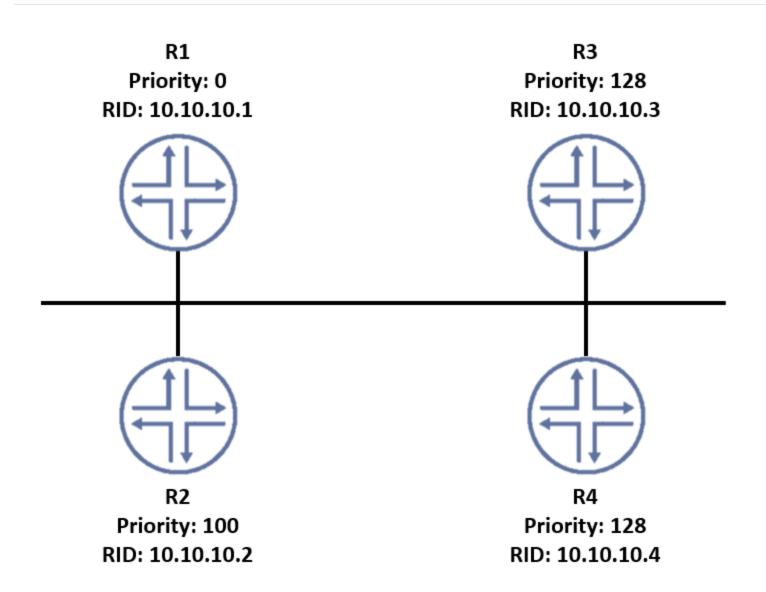
Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]



Referring to the 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

INEW

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 2

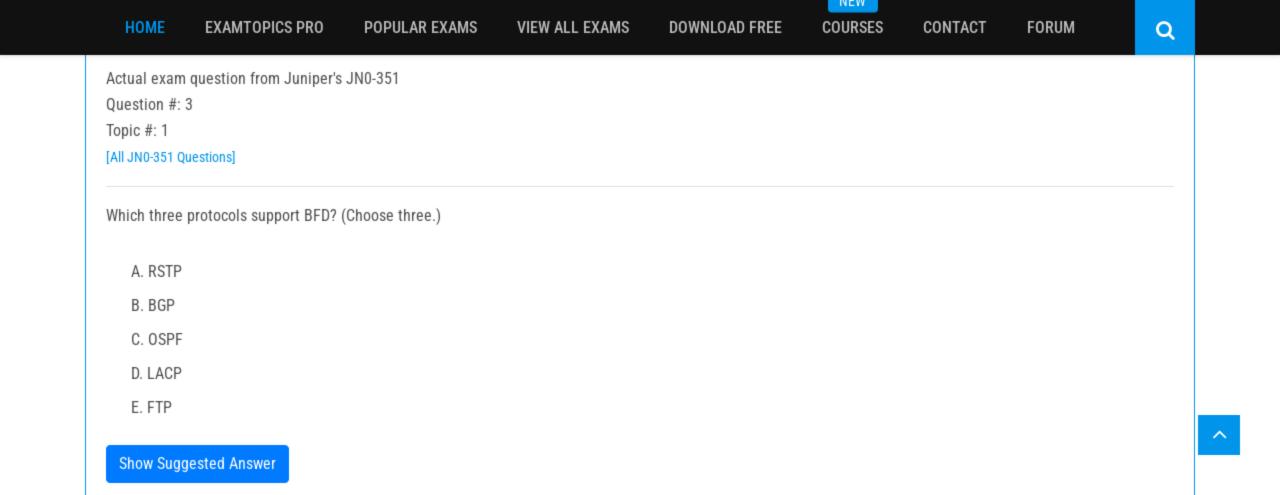
Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

{master:0} [edit] user@switch# run show	interfaces: terse				
Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
ge-0/0/0	up	up			
gr-0/0/0	up	up			
pfe-0/0/0	up	up			
ge-0/0/1		up	up		
ge-0/0/1.0		up	up	inet	172.23.11.10/24
					172.23.12.10/24
ge-0/0/2		up	up		
ge-0/0/2.0		up	up	inet	172.23.11.100/24
ge-0/0/3		up	up		
ge-0/0/3.0		up	up	inet	172.23.12.100/24
bme0		up	up		
bmed0.0		up	up	inet	128.0.0.1/2
					128.0.0.4/2
					128.0.0.16/2
					128.0.0.63/2
jsrv.1	up	up		inet	128.0.0.127/2
100	up	up			
100.16385	up	up		inet	
lsi	up	up			
me0	up	up		inet	10.210.20.233/29
me0.0	up	up			
mtun	up	up			
pimd	up	up			
pime	up	up			
tap	up	up			
vme	up	down			

What is the management IP address of the device shown in the exhibit?

