

## JN0-351<sup>Q&As</sup>

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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**QUESTION 1**

What is a purpose for the OSPF database description packet?

- A. to transfer the LSA headers between two systems
- B. to determine who is in charge of database flushing
- C. to transfer the LSUs between two systems
- D. to determine who is in charge of adjacency formation

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

What is the maximum allowable MTU size for a default GRE tunnel without IPv4 traffic fragmentation?

- A. 1496 bytes
- B. 1480 bytes
- C. 1500 bytes
- D. 1476 bytes

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The maximum allowable MTU size for a default GRE tunnel without IPv4 traffic fragmentation is 1476 bytes<sup>1</sup>. This is because GRE packets are formed by the addition of the original packets and the required GRE headers<sup>1</sup>. These headers are 24- bytes in length and since these headers are added to the original frame, depending on the original size of the packet we may run into IP MTU problems<sup>1</sup>. The most common IP MTU is 1500-bytes in length (Ethernet)<sup>1</sup>. When the tunnel is created, it deducts the 24-bytes it needs to encapsulate the passenger protocols and that is the IP MTU it will use<sup>1</sup>. For example, if we are forming a tunnel over FastEthernet (IP MTU 1500)the IOS calculates the IP MTU on the tunnel as: 1500-bytes from Ethernet - 24-bytes for the GRE encapsulation = 1476-Bytes<sup>1</sup>.

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**QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are true about high availability on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. BFD is faster at detecting failures than default GRE or OSPF timers.
- B. NSR is independent of helper routers to assist the routing platform in restoring routing protocol information.
- C. NSR is dependent on helper routers to assist the routing platform in restoring routing protocol information.
- D. BFD is slower at detecting failures than default GRE or OSPF timers.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/concept/nsr-overview.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/nsr-overview.html)

## QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.

You are implementing the network shown in the exhibit. You must ensure that all users can communicate with each other.

What are three steps that should be taken in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. You must specify the appropriate Layer 3 IRB interface under each VLAN.
- B. You must define all ports as trunk ports and include all VLANs as members.
- C. You must define all ports as access ports and include the appropriate VLAN as a member.
- D. You must configure a single logical IRB interface with an IP address for each of the three networks.
- E. You must create a unique logical IRB interface for each network and assign an IP address within the appropriate network.

Correct Answer: ACE

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## 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

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## QUESTION 6

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

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**QUESTION 7**

You do not want any spanning tree protocols operating in your environment, and you want to ensure that no BPDUs can be introduced into the environment.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. You must run a spanning tree protocol to block BPDUs.
- B. Incoming BPDUs are blocked by default if a spanning tree protocol is not operating.
- C. You can block BPDUs without running a spanning tree protocol using Layer 3 control.
- D. Incoming BPDUs can only be blocked by the root bridge.

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 8**

You are an operator for a network running IS-IS. Two routers are failing to form an adjacency. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. There are mismatched router IDs on the L2 routers.
- B. There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface.
- C. There is a mismatched area ID between the L2 routers.
- D. The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: The two reasons for the failure to form an adjacency in a network running IS-IS could be:

B. There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface. IS-IS requires each router interface to have an ISO address configured. Without this address, the routers cannot form an adjacency.

D. The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface. The 'family iso' configuration is essential for IS-IS to function correctly. If this configuration is missing from the adjacency interface, it could prevent the formation of an adjacency. These explanations are based on the Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) documents and learning resources available at Juniper Networks.

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**QUESTION 9**

An update to your organization's network security requirements document requires management traffic to be isolated in a non-default routing-instance. You want to implement this requirement on your Junos-based devices.

Which two commands enable this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. set routing--instances mgmtjunoa interface ge-0/0/0.0
- B. set routing--instances mgmt\_junos interface em1
- C. set system management--instance
- D. set routing--instances mgmt\_junos

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: To isolate management traffic in a non-default routing-instance on Junos- based devices, you can use the set system management-instance and set routing- instances mgmt\_junos commands<sup>12</sup>.

set system management-instance: This command associates the management interface (usually named fxp0 or em0 for Junos OS, or re0:mgmt-\* or re1:mgmt-\* for Junos OS Evolved) with the non-default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF)

instance1. After you configure the non-default management VRF instance, management traffic no longer has to share a routing table with other control traffic or protocol traffic<sup>1</sup>.

set routing-instances mgmt\_junos: This command creates a new routing instance named mgmt\_junos. The name of the dedicated management VRF instance is reserved and hardcoded as mgmt\_junos; you cannot configure any other routing

instance by the name mgmt\_junos1.

Therefore, options C and D are correct. Options A and B are not correct because they attempt to assign an interface to the mgmt\_junos routing instance, which is not necessary for isolating management traffic<sup>1</sup>.

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#### QUESTION 10

What BGP attribute is mostly likely to influence a remote AS that you do not peer with?

- A. This is not possible given the local scope of BGP
- B. AS path
- C. MED
- D. Local preference

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 11

What are three types of port designation specific to Private VLANs? (Choose three.)

