JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

Pass Juniper JN0-351 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/jn0-351.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Juniper Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show  | display inheritance no-comments
static {
     defaults {
          preference 20;
     }
     route 0.0.0.0/0 {
          next-hop 172.18.1.1;
          preference 5;
     }
     route 192.168.1.2/32 next-hop 172.20.111.10;
     route 192.168.2.0/30 next-hop [ 172.20.66.2 172.20.77.2 ];
     route 172.20.112.0/24 next-hop [ 172.20.66.2 172.20.77.2 ];
}
```

Which two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Two next-hop interfaces should appear in the routing table for the 172.20.112.0/24 prefix.

B. Multiple equal-cost next hops are installed in the forwarding table for the 192.168.2.0/30 prefix.

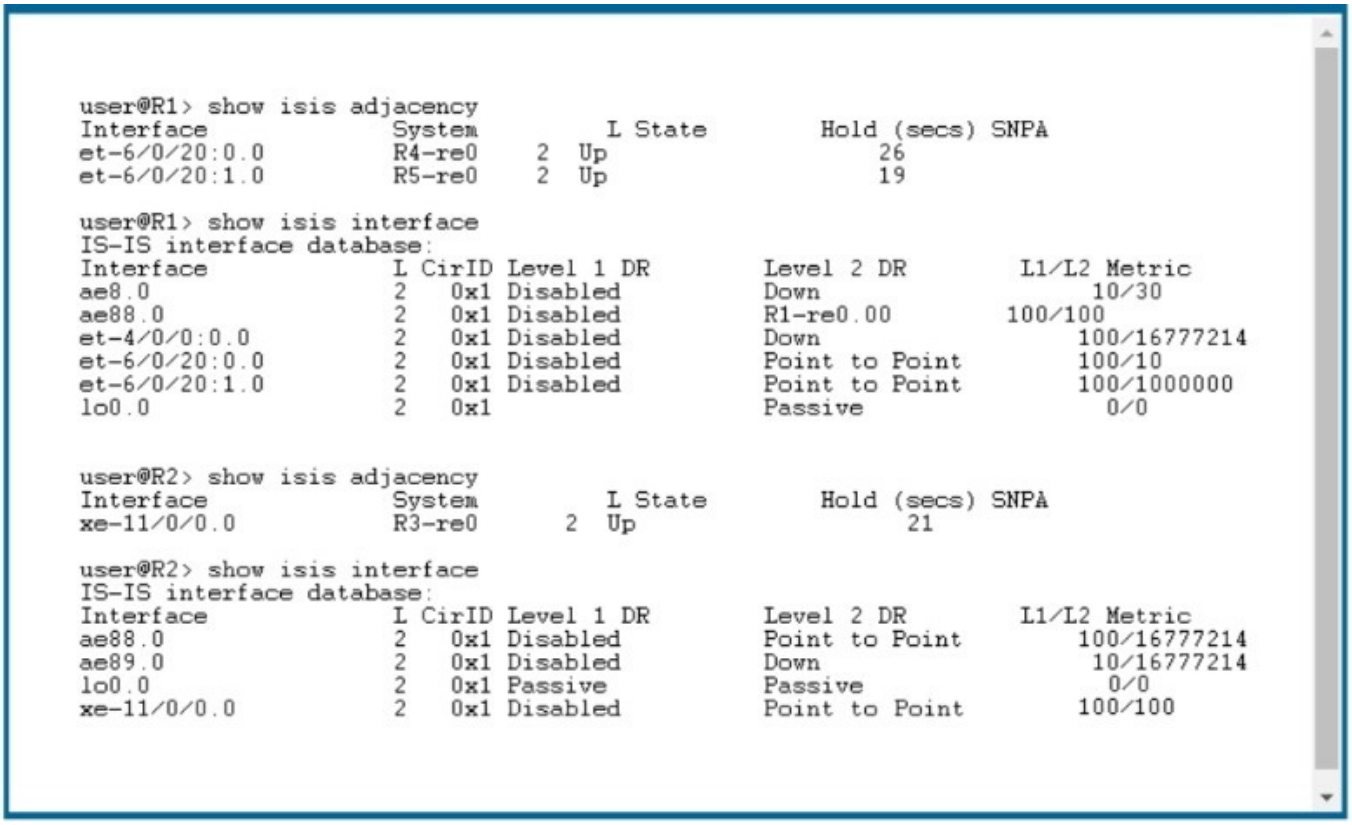
C. The route preference is the same for each static route.

D. Only the selected next-hop interface should appear in the forwarding table for the 172.20.112.0/24 prefix.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

You are configuring IS-IS on the newly provisioned ae88 interface. After you commit the configuration, you notice that your adjacency is not showing up.