- A. 10.210.20.233
- B. 172.23.12.100
- C. 128.0.0.1
- D. 172.23.11.10



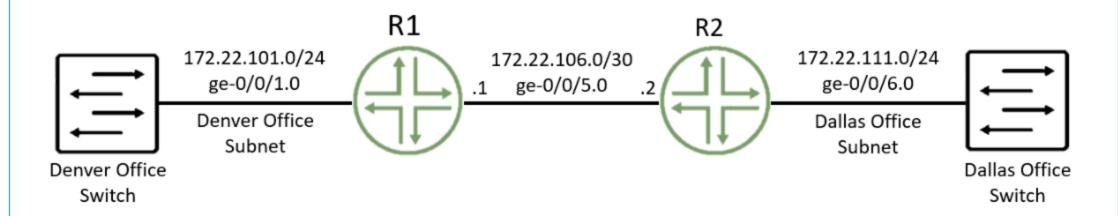
IAC AA

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]



You are using OSPF to advertise the subnets that are used by the Denver and Dallas offices. The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Create static routes on the switches using the local vMX router's loopback interface for the next hop.
- B. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the Dallas and Denver subnets using Type 5 LSAs.
- C. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets.
- D. Enable the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets.

IACAA

FORUM

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

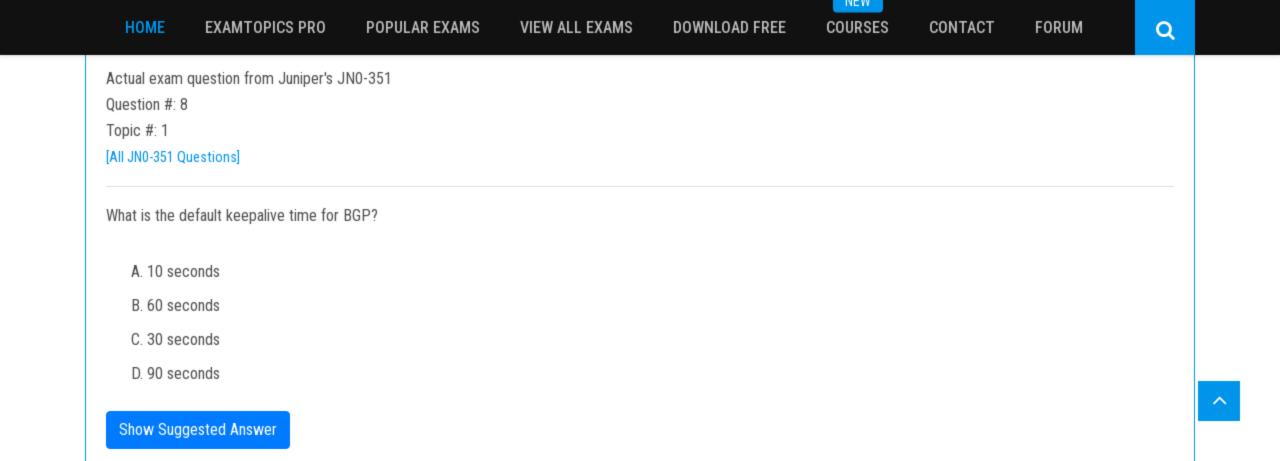
[All JN0-351 Questions]

```
user@r1> show route receive-protocol bop 10.36.1.4
inet.0: 33 destinations, 57 routes (33 active, 0 hold-down, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop
                Med
                         Next hop AS path
*10.30.100.8/32 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 65520 I
*10.30.100.9/32 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 65521 I
*10.30.189.0/30 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 65521 I
 10.32.1.0/30 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 I
*10.32.2.0/30 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 I
*10.32.12.0/30 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 I
*10.52.100.2/32 10.36.1.4
                                                65401 I
```

You want to verify prefix information being sent from 10.36.1.4.

Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The routes displayed have traversed one or more autonomous systems.
- B. The output shows routes that were received prior to the application of any BGP import policies.
- C. The output shows routes that are active and rejected by an import policy.
- D. The routes displayed are being learned from an IBGP peer.



