JN0-351유효한공부자료시험공부자료

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Juniper 인증JN0-351시험에 도전해보려고 하는데 공부할 내용이 너무 많아 스트레스를 받는 분들은 지금 보고계시는 공부자료는 책장에 다시 넣으시고ITDumpsKR의Juniper 인증JN0-351덤프자료에 주목하세요. ITDumpsKR의 Juniper 인증JN0-351덤프는 오로지 Juniper 인증JN0-351시험에 대비하여 제작된 시험공부가이드로서 시험패스율이 100%입니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용전액환불해드립니다.

Juniper JN0-351 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
주제 5	• Protocol Independent Routing: An essential domain for understanding routing components outside protocol dependencies, this topic enhances expertise in configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting critical elements.
주제 6	• 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.
주제 7	• Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks.
주제 8	• 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.

시험대비 JN0-351유효한 공부자료 인증덤프자료

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최신 JNCIS-ENT JN0-351 무료샘플문제 (Q73-Q78):

질문 # 73
Your network has two ISPs available. You want to ensure that all outbound traffic is routed out ISP-1. If the connection to ISP-1 fails, all outbound traffic is routed to the backup ISP ISP-2. In this scenario, how should you configure BGP on your network?

- A. Configure the gateway for ISP-1 with a higher peer ID than the gateway for ISP-2.
- B. Set the local-preference attribute to a higher value tor ISP-2 than ISP-1.
- C. Set the local-preference attribute to a higher value for ISP-1 than ISP-2.
- D. Configure the gateway for ISP-1 with a higher origin code than the gateway for ISP-2.

정답： C

질문 # 74
You are attempting to configure the initial two aggregated Ethernet interfaces on a router but there are no aggregated Ethernet interfaces available.
In this scenario, which configuration will enable these interfaces on this router?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

정답：A

설명：
The correct answer to your question is C. Option C . Here is why:
* Option C shows the configuration of the chassis statement, which defines the properties of the router chassis, such as the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces, the number of FPCs, and the number of PICs 1 .
* To enable aggregated Ethernet interfaces on a router, you need to specify the aggregated-devices statement under the chassis statement and set the ethernet parameter to the desired number of interfaces 2 . For example, to enable two aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you can use the following configuration:
chassis { aggregated-devices { ethernet { device-count 2; } } }
* Option C shows this configuration with the device-count set to 2, which will enable two aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the router. The other options do not show this configuration and will not enable any aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the router.
* Therefore, option C is the correct answer to your question.

질문 # 75
Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

- A. There are 24 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.
- B. The TTL in the inner packet is decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint.
- C. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic.
- D. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic.

정답：C

설명：
Explanation
IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic, which means that the payload of the inner packet must be an IP packet. IP-IP tunnels cannot encapsulate non-IP traffic, such as Ethernet frames or MPLS labels1.
Option A is correct, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic. Option B is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic. Option C is incorrect, because the TTL in the inner packet is not decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint. The TTL in the outer packet is decremented by each router along the path, but the TTL in the inner packet is preserved until it reaches the tunnel endpoint2.
Option D is incorrect, because there are 20 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation. The overhead consists of the header of the outer packet, which has a fixed size of 20 bytes for IPv43.
References:
1: IP-IP Tunneling 2: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking 3: IPv4 - Header

질문 # 76
Exhibit.
The ispi _ inet. 0 route table has currently no routes in it.
What will happen when you commit the configuration shown on the exhibit?

- A. The ISPI . inet. 0 route table will be imported into the inet. 0 route table.
- B. The ISPI . inet. 0 route table will be completely overwritten by the inet. o route table.
- C. The inet. 0 route table will be imported into the ispi . inet. 0 route table.
- D. The inet. 0 route table will be completely overwritten by the ispi . inet. 0 route table.

정답：C

설명：
Explanation
The configuration shown in the exhibit is an example of a routing instance of type virtual-router. A routing instance is a collection of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters that create a separate routing domain on a Juniper device1. A virtual-router routing instance allows administrators to divide a device into multiple independent virtual routers, each with its own routing table2.
The configuration also includes a rib-group statement, which is used to import routes from one routing table to another. A rib-group consists of an import-rib statement, which specifies the source routing table, and an export-rib statement, which specifies the

destination routing table.
In this case, the rib-group name is inet-to-ispi, and the import-rib statement specifies inet.0 as the source routing table. The export-rib statement specifies ispi.inet.0 as the destination routing table. This means that the routes from inet.0 will be imported into ispi.inet.0.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The inet.0 route table will be imported into the ispi.inet.0 route table.
References:
1: Routing Instances Overview 2: Virtual Routing Instances : [rib-group (Routing Options)]

질문 # 77
In addition to the MAC addresses, what information is stored in the bridging table? (Choose two.)

- A. ether type details
- B. interface details
- C. preamble of Ethernet packet
- D. MAC learned time

정답： B,D

질문 # 78
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