



JN0-351^{Q&As}

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

What are two characteristics of RSTP alternate ports? (Choose two.)

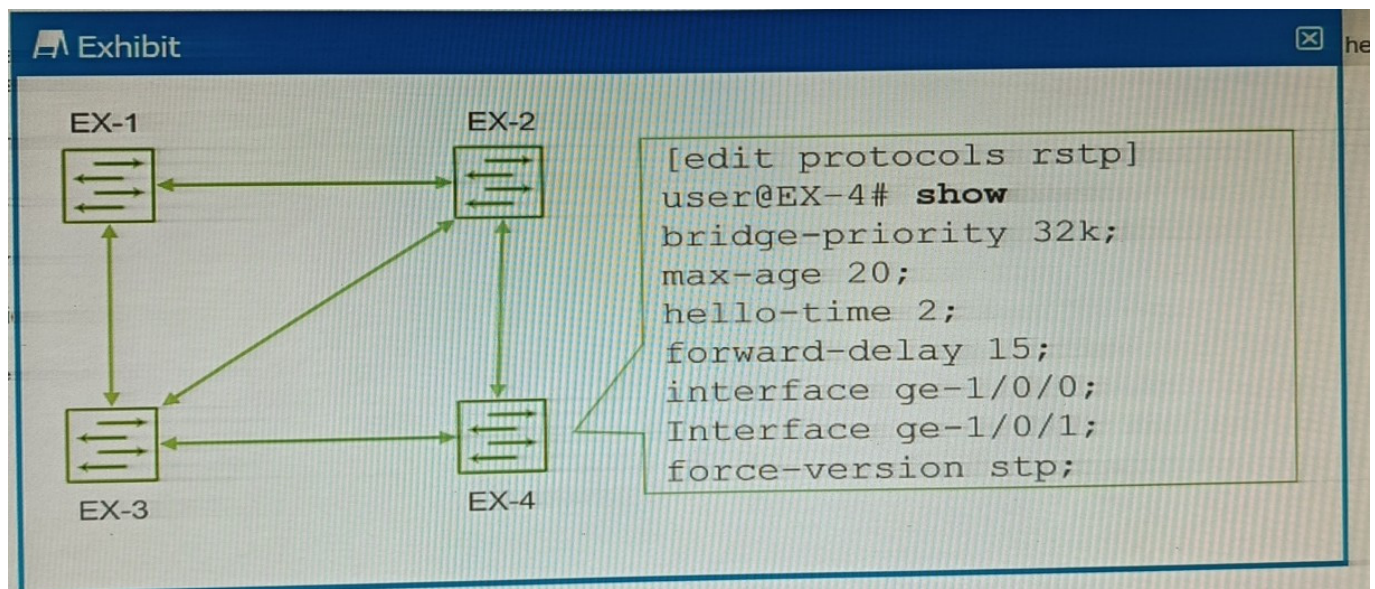
- A. RSTP alternate ports block traffic while receiving superior BPDUs from a neighboring switch.
- B. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate lower cost path to the root bridge.
- C. RSTP alternate ports provide an alternate higher cost path to the root bridge.
- D. RSTP alternate ports are active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

Correct Answer: AC

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.

QUESTION 2

Exhibit.



You have configured the four EX Series switches with RSTP, as shown in the exhibit. You discover that whenever a link between switches goes up or down, the switches take longer than expected for RSTP to converge, using the default settings.

In this scenario, which action would solve the delay in RSTP convergence?



- A. The hello-time must be increased.
- B. The force-version must be removed.
- C. The bridge priority for EX-4 must be set at 4000.
- D. The max-age must be increased to 20

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows the configuration of RSTP on EX-4, which has the command `force-version stp`. This command forces the switch to use the legacy STP protocol instead of RSTP, even though the switch supports RSTP1. This means that

EX-4 will not be able to take advantage of the faster convergence and enhanced features of RSTP, such as edge ports, link type, and proposal/agreement sequence2.

The other switches in the network are likely to be running RSTP, as it is the default protocol for EX Series switches3. Therefore, there will be a compatibility issue between EX-4 and the other switches, which will result in longer convergence

times and suboptimal performance. The switch will also generate a warning message that says "Warning: STP version mismatch with neighbor" when it receives a BPDU from a RSTP neighbor1.

To solve this problem, the `force-version` command must be removed from EX-4, so that it can run RSTP natively and interoperate with the other switches in the network. This will enable faster convergence and better stability for the network

topology. To remove the command, you can use the delete protocols `rstp force-version` command in configuration mode1.

QUESTION 3

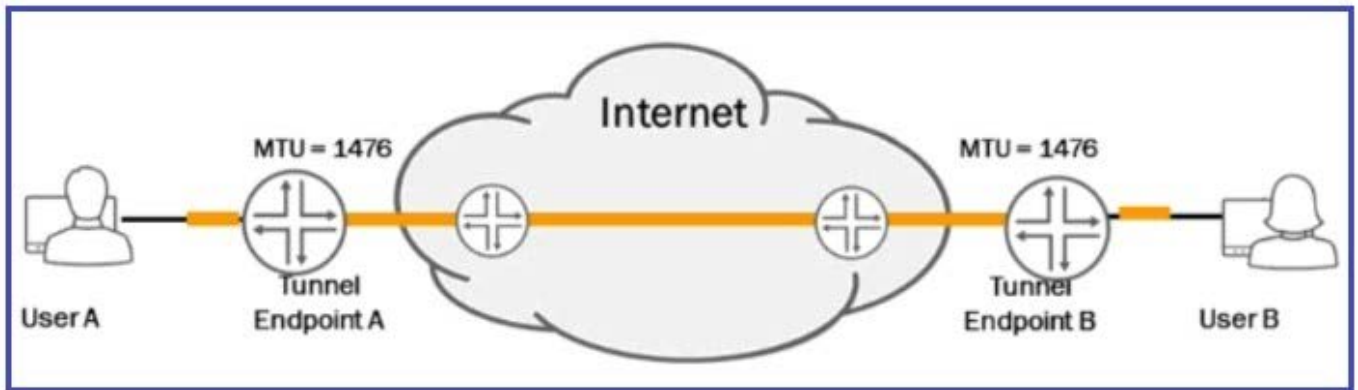
You must limit access to a printer with a persistent DHCP address of 2001:db8:0000:50::10/64 in VLAN v50 to users assigned to VLAN v50 only. Which action would satisfy this requirement?

- 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

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



You have created a GRE tunnel as shown in the exhibit. The router with tunnel endpoint A is dropping the packets originating from User A and destined to User B.

What would cause this problem?

- A. Endpoint A has the `internet-options gre-path-mtu-discovery` parameter enabled.
- B. User A requested fragmentation and Endpoint A has the `clear-dont-fragment-bit` parameter enabled.
- C. Endpoint A is missing a policy statement that allows User A's traffic into the tunnel.
- D. User A is sending maximum size default Ethernet frames with the DF bit enabled.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

```
{master:0} [edit interfaces]
user@switch-1# show
interface-range range-1 {
    member ge-0/0/10;
    member-range ge-0/0/6 to ge-0/0/8;
    unit 0 {
        family ethernet-switching;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which set of interfaces is enabled for Ethernet switching?

- A. ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, and ge-0/0/8
- B. ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/8, and ge-0/0/10
- C. ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, ge-0/0/8, and ge-0/0/10



D. ge-0/0/6 and ge-0/0/8

Correct Answer: C

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