Question #: 13 Topic #: 1

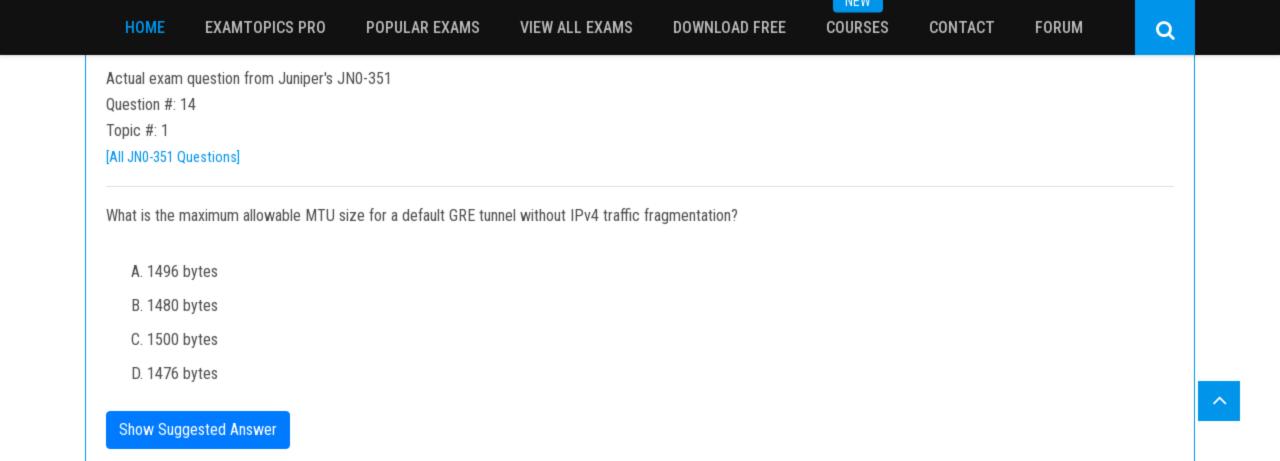
[All JN0-351 Questions]

```
user@R1> show bgp neighbor
Peer: 10.32.1.2+63645 AS 65401 Local: 10.32.1.1+179 AS 65400
  Description: EBGP peering to 10.32.1.2
  Group: IPCLOS eBGP
                       Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: External State: Established Flags: <Sync>Last
  State: OpenConfirm Last Event: RecvkeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Export: [ IPCLOS_BGP_EXP ] Import: [ IPCLOS_BGP_IMP ]
  Options: <Preference PeerAS Multipath LocalAS Refresh>
  Options: <VpnApplyExport MtuDiscovery MultipathAs BfdEnabled>
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170 Local AS: 65400 Local System AS: 0
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.52.100.2 Local ID: 10.52.100.1 Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30 Group index: 0 Peer index: 0
index: 0
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-O State: Enabled
  BFD: enabled, up
  Local Interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65401)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 20000
    RIB State: BGP restart is complete
    Send state: in sync
   Active prefixes:
                                 6
    Received prefixes:
    Accepted prefixes:
    Suppressed due to damping:
    Advertised prefixes:
                                 22
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 22 Sent 10 Checked 69617
  Last Input messages: Total 2568 Updates 4 Refreshes 0 Octets 48991
  Output messages: Total 2572 Updates 8 Refreshes 0 Octets 49362
  Output Queue[1]: 0
                         (inet.O, inet-unicast)
```

You are a network operator troubleshooting BGP connectivity.

Which two statements are correct about the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. Peer 10.32.1.2 is configured for AS 63645.
- B. The BGP session is not established.
- C. The R1 is configured for AS 65400.
- D. The routers are exchanging IPv4 routes.



Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

```
user@PE1> show route table ISP1.inet.0
user@PE-1> configure
[edit]
                                                                   ge-0/0/2
                                                 ge-0/0/1
                                        inet.0
                                                                            ISP1.inet.0
user@PE1# show routing-instances
ISP1 {
    instance-type forwarding;
                                                           PE-1
    routing-options {
       static {
           route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 203.0.113.2;
       instance-import ISP1-import;
[edit]
user@PE-1# show policy-options
policy-statement ISP1-import {
     from instance master;
     then accept;
```

The ISP1.inet.0 route table has currently no routes in it.

What will happen when you commit the configuration shown on the exhibit?

- A. The inet.0 route table will be completely overwritten by the ISP1.inet.0 route table.
- B. The inet.0 route table will be imported into the ISP1.inet.0 route table.
- C. The ISP1.inet.0 route table will be completely overwritten by the inet.0 route table.
- D. The ISP1.inet.0 route table will be imported into the inet.0 route table.