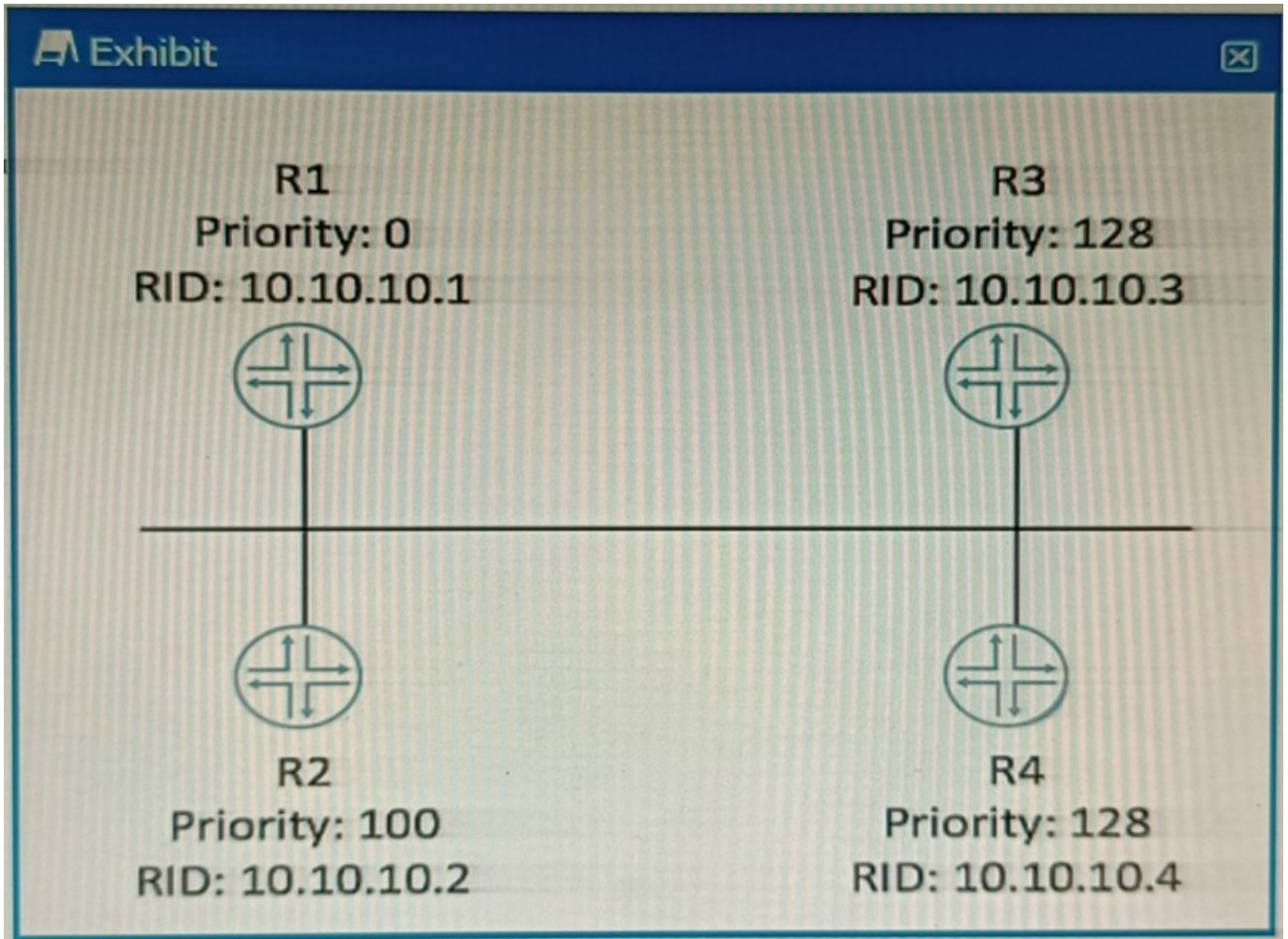
- A. Promiscuous ports
- B. Transparent ports
- C. PVLAN trunk ports
- D. Designated ports

E. Isolated ports

Correct Answer: ACE

## QUESTION 12

Exhibit.



Which router will become the OSPF BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?

- A. R4
- B. R1
- C. R3
- D. R2

Correct Answer: A

OSPF DR/BDR election is a process that occurs on multi-access data links. It is intended to select two OSPF nodes: one to be acting as the Designated Router (DR), and another to be acting as the Backup Designated Router (BDR).The

DR and BDR are responsible for generating network LSAs for the multi-access network and synchronizing the LSDB with other routers on the same network<sup>1</sup>. The DR/BDR election is based on two criteria: the OSPF priority and the router ID. The OSPF priority is a value between 0 and 255 that can be configured on each interface participating in OSPF. The default priority is 1. A priority of 0 means that the router will not participate in the election and will never become a DR or BDR. The router with the highest priority will become the DR, and the router with the second highest priority will become the BDR. If there is a tie in priority, then

the router ID is used as a tie-breaker. The router ID is a 32-bit number that uniquely identifies each router in an OSPF domain. It can be manually configured or automatically derived from the highest IP address on a loopback interface or any

active interface<sup>2</sup>.

In this scenario, all routers have the same priority of 1, so the router ID will determine the outcome of the election. The router IDs are shown in the exhibit as RID values. The highest RID belongs to R4 (10.10.10.4), so R4 will become the DR.

The second highest RID belongs to R3 (10.10.10.3), so R3 will become the BDR.

References:

1: OSPF DR/BDR Election: Process, Configuration, and Tuning  
2: OSPF Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR)

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### QUESTION 13

What is a characteristic of OSPF ASBRs?

- A. ASBRs transmit routing information between the backbone and other areas.
- B. ASBRs cannot be part of the backbone and another area at the same time.
- C. ASBRs inject routing information from outside the OSPF domain.
- D. ASBRs link two OSPF areas.

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 14

What are two Layer 2 firewall filter types? (Choose two.)

- A. port-based
- B. packet-based
- C. flow-based
- D. VLAN-based

Correct Answer: AD

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## QUESTION 15

Which two statements about the root bridge election process are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The highest root bridge priority is preferred over lower root bridge priorities.
- B. The highest root bridge identifier is preferred over lower root bridge identifiers.
- C. The lowest root bridge priority is preferred over higher root bridge priorities.
- D. The lowest root bridge identifier is preferred over higher root bridge identifiers.

Correct Answer: CD

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