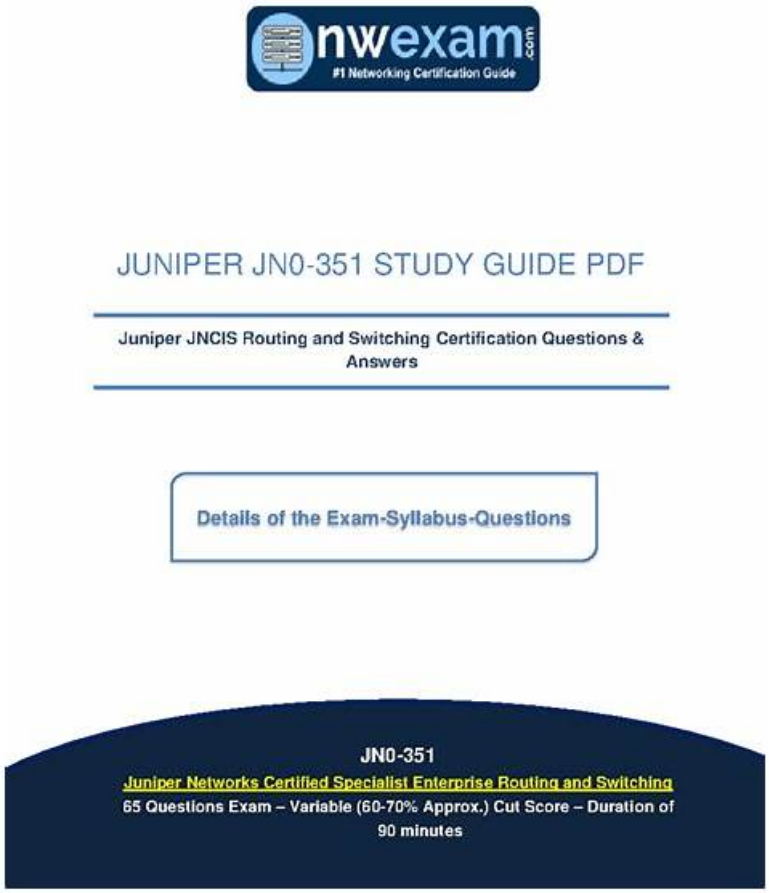
# Juniper JN0-351 Exam Fragen - JN0-351 PDF Testsoftware




Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser Pass4Test JN0-351 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JGC56-XiVfmJIxJAdv9zU0Ju_yiGbdaB

Wenn Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test haben, geben wir Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Das heißt, Sie können immer neue Zertifizierungsmaterialien bekommen. Sobald das Prüfungsziel und unsere Lernmaterialien geändert werden, benachrichtigen wir Ihnen in der ersten Zeit. Wir kennen Ihre Bedürfnisse. Wir haben das Selbstbewusstsein, Ihnen zu helfen, die Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Sie können sich unbesorgt auf die Juniper JN0-351 Prüfung vorbereiten und das Zertifikat erfolgreich bekommen.

Die Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist heutztage in der konkurrenzfähigen IT-Branche immer beliebter geworden. Immer mehr Leute haben die Juniper JN0-351 Prüfung abgelegt. Aber ihre Schwierigkeit nimmt doch nicht ab. Es ist schwer, die Juniper JN0-351 Prüfung zu bestehen, weil sie sowieso eine autoritäre Prüfung ist, die Computerfachkenntnisse und die Fähigkeiten zur Informationstechnik prüft. Viele Leute haben viel Zeit und Energie auf die Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung aufgewendet.

**>> Juniper JN0-351 Exam Fragen <<**

## JN0-351 Schulungsangebot, JN0-351 Testing Engine, Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Trainingsunterlagen

Viele Kandidaten wissen einfach nicht, wie sie sich auf die Prüfung vorbereiten können und hilflos sind. Aber mit den Schulungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test ist alles ganz anders geworden. Mit ihr können Sie sich ganz selbstsicher auf Ihre Prüfung vorbereiten. Sie haben kein Risiko, in der Prüfung durchzufallen, mehr zu tragen. Das ist nicht

