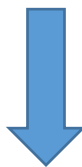


Juniper JNCIS-ENT Certification JN0-347 Exam



- Vendor: Juniper
- Exam Code: JN0-347
- Exam Name: Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Enterprise Routing and Switching (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

What information is included in the DHCP snooping database? (Choose two.)

- A. Client MAC address
- B. DHCP server address
- C. DHCP options
- D. VLAN

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When DHCP snooping is enabled, the lease information from the server is used to create the DHCP snooping table, also known as the binding table. The table shows current IP-MAC bindings, as well as lease time, type of binding, names of associated VLANs, and associated interface.

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos13.2/topics/concept/port-security-dhcp-snooping-els.html

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are correct about the voice VLAN feature? (Choose three.)

- A. It allows the access port to accept tagged voice and untagged data packets.
- B. It allows you to apply independent CoS actions to data and voice packets.
- C. It can be used with LLDP-MED to dynamically assign the VLAN ID value to IP phones.
- D. It allows trunk ports to accept tagged voice and untagged data packets.
- E. It must use the same VLAN ID as data traffic on a defined interface.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

A (not D): The Voice VLAN feature in EX-series switches enables access ports to accept both data (untagged) and voice (tagged) traffic and separate that traffic into different VLANs.

B: To assign differentiated priority to Voice traffic, it is recommended that class of service (CoS) is configured prior to enabling the voice VLAN feature. Typically, voice traffic is treated with a higher priority than common user traffic. Without differentiated treatment through CoS, all traffic, regardless of the type, is subject to the same delay during times of congestion.

C: In conjunction with Voice VLAN, you can utilize Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to provide the voice VLAN ID and 802.1p values to the attached IP phones. This dynamic method associates each IP phone with the appropriate voice VLAN and assigns the necessary 802.1p values, which are used by CoS, to differentiate service for voice traffic within a network.

<https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB11062>

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are correct about aggregate routes in the Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. An active route can contribute only to a single aggregate route.
- B. Only one aggregate route can be configured for each destination prefix.
- C. An aggregate route has a default next hop of an IP address.
- D. An aggregate route always shows as active in the routing table.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A route can contribute only to a single aggregate route. You can configure only one aggregate route for each destination prefix.

QUESTION 4

Which device is used to separate collision domains?

- A. switch
- B. router
- C. hub
- D. firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modern wired networks use a network switch to reduce or eliminate collisions. By connecting each device directly to a port on the switch, either each port on a switch becomes its own collision domain (in the case of half duplex links) or the possibility of collisions is eliminated entirely in the case of full duplex links.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collision_domain

QUESTION 5

What are two types of IS-IS PDUs? (Choose two.)

- A. open PDU
- B. VRF PDU
- C. hello PDU
- D. link-state PDU

Answer: CD

Explanation:

IS-IS hello (IIH) PDUs broadcast to discover the identity of neighboring IS-IS systems and to determine whether the neighbors are Level 1 or Level 2 intermediate systems. Link-state PDUs contain information about the state of adjacencies to neighboring IS-IS systems.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html

QUESTION 6

What are three extended BGP communities? (Choose three.)

- A. Origin: 172.16.100.100:100
- B. domain-id: 192.168.1.1:555
- C. extend: 454:350
- D. 172.16.90.100:888
- E. target: 65000:65000

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

`type:administrator:assigned-number`

`type` is the type of extended community and can be either the 16-bit numerical identifier of a specific BGP extended community or one of these types:

- `bandwidth`—Sets up the bandwidth extended community. Specifying link bandwidth allows you to distribute traffic unequally among different BGP paths.



Note: The link bandwidth attribute does not work concurrently with per-prefix load balancing.

- `domain-id`—Identifies the OSPF domain from which the route originated.
- `origin`—Identifies where the route originated.
- `rt-import`—Identifies the route to install in the routing table.



Note: You must identify the route by an IP address, not an AS number.

- `src-as`—Identifies the AS from which the route originated. You must specify an AS number, not an IP address.

https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos12.3/topics/usage-guidelines/policy-defining-bgp-communities-and-extended-communities-for-use-in-routing-policy-match-conditions.html

QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about DIS elections in IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. If a priority tie occurs, the router with the lower subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) value becomes the DIS.
- B. If a priority tie occurs, the router with the higher subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) value becomes the DIS.
- C. The router with the lower priority value becomes the DIS.
- D. The router with the higher priority value becomes the DIS.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

In IS-IS, deterministic DIS election makes the possibility of predicting the router that will be elected as DIS from the same set of routers. The router advertising the numerically highest priority wins, with numerically highest MAC address, also called a Subnetwork Point of Attachment (SNPA), breaking the tie.

https://kb.juniper.net/kb/documents/public/junos/StudyGuides/Ch4_from_JNCIP_studyguide.pdf

QUESTION 8

Host-1 was recently added in the network and is attached to ge-0/0/10 on Switch-A. Host-1 is powered on and has its interface configured with default Layer 2 settings and an IP address on the 172.17.12.0/24 IP subnet. Host-1's MAC address is not shown in Switch-A's bridging table. What are three explanations for this state? (Choose three.)

- A. The ge-0/0/10 interface is configured as an access port.
- B. The ge-0/0/10 interface is not operationally or administratively up.
- C. The ge-0/0/10 interface does not have an associated IRB.
- D. The ge-0/0/10 interface has not received any traffic from Host-1.
- E. The ge-0/0/10 interface is configured as a trunk port.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

B: MAC learning messages received with errors include:

Interface down -- The MAC address is learned on an interface that is down.

C: To configure the MAC address of an IRB interface etc.

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos15.1/topics/reference/command-summary/show-ethernet-switching-statistics-mac-learning-ex-series.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/example/example-configuring-mac-address-of-an-irb-interface.html

QUESTION 9

Router-1 and Router-2 need to connect through the Internet using a tunneling technology. Hosts that are connected to Router-1 and Router-2 will be sending traffic up to 1500 bytes. The maximum segment size is supported across the path is 1520 bytes. Which tunneling technology will allow this communication to take place?

- A. GRE tunnel
- B. IPsec VPN transport mode
- C. IPsec VPN tunnel mode
- D. IP-IP tunnel

Answer: D

Explanation:

Difference Between GRE and IP-IP Tunnel. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) and IP-in-IP (IPIP) are two rather similar tunneling mechanisms which are often confused. In terms of less overhead, the GRE header is 24 bytes and an IP header is 20 bytes.

QUESTION 10

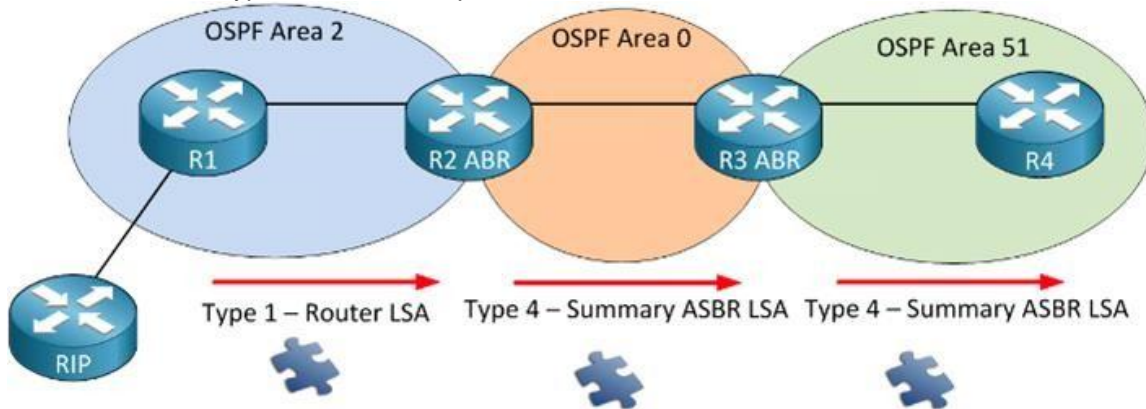
What are two interarea OSPF LSA types? (Choose two.)

