

JN0-352試験復習赤本 & JN0-352合格受験記



当社のWebサイトにある優れたJN0-352学習教材の助けを借りてJN0-352試験を受ける準備ができている場合、選択は素晴らしいものになります。JN0-352トレーニング資料は優れた選択肢であり、特にJN0-352試験に時間をかけずに合格し、成功することに熱心な方に役立ちます。それに加えて、JN0-352の調査問題には3つのバージョンがあります。PDFバージョン、ソフトバージョン、およびAPPバージョンです。これらは興味深く、選択するのに役立ちます。

Juniper JN0-352 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Routing Policy and Filtering	- Route filtering and preference control - Policy statements
Topic 2: Routing Protocols	- BGP fundamentals and policy control - IS-IS overview - OSPF configuration and troubleshooting
Topic 3: Layer 2 Switching Technologies	- VLANs and trunking - Ethernet switching concepts - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP/RSTP/MSTP)
Topic 4: High Availability	- Redundancy concepts in enterprise networks - VRRP configuration and behavior
Topic 5: Network Services	- NAT concepts in Junos - Basic multicast concepts
Topic 6: Operations and Troubleshooting	- Junos CLI monitoring tools - Troubleshooting routing and switching issues

>> JN0-352試験復習赤本 <<

実用的なJN0-352試験復習赤本 & 合格スムーズJN0-352合格受験記 | 便利なJN0-352技術試験

あなたはどのぐらい今の仕事をしましたか？ 今、転職したいですか？ 転職したい場合、資格証明書があれば、いいと思います。Juniper JN0-352問題集を勉強したら、あなたもJN0-352認定試験資格証明書を取得できます。JN0-352問題集は専門家が長い時間で研究されました。だから、いい品質を保証できます。

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) 認定 JN0-352 試験問題 (Q171-Q176):

質問 # 171

When trying to commit the configuration shown in the exhibit, you receive an error.

What is the problem?

```
master:0> [edit interfaces ge-0/0/12]
user@switch# show
unit 0 {
    family ethernet-switching {
        vlan {
            members [ v10 v20 ];
        }
    }
}

master:0> [edit interfaces ge-0/0/12]
user@switch# commit
edit interfaces ge-0/0/12 unit 0 family ethernet-switching
vlan
access interface can be part of only one vlan.
user configuration check-out failed
```

- A. You have not configured an IP address to the interface.
- **B. You have omitted the interface-mode trunk command.**
- C. You have omitted the interface-mode access command.
- D. You have not set the interface family correctly.

正解: B

質問 # 172

What is the default hello interval on an OSPF interface?

- A. 60 seconds
- B. 20 seconds
- **C. 10 seconds**
- D. 30 seconds

正解: C

質問 # 173

Which two statements are correct about using firewall filters on EX Series switches? (Choose two.)

- **A. You can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch.**
- B. You can deploy both stateless and stateful firewall filters on an EX Series switch.
- C. You can only apply firewall filters to Layer 2 traffic on an EX Series switch.
- **D. You can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch.**

正解: A、D

解説:

A is correct because you can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch. A stateless firewall filter is a filter that evaluates each packet individually based on the header information, such as source and destination addresses, protocol, and port numbers. A stateless firewall filter does not keep track of the state or context of a packet flow, such as the sequence number, flags, or session information. EX Series switches support only stateless firewall filters, which are also called access control lists (ACLs) or packet filters.

C is correct because you can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch. Layer 2 traffic is traffic that is switched within a VLAN or a bridge domain, while Layer 3 traffic is traffic that is routed between VLANs or networks. EX Series switches support three types of firewall filters: port (Layer 2) firewall filters, VLAN firewall filters, and router (Layer 3) firewall filters. You can apply these filters to different interfaces and directions to control the traffic entering or exiting the switch.

質問 # 174

Which two statements are correct about BGP local preference? (Choose two.)

- **A. A local preference of 100 is the Junos default.**
- **B. Local preference is used to direct outbound traffic within an AS to a specific peer.**
- C. A local preference of 0 means to drop the route.

- D. Local preference is advertised to EBGp peers.

正解: A、B

解説:

Local preference is a well-known, discretionary BGP path attribute carried exclusively in IBGP UPDATE messages, and Junos assigns every route a local preference value of 100 by default whenever a route is received without an explicit LOCAL_PREF value already attached, or when the attribute has not been otherwise modified through routing policy. This default of 100 becomes the implicit baseline against which any administrator-configured local preference adjustments are compared. Because higher local preference values are always preferred over lower ones during BGP best-path selection - and this evaluation happens before AS path length, origin, or MED are ever considered - network engineers commonly use local preference specifically to steer outbound traffic leaving the autonomous system toward a preferred exit peer or upstream provider, by assigning a higher local preference to routes learned from that preferred peer relative to routes learned from alternative peers, making the third statement correct as well. Local preference is explicitly excluded from advertisement to EBGp peers under the BGP specification; it is meaningful only within the boundaries of a single AS and is stripped before a route crosses an AS boundary outward, since a neighboring AS has no reason to trust or honor another organization's internal preference values. A local preference of 0 does not have any special 'drop' semantics in BGP - it is simply the lowest possible numeric preference value and is treated like any other value during comparison, not as a discard instruction. Reference topics: Junos Enterprise Routing - BGP, Local Preference Defaults and Outbound Traffic Engineering

質問 # 175

A host connected to interface ge-0/0/3 on your Juniper Networks EX Series Switch cannot reach another device in the same VLAN. The administrator wants to confirm that the switch has learned the MAC address of the host. Which command should be used to accomplish this task?

- A. show vlans
- B. show ethernet-switching table
- C. show interfaces terse
- D. show interfaces extensive

正解: B

解説:

The show ethernet-switching table command displays the Layer 2 forwarding database (the bridge or MAC table) that an EX Series switch builds dynamically by inspecting the source MAC address of every frame it receives. Each entry records the learned MAC address, the VLAN it was learned on, the type of entry (dynamic, static, or persistent), and the specific interface through which that address was seen, which is precisely the information needed to confirm whether the switch has learned the host connected to ge-0/0/3. If the host's MAC address is absent from the table, that immediately points to a Layer 1/2 issue -- no frames have been received from the host, a cabling or port problem exists, or the interface is administratively down or blocked by spanning tree -- rather than a Layer 3 routing or VLAN membership problem. show interfaces terse only reports administrative and link state along with any assigned protocol family addresses, offering no MAC-learning visibility. show vlans lists VLAN definitions and their member interfaces but does not display learned host addresses. show interfaces extensive provides detailed physical-layer counters and error statistics, useful for diagnosing frame loss or interface errors, but it does not expose the switching table. For intra-VLAN reachability troubleshooting, verifying MAC learning is always the first and most direct Layer 2 checkpoint.

質問 # 176

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我々Xhs1991のJN0-352問題集はあなたの発展に大助けを提供することができます。JN0-352試験に合格したら、あなたがより良く就職し輝かしい未来を持っています。この試験が非常に困難ですが、実は試験を準備するとき、もっと楽になることができます。我々のJuniperのJN0-352問題集を利用してから、あなたは短い時間でリラクスで試験に合格することができます。

JN0-352合格受験記: <https://www.xhs1991.com/JN0-352.html>

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