JN0-351試験、JN0-351科目対策

JN0-351の調査問題には、良い仕事を見つけて迅速に昇進するのに役立つ多くの有用で役立つ知識が含まれています。弊社のJN0-351テストpdfは上級専門家によって精巧に編集されており、時代の傾向に合わせて頻繁に更新されています。教材を購入する前に、まずウェブ上でJN0-351試験実践教材の紹介をご覧ください。または、JN0-351試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードして、品質を確認することもできます。

Juniper JN0-351 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.
トピック 4	• 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.

>> JN0-351試験 <<

検証するJN0-351試験 & 合格スムーズJN0-351科目対策 | 素敵なJN0-351的中問題集

進歩を勇敢に追及する人生こそ素晴らしい人生です。未来のある日、椅子で休むとき、自分の人生を思い出したときに笑顔が出たら成功な人生になります。あなたは成功な人生がほしいですか。そうしたいのなら、速くFast2testのJuniperのJN0-351試験トレーニング資料を利用してください。これはIT認証試験を受ける皆さんのために特別に研究されたもので、１００パーセントの合格率を保証できますから、躊躇わずに購入しましょう。

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) 認定 JN0-351 試験問題 (Q149-Q154):

質問 # 149
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. IP source guard
- B. static ARP
- C. DHCP snooping
- D. dynamic ARP inspection

正解：C、D

解説：
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.

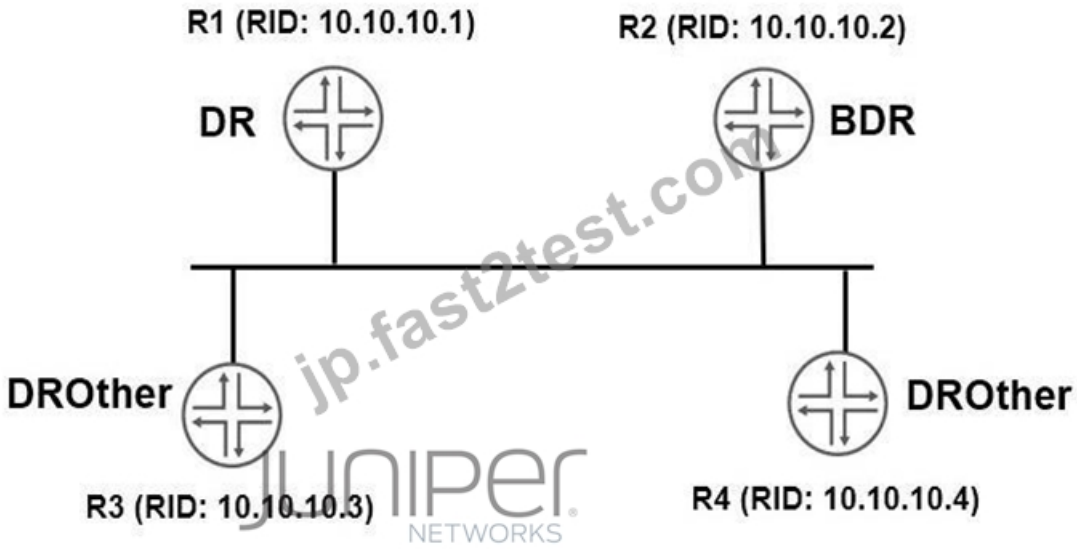
質問 # 150
What is the default MAC age-out timer on an EX Series switch?

- A. 300 seconds
- B. 300 minutes
- C. 30 seconds
- D. 30 minutes

正解：A

解説：
The default MAC age-out timer on an EX Series switch is 300 seconds. The MAC age-out timer is the maximum time that an entry can remain in the MAC table before it "ages out," or is removed.
This configuration can influence efficiency of network resource use by affecting the amount of traffic that is flooded to all interfaces. When traffic is received for MAC addresses no longer in the Ethernet routing table, the router floods the traffic to all interfaces.

質問 # 151
You have configured OSPF routing as shown in the exhibit. You notice that all interfaces have formed full adjacencies, with the exception of the interfaces connecting R3 and R4 with a status of 2Way.