- A. Type-4 ASBR summary LSAs
- B. Type 3 summary LSAs
- C. Type 1 router LSAs
- D. Type 2 network LSAs

Answer: AB

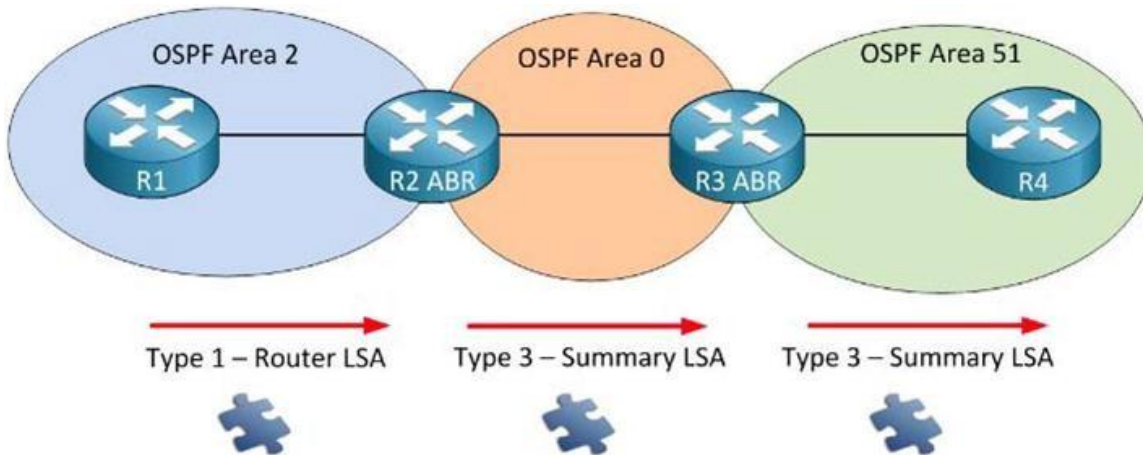
Explanation:

A: The fourth LSA type, network example:



In this example we have R1 that is redistributing information from the RIP router into OSPF. This makes R1 an ASBR (Autonomous System Border Router). What happens is that R1 will flip a bit in the router LSA to identify itself as an ASBR. When R2 who is an ABR receives this router LSA it will create a type 4 summary ASBR LSA and flood it into area 0. This LSA will also be flooded in all other areas and is required so all OSPF routers know where to find the ASBR.

B: Example:



Router 2 can create a Type 3 summary LSA and flood it into area 0. This LSA will flood into all the other areas of our OSPF network. This way all the routers in other areas will know about the prefixes from other areas. Note: The name "summary" LSA is very misleading. By default OSPF is not going to summarize anything for you. There is however a command that let you summarize inter-area routes. Take a look at my OSPF summarization tutorial if you are interested. If you are looking at the routing table of an OSPF router and see some O IA entries you are looking at LSA type 3 summary LSAs. Those are your inter-area prefixes.

QUESTION 11

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, what will be the threshold for storm control?



```
{master:0} [edit]
user@switch# show forwarding-options
storm-control-profiles default {
  all {
    bandwidth-level 100:
  }
}
```

- A. 100 Kbps (kilobits per second)
- B. 100 Mbps (megabits per second)
- C. 100% (percent of link bandwidth)
- D. 100 pps (packets per second)

Answer: A

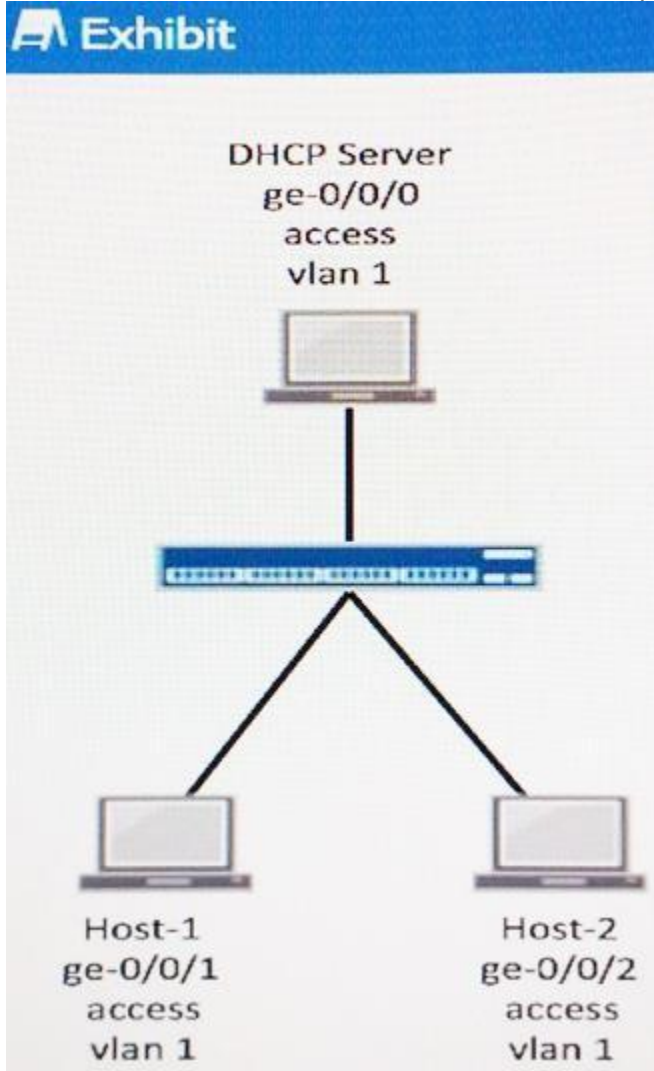
Explanation:

This example shows how to configure the storm control level on interface ge-0/0/0 by setting the level to a traffic rate of 15,000 Kbps, based on the traffic rate of the combined applicable traffic streams.

https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos12.3/topics/example/rate-limiting-storm-control-configuring.html#X7AlwRyc817gtLBC.99

QUESTION 12

You are notified that clients connected to your EX Series switch are not receiving IP addresses from the DHCP server. You examine the switch configuration and notice that DHCP snooping has been enabled. In this scenario, what would cause the problem?



- A. The location information is not being inserted into the DHCP option 82 requests.
- B. The dynamic ARP inspection feature needs to be enabled on the `ge-0/0/0` interface.
- C. The DHCP relay setting in the forwarding-options hierarchy has not been configured.
- D. The DHCP server's `ge-0/0/0` interface has not been configured as a trusted interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can configure DHCP snooping, dynamic ARP inspection (DAI), MAC limiting, persistent MAC learning, and MAC move limiting on the access ports of EX Series switches to protect the switches and the Ethernet LAN against address spoofing and Layer 2 denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. You can also configure a trusted DHCP server and specific (allowed) MAC addresses for the switch interfaces.

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos11.4/topics/example/port-security-configuring.html

QUESTION 13

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Which two statements are true about STP port states? (Choose two.)

- A. In the listening state, the port forwards all data packets.
- B. A port that has been administratively disabled under the STP protocol drops all BPDUs.
- C. In the learning state, the port drops all data packets.
- D. A port that has been administratively disabled under the STP protocol floods all BPDUs.

Answer: BC

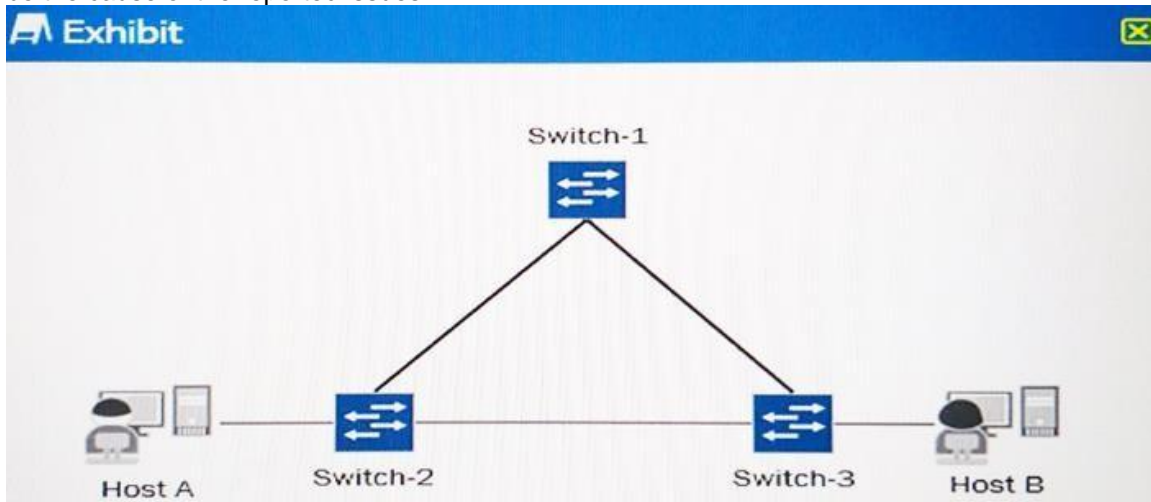
Explanation:

B: A port in the disabled state is manually isolated from the network. A port in the disabled state does not participate in frame forwarding or the operation of STP because a port in the disabled state is considered non-operational.

