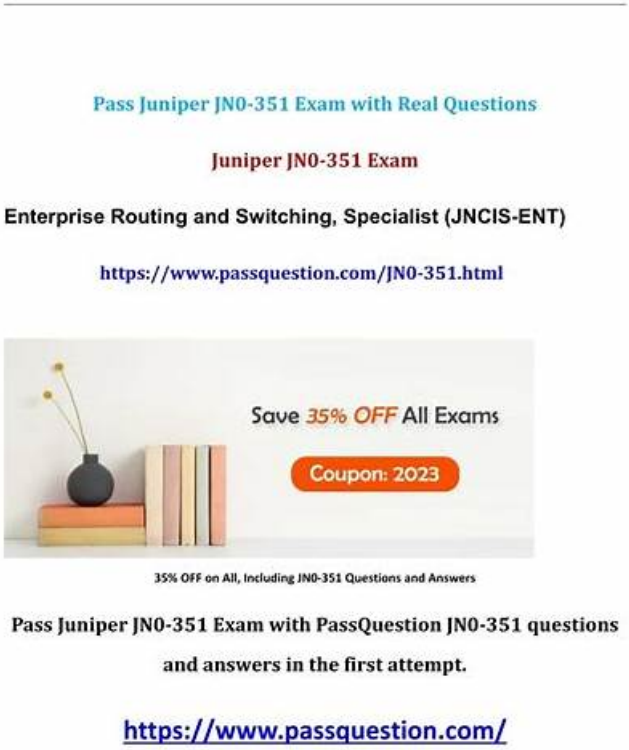
JN0-351 Exam Questions Pdf, JN0-351 Valid Test Tips



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Begin to learn the JN0-351 exam questions and memorize the knowledge given in them. Only ten days is enough to cover up the content and you will feel confident enough that you can answer all JN0-351 Questions on the syllabus of JN0-351 certificate. Such an easy and innovative study plan is amazingly beneficial for an ultimately brilliant success in exam.

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

JN0-351 Valid Test Tips | Training JN0-351 Materials

Our Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) web-based practice exam software also simulates the Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) environment. These Juniper JN0-351 mock exams are also customizable to change the settings so that you can practice according to your preparation needs. Test4Cram web-based Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) (JN0-351) practice exam software is usable only with a good internet connection.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which OSPF packet type is sent when an OSPF router detects its database is stale?

- A. link-state request
- B. hello
- C. link-state acknowledgment
- D. database description

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 84
What are two characteristics of RSTP alternate ports? (Choose two.)

- A. RSTP alternate ports block traffic while receiving superior BPDUs from a neighboring switch.
- B. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge.
- C. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate lower cost path to the root bridge.
- D. RSTP alternate ports are active ports used to forward frames toward the root bridge.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A is correct because RSTP alternate ports block traffic while receiving superior BPDUs from a neighboring switch. An alternate port is a backup port for a root port, which means it receives better BPDUs from another bridge than the current root port1. However, an alternate port does not forward any traffic, as it is in a discarding state2. It only listens to BPDUs and waits for the root port to fail. If the root port fails, the alternate port can immediately transition to a forwarding state and become the new root port1.
C is correct because RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge. An alternate port is selected based on the same criteria as the root port, which are the lowest bridge ID, the lowest path cost, the lowest sender port ID, and the lowest receiver port ID3. However, an alternate port receives a higher cost BPDU than the root port, otherwise it would be the root port itself1. Therefore, an alternate port provides an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge than the root port.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Which two statements about BGP facilitate the prevention of routing loops between two autonomous systems?
(Choose two.)

- A. EBGP routers will only accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH.

- B. EBGP routers will append their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors.
- C. EBGP routers will prepend their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors
- D. EBGP routers will drop routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous systems (AS) on the internet1.
Option A is correct. When an EBGP router advertises routes to its neighbors, it appends its AS number to the AS_PATH attribute1. This is a key mechanism in BGP to prevent routing loops1.
Option C is correct. BGP has a built-in loop prevention mechanism whereby if a BGP router detects its own AS in the AS_PATH attribute, it will drop the prefix and will not continue to advertise it2. This helps to prevent routing loops2.
Option B is incorrect. EBGP routers do not accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH2. Instead, they drop such routes as part of the loop prevention mechanism2.
Option D is incorrect. While it's true that EBGP routers append their AS number when advertising routes, they do not prepend their AS number1. The term "prepend" in BGP usually refers to a technique used to influence path selection by artificially lengthening the AS_PATH3.

NEW QUESTION # 86
Which statement is correct about the IS-IS ISO NET address?

- A. An ISO NET address must be unique for each device in the network.
- B. You can only define a single ISO NET address per device.
- C. An ISO NET address defined with a system ID of 0000.0000.0000 must be selected as the DIS.
- D. The Area ID must match on all devices within a L2 area.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An ISO NET address is a type of network address used by the IS-IS routing protocol. It identifies a point of connection to the network, such as a router interface, and is also called a Network Service Access Point (NSAP)1.
An ISO NET address consists of three parts: an area ID, a system ID, and a selector2. The area ID identifies the IS-IS area to which the device belongs. The system ID uniquely identifies the device within the area. The selector identifies a specific service or function on the device, such as routing or management2.
An ISO NET address must be unique for each device in the network, because it is used by IS-IS to establish adjacencies, exchange routing information, and compute shortest paths2. If two devices have the same ISO NET address, they will not be able to communicate with each other or with other devices in the network. Therefore, it is important to assign different ISO NET addresses to each device in the network.

NEW QUESTION # 87
Which two statements are correct about using firewall filters on EX Series switches? (Choose two.)

- A. You can only apply firewall filters to Layer 2 traffic on an EX Series switch.
- B. You can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch.
- C. You can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch.
- D. You can deploy both stateless and stateful firewall filters on an EX Series switch.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
A is correct because you can deploy only stateless firewall filters on an EX Series switch. A stateless firewall filter is a filter that evaluates each packet individually based on the header information, such as source and destination addresses, protocol, and port numbers. A stateless firewall filter does not keep track of the state or context of a packet flow, such as the sequence number, flags, or session information. EX Series switches support only stateless firewall filters, which are also called access control lists (ACLs) or packet filters.
C is correct because you can apply firewall filters to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on an EX Series switch. Layer 2 traffic is traffic that is switched within a VLAN or a bridge domain, while Layer 3 traffic is traffic that is routed between VLANs or networks.

EX Series switches support three types of firewall filters: port (Layer 2) firewall filters, VLAN firewall filters, and router (Layer 3) firewall filters. You can apply these filters to different interfaces and directions to control the traffic entering or exiting the switch.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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