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Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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Question: 1967

When examining an IS-IS Link State PDU for a Pseudonode, which field in the LSP ID uniquely identifies it as representing a network segment rather than a physical router?

- A. The System ID ends with a special prefix.
- B. The Pseudonode ID field is a non-zero value.
- C. The LSP Number is greater than 0.
- D. The Source ID field is all zeros.

Answer: B

Explanation: An IS-IS LSP ID has the format: `System-ID` + `Pseudonode ID` + `LSP Fragment Number`. For an LSP originated by a physical router (a Non-Pseudonode LSP), the `Pseudonode ID` is always `00`. For an LSP originated by the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) on behalf of a broadcast network (a Pseudonode LSP), the `Pseudonode ID` is a non-zero value (typically the circuit ID, like `01`, `02`, etc.). This non-zero Pseudonode ID is the key identifier that the LSP represents the multi-access network itself.

Question: 1968

OSPF neighbor stuck in Loading state; show ospf database shows missing Type 1 LS

- A. traceoptions flag packets detail logs retransmit. (Select two.)
- A. Configure demand-circuit on interface
- B. Clear ospf database-neighbor to force exchange
- C. Verify mtu and fragmentation on link
- D. Increase dead-interval to allow more time

Answer: B,C

Explanation: Loading state with missing LSAs often results from LSU retransmit failures due to MTU/fragmentation issues. clear ospf database-neighbor forces full database exchange restart. MTU mismatch or path MTU issues prevent complete LSA transmission.

Question: 1969

When MSTP is used, what is contained in an M-record within an MST BPDU?

- A. The topology information for a specific MST Instance (MSTI), including its regional root bridge ID and root path cost.
- B. The checksum for the entire MST BPDU to ensure integrity.

- C. The VLAN-to-MSTI mapping table for the region.
- D. The configuration digest used to identify members of the same region.

Answer: A

Explanation: An MST BPDU contains a common header part (for the CIST) and a section for MSTI information. This section includes multiple M-records, one for each MST Instance (MSTI) active on the port. Each M-record contains the spanning tree information specific to that MSTI, notably: the MSTI root bridge ID (the regional root for that instance), the external root path cost for that instance, the regional root path cost, the bridge priority for that instance, the port priority, and the remaining hop count. It does not contain VLAN mappings; that is conveyed by the configuration name, revision, and digest.

Question: 1970

A security policy requires all trunks without native VLAN. A legacy device sends untagged frames to a trunk port. What is the outcome and recommended fix? (Select TWO correct answers)

- A. The frames flood untagged to all VLANs
- B. Configure a dedicated native VLAN for legacy untagged traffic
- C. Change the port to access mode for the legacy device
- D. Frames are dropped by the switch

Answer: C,D

Explanation: No native means untagged drop, and access mode suits untagged legacy end devices.

Question: 1971

Which BGP message type is responsible for confirming the receipt and successful processing of an OPEN message, finalizing the establishment of a BGP peer connection?

- A. UPDATE
- B. NOTIFICATION
- C. REFRESH
- D. KEEPALIVE

Answer: D

Explanation: The BGP finite state machine proceeds from the OpenSent state to the OpenConfirm state upon sending an OPEN message. The transition from OpenConfirm to the Established state, where UPDATE messages can be exchanged, occurs only upon the successful receipt of a KEEPALIVE message from the peer. The KEEPALIVE message serves as an acknowledgment that the OPEN message was acceptable. No other message type performs this specific function.

Question: 1972

You are implementing VSTP on a Juniper EX switch that is connected to a Cisco switch running Rapid PVST+. Which two settings must match for the two switches to successfully interoperate for a specific VLAN? (Select Two)

- A. The VLAN ID.
- B. The Bridge Priority.
- C. The Spanning Tree Protocol version (STP vs RSTP).
- D. The Trunk encapsulation (dot1q).

