B suggests that the BGP session is not established. This is correct because in the output, the state of the BGP session is shown as "Idle". In BGP, an "Idle" state means that the BGP session is not currently established.

Option C suggests that R1 is configured for AS 65400. This is also correct because in the output, it's shown that the local AS

number is 654001. The local AS number represents the Autonomous System (AS) number of the router on which you're checking the BGP session1.

### NEW QUESTION # 142

• • • • •

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