C: The learning state is a 15-second interval during which the bridge does not pass user data frames while the bridge is building its bridging table. As the bridge receives frames, it places the source MAC address and port of each frame into the bridging table. The learning state reduces the amount of flooding required when data forwarding begins.

QUESTION 14

A number of reports from end-users indicate that internal and external communications are intermittent and not reliable. You verified the status of the switch ports and have determined that they are up and operational. You also noticed a very high level of link bandwidth utilization on those same ports. The current topology of the affected environment is shown in the exhibit. What would be the cause of the reported issues?



- A. A lack of port-based ACLs filtering the traffic flows.
- B. A lack of a loop-prevention mechanism or protocol.
- C. A malformed route-based ACL improperly filtering traffic flows.
- D. A misconfigured interior gateway protocol (IGP).

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enabling Spanning-Tree Protocol will mitigate loops, so if possible, enable Spanning-Tree Protocol on the devices in the network segment where the loop is observed.

QUESTION 15

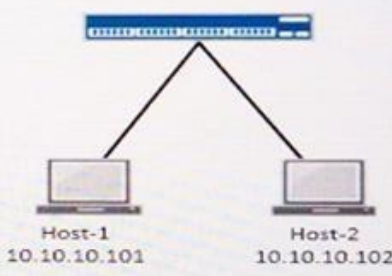
The exhibit shows that Host-1 and Host-2 are attached to the switch and associated with IRB irb.1. However, traffic sent from Host-1 to Host-2 is not blocked as expected. Why is this problem

occurring?

Exhibit

```
[edit]
user@switch# show firewall
family inet {
  filter block-host {
    term Block-Host-2 {
      from {
        source-address {
          10.10.12.102/32;
        }
      }
      then {
        discard;
      }
    }
    term 2 {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@switch# show interfaces irb.1
family inet {
  filter {
    output block-host;
  }
  address 10.10.12.254/24;
}
```



The diagram shows a central switch at the top connected to two hosts below it. Host-1 is on the left with IP address 10.10.10.101, and Host-2 is on the right with IP address 10.10.10.102.

- A. Inter-VLAN traffic cannot be blocked by a router-based filter.
- B. The block-host filter is applied in the wrong direction on theirb.1 interface.
- C. The Block-Host-2 term does not contain the MAC address of Host-2.
- D. Intra-VLAN traffic cannot be blocked by a router-based filter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The block-host filter blocks traffic with source address of 10.10.12.102, which is traffic sent from Host-2. It should block traffic from Host-1, with the source address of 10.10.12.101.

QUESTION 16

You are adding a new EX4300 member switch to your existing EX4300 Virtual Chassis. However, the new member is not running the same Junos version as the other members. By default, what is the expected behavior?

- A. The new switch will be assigned a member ID and then placed in an inactive state.
- B. The Virtual Chassis will transition into a split brain situation between the existing master Routing Engine and the switch running the different version.
- C. The new switch will automatically pull the correct version from the master Routing Engine and perform the necessary upgrade.
- D. The new switch is not recognized by the Virtual Chassis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the automatic software update feature to automatically update the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) version on prospective member switches as you add them to an EX Series or QFX Series Virtual Chassis. When you have configured automatic software update

on a Virtual Chassis, the Junos OS version is updated on the new member switch when you add it to the Virtual Chassis. The new member switch immediately joins the Virtual Chassis configuration and is put in the active state.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/virtual-chassis-ex4200-software-automatic-update.html

QUESTION 17

Which two statements are correct regarding the root bridge election process when using STP? (Choose two.)

- A. A higher system MAC address is preferred.
- B. A higher bridge priority is preferred.
- C. A lower system MAC address is preferred.
- D. A lower bridge priority is preferred.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The root bridge for each spanning-tree protocol (STP) instance is determined by the bridge ID. The bridge ID consists of a configurable bridge priority and the MAC address of the bridge. The bridge with the lowest bridge ID is elected as the root bridge. If the bridge priorities are equal or if the bridge priority is not configured, the bridge with the lowest MAC address is elected the root bridge.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/concept/layer-2-services-stp-guidelines-statement-bridge-priority.html

QUESTION 18

What would be used to combine multiple switches into a single management platform?

- A. Redundant trunk groups
- B. Virtual Chassis
- C. Graceful Routing Engine switchover
- D. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

Answer: B

Explanation:

Many Juniper Networks EX Series switches support the Virtual Chassis flexible, scaling switch solution. You can connect individual switches together to form one unit and manage the unit as a single chassis.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.1/topics/concept/virtual-chassis-ex4200-overview.html

QUESTION 19

Which protocol supports tunneling of non-IP traffic?

- A. GRE
- B. SSH
- C. IPsec
- D. IP-IP

Answer: A

Explanation:

The GRE protocol (Generic Routing Encapsulation) which is a tunneling protocol that can encapsulate a variety of network layer packet types into a GRE tunnel. GRE therefore can encapsulate multicast traffic, routing protocols (OSPF, EIGRP etc) packets, and other non-IP traffic

inside a point-to-point tunnel.

<http://www.networkstraining.com/passing-non-ip-traffic-over-ipsec-vpn-using-gre-over-ipsec/>

QUESTION 20

Which three link-specific fields must match between OSPF neighbors before they form an adjacency over a broadcast medium? (Choose three.)

- A. dead interval
- B. options
- C. hello interval
- D. neighbor
- E. router priority

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

AC: If OSPF HELLO or Dead timer interval values are mismatched, then adjacency cannot be achieved.

D: In a successful formation of OSPF adjacency, OSPF neighbors will attain the FULL neighbor state.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13699-29.html>

QUESTION 21

Which mechanism is used to share routes between routing tables?

- A. filter-based forwarding
- B. forwarding instances
- C. RIB groups
- D. routing instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

A RIB group is a way to have a routing protocol, in most cases, place information in multiple route tables.

QUESTION 22

Referring to the exhibit, Router-1 and Router-2 are failing to form an IS-IS adjacency. What should you do to solve the problem?

```
Exhibit

[edit]
user@Router-1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.10.33/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.0.254/24;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0003.0192.0168.0113.00;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.1.11/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0111.00;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@Router-1# show protocols
isis {
  overload;
  level 2 disable;
  interface all;
}

[edit]
user@Router-2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.10.34/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.0.1/16;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.1.12/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0001.0192.0168.0112.00;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@Router-2# show protocols
isis {
  interface all;
}
```

- A. Change the IP subnet masks to match on the ge-0/0/2 interfaces of both routers.
- B. Change the ISO areas on the lo0 interfaces to match on both routers.

- C. Remove the ISO address from ge-0/0/2 on Router-1.
- D. Remove the overloaded statement from Router-1.

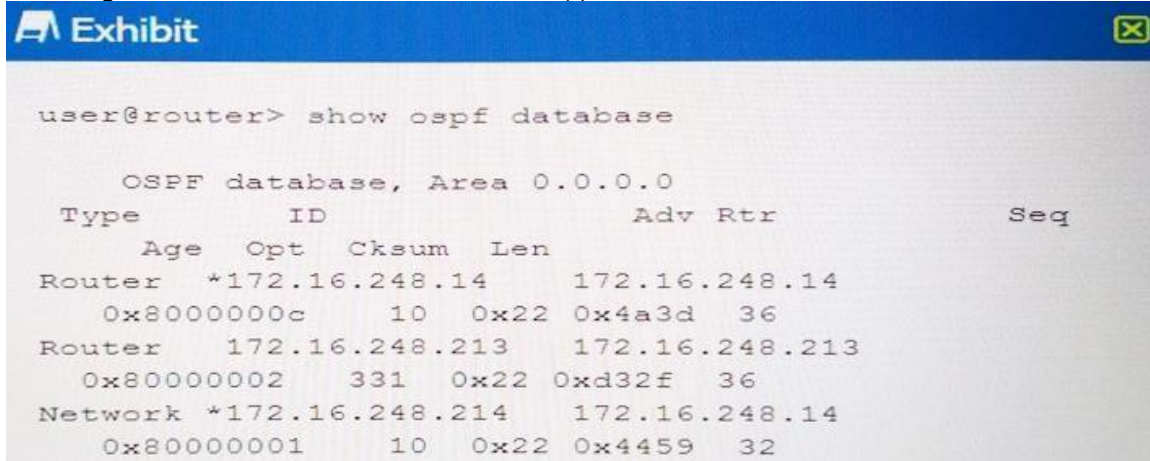
Answer: C

Explanation:

There are two interfaces with ISO addresses on Router-1, and they have different area IDs, 002 and 003. Only one interface on Router-1 need to have an ISO address.

