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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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	• 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.

Topic 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.
Topic 6	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.
Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 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.

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
Which two statements are correct about link aggregation? (Choose two.)

- A. LAGs provide physical layer redundancy.
- B. Member links must use the same MTU.
- C. IP traffic is hashed using source and destination MAC addresses.
- D. All RE-generated traffic traverses the lowest member link.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which two statements are correct about martian routes? (Choose two.)

- A. Martian routes are never installed in the route table.
- B. Martian routes are always host addresses.
- C. Martian routes only represent publicly used prefixes.
- D. Additional prefixes can be added to the list of martian routes.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Martian routes are never installed in the route table.
Martian routes refer to IP addresses or prefixes that are considered invalid or reserved, and they are not installed in the routing table.
Additional prefixes can be added to the list of martian routes.
Network administrators can configure the system to treat additional prefixes as Martian routes based on specific network policies or requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 83
You are using OSPF to advertise the subnets that are used by the Denver and Dallas offices. The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the Dallas and Denver subnets using Type 5 LSAs.
- B. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets.
- C. Create static routes on the switches using the local vMX router's loopback interface for the next hop.
- D. Enable the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets. This can be resolved by redistributing the connected subnets into OSPF.
Option C suggests to configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets. This is correct because redistribution allows routes from one routing protocol to be communicated to another, and in this case, it allows the connected subnets to be advertised through OSPF.
Option D suggests enabling the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets. This is also correct because in OSPF, a passive interface is an interface that belongs to the OSPF router, but does not send OSPF Hello packets. It's typically used on an interface that you don't want to use for OSPF adjacencies, but you still want to advertise its IP address. Therefore, enabling passive interface can help in advertising the Dallas and Denver subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 84
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. The DHCP snooping database is protected.
- B. DHCP snooping is enabled for IPv6 traffic.
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled.
- D. The IP source guard is enabled.
- E. DHCP snooping is enabled.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
The IP source guard is enabled.
The configuration shows that ip-source-guardis explicitly enabled under dhcp-security.
Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled.
The configuration also includes arp-inspectionunder dhcp-security, which indicates that Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) is enabled.
DHCP snooping is enabled.
DHCP snooping is implied as enabled because both IP source guard and ARP inspection are dependent on the DHCP snooping database to function properly. Even though DHCP snooping is not explicitly mentioned, its presence is required for these features to work.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Exhibit.
You are using OSPF to advertise the subnets that are used by the Denver and Dallas offices. The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets.
- B. Create static routes on the switches using the local vMX router's loopback interface for the next hop.
- C. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the Dallas and Denver subnets using Type 5 LSAs.
- D. Enable the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation
The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets. This can be resolved by redistributing the connected subnets into OSPF1.
Option C suggests to configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets. This is correct because redistribution allows routes from one routing protocol to be communicated to another, and in this case, it allows the connected subnets to be advertised through OSPF1.
Option D suggests enabling the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets. This is also correct because in OSPF, a passive interface is an interface that belongs to the OSPF router, but does not send OSPF Hello packets1. It's typically used on an interface that you don't want to use for OSPF adjacencies, but you still want to advertise its IP address1. Therefore, enabling passive interface can help in advertising the Dallas and Denver subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 86
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