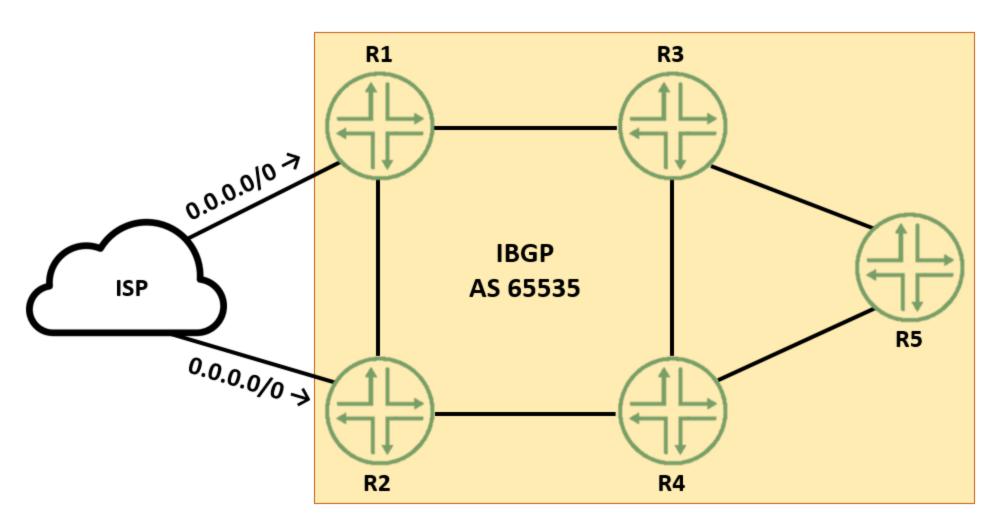
INCAA

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 18

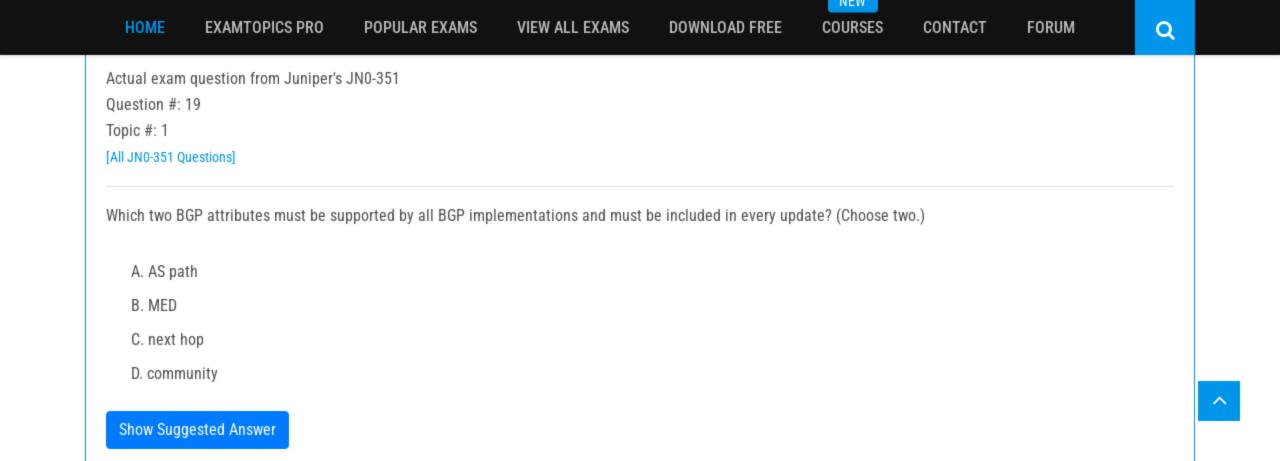
Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]



Your ISP is announcing a default route to both R1 and R2. You want your network routers to forward all Internet traffic through the R1 device. Which BGP attribute would you use?

- A. MED
- B. next-hop
- C. local preference
- D. origin



FORUM

```
Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351
```

```
Question #: 20
```

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

```
user# show protocols bgp
group ext-64501 {
    type external;
    peer-as 64501;
    neighbor 172.30.1.2;
group int-64503 {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.100.1;
    neighbor 192.168.100.2;
bfd-liveness-detection {
    minimum-interval 10;
```

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Your BGP neighbors, one in the USA and one in France, are not establishing a connection with each other. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The BFD liveness is set too low.
- B. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP neighbor.
- C. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP group.
- D. The BFD liveness is set too high.