QUESTION 23

Referring to the exhibit, what does the asterisk (*) indicate?



```
user@router> show ospf database

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type          ID                Adv Rtr          Seq
Age  Opt  Cksum  Len
Router  *172.16.248.14    172.16.248.14
        0x8000000c      10  0x22  0x4a3d  36
Router   172.16.248.213  172.16.248.213
        0x80000002     331 0x22  0xd32f  36
Network *172.16.248.214    172.16.248.14
        0x80000001      10  0x22  0x4459  32
```

- A. The router received this entry.
- B. This entry is stale.
- C. This entry is new.
- D. The router originated this entry.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The asterisk (*) next to one of the block entries corresponds to the active route that is used for new traffic. The term 'new traffic' corresponds to a single packet or an entire flow to a destination, depending on the type of switching configured.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/5212-46.html>

QUESTION 24

What are three RSTP port states? (Choose three.)

- A. Learning
- B. Forwarding
- C. Listening
- D. Blocking
- E. Discarding

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

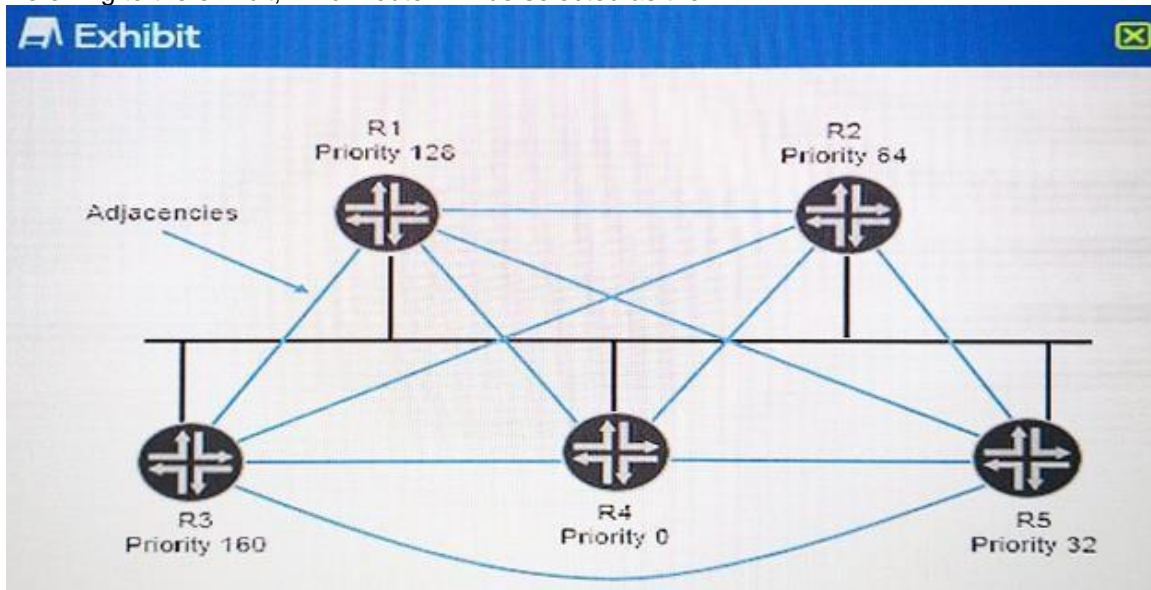
Port States in STP and RSTP.

STP (IEEE 802.1D)	RSTP (IEEE 802.1w)
Disabled	Discarding
Blocking	Discarding
Listening	Discarding
Learning	Learning
Forwarding	Forwarding

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/concept/mx-series-rstp-port-states-roles.html

QUESTION 25

Referring to the exhibit, which router will be selected as the DR?



- A. R1
- B. R5
- C. R4
- D. R3

Answer: D

Explanation:

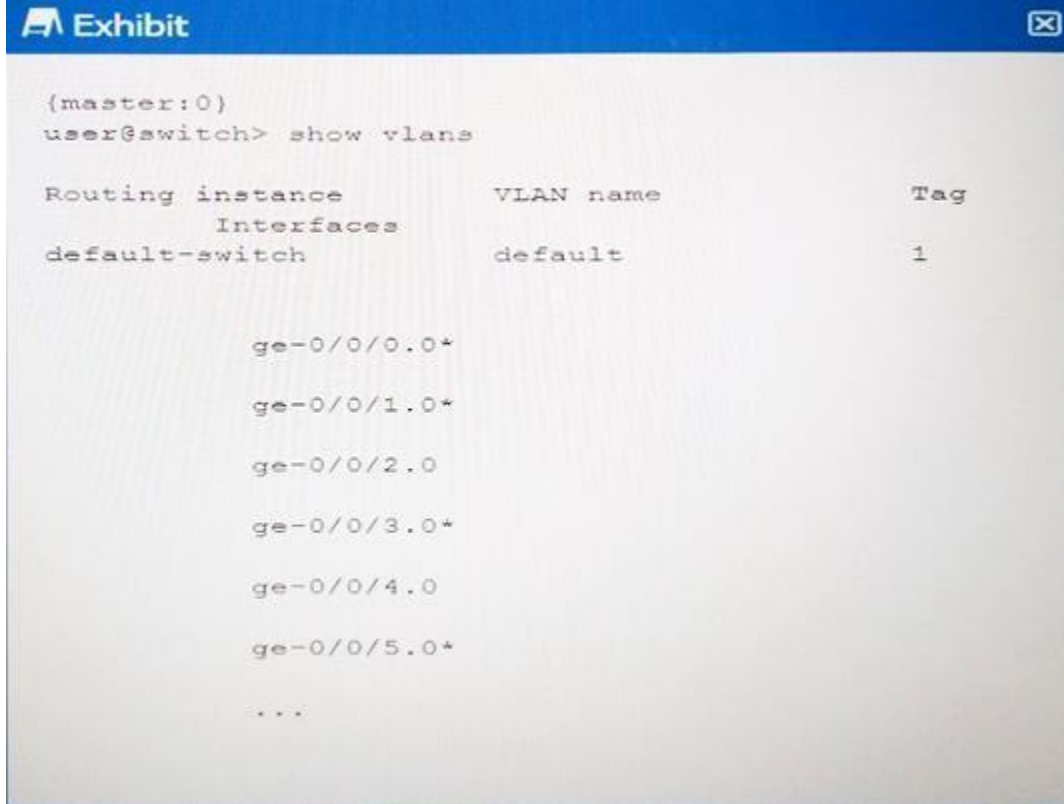
The higher the priority value, the greater likelihood the routing device will become the designated router. By default, routing devices have a priority of 128. A priority of 0 marks the routing device as

ineligible to become the designated router. A priority of 1 means the routing device has the least chance of becoming a designated router. A priority of 255 means the routing device is always the designated router.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/ospf-routing-designated-router-overview.html

QUESTION 26

Referring to the exhibit, what does the asterisk (*) following the ge-0/0/5.0 interface indicate?



- A. It indicates the interface is a trunk port.
- B. It indicates the interface is not active.
- C. It indicates the interface is an access port.
- D. It indicates the interface is active.

