



Free Questions for JN0-351 by certsdeals

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are concerned about spoofed MAC addresses on your LAN.

Which two Layer 2 security features should you enable to minimize this concern? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- dynamic ARP inspection
- B- IP source guard
- C- DHCP snooping
- D- static ARP

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Ais correct because dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents ARP spoofing attacks. ARP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to send fake ARP messages to associate a spoofed MAC address with a legitimate IP address. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DAI validates ARP packets by checking the source MAC address and IP address against a trusted database, which is usually built by DHCP snooping¹. DAI discards any ARP packets that do not match the database or have invalid formats¹.

Cis correct because DHCP snooping is a Layer 2 security feature that prevents DHCP spoofing attacks. DHCP spoofing is a technique that allows an attacker to act as a rogue DHCP server and offer fake IP addresses and other network parameters to unsuspecting clients. This can result in traffic redirection, man-in-the-middle attacks, or denial-of-service attacks. DHCP snooping filters DHCP messages by classifying switch ports as trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports are allowed to send and receive any DHCP messages, while untrusted ports are allowed to send only DHCP requests and receive only valid DHCP replies from trusted ports². DHCP snooping also builds a database of MAC addresses, IP addresses, lease times, and binding types for each client².

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dea
172.26.1.1	ge-0/0/3.0	2Way	192.168.1.1	128	3

Referring to the output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

Options:

- A- The state is normal for a DR neighbor.
- B- The state is normal for a DRother neighbor
- C- An MTU mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors.
- D- An area ID mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In OSPF, the state of the neighbor relationship is determined by the exchange of OSPF packets between routers. The state "2Way" as shown in the exhibit indicates that bi-directional communication has been established between the two OSPF routers. This is the normal state for a neighbor that is not the Designated Router (DR) or Backup Designated Router (BDR) on a broadcast, non-broadcast multi-access (NBMA), or point-to-multipoint network. These neighbors are often referred to as 'DRothers'. Therefore, option B is correct.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A new network requires multiple topology support. You decide to use IS-IS in this situation. Which three protocol topologies are supported in this scenario? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- IPsec

