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Studying from an updated practice material is necessary to get success in the Juniper JN0-351 certification test on the first try. If you don't adopt this strategy, you will not be able to clear the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) examination. Failure in the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) test will lead to loss of confidence, time, and money. Don't worry because "PracticeTorrent" is here to save you from these losses with its updated and real Juniper JN0-351 exam questions.

Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which statement about configuring persistent MAC learning is correct?

- A. Persistent MAC learning can be configured on access mode interfaces.
- B. Persistent MAC learning requires 802.1X authentication.
- C. Persistent MAC learning flushes dynamically learned MAC addresses on reboots.
- D. Persistent MAC learning cannot be configured on redundant trunk groups.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 143

You want to use filter-based forwarding (FBF) on your Internet peering router to load-balance traffic to two directly connected ISPs based on the source address. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. FBF uses the no-forwarding routing instance type.
- B. RIB groups are used to hide routes in the inet. 0 routing table.
- C. RIB groups are used to copy routes from the inet. 0 routing table.
- D. FBF uses the forwarding routing instance type.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Option B is correct. Filter-based forwarding (FBF), also known as Policy Based Routing (PBR), uses the forwarding routing instance type.

Option C is correct. Routing Information Base (RIB) groups are used to copy routes from one routing table to another. In the context of FBF, RIB groups can be used to copy routes from the inet.0 routing table.

Option A is incorrect. FBF does not use the no-forwarding routing instance type. Option D is incorrect. RIB groups are not used to hide routes in the inet.0 routing table. They are used to share or copy routes between different routing tables.

NEW QUESTION # 144

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

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

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 # 145

Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic, which means that the payload of the inner packet must be an IP packet. IP-IP tunnels cannot encapsulate non-IP traffic, such as Ethernet frames or MPLS labels¹.

Option A is correct, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic. Option B is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic. Option C is incorrect, because the TTL in the inner packet is not decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint. The TTL in the outer packet is decremented by each router along the path, but the TTL in the inner packet is preserved until it reaches the tunnel endpoint².

Option D is incorrect, because there are 20 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation. The overhead consists of the header of the outer packet, which has a fixed size of 20 bytes for IPv4³.

References:

1: IP-IP Tunneling 2: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking 3: IPv4 - Header

NEW QUESTION # 146

Which two BGP attributes must be supported by all BGP implementations and must be included in every update? (Choose two.)

- A. MED
- B. AS path
- C. next hop
- D. community

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

BGP attributes are properties that BGP uses for route advertisement, path selection, and loop prevention¹. There are four categories of BGP attributes¹²³:

Well-known mandatory: Must be recognized by all BGP routers, present in all BGP updates, and passed on to other BGP routers¹²³.

Well-known discretionary: Supported by all BGP implementations, and are optionally included in BGP updates¹.

Optional transitive: May not be supported by all implementations of BGP¹.

Optional non-transitive: May not be supported by all implementations of BGP¹.

The well-known mandatory attributes must be supported by all BGP implementations and must be included in every update¹²³.

These include the AS path and next hop attributes¹²³. Therefore, options A and C are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 147

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