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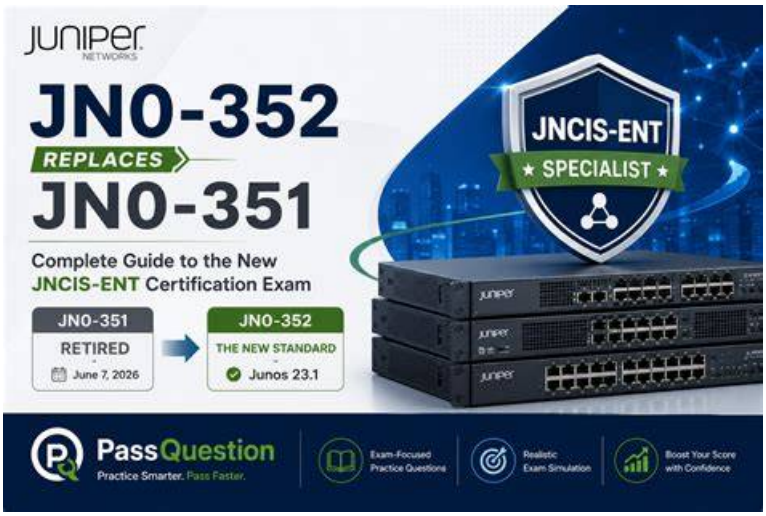

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Juniper JN0-352 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Protocol-Independent Routing	- Static, aggregate, generated routes - Martian addresses and RIB groups - Load balancing and filter-based forwarding
Topic 2: High Availability	- Virtual chassis and graceful restart - VRRP, NSR, NSB and BFD - Link Aggregation Groups and RTG
Topic 3: Layer 2 Security	- Layer 2 firewall filters - BPDU, loop and root protection - MACsec and storm control - Port security (MAC limiting, DHCP snooping, DAI, IP source guard)
Topic 4: Spanning Tree	- Convergence and reconvergence - STP and RSTP concepts, roles and states - Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs)
Topic 5: OSPF	- Areas and LSA types - Router ID, adjacencies and neighbors - Link-state database and packet types
Topic 6: Tunnels	- IP tunneling concepts - GRE and IP-IP configuration and troubleshooting
Topic 7: Layer 2 Switching and VLANs	- Frame processing - Native VLANs and voice VLANs - Ports and VLAN tagging - Bridging components - Inter-VLAN routing
Topic 8: IS-IS	- Levels, areas and metrics - Adjacencies and troubleshooting - Link-state database and PDUs

Topic 9: BGP	- BGP basic operations and message types - Attributes and path selection - EBGP and IBGP peer interactions

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153
You want to configure a floating static route. What must be configured in this scenario?

- A. qualified-next-hop
- B. priority
- C. next-hop
- D. preference

Answer: D

Explanation:
A floating static route is a backup static route that remains present in the configuration but stays inactive in the routing table under normal conditions, only becoming active if the primary, preferred route to the same destination is withdrawn or otherwise becomes unavailable. Junos determines which of several competing routes to the same prefix becomes active strictly by comparing each route's preference value (administrative distance), with the numerically lowest preference always winning; every routing protocol and static routes themselves carry a default preference (5 for standard static routes), and this value can be explicitly overridden per route using the preference statement under the static route's configuration. To create a floating static route, the administrator deliberately configures a preference value higher (that is, numerically worse, less preferred) than the preference of the primary route it is meant to back up -- for example, a value higher than the 5 default of an ordinary static route, or higher than a dynamic protocol's preference such as OSPF's 10 -- ensuring the floating route only becomes active once the more-preferred primary route disappears from the table entirely. This preference-based mechanism is the essential, defining configuration element of a floating static route. Priority is not a valid Junos static-route statement, next-hop simply defines where matching traffic is forwarded without controlling route selection behavior, and qualified-next-hop is a related but distinct mechanism used to assign a per-next-hop preference within a single multi-next-hop static route statement rather than between the standalone static route and its dynamic counterpart.