Answer: D

Explanation:

An asterisk (*) beside the interface indicates that the interface is UP.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.1/topics/reference/command-summary/show-vlans-bridging-qfx-series.html

QUESTION 27

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

```
Exhibit [X]
user@switch> show interfaces ae0
error: device ae0 not found

user@switch> show configuration
...
chassis {
  nssu;
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/3 {
    ether-options {
      802.3ad ae0;
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/4 {
    ether-options {
      802.3ad ae0;
    }
  }
  ae0 {
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching {
        vlan {
          members default;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
vlans {
  default {
    vlan-id 1;
  }
}
```

- A. LAG requires more than two member links.
- B. LACP is required for LAG to work.
- C. Aggregated interfaces must be defined under the chassis stanza.
- D. The LAG member interfaces are configured across different line cards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use the link aggregation feature to aggregate one or more links to form a virtual link or link aggregation group (LAG).

QUESTION 28

Which two statements about RSTP are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. RSTP is not backwards compatible with STP.
- B. RSTP is backwards compatible with STP.

- C. RSTP permits multiple root bridges within a Layer 2 domain.
- D. RSTP permits only a single root bridge within a Layer 2 domain.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: RSTP and STP can co-exist. RSTP achieves its rapid converges over STP through new mechanisms. If a RSTP switch connects to an STP switch, the RSTP switch will drop down to STP convergence speeds on a per-port basis.

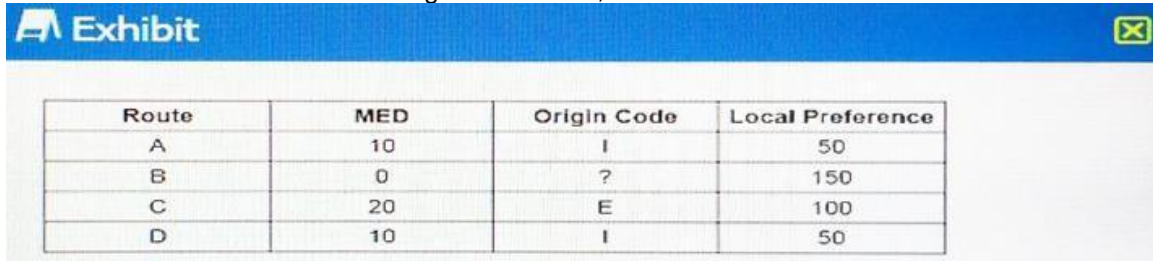
C: Unlike 802.1d (STP), 802.1w (RSTP) uses Hello packets between bridges to maintain link states and does not rely on the root bridge.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/concept/mx-series-rstp-port-states-roles.html

<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=474236&seqNum=3>

QUESTION 29

A routing table contains multiple BGP routes to the same destination prefix. The route preference is the same for each route. Referring to the exhibit, which route would be selected?



Route	MED	Origin Code	Local Preference
A	10	I	50
B	0	?	150
C	20	E	100
D	10	I	50

- A. Route A
- B. Route D
- C. Route B
- D. Route C

Answer: C

Explanation:

Route B with the highest local preference is preferred.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/reference/general/routing-protocols-address-representation.html

QUESTION 30

Which two port security features are dependent on the DHCP snooping database? (Choose two.)

- A. MAC limiting
- B. Dynamic ARP inspection
- C. IP source guard
- D. Storm control

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) prevents Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) spoofing attacks. ARP requests and replies are compared against entries in the DHCP snooping database, and filtering decisions are made on the basis of the results of those comparisons.

C: IP source guard mitigates the effects of IP address spoofing attacks on the Ethernet LAN. With IP source guard enabled, the source IP address in the packet sent from an untrusted access interface is validated against the source MAC address in the DHCP snooping database. The packet

is forwarded if the source IP-MAC binding is valid; if the binding is not valid, the packet is discarded. You enable IP source guard on a VLAN. EX Series switches support IPv6 source guard also. http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos13.2/topics/concept/port-security-overview.html

QUESTION 31

What is reviewed first in the BGP route selection process?

- A. the peer with the lowest IP address
- B. the route with an origin of incomplete
- C. the path with no MED value
- D. the next-hop resolution

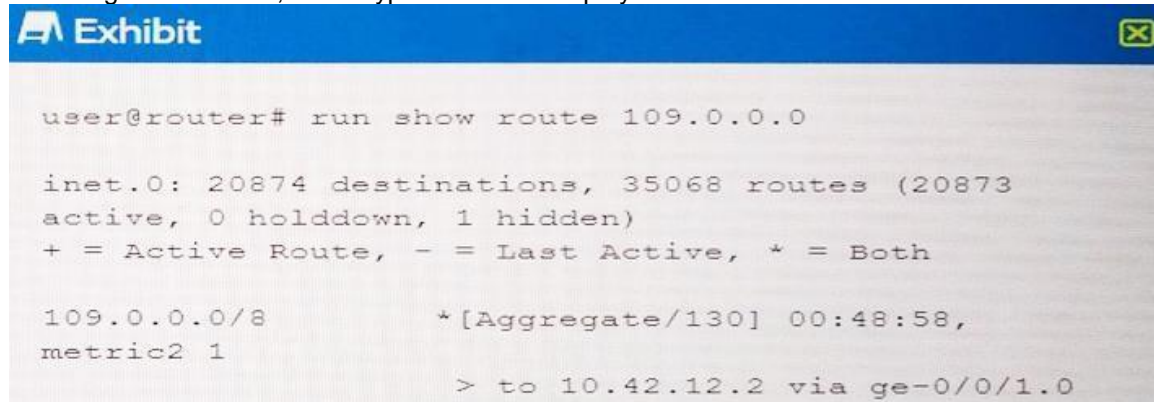
Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/reference/general/routing-protocols-address-representation.html

QUESTION 32

Referring to the exhibit, which type of route is displayed?



```
user@router# run show route 109.0.0.0

inet.0: 20874 destinations, 35068 routes (20873
active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

109.0.0.0/8          * [Aggregate/130] 00:48:58,
metric2 1
                    > to 10.42.12.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

- A. static
- B. generate
- C. aggregate
- D. martian

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see: 109.0.0.0/8 *[Aggregate/130]

QUESTION 33

Referring to the exhibit, which type of route is displayed?

```
Exhibit
user@router> show route 0/0 extensive

inet.0: 20874 destinations, 41585 routes (20873
active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
0.0.0.0/0 (2 entries, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 0.0.0.0/0 -> {indirect(262142) }
OSPF area : 0.0.0.0, LSA ID : 0.0.0.0, LSA type : Extern
  *Aggregate Preference: 130
    Next hop type: Indirect
    Address: 0x157d018
    Next-hop reference count: 36000
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 262143
    Next hop: 172.16.0.1 via ge-0/0/3.0, selected
    Next hop: 172.16.4.5 via ge-0/0/4.0
    Protocol next hop: 172.16.1.1
    Indirect next hop: 139c570 262142
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 14203
    Age: 15:18      Metric2: 0
    Task: Aggregate
    Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 2-
OSPF 7-Resolve tree 2
  AS path: I
    Flags: Generate
  Resolve Depth: 1      Active
  Contributing Routes (7597):
    144.91.0.0/16 proto BGP
    144.243.212.0/24 proto
BGP
    144.243.214.0/24 proto
BGP
    146.149.32.0/19 proto
BGP
    146.222.124.0/24 proto
BGP
    146.222.128.0/24 proto
BGP
    146.222.134.0/24 proto
BGP
    146.222.136.0/24 proto
BGP
    146.222.139.0/24 proto
BGP
```

- A. generate
- B. martian
- C. aggregate
- D. static

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see: Contributing Routes.

Note: Route aggregation allows you to combine groups of routes with common addresses into a single entry in the routing table. This decreases the size of the routing table as well as the number of route advertisements sent by the routing device. An aggregate route becomes active when it has one or more contributing routes. A contributing route is an active route that is a more specific match for the aggregate destination.

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos15.1x49-d40/topics/concept/policy-aggregate-routes.html

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QUESTION 34

Based on the traceoptions output shown in the exhibit, what is the problem with the adjacency?