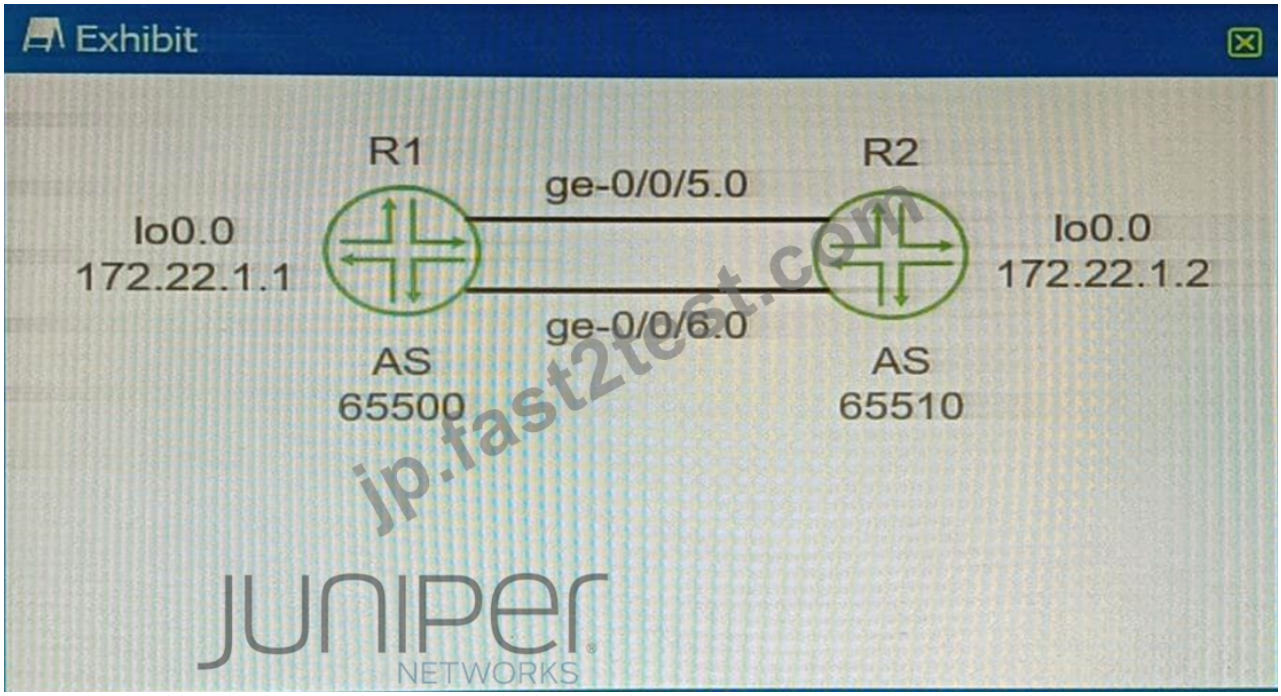


What is the reason for this status?

- A. DROther routers will not form a full adjacency with each other.
- B. The interface-type is not configured as p2p.
- C. The two routers must be configured in different areas.
- D. The two routers must both be configured as DR routers.

正解：A

質問 # 152
Exhibit.



