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Juniper JN0-351 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• BGP: This topic focuses on the operational and conceptual elements of BGP, a cornerstone in enterprise networks.

Topic 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.
Topic 7	• 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 (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
Exhibit
You have configured a GRE tunnel. To reduce the risk of dropping traffic, you have configured a keepalive OAM probe to monitor the state of the tunnel; however, traffic drops are still occurring.
Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. The "event link-adjacency-loss" option must be set.
- B. For GRE tunnels, the OAM protocol requires that the BFD protocols also be used.
- C. The hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value
- D. LLDP needs to be removed from the gr-1/1/10.1 interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
A keepalive OAM probe is a mechanism that can be used to monitor the state of a GRE tunnel and detect any failures in the tunnel path. A keepalive OAM probe consists of sending periodic packets from one end of the tunnel to the other and expecting a reply. If no reply is received within a specified time, the tunnel is considered down and the line protocol of the tunnel interface is changed to down1.
To configure a keepalive OAM probe for a GRE tunnel, you need to specify two parameters: the keepalive-time and the hold-time. The keepalive-time is the interval between each keepalive packet sent by the local router. The hold-time is the maximum time that the local router waits for a reply from the remote router before declaring the tunnel down2.
According to the Juniper Networks documentation, the hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value for a GRE tunnel2. This is because the hold-time value must account for both the round-trip time of the keepalive packet and the processing time of the remote router. If the hold-time value is too small, it may cause false positives and unnecessary tunnel flaps.
In the exhibit, the configuration shows that the keepalive-time is set to 10 seconds and the hold-time is set to
15 seconds for the gr-1/1/10.1 interface. This means that the local router will send a keepalive packet every 10 seconds and will wait for 15 seconds for a reply from the remote router. However, this hold-time value is not two times the keepalive-time value, which violates the recommended configuration. This may cause traffic drops if the remote router takes longer than 15 seconds to reply.
Therefore, option D is correct, because the hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value for a GRE tunnel. Option A is incorrect, because BFD is not required for GRE tunnels; BFD is another protocol that can be used to monitor tunnels, but it is not compatible with GRE keepalives3. Option B is incorrect, because the "event link-adjacency-loss" option is not related to GRE tunnels; it is an option that can be used to trigger an action when a link goes down4. Option C is incorrect, because LLDP does not need to be removed from the gr-1/1/10.1 interface; LLDP is a protocol that can be used to discover neighboring devices and their

capabilities, but it does not interfere with GRE tunnels5.
References:
1: Configuring Keepalive Time and Hold time for a GRE Tunnel Interface 2: keepalive | Junos OS | Juniper Networks 3: Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection 4: event link-adjacency-loss | Junos OS | Juniper Networks 5: Understanding Link Layer Discovery Protocol

NEW QUESTION # 62
You are a network operator who wants to add a second ISP connection and remove the default route to the existing ISP You decide to deploy the BGP protocol in the network.
What two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS.
- B. EBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other EBGP peers.
- C. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- D. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A is correct because IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS. This is because the next-hop attribute is the IP address of the router that advertises the route to a BGP peer. If the next-hop attribute is not changed by IBGP, it would be the IP address of an external router, which may not be reachable by all routers within the AS. Therefore, IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to the IP address of the router that received the route from an EBGP peer1.
B is correct because IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers. This is because BGP follows the rule of advertising only the best route to a destination, and EBGP routes have a higher preference than IBGP routes. Therefore, IBGP peers advertise routes learned from an EBGP peer to all BGP peers, including both EBGP and IBGP peers1.

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

- A. The TTL in the inner packet is decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint.
- B. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic.
- C. There are 24 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.
- D. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic, which means that the payload of the inner packet must be an IP packet. IP-IP tunnels cannot encapsulate non-IP traffic, such as Ethernet frames or MPLS labels1.
Option A is correct, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic. Option B is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic. Option C is incorrect, because the TTL in the inner packet is not decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint. The TTL in the outer packet is decremented by each router along the path, but the TTL in the inner packet is preserved until it reaches the tunnel endpoint2.
Option D is incorrect, because there are 20 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation. The overhead consists of the header of the outer packet, which has a fixed size of 20 bytes for IPv43.
References:
1: IP-IP Tunneling 2: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking 3: IPv4 - Header

NEW QUESTION # 64
What are two reasons for creating multiple areas in OSPF? (Choose two.)

- A. to reduce LSA flooding across the network
- B. to reduce the convergence time

- C. to increase the number of adjacencies in the backbone
- D. to increase the size of the LSDB

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Option A is correct. Creating multiple areas in OSPF can help to reduce the convergence time .
This is because changes in one area do not affect other areas, so fewer routers need to run the SPF algorithm in response to a change.
Option D is correct. Creating multiple areas in OSPF can help to reduce Link State Advertisement (LSA) flooding across the network. This is because LSAs are not flooded out of their area of origin.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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. The interface is configured as a trunk port.
- B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.
- D. The interface is configured as a disabled port.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A is correct because the interface is configured as a disabled port. A disabled port does not forward any traffic, including DHCP packets. Therefore, DHCP snooping cannot learn any MAC addresses or lease information from a disabled port.
C is correct because the interface is configured as a trunk port. By default, all trunk ports on the switch are trusted for DHCP snooping. This means that DHCP snooping does not inspect or filter any DHCP packets received on a trunk port. Therefore, DHCP snooping does not add any entries to the snooping database for a trunk port.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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