

JN0-351^{Q&As}

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

What types of authentication are supported in Junos for OSPF?

- A. Simple password
- B. MD5 checksum
- C. Hitless key chain of MD5 keys/checksums
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which two events cause a router to advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

- A. When an OSPF adjacency is established.
- B. When an interface has the OSPF passive option enabled.
- C. When a static route to the 224.0.0.6 address is created.
- D. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created.

Correct Answer: AD

A is correct because when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. An OSPF adjacency is a logical relationship between two routers that agree to exchange routing information using the OSPF protocol1. To establish an OSPF adjacency, the routers must be in the same area, have compatible parameters, and exchange hello packets1. Once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the routers will exchange database description (DBD) packets, which contain summaries of their link-state databases (LSDBs)1. The LSDBs include information about the connected networks and their costs2. Therefore, when an OSPF adjacency is established, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets. D is correct because when a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, a router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors. The 224.0.0.5 address for all OSPF routers3. A static route to this address can be used to send OSPF hello packets to all OSPF neighbors on a network segment3. This can be useful when the network segment does not support multicast or when the router does not have an IP address on the segment3. When a static route to the 224.0.0.5 address is created, the router will send hello packets to this address and establish OSPF adjacencies with other routers on the segment3. As explained above, once an OSPF adjacency is formed, the router will advertise a connected network to OSPF neighbors through DBD packets.

QUESTION 3

On EX Series devices, what are two software features that accommodate redundancy? (Choose two.)

A. OAM

B. NSR



C. IGMP

D. GRES

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4

Exhibit.

🛋 Exhibit		X
R1 172.22.1.1 AS 65500	ge-0/0/5.0 ge-0/0/6.0 AS 65510	lo0.0 172.22.1.2

You want to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers shown in the exhibit. Which three actions will you perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure BGP multihop.
- B. Configure loopback interface peering.
- C. Configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses.
- D. Configure an MD5 peer authentication.
- E. Configure a cluster ID.

Correct Answer: ABC

A is correct because you need to configure BGP multihop to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. BGP multihop is a feature that allows BGP peers to establish a session over multiple hops, instead of requiring them to be directly connected1. By default, EBGP peers use a time-to-live (TTL) value of 1 for their packets, which means that they can only reach adjacent neighbors1. However, if you configure BGP multihop with a higher TTL value, you can allow EBGP peers to communicate over multiple routers in between1. This can provide redundancy in case of a link failure or a router failure between the EBGP peers. B is correct because you need to configure loopback interface



peering to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Loopback interface peering is a technique that uses loopback interfaces as the source and destination addresses for BGP sessions, instead of physical interfaces2. Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces that are always up andreachable as long as the router is operational2. By using loopback interface peering, you can avoid the dependency on a single physical interface or link for the BGP session, and use multiple paths to reach the loopback address of the peer2. This can provide redundancy and load balancing for the EBGP peering. C is correct because you need to configure routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses to enable redundancy for the EBGP peering between the two routers. Routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses are necessary to ensure that the routers can reach each other\\'s loopback addresses over multiple hops2. You can use static routes or dynamic routing protocols to advertise and learn the routes for the peer loopback interface IP addresses2. Without these routes, the routers will not be able to establish or maintain the BGP session using their loopback interfaces.

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

---- Exhibit Missing ---

Referring to the exhibit, which type of route is displayed?

A. martian

B. static

C. generate

D. aggregate

Correct Answer: C

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