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a

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

{master: 0}

user@switch> show vlans brief

Routing instance VLAN name Tag

default-switch default 1

Interfaces

ge-0/0/0.0\*

ge-0/0/1.0\*

qe-0/0/2.0\*

ge-0/0/3.0\*

ge-0/0/4.0\*

qe-0/0/5.0\*

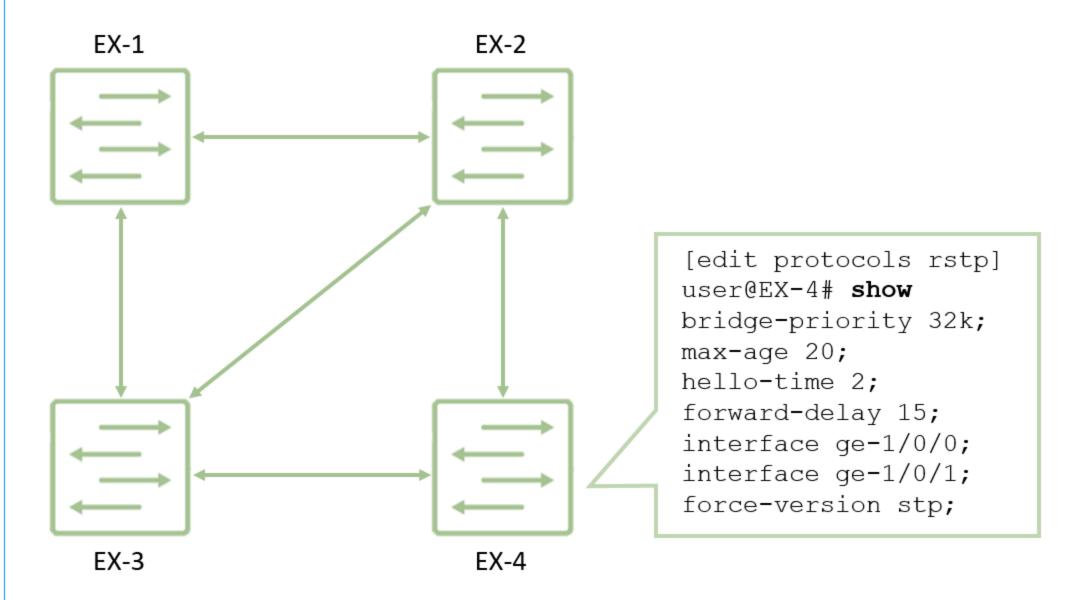
What does the \* indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?

- 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.

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]



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.

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local preference
172.27.0.0/24	ISP 1	65010 65520 65512	1	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?

- A. ISP 1
- B. ISP 3
- C. ISP 4
- D. ISP 2

IA C AA

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

user@host> show ospf neighbor

Address

Interface

State

ID

Pri :

Dead

172.26.1.1

ge-0/0/3.0

ExStart

192.168.1.1

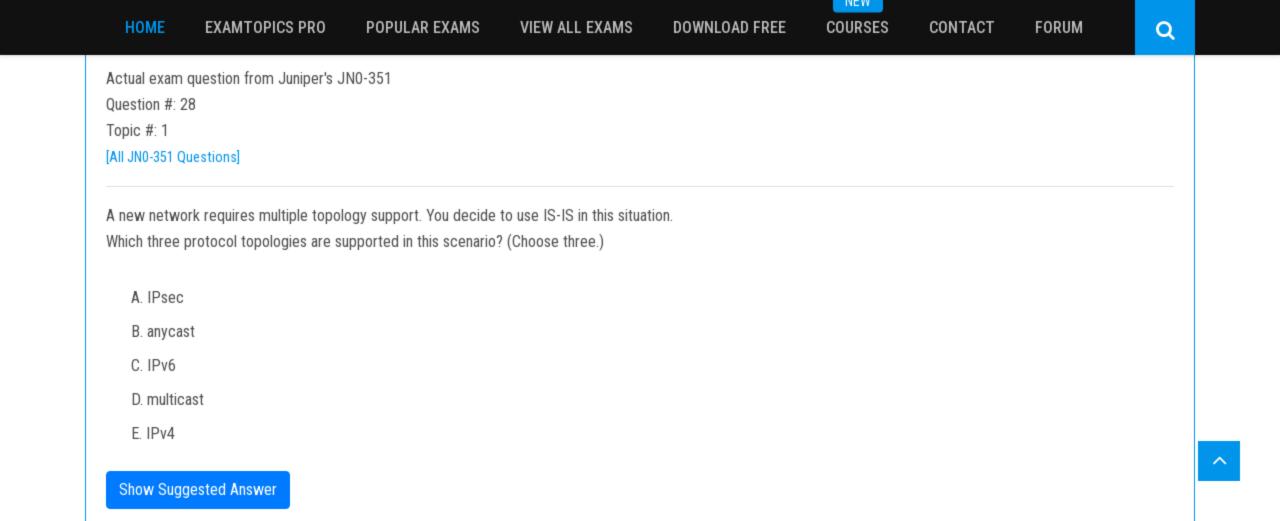
128

31

Referring to the exhibit, why is this OSPF adjacency remaining in this state?

- 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.