```
Nov 3 15:39:56.388955 SPF post spf cleanup finished
Nov 3 15:39:56.388959 Cleanup elapsed time 0.000064s
Nov 3 15:39:56.388965 Total elapsed time 0.003092s
Nov 3 15:39:56.388967 Finished full SPF refresh for topology default
Nov 3 15:39:56.388969 task_job_delete: delete background job Route recalc timer for task OSPF
Nov 3 15:39:56.388971 background dispatch completed job Route recalc timer for task OSPF
Nov 3 15:40:02.900115 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:02.900227 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:02.900242 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:02
Nov 3 15:40:02.900244 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from 192.168.150.254 on intf ge-0/0/1.0 area 1.0.0.0
Nov 3 15:40:02.900246 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.150.254 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov 3 15:40:02.900344 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.254.254.254, area 0.0.0.1
Nov 3 15:40:02.900346 checksum 0x8a7a, authtype 0
Nov 3 15:40:02.900348 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128
Nov 3 15:40:02.900350 dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.150.254, BDR 0.0.0.0
Nov 3 15:40:02.900374 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF internal timer <Touched> set to offset 5 at 15:40:07
Nov 3 15:40:04.225141 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:04.225293 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:04.225350 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:04
Nov 3 15:40:04.225352 OSPF periodic xmit from 192.168.150.253 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov 3 15:40:06.025582 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:06.025685 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov 3 15:40:06.025713 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:06
Nov 3 15:40:06.025715 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.128.253 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 71 area 1.0.0.0)
```

- A. connectivity
- B. authentication mismatch
- C. area mismatch
- D. MTU mismatch

Answer: C
Explanation:

From the exhibit we see: OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch.

QUESTION 35

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```

{master:0}
user@switch> show spanning-tree interface

Spanning tree interface parameters for instance 0

Interface      Port ID      Designated      Designated
  Port          State        Role            port ID       bridge ID

          Cost
ge-0/0/8.0     128:521      128:521
      8192.50c58daedb41    200    FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/9.0     64:522       64:522
      8192.50c58daedb41    2000   FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/14.0    240:527      240:527
      8192.50c58daedb41    20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/15.0    128:528      128:528
      8192.50c58daedb41    200000 FWD    DESG
  
```

- A. The ge-0/0/9 interface is using the default priority value.
- B. The ge-0/0/15 interface is using the default port cost.
- C. This switch has a bridge priority of 32k.
- D. This switch has been elected as the root bridge.

Answer: B

Explanation:

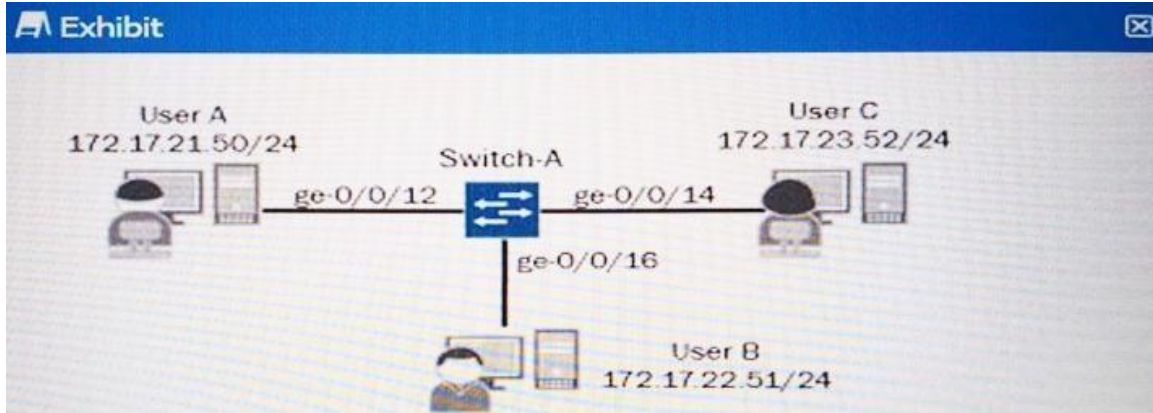
The default port cost for a 100 Mbit/s interface is 200,000, which is the port cost of the ge-0/0/15 interface.

Note: Data rate and default STP path cost.

Data rate	STP cost (802.1D-1998)	RSTP cost (802.1W-2004, default value) :154
100 Mbit/s	19	200,000
1 Gbit/s	4	20,000
2 Gbit/s	3	10,000
10 Gbit/s	2	2,000

QUESTION 36

In the exhibit, each IP subnet in the network is associated with a unique VLAN ID. Which action will ensure that Host C will communicate with Host A and Host B?



- A. Configure all switch ports connecting to the host devices as access ports associated with a common VLAN.
- B. Configure an IRB interface for each VLAN and associate it with its corresponding VLAN.
- C. Configure all switch ports connecting to the host devices as trunk ports associated with all VLANs.
- D. Configure a port-based ACL that permits inter-VLAN routing for all configured VLANs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To segment traffic on a LAN into separate broadcast domains, you create separate virtual LANs (VLANs). Of course, you also want to allow these employees to communicate with people and resources in other VLANs. To forward packets between VLANs you normally need a router that connects the VLANs. However, you can accomplish this on a Juniper Networks switch without using a router by configuring an integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interface (also known as a routed VLAN interface -- or RVI -- in versions of Junos OS that do not support Enhanced Layer 2 Software). http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/example/RVIs-qfx-series-example1.html

QUESTION 37

Depending on the link type, OSPF sends link state update packets to which two addresses? (Choose two.)

- A. 224.0.0.8
- B. 224.0.0.6
- C. 224.0.0.9
- D. 224.0.0.5

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Every time a router sends an update, it sends it to the DR and BDR on the multicast address 224.0.0.6. The DR will then send the update out to all other routers in the area, to the multicast address 224.0.0.5.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Shortest_Path_First

QUESTION 38

Which statement about IS-IS adjacencies is true?

- A. Adjacency formation between Level 2 routers must have different area IDs.
- B. Adjacency formation between Level 2 routers must have the same area ID.

- C. Adjacency formation between Level 1 routers must have the same area ID.
- D. Adjacency formation between Level 1 routers must have different area IDs.

Answer: C

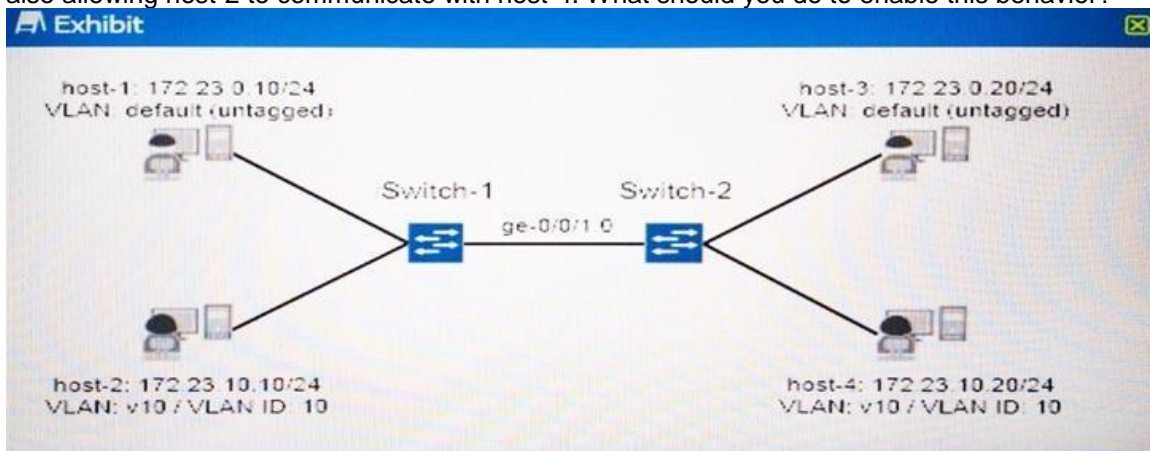
Explanation:

IS-IS hello PDUs establish adjacencies with other routers and have three different formats: one for point-to-point hello packets, one for Level 1 broadcast links, and one for Level 2 broadcast links. Level 1 routers must share the same area address to form an adjacency, while Level 2 routers do not have this limitation.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html

QUESTION 39

Referring to the exhibit, you are asked to ensure that host-1 can communicate with host-3 while also allowing host-2 to communicate with host-4. What should you do to enable this behavior?



