

# Juniper JN0-351 Exam Pattern | New JN0-351 Dumps Ppt



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## Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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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## **Reliable JN0-351 Exam Pattern & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Authorized Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)**

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### **Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 83**

You are asked to create a new firewall filter to evaluate Layer 3 traffic that is being sent between VLANs. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You should create a family Ethernet-switching firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions.
- B. You should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate IRB interface.
- C. You should create a family inet firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions.
- D. You should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate VLAN.

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

A firewall filter is a configuration that defines the rules that determine whether to forward or discard packets at specific processing points in the packet flow. A firewall filter can also modify the attributes of the packets, such as priority, marking, or logging. A firewall filter can be applied to various interfaces, protocols, or routing instances on a Juniper device. A firewall filter has a **family** attribute, which specifies the type of traffic that the filter can evaluate. The family attribute can be one of the following: **inet**, **inet6**, **mpls**, **vpls**, **iso**, or **ethernet-switching**. The **family inet** firewall filter is used to evaluate IPv4 traffic, which is the most common type of Layer 3 traffic on a network.

To create a **family inet** firewall filter, you need to specify the appropriate match criteria and actions for each term in the filter. The match criteria can include various fields in the IPv4 header, such as source address, destination address, protocol, port number, or DSCP value. The actions can include **accept**, **discard**, **reject**, **count**, **log**, **policer**, or **next term**. To apply a firewall filter to Layer 3 traffic that is being sent between VLANs, you need to apply the filter to the appropriate IRB interface. An IRB interface is an integrated routing and bridging interface that provides Layer 3 functionality for a VLAN on a Juniper device. An IRB interface has an IP address that acts as the default gateway for the hosts in the VLAN. An IRB interface can also participate in routing protocols and forward packets to other VLANs or networks.

Therefore, option C is correct, because you should create a family inet firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions. Option D is correct, because you should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate IRB interface

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

You are a network operator who wants to add a second ISP connection and remove the default route to the existing ISP. You decide to deploy the BGP protocol in the network. What two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS.
- B. EBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other EBGP peers.
- C. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- D. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The rules are as simple as follows:

1. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
2. EBGP peers advertise routes learned from IBGP or EBGP peers to other EBGP peers.

<https://community.juniper.net/discussion/understanding-how-ibgp-ebgp-behaves-in-junos>

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

What is the management IP address of the device shown in the exhibit?

□

- A. 128.0.0.1
- B. 172.23.11.10
- C. 10.210.20.233
- D. 172.23.12.100

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The management IP address of the device shown in the exhibit is indicated by the interface "me0." In the provided output, the "me0" interface is listed with the IP address 10.210.20.233.

#### NEW QUESTION # 87

You deployed a new EX Series switch with DHCP snooping enabled and you do not see any entries in the snooping databases for an interface. Which two Juniper configurations for that interface caused this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface is configured as a trunk port.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- D. The interface is configured as a disabled port.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

A is correct because the interface is configured as a disabled port. A disabled port does not forward any traffic, including DHCP packets. Therefore, DHCP snooping cannot learn any MAC addresses or lease information from a disabled port.

C is correct because the interface is configured as a trunk port. By default, all trunk ports on the switch are trusted for DHCP snooping. This means that DHCP snooping does not inspect or filter any DHCP packets received on a trunk port. Therefore, DHCP snooping does not add any entries to the snooping database for a trunk port.

## NEW QUESTION # 88

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