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Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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1. You are a network operator who wants to add a second ISP connection and remove the default

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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Referring to the exhibit, which router will become the OSPF BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?

- A. R1
- B. R4
- C. R3
- D. R2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Priority set to 0 will never become DR or BDR so R1 is excluded.
 Higher priority is better in OSPF so R2 is lowest than both R3 and R4.
 R3 and R4 has the same priority so RID will decide.
 R4 has the highest RID so it will become DR and R3 will then become BDR.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Two routers share the same highest priority and start time. In this situation, what is evaluated next when determining the designated router?

- A. The router with the highest router ID becomes the DR
- B. The router with the lowest router ID become the DR.
- C. The router with the highest MAC address become the DR
- D. The routers perform another DR election.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the OSPF protocol, the designated router (DR) is the router that acts as the focal point for exchanging routing information on a multi-access network segment, such as a LAN. The DR election process is based on the following criteria, in order of precedence:

The router with the highest OSPF priority becomes the DR. The default priority is 1, and a priority of 0 means the router will not participate in the election.

If there is a tie in priority, the router with the highest router ID becomes the DR. The router ID is a 32-bit number that uniquely identifies a router in an OSPF domain. It can be manually configured or automatically derived from the highest IP address of a loopback interface or a physical interface. If there is a tie in router ID, the router that was first to become an OSPF neighbor becomes the DR. In your scenario, two routers share the same highest priority and start time.

This means that they have equal chances of becoming the DR based on the first and third criteria. Therefore, the second criterion will be used to break the tie, which is the router ID. The router with the highest router ID will become the DR, and the other router will become the backup designated router (BDR), which is ready to take over the role of DR if it fails.

NEW QUESTION # 68

What is the default keepalive time for BGP?

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 90 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The default keepalive time for BGP is 60 seconds¹. The keepalive time is the interval at which BGP sends keepalive messages to maintain the connection with its peer¹. If the keepalive message is not received within the hold time, the connection is considered lost¹. By default, the hold time is three times the keepalive time, which is 180 seconds¹.

NEW QUESTION # 69

You have configured a GRE interface, but no traffic will flow.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

□

- A. The unit number cannot be 0.
- B. The IP subnet mask cannot be a /32.
- C. The gr-1/2/0 interface is an invalid GRE interface.
- D. The source and destination addresses cannot have the same third octet.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 70

You have DHCP snooping enabled but no entries are automatically created in the snooping database for an interface on your EX Series switch. What are two reasons for the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The device that is connected to the interface has a static IP address.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. The device that is connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE.
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

The DHCP snooping feature in Juniper Networks' EX Series switches works by building a binding database that maps the IP address, MAC address, lease time, binding type, VLAN number, and interface information¹. This database is used to filter and validate DHCP messages from untrusted sources¹.

However, there are certain conditions that could prevent entries from being automatically created in the snooping database for an interface:

MAC limiting: If MAC limiting is enabled on the interface, it could potentially interfere with the operation of DHCP snooping. MAC limiting restricts the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a physical interface to prevent MAC flooding attacks¹. This could inadvertently limit the number of DHCP clients that can be learned on an interface, thus preventing new entries from being added to the DHCP snooping database.

Static IP address: If the device connected to the interface is configured with a static IP address, it will not go through the DHCP process and therefore will not have an entry in the DHCP snooping database¹. The DHCP snooping feature relies on monitoring DHCP messages to build its database¹, so devices with static IP addresses that do not send DHCP messages will not have their information added.

Therefore, options B and C are correct. Options A and D are not correct because performing a DHCPRELEASE would simply remove an existing entry from the database1, and Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) uses the information stored in the DHCP snooping binding database but does not prevent entries from being created1.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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