**Show Suggested Answer** 



IA C AA

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-351

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]

user@host> show ospf neighbor

Address

Interface

State

ID

Pri

Dead

172.26.1.1 ge-0/0/3.0

2Way

192.168.1.1

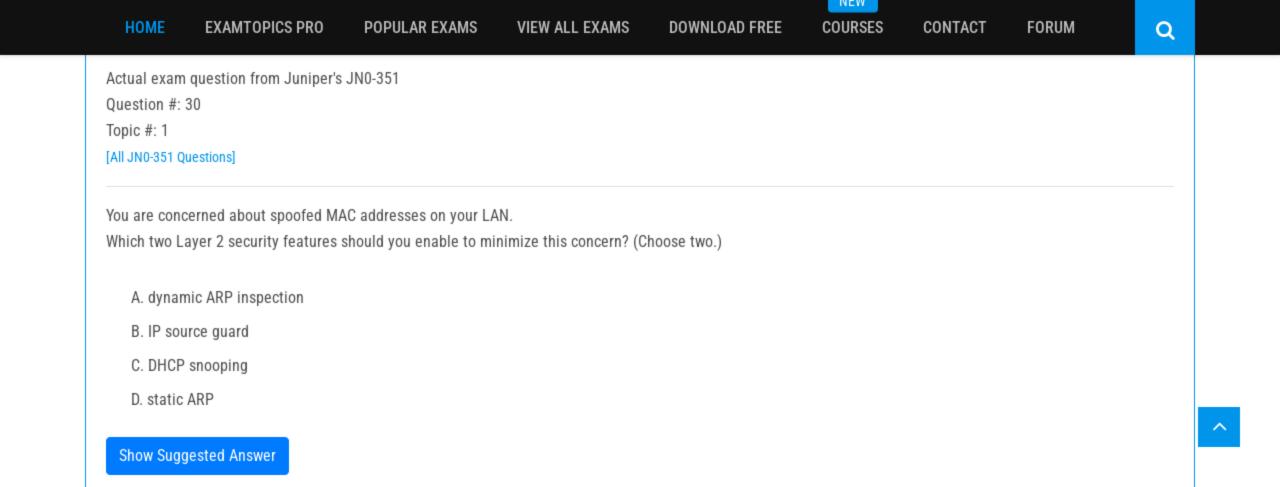
128

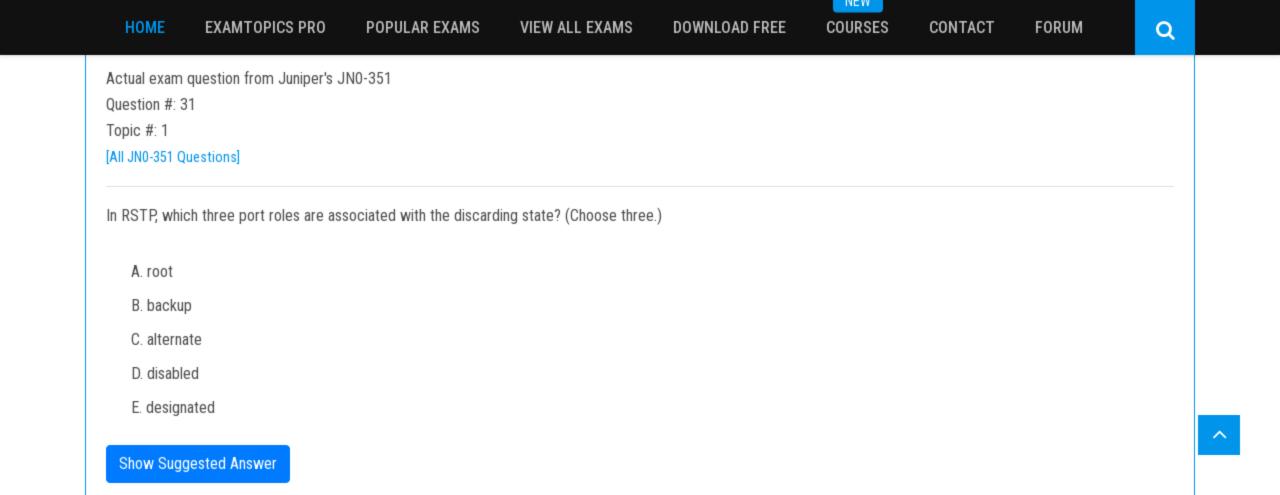
31

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

- 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.

