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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
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"> 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which two statements are correct about VRRP? (Choose two.)

- A. The VRRP group number must match on all participating devices**
- B. The VRRP group number must be unique on all participating devices
- C. The virtual IP address must be unique on all participating devices
- D. The virtual IP address must match on all participating devices**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The virtual IP address must match on all participating devices - All routers in the same VRRP group must be configured with the same virtual IP address to provide redundancy.

The VRRP group number must match on all participating devices - All routers in the same VRRP group must have the same group number to identify the VRRP group.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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. static ARP
- C. DHCP snooping**
- D. IP source guard

Answer: A,C

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 snooping. DAI discards any ARP packets that do not match the database or have invalid formats. 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 ports. DHCP snooping also builds a database of MAC addresses, IP addresses, lease times, and binding types for each client.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which two statements are correct about using firewall filters on EX Series switches? (Choose two.)

- A. You can only apply firewall filters to Layer 2 traffic on an EX Series switch.
- B. You can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch.
- C. You can deploy both stateless and stateful firewall filters on an EX Series switch.
- D. You can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch.

Answer: B,D

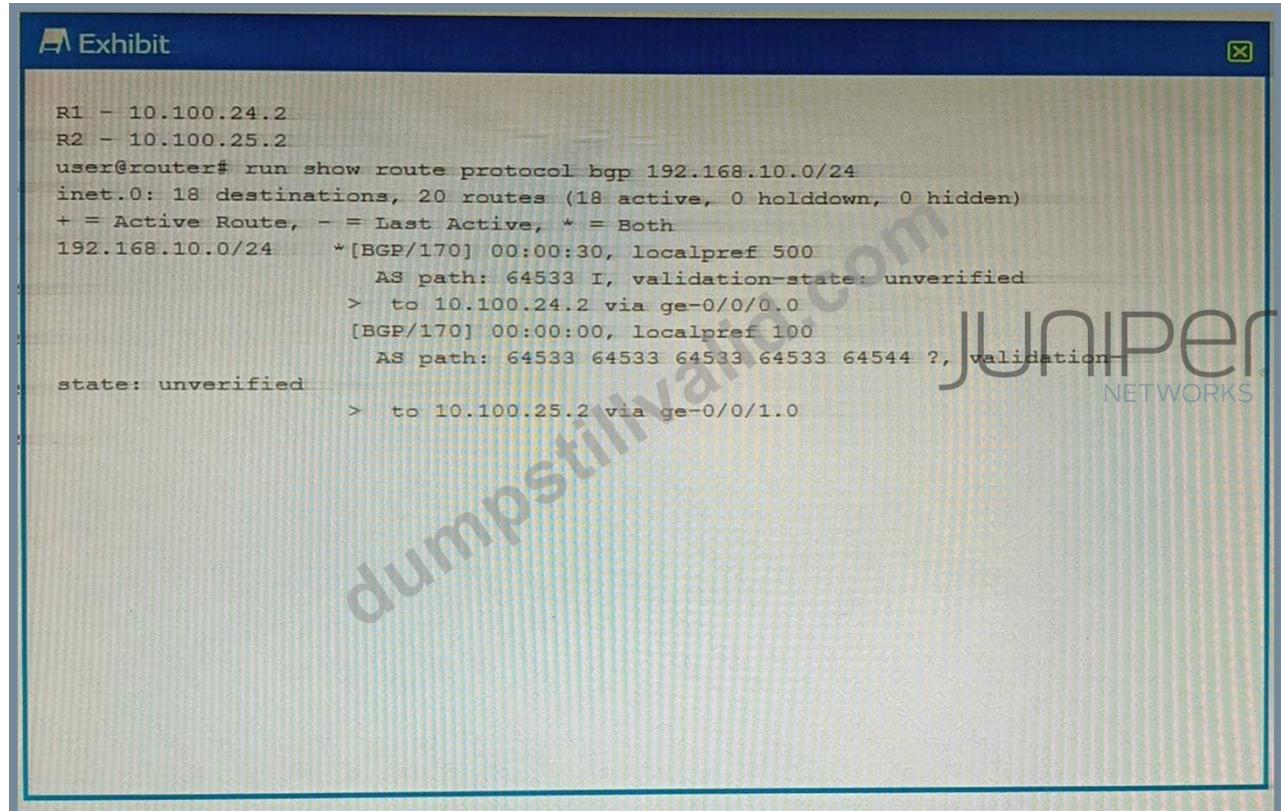
Explanation:

A is correct because you can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch. A stateless firewall filter is a filter that evaluates each packet individually based on the header information, such as source and destination addresses, protocol, and port numbers. A stateless firewall filter does not keep track of the state or context of a packet flow, such as the sequence number, flags, or session information. EX Series switches support only stateless firewall filters, which are also called access control lists (ACLs) or packet filters.

