

# Juniper JN0-351 Related Exams - JN0-351 Sample Questions Answers



## JUNIPER JN0-351 STUDY GUIDE PDF

Juniper JNCIS Routing and Switching Certification Questions & Answers

Details of the Exam-Syllabus-Questions

### JN0-351

**Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Enterprise Routing and Switching**  
65 Questions Exam – Variable (60-70% Approx.) Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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

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## 100% Pass 2026 JN0-351: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Newest Related Exams

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### Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

#### NEW QUESTION # 72

You are attempting to configure the initial two aggregated Ethernet interfaces on a router but there are no aggregated Ethernet interfaces available.

In this scenario, which configuration will enable these interfaces on this router?

```

user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
  ethernet {
    device-count 10;
  }
}

```

- A. }

```

user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
  ethernet {
    lacp {
      system-priority 10;
    }
  }
}

```

- B.

```

user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
  ethernet {
    device-count 1;
  }
}

```

- C.

```

user@router# test show chassis
maximum-ecmp 16;
aggregated-devices {
  ethernet {
    device-count 1;
  }
}

```

- D. }

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Device count should be more than 1.

#### NEW QUESTION # 73

How many bytes of overhead does an IP-IP tunnel add to a packet?

- A. 24 bytes
- B. 28 bytes
- C. 14 bytes
- D. 20 bytes

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 74

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. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- B. The device that is connected to the interface has a static IP address.
- C. The device that is connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE.
- D. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.

**Answer: B,D**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

Which two statements about redundant trunk groups on EX Series switches are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 control traffic is permitted on the secondary link
- B. Redundant trunk groups load-balance traffic across two designated uplink interfaces.
- C. Redundant trunk groups must be connected to the same aggregation switch.
- D. If the active link fails, then the secondary link automatically takes over.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Redundant trunk groups are designed to provide link redundancy. If the primary link fails, the secondary link will automatically take over to ensure continued connectivity.

In redundant trunk groups, while regular data traffic is sent over the primary link, Layer 2 control traffic (such as STP, LACP, etc.) is allowed on the secondary link to maintain network stability and protocol operations.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/multicast-l2/topics/topic-map/redundant-trunk-groups.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

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

- A. IP-IP tunnels are stateful.
- B. BFD cannot be used to monitor tunnels.
- C. Tunnels add additional overhead to packet size.
- D. Tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote tunnel endpoint.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

For a tunnel to be established, the endpoints must have a route to each other. This is essential for the encapsulated packets to reach their destination.

Tunnels encapsulate packets, adding extra headers for the encapsulation protocol, which increases the overall packet size.

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

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