**Show Suggested Answer** 





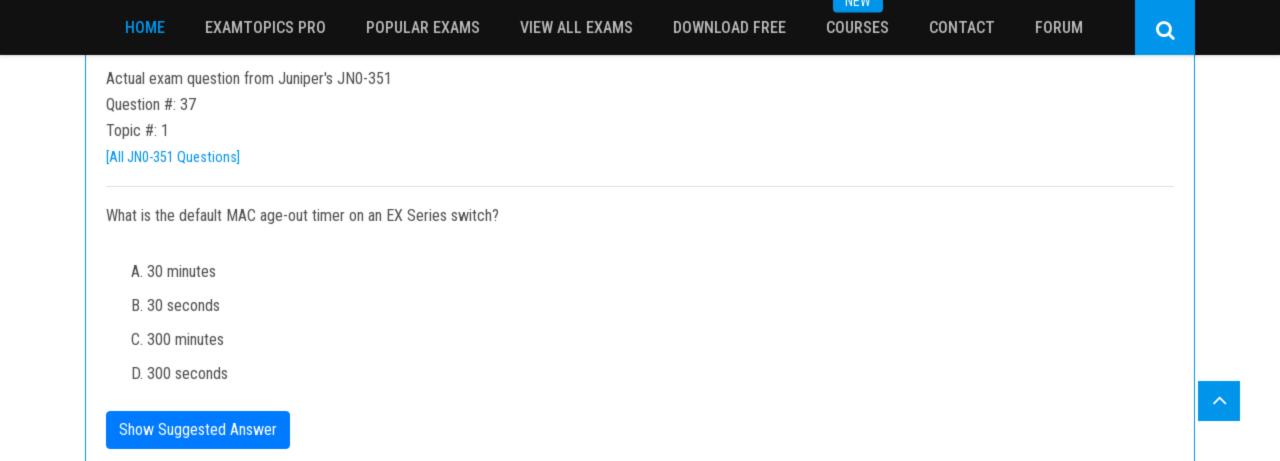
Question #: 34

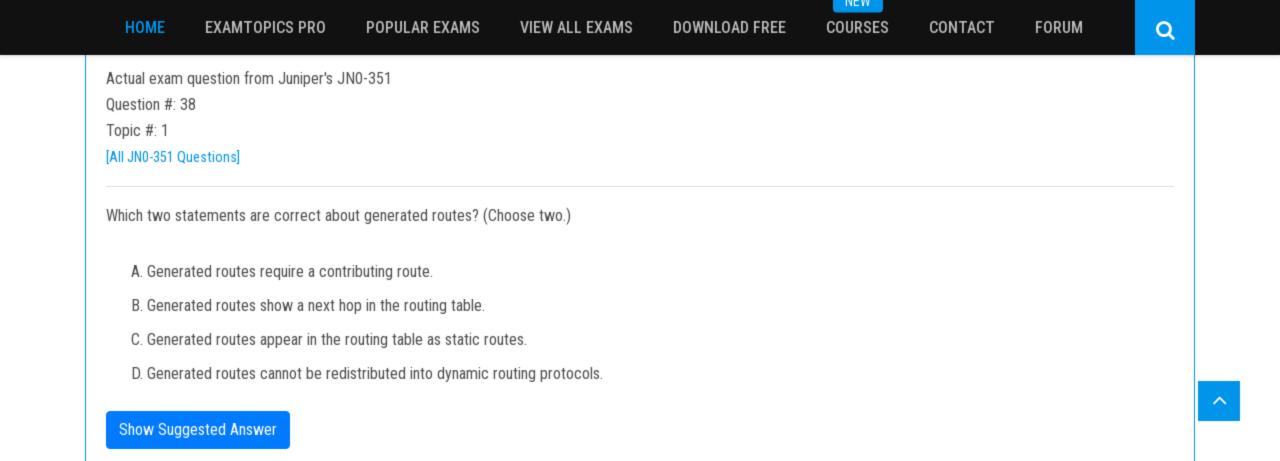
Topic #: 1

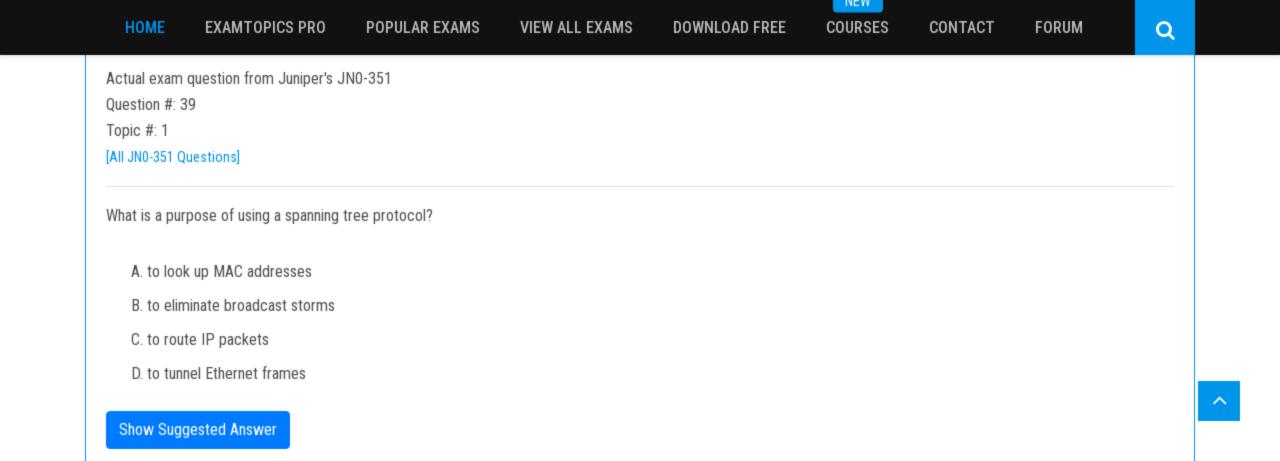
[All JN0-351 Questions]

