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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.

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"> • 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.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126

Which statement is correct about controlling the routes installed by a RIB group?

- A. Only routes in the last table are installed.
- B. An export policy is applied to the RIB group.
- C. An import policy is applied to the RIB group.
- D. A firewall filter must be configured to install routes in the RIB groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A RIB group is a configuration that allows a routing protocol to install routes into multiple routing tables in Junos OS. 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 or group. A RIB group can also include an import-policy statement, which specifies one or more policies to control which routes are imported into the destination routing table or group¹.

An import policy is a policy statement that defines the criteria for accepting or rejecting routes from the source routing table. An import policy can also modify the attributes of the imported routes, such as preference, metric, or community. An import policy can be applied to a RIB group by using the import-policy statement under the [edit routing-options rib-groups] hierarchy level.

Therefore, option A is correct, because an import policy is applied to the RIB group to control which routes are installed in the destination routing table or group. Option B is incorrect, because all routes in the source routing table are imported into the destination routing table or group, unless filtered by an import policy.

Option C is incorrect, because a firewall filter is not used to install routes in the RIB groups; a firewall filter is used to filter packets based on various criteria. Option D is incorrect, because an export policy is not applied to the RIB group; an export policy is applied to a routing protocol to control which routes are advertised to other devices.

References:

1: rib-groups | Junos OS | Juniper Networks

NEW QUESTION # 127

You are combining two existing interfaces into a single LAG interface, but you do not see the LAG interface being created. Which two actions are required to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae1.
- B. Ensure that LAG is enabled on the chassis.
- C. Ensure that LAG is enabled on each member interface.
- D. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae0.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 128

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

□

- A. R2
- B. R4

- C. R3
- D. R1

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 # 129

Exhibit.

What is the management IP address of the device shown in the exhibit?

- A. 128.0.0.1
- B. 172.23.11.10
- C. 10.210.20.233
- D. 172.23.12.100

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The management IP address of a device is the IP address that is used to access the device for configuration and monitoring purposes. It is usually assigned to a dedicated management interface that is separate from the data interfaces. The management interface can be accessed via SSH, Telnet, HTTP, or other protocols.

In the exhibit, the list of interfaces and their statuses shows that the management interface is me0. This interface has an admin status of up, a protocol status of inet, a local address of 172.23.12.100/24, and a remote address of unspecified. This means that the me0 interface is active, has an IPv4 address assigned, and is not connected to another device.

Therefore, the management IP address of the device shown in the exhibit is 172.23.12.100.

References:

[Management Interfaces Overview] : [Displaying Interface Status Information]

NEW QUESTION # 130

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

1: Routing Instances Overview 2: Virtual Routing Instances : [rib-group (Routing Options)]

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