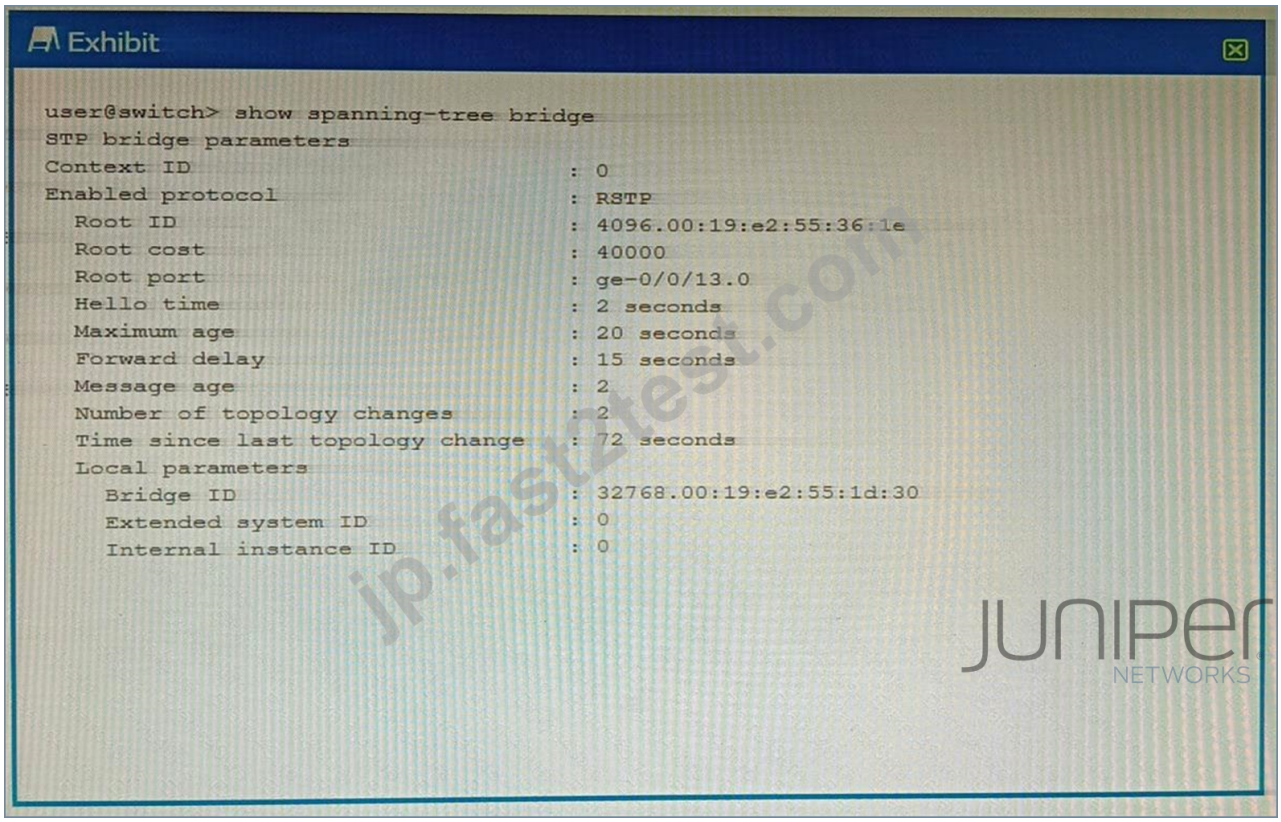
You want to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers shown in the exhibit. Which three actions will you perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure an MD5 peer authentication.
- B. Configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses.
- C. Configure loopback interface peering.
- D. Configure a cluster ID.
- E. Configure BGP multihop.

正解：B、C、E

解説：
A is correct because you need to configure BGP multihop to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. BGP multihop is a feature that allows BGP peers to establish a session over multiple hops, instead of requiring them to be directly connected1. By default, EBGP peers use a time-to-live (TTL) value of 1 for their packets, which means that they can only reach adjacent neighbors1. However, if you configure BGP multihop with a higher TTL value, you can allow EBGP peers to communicate over multiple routers in between1. This can provide redundancy in case of a link failure or a router failure between the EBGP peers.
B is correct because you need to configure loopback interface peering to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Loopback interface peering is a technique that uses loopback interfaces as the source and destination addresses for BGP sessions, instead of physical interfaces2. Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces that are always up andreachable as long as the router is operational2. By using loopback interface peering, you can avoid the dependency on a single physical interface or link for the BGP session, and use multiple paths to reach the loopback address of the peer2. This can provide redundancy and load balancing for the EBGP peering.
C is correct because you need to configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses are necessary to ensure that the routers can reach each other's loopback addresses over multiple hops2. You can use static routes or dynamic routing protocols to advertise and learn the routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses2. Without these routes, the routers will not be able to establish or maintain the BGP session using their loopback interfaces.

質問 # 153
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The local device is the root bridge for this RSTP topology.
- B. The root bridge has not been elected for this RSTP topology.
- C. The root bridge is using a bridge priority of 4k.
- D. The local device is using a bridge priority of 4k.

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
In a Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) topology, the root bridge is determined by the switch with the lowest bridge priority value12. If all switches have the same priority, then the root bridge is assigned to the switch whose MAC address's hex value is the lowest2. The default bridge priority value is 3276832. However, without the actual exhibit, it's difficult to definitively determine which

device is the root bridge. But based on the options provided, if we assume that the local device has a lower bridge priority or a lower MAC address than other devices in the network, then it could be considered as the root bridge for this RSTP topology45.

質問 # 154

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JN0-351科目対策: https://jp.fast2test.com/JN0-351-premium-file.html

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