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Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

>> **JN0-351 Standard Answers <<**

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two events cause a router to advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

- A. When an OSPF adjacency is established.
- B. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created.
- C. When an interface has the OSPF passive option enabled.
- D. When a static route to the 224.0.0.6 address is created.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A is correct because when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. An OSPF adjacency is a logical relationship between two routers that agree to exchange routing information using the OSPF protocol1. To establish an OSPF adjacency, the routers must be in the same area, have compatible parameters, and exchange hello packets1. Once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the routers will exchange database description (DBD) packets, which contain summaries of their link-state databases (LSDBs)1. The LSDBs include information about the connected networks and their costs2. Therefore, when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets. D is correct because when a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. The 224.0.0.5 address is the multicast address for all OSPF routers3. A static route to this address can be used to send OSPF hello packets to all OSPF neighbors on a network segment3. This can be useful when the network segment does not support multicast or when the router does not have an IP address on the segment3. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, the router will send hello packets to this address and establish OSPF adjacencies with other routers on the segment3. As explained above, once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which statement is correct about the storm control feature?

- A. The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches.
- B. The storm control feature is not supported on aggregate Ethernet interfaces.
- C. The storm control configuration only applies to traffic being sent between the forwarding and control plane.
- D. The storm control feature requires a special license on EX Series switches.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct. The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches¹. On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, and EX6200 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control for broadcast and unknown unicast traffic on all switch interfaces². On EX4300 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 switch interfaces¹.

Option B is incorrect. The storm control feature does not require a special license on EX Series switches³.

Option C is incorrect. There's no information available that suggests the storm control feature is not supported on aggregate Ethernet interfaces.

Option D is incorrect. The storm control configuration applies to traffic at the ingress of an interface⁵, not just between the forwarding and control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Referring to the exhibit, which policy will export routes to IBGP peers?

- A. static-2
- B. static-3
- C. static-1
- D. static-4

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION # 56**

Which two statements are correct about generated routes? (Choose two.)

- A. Generated routes show a next hop in the routing table.
- B. Generated routes appear in the routing table as static routes
- C. Generated routes require a contributing route.
- D. Generated routes cannot be redistributed into dynamic routing protocols.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A is correct because generated routes require a contributing route. A contributing route is a route that matches the destination prefix of the generated route and has a valid next hop¹. A generated route is only installed in the routing table if there is at least one contributing route available². This ensures that the generated route is reachable and useful. If there is no contributing route, the generated route is not added to the routing table².

B is correct because generated routes show a next hop in the routing table. A generated route inherits the next hop of its primary contributing route, which is the most preferred route among all the contributing routes². The next hop of the generated route can be either an IP address or an interface name, depending on the type of the contributing route². The next hop of the generated route can also be modified by a routing policy³.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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 output shows routes that were received prior to the application of any BGP import policies.
- C. The routes displayed are being learned from an I BGP peer.
- D. The output shows routes that are active and rejected by an import policy.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The AS path attribute shows AS numbers (e.g., 65401 65520.), indicating the route's traversal through one or various autonomous systems.

The output displays the selected routes and the attributes with which they were received, but does not show the effects of import policy on the routing attributes.

Nothing indicates that the routes have been received from an IBGP peer. The asterisks only indicates whether the routes have been imported into the routing table (RIB) after the application of the import policies.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cli-reference/topics/ref/command/show-route-receive-protocol.html>

NEW QUESTION # 58

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