NEW QUESTION # 154
What are three valid OSPF adjacency states? (Choose three.)

- A. loading
- B. established
- C. reject
- D. down
- E. init

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
OSPF neighbor state progression, as defined in RFC 2328 and displayed by Junos through show ospf neighbor, moves through a well-defined set of named states: Down, Attempt, Init, 2-Way, ExStart, Exchange, Loading, and Full. Down is the initial state, indicating no Hello packets have been recently received from a potential neighbor on that interface; it is a genuine, valid OSPF state and is correctly included here. Init indicates that a Hello packet has been received from the neighbor, but that neighbor has not yet

listed the local router's own router ID within its Hello packet, so bidirectional communication has not yet been confirmed; this too is a standard, valid state. Loading occurs after the Exchange state, during which Database Description packets have been fully exchanged and the router is now actively requesting the specific, more-detailed LSAs it identified as missing or outdated from its neighbor via Link State Request packets; it is likewise a standard, valid OSPF neighbor state. 'Established' is not an OSPF state at all -- that terminology belongs to BGP's finite state machine, where Established represents the fully operational session state; the OSPF equivalent concept is instead called Full. 'Reject' is not a recognized OSPF neighbor state under any circumstance and does not appear anywhere in the RFC 2328 state machine, making it an invalid distractor as well.

NEW QUESTION # 155
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 LAG is enabled on each member interface.
- B. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae0.
- C. Ensure that the first LAG interface name is ae1.
- D. Ensure that LAG is enabled on the chassis.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 156
Which two statements are true about the default VLAN on Juniper switches? (Choose two.)

- A. The default VLAN ID is not visible.
- B. The default VLAN ID can be changed.
- C. The default VLAN ID is not assigned to any interface.
- D. The default VLAN is set to a VLAN ID of 1 by default

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
On Juniper switches, the default VLAN is set to a VLAN ID of 1 by default. This means that all interfaces on the switch are members of VLAN until they are specifically assigned to another VLAN. Therefore, option A is correct.
The default VLAN ID can be changed. This allows network administrators to configure the switch to use a different VLAN as the default, if necessary. Therefore, option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 157
You need to block SSH (TCP port 22) traffic from the 192.168.10.0/24 network.
Which firewall filter term is correct in this scenario?

- A. term block-ssh { from { source-address 192.168.10.0/24; service ssh; } then reject; }
- B. term block-ssh { from { source-address 192.168.10.0/24; protocol tcp; source-port 22; } then discard; }
- C. term block-ssh { from { source-address 192.168.10.0/24; protocol tcp; destination-port 22; } then discard; }
- D. term block-ssh { from { destination-address 192.168.10.0/24; protocol tcp; destination-port 22; } then discard; }

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correctly blocking SSH traffic originating from a specific network requires matching three precise conditions simultaneously in the from clause: the traffic's source-address must equal the 192.168.10.0/24 network, since the requirement is to block traffic coming from that network rather than traffic destined to it; the protocol must be explicitly set to tcp, since SSH operates exclusively over TCP; and the destination-port must be set to
22, because an inbound SSH connection request is always directed at the well-known SSH listening port 22 on the receiving side, regardless of which ephemeral source port the initiating client happens to use. The first option satisfies all three conditions correctly and pairs them with a discard action, cleanly dropping matching traffic. The second option incorrectly substitutes destination-address for source-address, which would match traffic heading toward that /24 rather than traffic originating from it, inverting the intended match direction.
The third option incorrectly uses source-port 22 instead of destination-port 22; since the SSH client's source port is a randomly assigned ephemeral value rather than a fixed 22, this term would almost never match real SSH session-initiation traffic. The fourth

option relies on a service ssh match condition, which is not valid syntax within the standard Junos firewall filter grammar for family inet; there is no such application-based keyword available at that hierarchy, making the term invalid regardless of the reject action chosen. Reference topics: Junos Enterprise Switching - Firewall Filters, Matching on Address, Protocol, and Port Conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 158

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