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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 7	<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 8	<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.
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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140

Exhibit.

You want to verify prefix information being sent from 10.36.1.4.

Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The routes displayed have traversed one or more autonomous systems.
- B. The routes displayed are being learned from an IBGP peer.
- C. The output shows routes that are active and rejected by an import policy.
- D. The output shows routes that were received prior to the application of any BGP import policies.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The output shown in the exhibit is the result of the command "show ip bgp neighbor 10.36.1.4 received-routes", which displays all received routes (both accepted and rejected) from the specified neighbor.

Option A is correct, because the routes displayed have traversed one or more autonomous systems. This can be seen from the AS_PATH attribute, which shows the sequence of AS numbers that the route has passed through. For example, the route 10.0.0.0/8 has an AS_PATH of 65001 65002, which means that it has traversed AS 65001 and AS 65002 before reaching the local router.

Option B is correct, because the output shows routes that were received prior to the application of any BGP import policies. This can be seen from the fact that some routes have a status code of "r", which means that they are rejected by an import policy.

The "received-routes" keyword shows the routes coming from a given neighbor before the inbound policy has been applied. To see the routes after the inbound policy has been applied, the "routes" keyword should be used instead.

Option C is incorrect, because the output does not show routes that are active and rejected by an import policy.

The status code of "r" means that the route is rejected by an import policy, but it does not mean that it is active. The status code of ">" means that the route is active and selected as the best path. None of the routes in the output have both ">" and "r" status codes.

Option D is incorrect, because the routes displayed are not being learned from an IBGP peer. An IBGP peer is a BGP neighbor that belongs to the same AS as the local router. The output shows that the neighbor 10.36.1.4 has a remote AS of 65001, which is different from the local AS of 65002. Therefore, the neighbor is an EBGP peer, not an IBGP peer.

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which two statements are correct about tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. BFD cannot be used to monitor tunnels.
- B. Tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote tunnel endpoint.
- C. IP-IP tunnels are stateful.
- D. Tunnels add additional overhead to packet size.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

For a tunnel to be established, the endpoints must have a route to each other. This is essential for the encapsulated packets to reach their destination.

Tunnels encapsulate packets, adding extra headers for the encapsulation protocol, which increases the overall packet size.

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which statement is correct about the IS-IS ISO NET address?

- A. The Area ID must match on all devices within a L2 area.
- **B. An ISO NET address must be unique for each device in the network.**
- C. You can only define a single ISO NET address per device.
- D. An ISO NET address defined with a system ID of 0000.0000.0000 must be selected as the DIS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An ISO NET address is a type of network address used by the IS-IS routing protocol. It identifies a point of connection to the network, such as a router interface, and is also called a Network Service Access Point (NSAP).

An ISO NET address consists of three parts: an area ID, a system ID, and a selector. The area ID identifies the IS-IS area to which the device belongs. The system ID uniquely identifies the device within the area. The selector identifies a specific service or function on the device, such as routing or management.

An ISO NET address must be unique for each device in the network, because it is used by IS-IS to establish adjacencies, exchange routing information, and compute shortest paths. If two devices have the same ISO NET address, they will not be able to communicate with each other or with other devices in the network. Therefore, it is important to assign different ISO NET addresses to each device in the network.

NEW QUESTION # 143

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 144

In RSTP, which three port roles are associated with the discarding state? (Choose three.)

- **A. disabled**
- B. root
- **C. alternate**
- D. designated
- **E. backup**

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

In Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), there are several port roles that determine the behavior of the port in the spanning tree. The roles include root, designated, alternate, backup, and disabled.

The discarding state is associated with the backup, alternate, and disabled roles. In a stable topology with consistent port roles throughout the network, RSTP ensures that every root port and designated port immediately transition to the forwarding state while all alternate and backup ports are always in the discarding state. Disabled ports are also in the discarding state.

NEW QUESTION # 145

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