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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
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 a higher local preference
- C. R2's route is not the best path due to loop prevention.
- D. R1's route is the best path due to the shorter AS path.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the output of the command show ip bgp, which displays information about the BGP routes in the routing table. 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). A higher local preference means a more preferred route.
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 precedence. The first attribute that is compared is weight, which is a Cisco-specific attribute that is local to the router. If the weight is equal or not set, the next attribute that is compared is local preference.
In this case, both routes have the same weight of 0, which means that they are learned from external BGP (eBGP) peers. 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 table. The other attributes, such as origin code and AS path, are not considered in this case.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which statement is correct about the storm control feature?

- A. The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches.
- B. The storm control feature is not supported on aggregate Ethernet interfaces.
- C. The storm control configuration only applies to traffic being sent between the forwarding and control plane.
- D. The storm control feature requires a special license on EX Series switches.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches.
On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, and EX6200 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control for broadcast and unknown unicast traffic on all switch interfaces. On EX4300 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 switch interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is a purpose of using a spanning tree protocol?

- A. to eliminate broadcast storms
- B. to route IP packets
- C. to look up MAC addresses
- D. to tunnel Ethernet frames

Answer: A

Explanation:
A broadcast storm is a network condition where a large number of broadcast packets are sent and received by multiple devices, causing congestion and performance degradation. A broadcast storm can occur when there are loops in the network topology, meaning that there are multiple paths between two devices.
A spanning tree protocol is a network protocol that prevents loops from being formed when switches or bridges are interconnected via multiple paths. It does this by creating a logical tree structure that spans all the devices in the network, and disabling or blocking the links that are not part of the tree, leaving a single active path between any two devices.
By eliminating loops, a spanning tree protocol also eliminates broadcast storms, as broadcast packets will not be forwarded endlessly along the looped paths. Instead, broadcast packets will be sent only along the tree structure, reaching each device once and avoiding congestion.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

- A. The TTL in the inner packet is decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint.
- B. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic.
- C. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic.
- D. There are 24 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
IP-IP tunnels encapsulate IP packets within other IP packets, allowing them to traverse networks that wouldn ' t normally support the original IP packets. This encapsulation involves the TTL (Time-to-Live) of the inner packet being decremented as it traverses through the tunnel towards its endpoint.

NEW QUESTION # 46
You have two OSPF routers forming an adjacency. R1 has a priority of 32 and a router ID of 192.168.1.2. R2 has a priority of 64 and a router ID of 192.168.1.1. The routers were started at the same time and all other OSPF settings are the default settings.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Router IDs must match for an adjacency to form.
- B. R1 will be the BDR.
- C. At least three routers are required for a DR/BDR election.
- D. R2 will be the BDR.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In OSPF, a DR (Designated Router) and a BDR (Backup Designated Router) are elected on each multi-access network, such as Ethernet or Frame Relay. The DR and BDR are responsible for exchanging routing information with other routers on the same network segment. The election is based on two criteria: the OSPF priority and the router ID. The router with the highest priority

becomes the DR, and the router with the second-highest priority becomes the BDR. If the priorities are equal, the router with the highest router ID becomes the DR, and the router with the second-highest router ID becomes the BDR. The default priority is 1, and the router ID is either manually configured or derived from the highest IP address on any interface12.
In this scenario, R1 has a priority of 32 and a router ID of 192.168.1.2, and R2 has a priority of 64 and a router ID of 192.168.1.1. Since R2 has a higher priority than R1, it will become the BDR. The router ID does not matter in this case, because the priority is different. Therefore, the correct answer is C.
The other options are not correct because:
A). At least two routers are required for a DR/BDR election, not three2.
B). Router IDs do not have to match for an adjacency to form, they just have to be unique3.
D). R1 will not be the BDR, because it has a lower priority than R212.
References: Understanding OSPF Areas | Junos OS, OSPF DR/BDR Election explained - NetworkLessons.
com, OSPF adjacency - Cisco Community

NEW QUESTION # 47
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