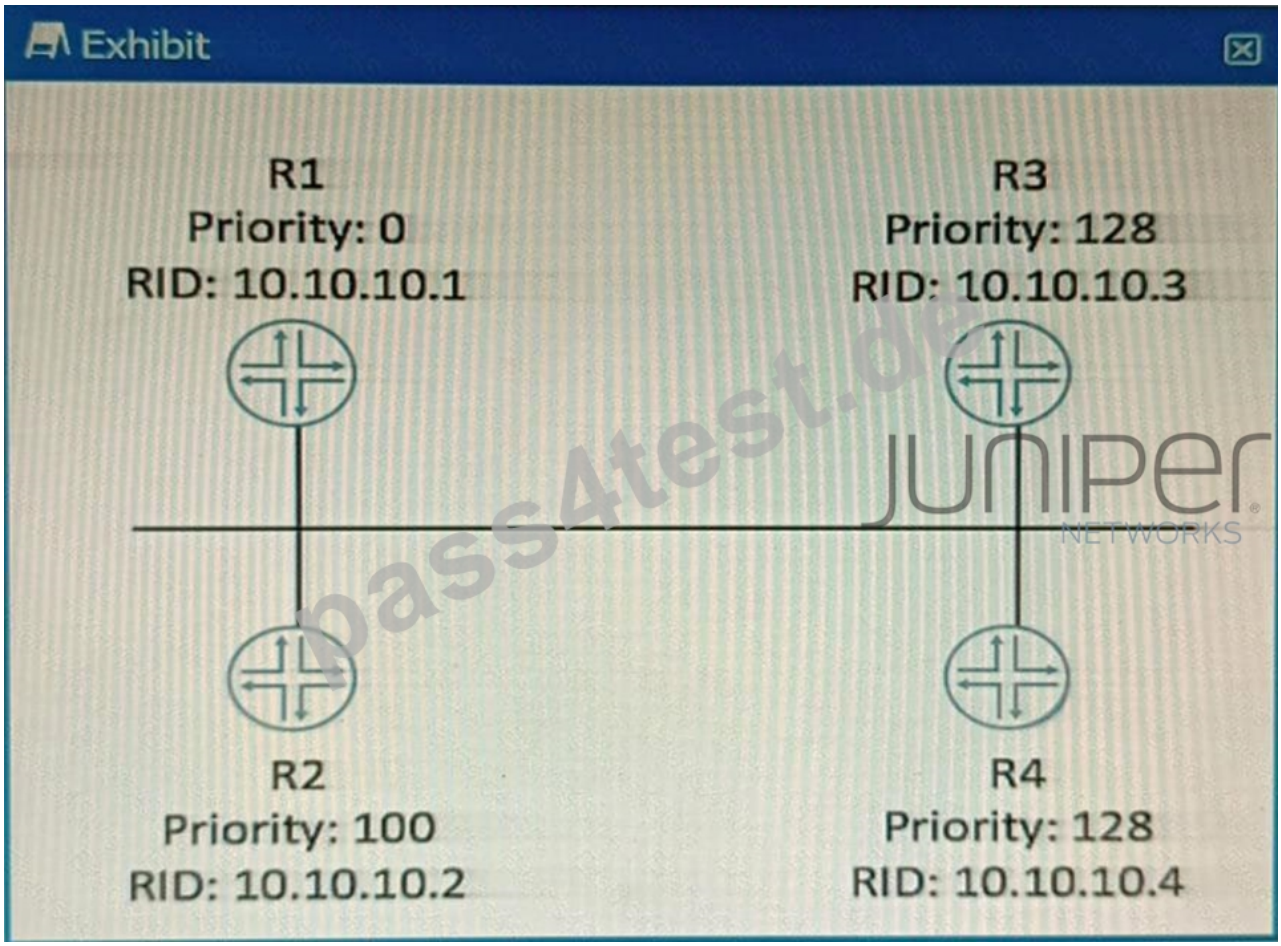
nur seelische Hilfe. Am wichitgsten ist es, dass Sie die Prüfung bestehen und eine glänzende Zukunft haben können.

## Juniper JN0-351 Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
|---|---|
| Thema 1 | • 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. |
| Thema 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. |
| Thema 3 | • 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. |
| Thema 4 | • 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. |
| Thema 5 | • BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks. |
| Thema 6 | • Spanning Tree: Networking professionals explore the principles and advantages of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to ensure loop-free topologies in Layer 2 networks. |

## Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) JN0-351 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q59-Q64):

**59. Frage**
Exhibit.




Which router will become the OSPF BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?

