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Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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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">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<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 6	<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.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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 information¹. This database is used to filter and validate DHCP messages from untrusted sources¹.

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 attacks¹. 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 database¹. The DHCP snooping feature relies on monitoring DHCP messages to build its database¹, 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 database¹, and Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) uses the information stored in the DHCP snooping binding database but does not prevent entries from being created¹.

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

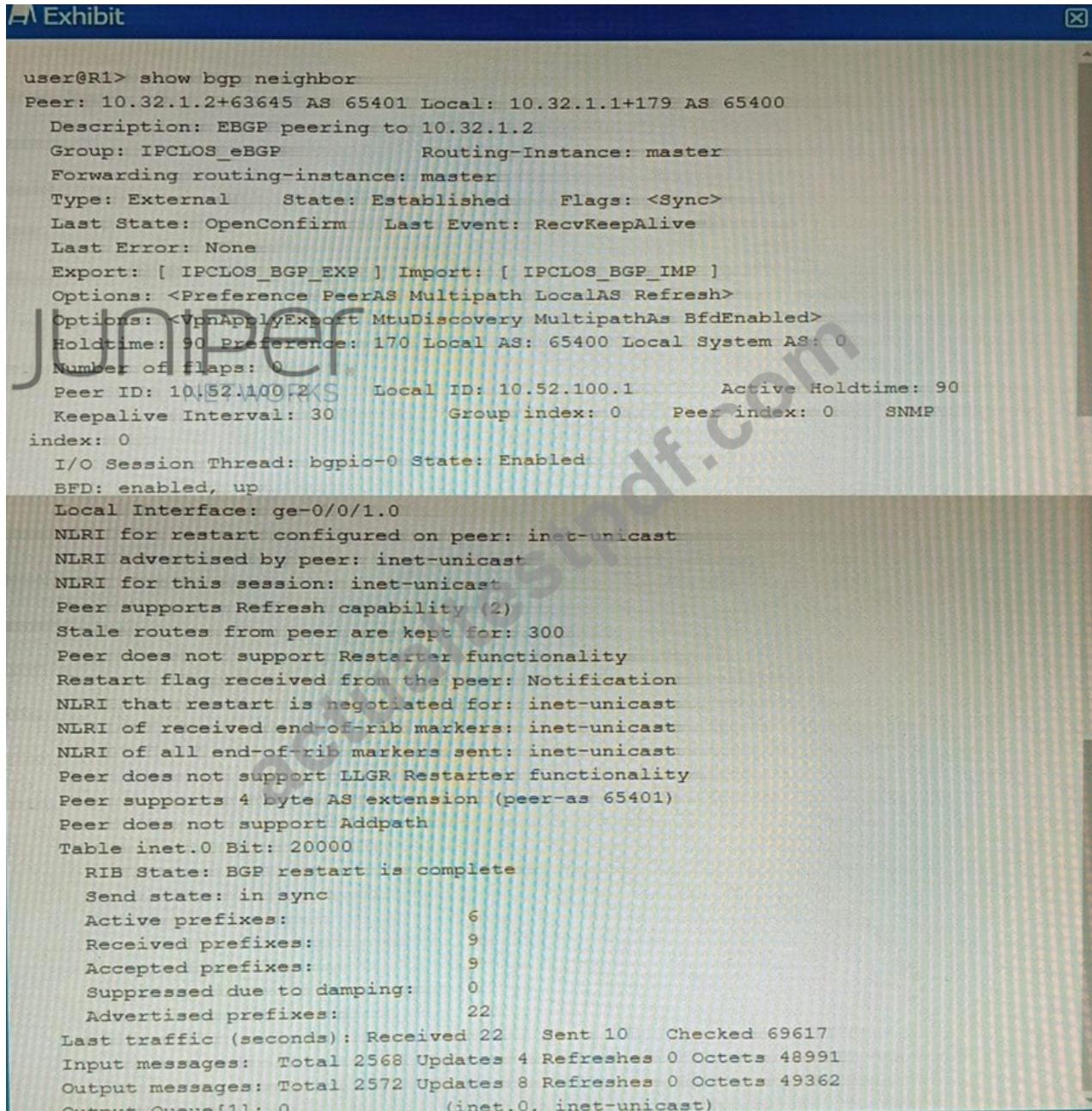
In Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), there are several port roles that determine the behavior of the port in the spanning tree¹. Option A suggests that the designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device. This is correct because the designated port is the port on a network segment that has the best path to the root bridge¹. It's responsible for forwarding frames towards the root bridge and sending configuration messages into its segment¹.

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 bridge¹. It's used to forward traffic towards the root bridge¹.

Therefore, options A and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 141

Exhibit



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title 'Exhibit'. The command 'show bgp neighbor' is run on a Juniper router (R1). The output details a BGP session with peer 10.32.1.2. The session is established, with both routers using AS 65400. The local router's AS is 65400. The session is master-slave, with the local router being the master. The session is external and has been established. The last state was 'OpenConfirm' and the last event was 'RecvKeepAlive'. There have been no errors. The session supports BGP-4 and has a holdtime of 90 seconds. The local interface is 'ge-0/0/1.0' and the peer's local ID is 10.52.100.1. The session is active and has a holdtime of 90 seconds. The keepalive interval is 30 seconds. The session is using BFD and is enabled. The NLRI for restart is configured on the peer. The session supports Refresh capability (2). Stale routes from the peer are kept for 300 seconds. The peer does not support Restarter functionality. The restart flag received from the peer is 'Notification'. The NLRI that restart is negotiated for is 'inet-unicast'. The NLRI of received end-of-rib markers is 'inet-unicast'. The NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent is 'inet-unicast'. The peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality. The peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65401). The peer does not support Addpath. The table 'inet.0' has a bit of 20000. The RIB state is 'BGP restart is complete'. The send state is 'in sync'. Active prefixes are 6. Received prefixes are 9. Accepted prefixes are 9. Suppressed due to damping is 0. Advertised prefixes are 22. The last traffic shows 22 received, 10 sent, and 69617 checked updates. Input messages total 2568, updates 4, refreshes 0, octets 48991. Output messages total 2572, updates 8, refreshes 0, octets 49362. The output queue is 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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