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## Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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### **Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 39**

Which two statements describe NSR? (Choose two.)

- A. NSR requires GRES to function properly.
- B. NSR provides routing loop protection.
- C. NSR rapidly detects link failures.
- D. NSR provides high availability with multiple Routing Engines.

**Answer: A,D**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 40**

Exhibit

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local Preference
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 1	65010 65520 65512	I	100
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 2	65112	E	100
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 3	64599 65532 65520 65512	E	150
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 4	65000 65512	E	150

You are receiving the BGP route shown in the exhibit from four different upstream ISPs. Referring to the exhibit, which ISP will be selected as the active path?

- A. ISP 3
- **B. ISP 4**
- C. ISP 2
- D. ISP 1

**Answer: B**

Explanation:  
Explanation

In BGP, the path selection process is based on a set of attributes<sup>1</sup>. The process starts by preferring the path with the highest weight, then the highest local preference, then the locally originated routes, and so on<sup>1</sup>. If all these attributes are the same, then it prefers the path with the shortest AS path<sup>1</sup>.

Referring to the exhibit, all four ISPs have the same weight, local preference, and origin<sup>1</sup>. However, ISP 4 has the shortest AS path<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, ISP 4 will be selected as the active path. So, option C is correct.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

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 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 no-forwarding routing instance type.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Option B is correct. Filter-based forwarding (FBF), also known as Policy Based Routing (PBR), uses the forwarding routing instance type<sup>12</sup>.

Option C is correct. Routing Information Base (RIB) groups are used to copy routes from one routing table to another<sup>34</sup>. In the context of FBF, RIB groups can be used to copy routes from the inet.0 routing table<sup>34</sup>.

Option A is incorrect. FBF does not use the no-forwarding routing instance type<sup>15</sup>.

Option D is incorrect. RIB groups are not used to hide routes in the inet.0 routing table<sup>34</sup>. They are used to share or copy routes

between different routing tables<sup>34</sup>.

## NEW QUESTION # 42

Exhibit.

```
user@R1> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.36.1.4
inet.0: 33 destinations, 57 routes (33 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix      Nexthop      MED      Lclpref      AS path
  * 10.30.100.8/32      10.36.1.4      65401 65520 I
  * 10.30.100.9/32      10.36.1.4      65401 65521 I
  * 10.30.189.0/30      10.36.1.4      65401 65521 I
  10.32.1.0/30      10.36.1.4      65401 I
  * 10.32.2.0/30      10.36.1.4      65401 I
  * 10.32.12.0/30      10.36.1.4      65401 I
  * 10.52.100.2/32      10.36.1.4      65401 I
```

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

**Answer: B,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.



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