- A. Configure the native-vlan-id default statement under the ge-0/0/1 port settings on Switch-1.
- B. Use the all keyword when defining the member VLANs for the ge-0/0/1 interface on Switch-1.
- C. Configure the native-vlan-id default statement under the ge-0/0/1 port settings on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- D. Use the all keyword when defining the member VLANs for the ge-0/0/1 interface on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.3/topics/usage-guidelines/interfaces-enabling-vlan-tagging.html

QUESTION 40

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change is needed for an IS-IS Level 1 adjacency between R1 and R2?

```
Exhibit X

user@R1# show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.42.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
        address 49.0002.0010.0042.0001.00;
    }
}

user@R1# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    level 2 disable;
}
interface lo0.0;

user@R2# show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.42.0.2/32;
    }
    family iso {
        address 49.0001.0010.0042.0002.00;
    }
}

user@R2# top show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0;
```

- A. Configure the lo0 family ISO address 49.0002.0010.0042.0002.00 on R1.
- B. Disable Level 2 on R2's ge-0/0/1 interface.
- C. Configure the lo0 family ISO address 49.0002.0010.0042.0002.00 on R2.
- D. Enable Level 2 on R1's ge-0/0/1 interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Level 1 adjacencies can be formed between routers that share a common area number. We need to change ISO addresses so that both routers have the same area number. If we change the ISO address on R2 49.0002.0010.0042.0002.00, both routers will have 0002 as area number.

Note:

Level 2 adjacency can be formed between routers that might or might not share an area number.

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos16.1/topics/example/isis-multi-level.html

QUESTION 41

Which two statements are correct about redundant trunk groups on EX Series switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 control traffic is permitted on the secondary link.
- B. If the active link fails, then the secondary link automatically takes over.

- C. Redundant trunk groups load balance traffic across two designated uplink interfaces.
- D. Redundant trunk groups use spanning tree to provide loop-free redundant uplinks.

Answer: A

Explanation:

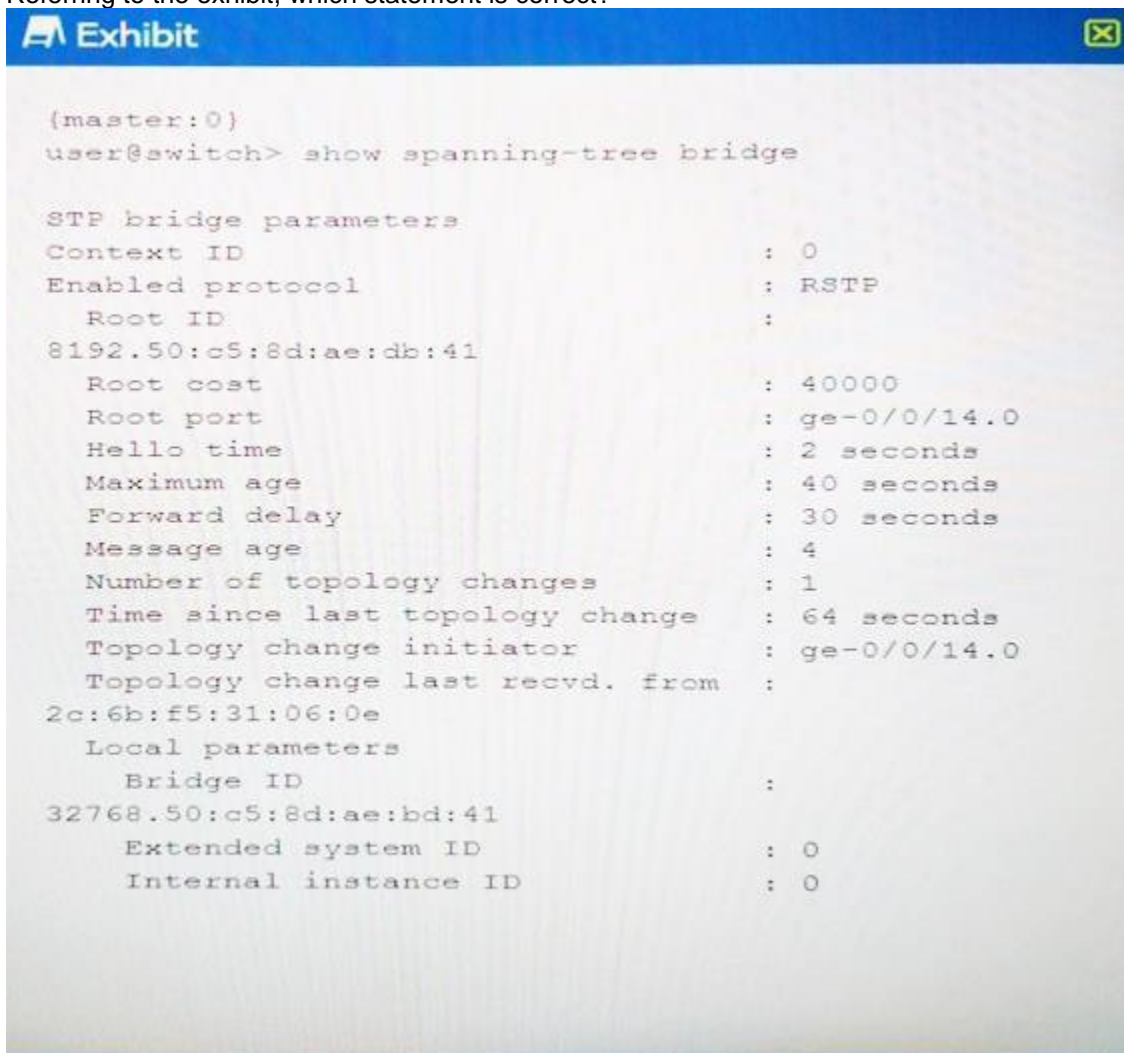
A: While data traffic is blocked on the secondary link, Layer 2 control traffic is still permitted. For example, an LLDP session can be run between two switches on the secondary link.

B: The redundant trunk group is configured on the access switch and contains two links: a primary or active link, and a secondary link. If the active link fails, the secondary link automatically starts forwarding data traffic without waiting for normal spanning-tree protocol convergence.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.2/topics/concept/cfm-redundant-trunk-groups-understanding.html

QUESTION 42

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



```
(master:0)
user@switch> show spanning-tree bridge

STP bridge parameters
Context ID                : 0
Enabled protocol          : RSTP
  Root ID                  :
8192.50:c5:8d:ae:db:41
  Root cost                 : 40000
  Root port                 : ge-0/0/14.0
  Hello time                : 2 seconds
  Maximum age               : 40 seconds
  Forward delay             : 30 seconds
  Message age               : 4
  Number of topology changes : 1
  Time since last topology change : 64 seconds
  Topology change initiator : ge-0/0/14.0
  Topology change last recvd. from :
2c:6b:f5:31:06:0e
  Local parameters
  Bridge ID                 :
32768.50:c5:8d:ae:bd:41
  Extended system ID        : 0
  Internal instance ID      : 0
```

- A. This device is the root bridge.
- B. The spanning tree session has timed out.
- C. The bridge priority on the root device is set to 8k.

D. The local bridge priority is set to 8k.

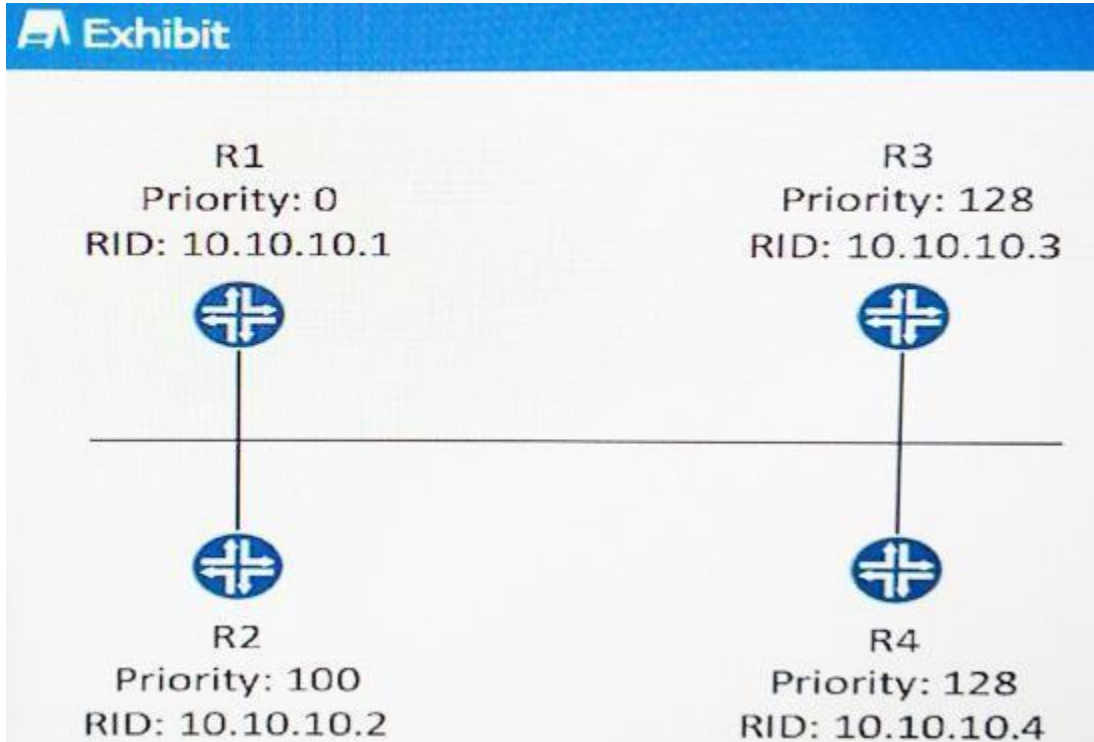
Answer: C

Explanation:

The Root ID field is the Bridge ID of the elected spanning tree root bridge. The bridge ID consists of a configurable bridge priority and the MAC address of the bridge. Here the bridge priority is 8192, which is 8k.