- A. R3
- B. R1
- C. R4
- D. R2

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:
Explanation
OSPF DR/BDR election is a process that occurs on multi-access data links. It is intended to select two OSPF nodes: one to be acting as the Designated Router (DR), and another to be acting as the Backup Designated Router (BDR).The DR and BDR are responsible for generating network LSAs for the multi-access network and synchronizing the LSDB with other routers on the same network1.
The DR/BDR election is based on two criteria: the OSPF priority and the router ID. The OSPF priority is a value between 0 and 255 that can be configured on each interface participating in OSPF. The default priority is
1. A priority of 0 means that the router will not participate in the election and will never become a DR or BDR. The router with the highest priority will become the DR, and the router with the second highest priority will become the BDR. If there is a tie in priority, then the router ID is used as a tie-breaker. The router ID is a
32-bit number that uniquely identifies each router in an OSPF domain.It can be manually configured or automatically derived from the highest IP address on a loopback interface or any active interface2.
In this scenario, all routers have the same priority of 1, so the router ID will determine the outcome of the election. The router IDs are shown in the exhibit as RID values. The highest RID belongs to R4 (10.10.10.4), so R4 will become the DR. The second highest RID belongs to R3 (10.10.10.3), so R3 will become the BDR.
References:
1:OSPF DR/BDR Election: Process, Configuration, and Tuning2:OSPF Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR)

**60. Frage**

You deployed a new EX Series switch with DHCP snooping enabled and you do not see any entries in the snooping databases for an interface. Which two Juniper configurations for that interface caused this issue?
(Choose two.)

- A. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. The interface is configured as a trunk port.
- D. The interface is configured as a disabled port.

**Antwort: C,D**

**61. Frage**
An update to your organization's network security requirements document requires management traffic to be isolated in a non-default routing-instance. You want to implement this requirement on your Junos-based devices.
Which two commands enable this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. set system management-instance
- B. set routing-instances mgmt_junos interface em1
- C. set routing-instances mgmt_junos
- D. set routing-instances mgmtjunoa interface ge-0/0/0.0

**Antwort: A,C**

Begründung:
Explanation
To isolate management traffic in a non-default routing-instance on Junos-based devices, you can use the set system management-instance and set routing-instances mgmt_junos commands12.
set system management-instance: This command associates the management interface (usually named fxp0 or em0 for Junos OS, or re0:mgmt-* or re1:mgmt-* for Junos OS Evolved) with the non-default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance1. After you configure the non-default management VRF instance, management traffic no longer has to share a routing table with other control traffic or protocol traffic1.
set routing-instances mgmt_junos: This command creates a new routing instance named mgmt_junos. The name of the dedicated management VRF instance is reserved and hardcoded as mgmt_junos; you cannot configure any other routing instance by the name mgmt_junos1.
Therefore, options C and D are correct. Options A and B are not correct because they attempt to assign an interface to the mgmt_junos routing instance, which is not necessary for isolating management traffic1.

**62. Frage**
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 are active ports used to forward frames toward the root bridge.
- C. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge.
- D. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate lower cost path to the root bridge.

**Antwort: A,C**

Begründung:
* 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 port 1 . However, an alternate port does not forward any traffic, as it is in a discarding state 2 . 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 port 1 .
* 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 ID 3 . However, an alternate port receives a higher cost BPDU than the root port, otherwise it would be the root port itself 1 .
Therefore, an alternate port provides an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge than the root port.

**63. Frage**
You implemented the MAC address limit feature with the shutdown action on all interfaces on your switch.
In this scenario, which statement is correct when a violation occurs?

- A. By default, the interface will continue to send and receive traffic for all connected devices after a violation has occurred.
- B. By default, you must manually clear the violation for the interface to send and receive traffic again.
- C. By default, devices that are learned before the violation occurs are still allowed to send and receive traffic through the specific interface.
- D. By default, the violation will automatically be cleared after 300 seconds and the interface will resume sending and receiving traffic for all learned devices.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:
When the MAC address limit feature with the shutdown action is implemented on a switch, if a violation occurs, the interface is disabled and a system log entry is generated. If the switch has been configured with the port-error-disable statement, the disabled interface recovers automatically upon expiration of the specified disable timeout. However, if the switch has not been configured for auto-recovery from port error disabled conditions, you must manually clear the violation by running the clear ethernet-switching port-error command for the interface to send and receive traffic again. This explanation is based on the Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) documents and learning resources available at Juniper Networks.

**64. Frage**
.....

Warum wählen viele Pass4Test? Weil er Bequemlichkeiten und Anwendbarkeit bringen. Das hat von der Praxis überprüft. Die Lernmaterialien zur Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test ist den allen bekannt. Viele Kandidaten sind nicht selbstsicher, die Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Deshalb sollen Sie die Materialien zur Juniper JN0-351 Zertifizierungsprüfung haben. Mit ihm können Sie mehr Selbstbewusstsein haben und sich gut auf die Prüfung vorbereiten.

Laden Sie die neuesten Pass4Test JN0-351 PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JGC56-XiVfmJIxJAdv9zU0Ju_yiGbdaB