```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface             System         L State       Hold (secs) SNPA
et-6/0/20:0.0         R4-re0     2   Up                   26
et-6/0/20:1.0         R5-re0     2   Up                   19

user@R1> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface             L CirID Level 1 DR        Level 2 DR        L1/L2 Metric
ae8.0                 2   0x1 Disabled          Down                  10/30
ae88.0                2   0x1 Disabled          R1-re0.00           100/100
et-4/0/0:0.0          2   0x1 Disabled          Down                100/16777214
et-6/0/20:0.0         2   0x1 Disabled          Point to Point      100/10
et-6/0/20:1.0         2   0x1 Disabled          Point to Point      100/1000000
lo0.0                 2   0x1                   Passive               0/0

user@R2> show isis adjacency
Interface             System         L State       Hold (secs) SNPA
xe-11/0/0.0           R3-re0       2   Up                   21

user@R2> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface             L CirID Level 1 DR        Level 2 DR        L1/L2 Metric
ae88.0                2   0x1 Disabled          Point to Point      100/16777214
ae89.0                2   0x1 Disabled          Down                 10/16777214
lo0.0                 2   0x1 Passive           Passive               0/0
xe-11/0/0.0           2   0x1 Disabled          Point to Point      100/100
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the adjacency being down?

A. R1 and R2 are configured for different metrics.

B. R1 and R2 are in different IS-IS levels.

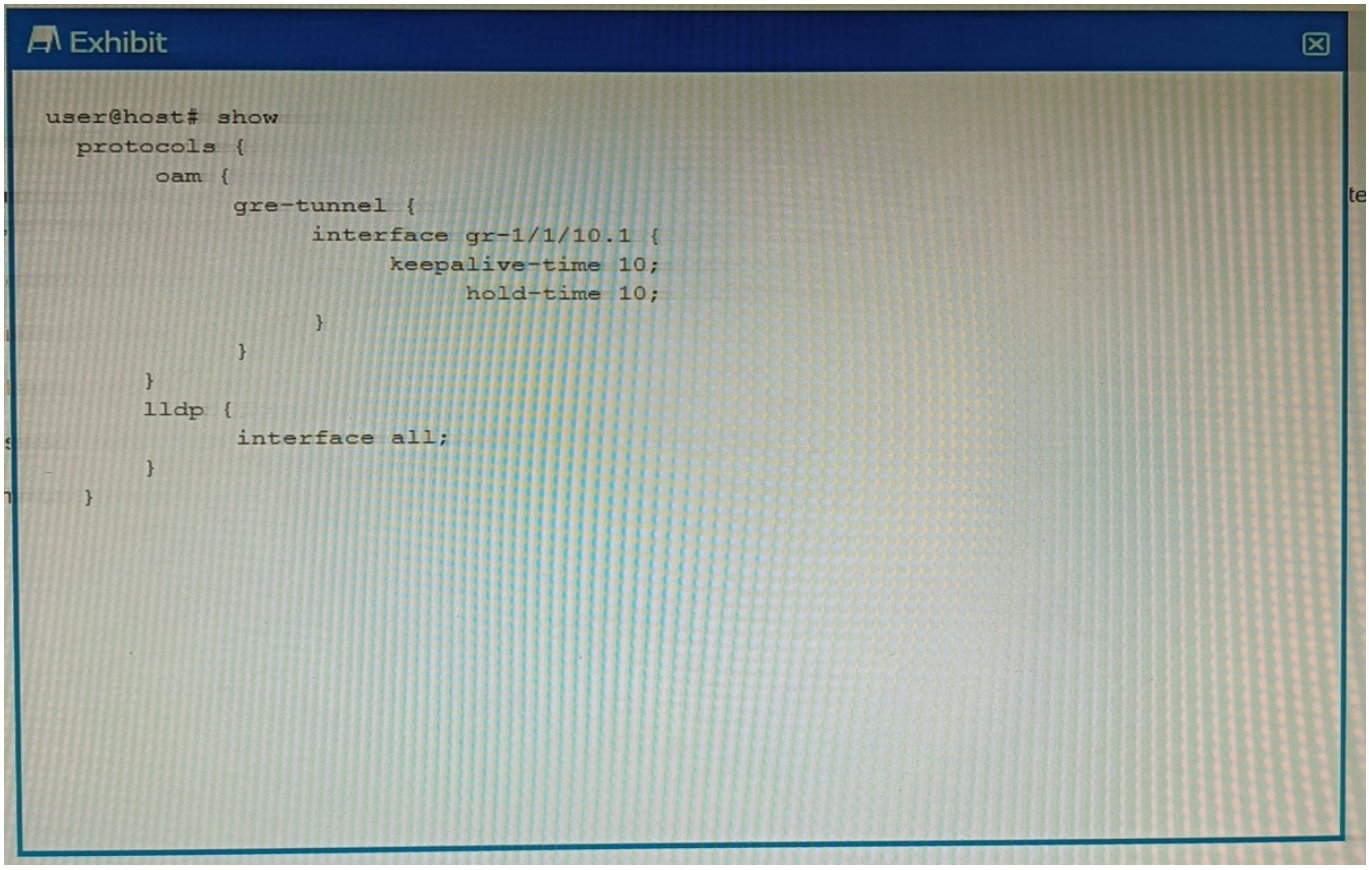
C. R1 and R2 have different interface parameters.

D. R1 and R2 are configured for different areas.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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. For GRE tunnels, the OAM protocol requires that the BFD protocols also be used.

B. The "event link-adjacency-loss" option must be set.

C. LLDP needs to be removed from the gr-1/1/10.1 interface.