B- anycast

C- IPv6

D- multicast

E- IPv4

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) is a routing protocol that is designed to move information efficiently within a computer network¹². It supports multiple protocol topologies, including IPv4, IPv6, and multicast¹². Therefore, options C, E, and D are correct.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State          ID              Pri
172.26.1.1      ge-0/0/3.0        ExStart       192.168.1.1    128
```

Why is this OSPF adjacency remaining in this state?

Options:

- A-** A subnet mask mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors.
- B-** An MTU mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors.
- C-** A hello interval mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors.
- D-** An area ID mismatch exists between the OSPF neighbors

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the output of the command `show ospf neighbor`, which displays information about the OSPF neighbors on a router1.

The output shows that the OSPF neighbor with the address 172.26.1.1 and the interface ge-0/0/3.0 is in the Exstart state1.

The Exstart state is the fourth state in the OSPF neighbor formation process, after Down, Init, and 2-Way states2. In this state, the OSPF neighbors establish a master-slave relationship and exchange database description (DBD) packets, which contain summaries of their link-state databases2.

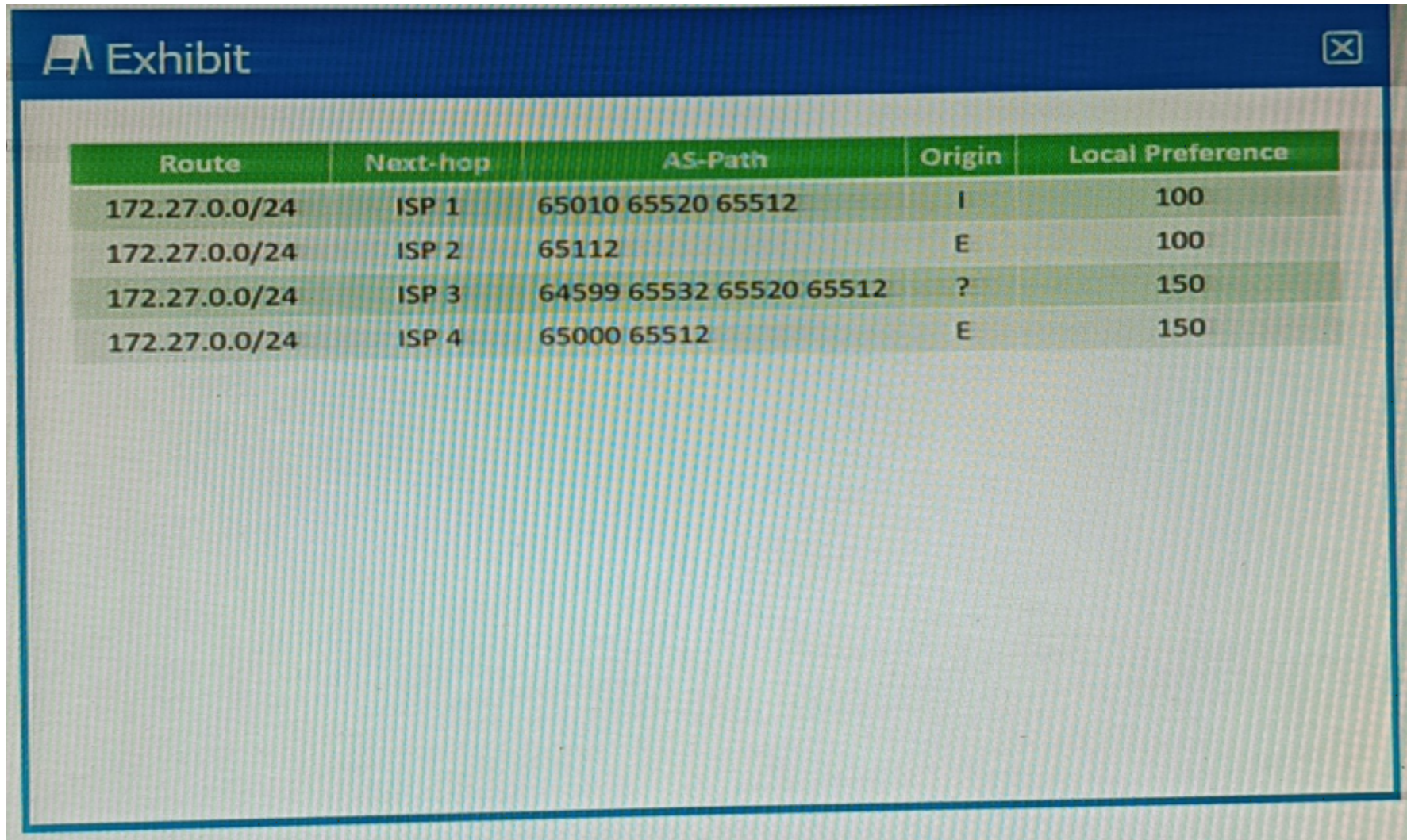
The most common reason for OSPF neighbors to be stuck in the Exstart state is an MTU mismatch between the interfaces3. MTU stands for maximum transmission unit, which is the largest size of a packet that can be transmitted on a network segment4. If the MTU values of two OSPF neighbors are different, they may not be able to exchange DBD packets successfully, as some packets may be dropped or fragmented due to their size exceeding the MTU limit3.

To solve this problem, you need to ensure that the MTU values of both OSPF neighbors are the same or compatible. You can use the command `show interface` to display the MTU value of an interface5. You can also use the command `ping with the do not fragment option` to test the MTU size between two routers. You can change the MTU value of an interface by using the command `set interfaces interface-name mtu mtu-value` in configuration mode5.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



The exhibit shows a routing table with the following columns: Route, Next-hop, AS-Path, Origin, and Local Preference. The table contains four entries for the route 172.27.0.0/24.

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local Preference
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 1	65010 65520 65512	I	100
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 2	65112	E	100
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 3	64599 65532 65520 65512	?	150
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 4	65000 65512	E	150

You are receiving the BGP route shown in the exhibit from four different upstream ISPs.

Referring to the exhibit, which ISP will be selected as the active path?

Options:

A- ISP1

B- ISP 3

C- ISP 4

D- ISP 2

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In BGP, the path selection process is based on a set of attributes¹. The process starts by preferring the path with the highest weight, then the highest local preference, then the locally originated routes, and so on¹. If all these attributes are the same, then it prefers the path with the shortest AS path¹.

Referring to the exhibit, all four ISPs have the same weight, local preference, and origin¹. However, ISP 4 has the shortest AS path¹. Therefore, ISP 4 will be selected as the active path. So, option C is correct.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements correctly describe RSTP port roles? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- The designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device.
- B- The backup port is used as a backup for the root port.
- C- The alternate port is a standby port for an edge port.
- D- The root port is responsible for forwarding data to the root bridge.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

In Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), there are several port roles that determine the behavior of the port in the spanning tree1.

Option A suggests that the designated port forwards data to the downstream network segment or device. This is correct because the designated port is the port on a network segment that has the best path to the root bridge1. It's responsible for forwarding frames towards the root bridge and sending configuration messages into its segment1.

Option D suggests that the root port is responsible for forwarding data to the root bridge. This is also correct because the root port is always the link directly connected to the root bridge, or the shortest path to the root bridge1. It's used to forward traffic towards the root bridge1.

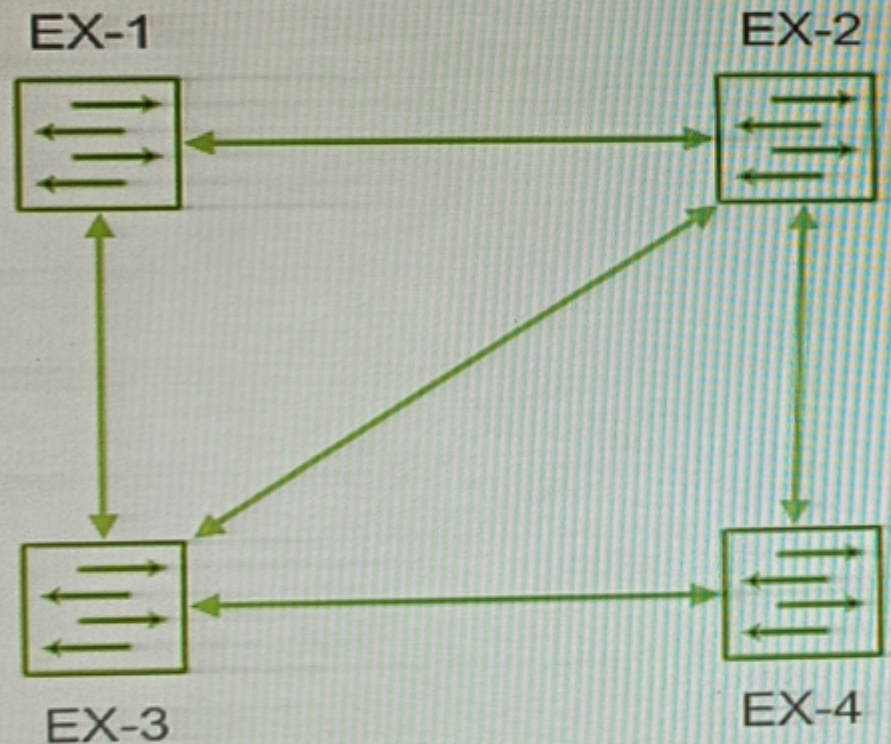
Therefore, options A and D are correct.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.

Exhibit