C is correct because you can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch. Layer 2 traffic is traffic that is switched within a VLAN or a bridge domain, while Layer 3 traffic is traffic that is routed between VLANs or networks. EX Series switches support three types of firewall filters: port (Layer 2) firewall filters, VLAN firewall filters, and router (Layer 3) firewall filters. You can apply these filters to different interfaces and directions to control the traffic entering or exiting the switch.

NEW QUESTION # 41

Exhibit



```
R1 - 10.100.24.2
R2 - 10.100.25.2
user@router# run show route protocol bgp 192.168.10.0/24
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
192.168.10.0/24      *[BGP/170] 00:00:30, localpref 500
                      AS path: 64533 I, validation-state: unverified
                      >   to 10.100.24.2 via ge-0/0/0.0
                      [BGP/170] 00:00:00, localpref 100
                      AS path: 64533 64533 64533 64533 64544 ?, validation-state: unverified
state: unverified      >   to 10.100.25.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

You are troubleshooting an issue where traffic to 192.168.10.0/24 is being sent to R1 instead of your desired path through R2. Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the problem?

- A. R2's route is not the best path due to a lower origin code.
- B. R1's route is the best path due to the shorter AS path.
- **C. R1's route is the best path due to a higher local preference**
- D. R2's route is not the best path due to loop prevention.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the output of the command `show ip bgp`, which displays information about the BGP routes in the routing table1. The output shows two routes for the destination 192.168.10.0/24, one from R1 and one from R2.

The route from R1 has a local preference of 200, while the route from R2 has a local preference of 100. Local preference is a BGP attribute that indicates the degree of preference for a route within an autonomous system (AS)2. A higher local preference means a more preferred route2.

BGP uses a best path selection algorithm to choose the best route for each destination among multiple paths. The algorithm compares different attributes of the routes in a specific order of precedence3. The first attribute that is compared is weight, which is a Cisco-specific attribute that is local to the router3. If the weight is equal or not set, the next attribute that is compared is local preference3.

In this case, both routes have the same weight of 0, which means that they are learned from external BGP (eBGP) peers3. Therefore, the next attribute that is compared is local preference. Since R1's route has a higher local preference than R2's route, it is chosen as the best path and installed in the routing table3. The other attributes, such as origin code and AS path, are not considered in this case.

NEW QUESTION # 42

An update to your organization's network security requirements document requires management traffic to be isolated in a non-default routing-instance. You want to implement this requirement on your Junos-based devices.

Which two commands enable this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. `set routing-instances mgmt_junos interface em1`
- B. `set routing-instances mgmtjunoa interface ge-0/0/0.0`
- **C. `set routing-instances mgmt_junos`**
- **D. `set system management-instance`**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

To isolate management traffic in a non-default routing-instance on Junos-based devices, you can use the `set system management-instance` and `set routing-instances mgmt_junos` commands12.

`set system management-instance`: This command associates the management interface (usually named `fpx0` or `em0` for Junos OS, or `re0:mgmt-*` or `re1:mgmt-*` for Junos OS Evolved) with the non-default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance1. After you configure the non-default management VRF instance, management traffic no longer has to share a routing table with other control traffic or protocol traffic1.

`set routing-instances mgmt_junos`: This command creates a new routing instance named `mgmt_junos`. The name of the dedicated management VRF instance is reserved and hardcoded as `mgmt_junos`; you cannot configure any other routing instance by the name `mgmt_junos`1.

Therefore, options C and D are correct. Options A and B are not correct because they attempt to assign an interface to the `mgmt_junos` routing instance, which is not necessary for isolating management traffic1.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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