D. The hold-time value must be two times the keepalive-time value

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 4

You are troubleshooting a BGP routing issue between your network and a customer router and are reviewing the BGP routing policies. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. Export policies are applied to routes in the RIB-In table.

B. Import policies are applied to routes in the RIB-Local table.

C. Import policies are applied after the RIB-In table.

D. Export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: In BGP, routing policies are used to control the flow of routing information between BGP peers1.

Option C suggests that import policies are applied after the RIB-In table. This is correct because import policies in BGP are applied to routes that are received from a BGP peer, before they are installed in the local BGP Routing Information

Base (RIB-In)1. The RIB-In is a database that stores all the routes that are received from all peers1. Option D suggests that export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table. This is correct because export policies in BGP are applied to

routes that are being advertised to a BGP peer, after they have been selected from the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB- Local)1. The RIB-Local is a database that stores all the routes that the local router is using1.

Therefore, options C and D are correct.

QUESTION 5

You must limit access to a printer with a persistent DHCP address of 2001:db8:0000:50::10/64 in VLAN v50 to users assigned to VLAN v50 only. Which action would satisfy this requirement?

A. Implement persistent MAC learning to ensure that 2001:db8:0000:50::10 is allocated properly.

B. Implement a firewall filter on the IRB interface for VLAN v50, blocking traffic to/from 2001:db8:0000:50::10.

C. Implement a firewall filter on the VLAN v50, blocking traffic to/from 2001:db8:0000:50::10.

D. Implement DHCP snooping on VLAN v50 to ensure that 2001:db8:0000:50::10 is allocated properly.

Correct Answer: B

Latest JN0-351 Dumps JN0-351 VCE Dumps JN0-351 Practice Test