```
[edit protocols rstp]
user@EX-4# show
bridge-priority 32k;
max-age 20;
hello-time 2;
forward-delay 15;
interface ge-1/0/0;
Interface ge-1/0/1;
force-version stp;
```

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?

Options:

- 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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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 RSTP. 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 sequence.

The other switches in the network are likely to be running RSTP, as it is the default protocol for EX Series switches. 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 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have two OSPF routers forming an adjacency. R1 has a priority of 32 and a router ID of 192.168.1.2. R2 has a priority of 64 and a router ID of 192.168.1.1. The routers were started at the same time and all other OSPF settings are the default settings.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

Options:

- A- At least three routers are required for a DR/BDR election
- B- Router IDs must match for an adjacency to form.
- C- R2 will be the BDR.

D- R1 will be the BDR.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In OSPF, the Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR) are elected based on the priority of the routers. The router with the highest priority becomes the DR, and the router with the second highest priority becomes the BDR. If there is a tie in priority, then the router with the highest Router ID is chosen.

In this scenario, R2 has a higher priority (64) than R1 (32), so R2 will become the DR. Since R1 has the second highest priority, it will become the BDR. Therefore, option D is correct.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit

Exhibit

```
{master:0}
```

```
user@switch> show vlans brief
```

Routing instance	VLAN name	Tag	Interfaces
default-switch	default	1	ge-0/0/0.0* ge-0/0/1.0* ge-0/0/2.0* ge-0/0/3.0* ge-0/0/4.0* ge-0/0/5.0*

What does the * indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?

Options:

- A- The switch ports have a router attached.
- B- The interface is down.
- C- The interface is active.
- D- All interfaces have elected a root bridge.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the output of the command `show vlans brief`, which displays brief information about VLANs and their associated interfaces¹.

The output has four columns: Routing instance, VLAN name, Interfaces, and Tagging.

The * symbol indicates that the interface is active, meaning that it is up and forwarding traffic¹. This can be verified by the command `show interfaces terse`, which displays the status of the interfaces².

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