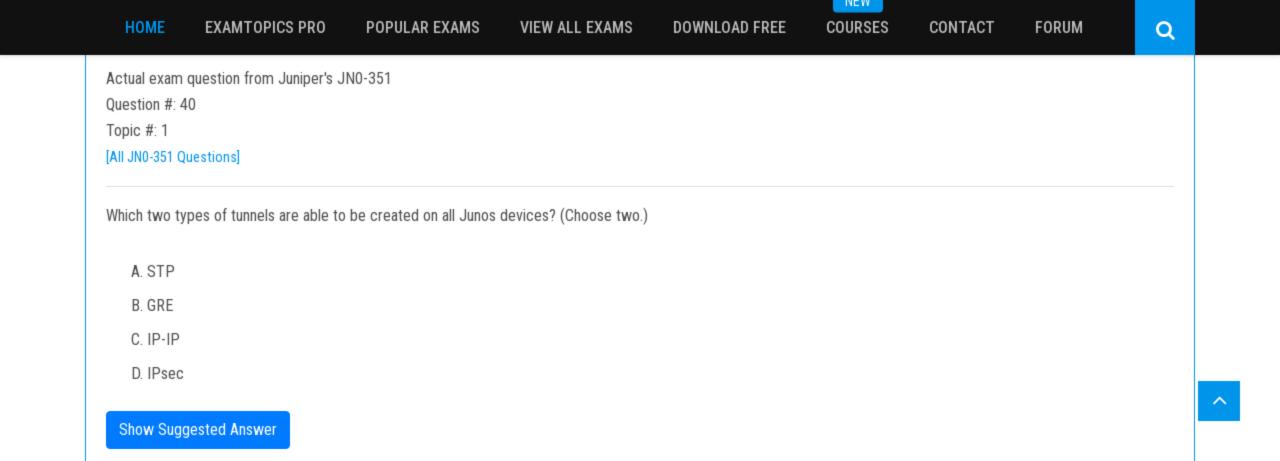
You are attempting to configure the initial two aggregated Ethernet interfaces on a router but there are no aggregated Ethernet interfaces available. In this scenario, which configuration will enable these interfaces on this router?

```
user@router# show chassis
  aggregated-devices {
      ethernet {
          lacp {
A.
              system-priority 10;
  user@router# show chassis
  aggregated-devices {
      ethernet {
B.
          device-count 10;
 user@router# test show chassis
 maximum-ecmp 16;
  aggregated-devices {
      ethernet {
          device-count 1;
  user@router# show chassis
  aggregated-devices {
      ethernet {
D.
          device-count 1;
```





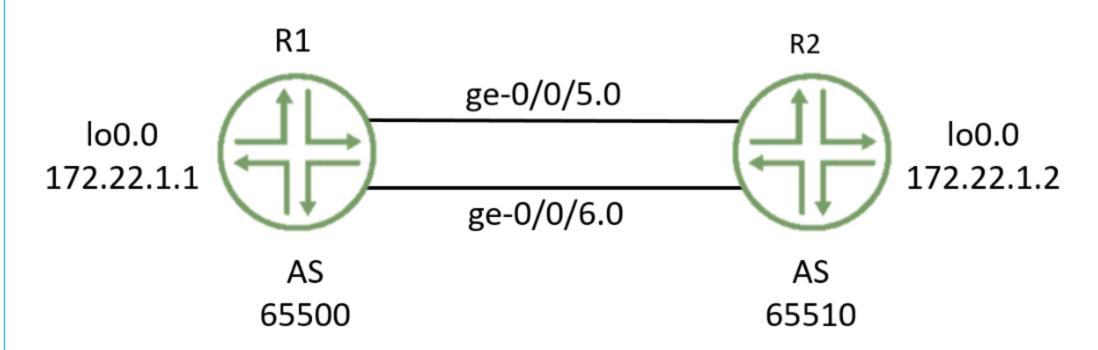




Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[All JN0-351 Questions]



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.