Answer: B,D

Explanation: For VSTP and PVST+ interoperability, the underlying transport must be consistent, necessitating identical trunk encapsulation. Furthermore, while the VLAN IDs must exist, the bridges must agree on the priority levels to ensure a stable root bridge election across the multi-vendor environment.

Question: 1973

Egress frame to trunk ge-18/0/2 BD-trunk vlan-id 600. Output filter rewrites COS. When applied?

- A. Post-forwarding on egress IF
- B. During ingress only
- C. RE post-learn
- D. Pre-MAC egress lookup

Answer: A

Explanation: Output filters on egress interfaces process after forwarding decision, before transmit.

Question: 1974

Aggregate 205.0.0.0/12 on R200 with OSPF contributor withdraw installs passive discard prematurely, blackholing subnet. What passive control defers discard?

- A. '{ aggregate route 205.0.0.0/12 { contributing none passive; } }'
- B. 'install-null none;'
- C. 'generated passive;'
- D. Policy 'no-passive-discard'

Answer: B

Explanation: 'install-null none' on the aggregate prevents automatic passive discard installation upon contributor withdrawal on R200, retaining summary as Hidden until explicit policy or contributor returns,

avoiding premature blackhole.

Question: 1975

In a large IS-IS network, a router is configured as an L1-L2 router. The administrator wants to prevent the L1-L2 router from setting the Attached (ATT) bit in its L1 LSPs, which would stop Level 1-only routers from automatically creating a default route to it. Which configuration steps at the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy will accomplish this? (Select Two)

- A. Use the set level 1 ignore-attached-bit command
- B. Configure ignore-attached-bit under the Level 1 hierarchy
- C. Configure no-attached-bit at the [edit protocols isis] level
- D. Define a policy that rejects the default route and apply it as an export policy to IS-IS

Answer: A,C

Explanation: The Attached bit is used by L1-L2 routers to signal Level 1 routers that they have a path to other areas. By configuring the ignore-attached-bit or no-attached-bit options, the L1-L2 router is prevented from setting this bit in its Level 1 Link State PDUs, effectively forcing Level 1 routers to rely on specific routing information rather than an automatically generated default route.

Question: 1976

You are troubleshooting a network where RSTP is configured. A port that should be an edge port is participating in spanning tree and going through listening/learning states. The command 'show spanning-tree interface' reveals the port is not listed as an edge port. What is the most likely cause, assuming no BPDUs are received from the connected device?

- A. The port is configured in full-duplex mode.
- B. The global RSTP force-version is not configured.
- C. The port's link type is set to 'shared'.
- D. The 'bpdu-block-on-edge' feature is enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation: For a port to be an edge port in RSTP, it must be explicitly configured as such (e.g., 'edge-port'). However, a key characteristic of an edge port is that it should not receive BPDUs. Even if configured as an edge port, if the link-type is set to or auto-detected as 'shared', RSTP treats it cautiously and does not grant it full edge port status with instant forwarding. On a shared medium, there could be multiple devices, so the switch must participate in STP on that port to prevent loops. Therefore, the port goes through normal STP states.

Question: 1977

R1 in AS 100 has two paths for 1.1.1.0/24:

Path A: learned from EBGP peer in AS 200, AS_PATH "200 300", MED 100.

Path B: learned from EBGP peer in AS 400, AS_PATH "400 300", MED 50.

By default, how does R1 compare the MED values? (Select two)

- A. R1 will prefer Path A because it was learned first (assuming all other attributes are equal)
- B. R1 will ignore MED and prefer the path with the lowest IGP metric to the next hop
- C. R1 will prefer Path B because 50 is lower than 100, if "path-selection always-compare-med" is enabled
- D. R1 does not compare the MED values because the neighbor ASs (200 and 400) are different

Answer: C,D

Explanation: By default, BGP only compares MED values for paths received from the same Autonomous System. Since Path A comes from AS 200 and Path B comes from AS 400, the MED comparison is skipped. If the "always-compare-med" option is configured, the router will override this behavior and compare MEDs regardless of the originating AS, preferring the lower value (Path B).

