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Our experts have devised a set of exam like JN0-351 practice tests for the candidates who want to ensure the highest percentage in real exam. Doing them make sure your grasp on the syllabus content that not only imparts confidence to you but also develops your time management skills for solving the test comprise given time lim. JN0-351 Practice Tests comprise a real exam like scenario and are amply fruitful to make sure a memorable success in JN0-351 exam.

Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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JN0-351 Latest Mock Exam & JN0-351 Valid Test Objectives

We are well acknowledged for we have a fantastic advantage over other vendors - We offer you the simulation test with the Soft version of our JN0-351 exam engine: in order to let you be familiar with the environment of JN0-351 test as soon as possible. Under the help of the real simulation, you can have a good command of key points which are more likely to be tested in the real JN0-351 test. Therefore that adds more confidence for you to make a full preparation of the upcoming JN0-351 exam.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101
Which two statements correctly describe RSTP port roles? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup port is used as a backup for the root port.
- B. The alternate port is a standby port for an edge port.
- C. The root port is responsible for forwarding data to the root bridge.
- D. The designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device.

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 # 102
Exhibit

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The root bridge has not been elected for this RSTP topology.
- B. The local device is the root bridge 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 103
Referring to the output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
user@router> show route 11.0.0/24
inet.0: 128 destinations, 173 routes (128 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

11.0.0.102/32       *[IS-IS/18] 3w0d 01:23:29, metric 15
                       to 11.101.102.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                     > to 11.111.112.2 via ge-0/0/6.0
11.0.0.108/32       *[IS-IS/18] 3w0d 01:23:29, metric 65
                     > to 11.101.102.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                       to 11.111.112.2 via ge-0/0/6.0
11.0.0.109/32       *[IS-IS/18] 3w0d 01:23:19, metric 75
                     > to 11.101.102.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                       to 11.111.112.2 via ge-0/0/6.0
11.0.0.199/32       *[IS-IS/18] 3w0d 01:23:16, metric 65545
                     > to 11.101.105.2 via ge-0/1/1.0

user@router> show route forwarding-table
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:

Destination       Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index   NhRef Netif
11.0.0.102/32     user    1                    ulst 1048588   16
                                11.111.112.2   ucst    699       6 ge-
0/0/6.0
11.0.0.108/32     user    0                    ulst 1048588   16
                                11.101.102.2   ucst    698       6 ge-
0/0/5.0
                                11.111.112.2   ucst    699       6 ge-
0/0/6.0
11.0.0.109/32     user    0                    ulst 1048588   16
                                11.101.102.2   ucst    698       6 ge-
0/0/5.0
```

- A. 11.0.0.102/32 is being per-packet load-balanced
- B. 11.0.0.108/32 is being per-flow load-balanced
- C. 11.0.0.108/32 is being per-packet load-balanced
- D. 11.0.0.102/32 is being per-flow load-balanced
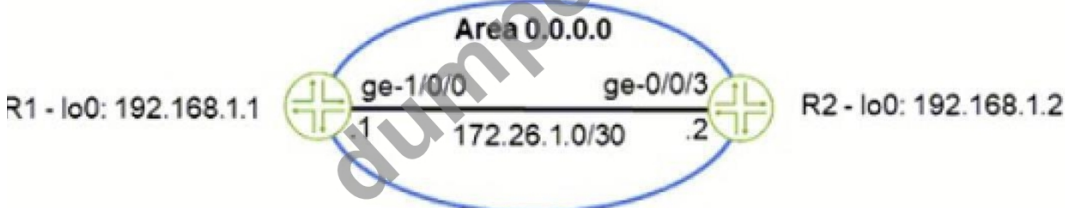
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 104

You have two OSPF routers that will not form an adjacency. You enter the show log trace- ospfcommand.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
user@R1> show log trace-ospf

Oct 13 09:05:51.748087 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from
172.26.1.2 on intf ge-1/0/0.0 area 0.0.0.0
Oct 13 09:05:51.748208 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.26.1.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-1/0/0.0
IFL 73 area 0.0.0.0)
Oct 13 09:05:51.748237    Version 2, length 44, ID 192.168.1.1, area 0.0.0.1
Oct 13 09:05:51.748250    checksum 0x8c5c, authtype 0
Oct 13 09:05:51.748264    mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio
128
Oct 13 09:05:51.748281    dead_ivl 40, DR 172.26.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
```


Area 0.0.0.0

R1 - lo0: 192.168.1.1   ge-1/0/0   ge-0/0/3   R2 - lo0: 192.168.1.2
              .1   172.26.1.0/30   .2

- A. The physical connection has been disconnected.

- B. You are stuck in the ExStart state.
- C. The wrong OSPF area has been configured.
- D. There is a mismatched subnet.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 105

You are an operator for a network running IS-IS. Two routers are failing to form an adjacency.
What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface.
- B. There is a mismatched area ID between the L2 routers.
- C. The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface.
- D. There are mismatched router IDs on the L2 routers.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The two reasons for the failure to form an adjacency in a network running IS-IS could be:
B) There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface. IS-IS requires each router interface to have an ISO address configured. Without this address, the routers cannot form an adjacency.
D) The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface. The 'family iso' configuration is essential for IS-IS to function correctly. If this configuration is missing from the adjacency interface, it could prevent the formation of an adjacency.
These explanations are based on the Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) documents and learning resources available at Juniper Networks.

NEW QUESTION # 106

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Learning is sometimes extremely dull and monotonous, so few people have enough interest in learning, so teachers and educators have tried many ways to solve the problem. Research has found that stimulating interest in learning may be the best solution. Therefore, the JN0-351 Study Materials' focus is to reform the rigid and useless memory mode by changing the way in which the JN0-351 exams are prepared. JN0-351 study materials combine knowledge with the latest technology to greatly stimulate your learning power.

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