Question: 1978

Which two statements about the Junos default VLAN (named "default") are correct? (Select two)

- A. It is used for out-of-band management traffic on the me0 interface.
- B. All switching interfaces are members of it by default in a factory configuration.
- C. It is automatically created and has a VLAN ID of 1.
- D. It cannot be deleted or renamed.

Answer: B,C

Explanation: By default, EX Series switches include a VLAN named "default" with an ID of 1. All network ports (ge/xe) are pre-configured as access ports within this VLAN to allow immediate out-of-the-box connectivity.

Question: 1979

Persistent static bindings are required for servers so that DAI and IP source guard survive switch reboots. Which command ensures this? (Select two.)

- A. `set ethernet-switching-options secure dhcp-snooping file /var/db/dhcp-snooping-binding`
- B. `set ethernet-switching-options secure dhcp-snooping static-ip 10.10.10.10 mac aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff vlan 100`
- C. `set ethernet-switching-options secure dhcp-snooping vlan 100 persistent-learning`

D. set ethernet-switching-options secure dhcp-snooping persistent-learning

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Persistent learning globally enables binding retention across reboots. The binding database file location can be explicitly configured to ensure the persistent storage file is used.

Question: 1980

VPLS port in virtual-switch BD-evpn vlan-id none, trunk ge-10/0/0. L2 frame VLAN10 arrives. Mapped how?

- A. VLAN10 flooded untagged in BD
- B. Discarded, vlan-id none rejects tagged
- C. Requires explicit vlan-id 10 config
- D. BD-evpn as integrated L2 domain

Answer: D

Explanation: VPLS ports in virtual-switch bridge domains handle L2 bridging like regular, processing frames per domain rules.

Question: 1981

In an IS-IS topology, two Level 1-2 routers in the same area are connected via two parallel Ethernet links. Both links are configured for IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2. What determines which link is preferred for forwarding traffic between these two routers for a given level?

- A. The link where one router is elected as the DIS for that level.
- B. The link with the lowest configured IS-IS metric for that level.
- C. The link that established adjacency first, based on the hold timer.
- D. The link with the lower IS-IS interface circuit ID.

Answer: B

Explanation: IS-IS uses the configured metric (or default metric) on an interface as the SPF cost for that link. When multiple parallel links exist between the same two IS-IS routers (forming multiple adjacencies), the router will run SPF separately for each level (Level 1 and Level 2). For each level's shortest path tree, the total cost to the destination is calculated. If the metrics are different, the link with the lower total cost (which in a single-hop case is simply the interface metric) will be preferred. If metrics are equal, both links may be used for load balancing, assuming `equal-cost` multipath is configured.

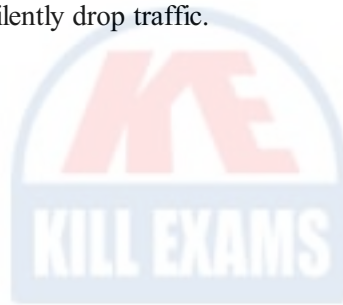
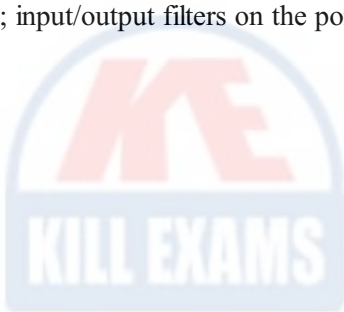
Question: 1982

Troubleshoot: show ethernet-switching interfaces shows ge-0/0/7 up/up but no traffic. Trunk to core allows only VLAN 300. Select all checks. (Select two.)

- A. Confirm no firewall filter blocking
- B. Verify vlan 300 members include ge-0/0/7
- C. Ensure family ethernet-switching configured
- D. Check native-vlan-id mismatch

Answer: A,B

Explanation: For traffic on trunk ports, the VLAN must be explicitly listed in vlan members for that interface; input/output filters on the port or IRB can also silently drop traffic.



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