QUESTION 43

Referring to the exhibit, which router will become the BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?



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

Answer: A

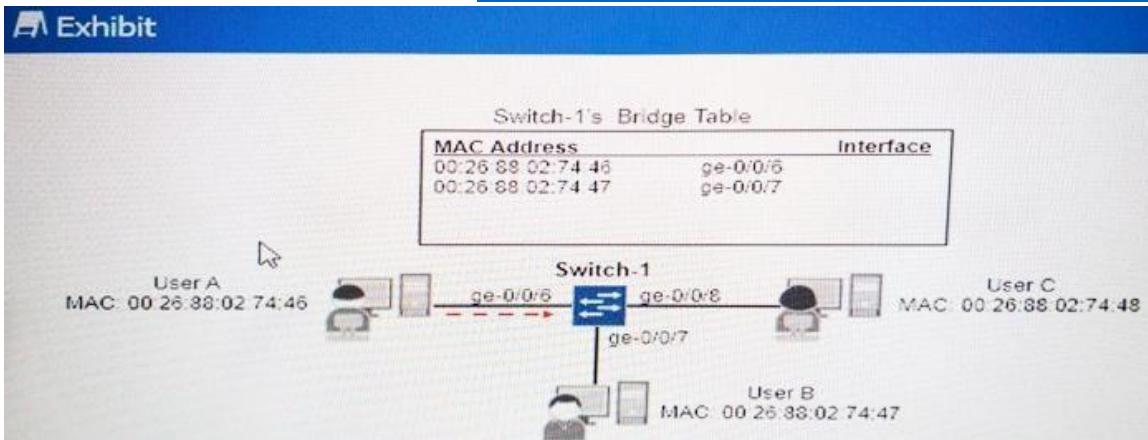
Explanation:

In LANs, the election of the designated router takes place when the OSPF network is initially established. When the first OSPF links are active, the routing device with the highest router identifier (defined by the router-id configuration value, which is typically the IP address of the routing device, or the loopback address) is elected the designated router. The routing device with the second highest router identifier is elected the backup designated router.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-routing-designated-router-overview.html

QUESTION 44

Switch-1 in the exhibit receives a packet from User A with a destination MAC address of 00:26:88:02:74:48. Which statement is correct?



- Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, and ge-0/0/8.
- Switch-1 sends the packet out ge-0/0/7 only.
- Switch-1 sends the packet out ge-0/0/8 only.
- Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/7 and ge-0/0/8.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A switch populates its mac-address table with mac addresses registered on incoming frames. As a result, when the switch needs to forward a frame destined to that specific mac-address, it will know out of which port to send the frame.
- Flooding however occurs when the switch does not know of the destination mac-address – say the switch has not learnt that mac address yet; or maybe that specific entry expired so it got flushed away from the mac-address table. To ensure the frame reaches its intended destination, the switch will replicate that frame out of all ports, less the port where the frame was received – that's flooding.
- By default, each mac-address table entry has a timeout timer of 5 minutes; this timer gets reset as relevant frames keep coming into the relevant port

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:P-vniY7DHqAJ:blogbt.net/index.php/2015/03/mac-address-table-arp-table-and-unicast-flooding-part-i/+&cd=4&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>

QUESTION 45

Which two statements are true about OSPF Not-So-Stubby Areas? (Choose two.)

- The ASBR originates Type 7 LSA a for redistributed external routes.
- Type 5 LSAs are translated by the ASBR into Type 7 LSAs.
- The ASBR originates Type 5 LSAs for redistributed external routes.
- Type 7 LSAs are translated by the ABR into Type 5 LSAs.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Redistribution into an NSSA area creates a special type of link-state advertisement (LSA) known as type 7, which can only exist in an NSSA area. An NSSA autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) generates this LSA and an NSSA area border router (ABR) translates it into a type 5 LSA, which gets propagated into the OSPF domain.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/6208-nssa.html>

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QUESTION 46

Given the information shown in the exhibit, what was used to determine mastership?

```
user@switch> show virtual-chassis

Virtual Chassis ID: d282.58c1.e2ca
Virtual Chassis Mode: Enabled

Mixed Neighbor List
Member ID  Status  Serial No  Model  prio  Mstr
Role      Mode ID  Interface
0 (FPC 0)  Prsnt   PG3713430050  ex4300-24t  128
Master*   NA      1  vcp-255/1/0
          1  vcp-255/1/1
1 (FPC 1)  Prsnt   PG3713430107  ex4300-24t  128
Backup    NA      0  vcp-255/1/0
          0  vcp-255/1/1

Member ID for next new member: 2 (FPC 2)
```

- A. member uptime
- B. manually assigned role
- C. highest serial number
- D. manually assigned priority

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a Virtual Chassis configuration boots, the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) on the switches automatically runs a master election algorithm to determine which member switch assumes the role of master. The algorithm proceeds from the top condition downward until the stated condition is satisfied.

QUESTION 47

An EBGP session sources its TCP connection from which IP address?

- A. The IP address of the primary address assigned to the loopback interface.
- B. The IP address assigned as the router ID.
- C. The IP address of the preferred address assigned to the loopback interface.
- D. The IP address of the interface that connects the two BGP speakers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The BGP session between two BGP peers is said to be an external BGP (eBGP) session if the BGP peers are in different autonomous systems (AS). A BGP session between two BGP peers is said to be an internal BGP (iBGP) session if the BGP peers are in the same autonomous systems. By default, the peer relationship is established using the IP address of the interface closest to the peer router.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/13751-23.html>

QUESTION 48

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

Exhibit

```

user@R1> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State      ID              Pri    Dead
172.25.0.4       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      1.1.1.4        128    33
172.25.0.3       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      1.1.1.3        128    38
172.25.0.2       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      1.1.1.2        254    38

user@R4> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State      ID              Pri    Dead
172.25.0.1       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      1.1.1.1        255    37
172.25.0.2       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      1.1.1.2        254    35
172.25.0.3       ge-0/0/1.0        2Way     1.1.1.3        128    34
  
```

- A. R3 has the complete OSPF database.
- B. R3 and R4 have an adjacency state of Full.
- C. R4 is elected as the DR.
- D. R1 and R2 are elected as DROTHERs.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

C: In LANs, the election of the designated router takes place when the OSPF network is initially established. When the first OSPF links are active, the routing device with the highest router identifier (defined by the router-id configuration value, which is typically the IP address of the routing device, or the loopback address) is elected the designated router.

QUESTION 49

You notice that there are currently two MAC addresses associated with a single access port in the bridge table on one of your EX Series switches. What are two explanations for this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. The access port connects to an IP phone which connects to a host device.
- B. The native VLAN feature has been associated with the access port.
- C. The mac-move-limit feature has been disabled on the access port.
- D. The access port connects to multiple hosts through a rogue device.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

MAC move limiting detects MAC movement and MAC spoofing on access interfaces. You enable this feature on VLANs.

QUESTION 50

Which two statements are correct about a Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

- A. A Virtual Chassis is managed using a single virtual console port.
- B. Each device must be managed separately.
- C. All members in a Virtual Chassis must be running the same Junos version.
- D. You must use the same EX Series switch for all members in a Virtual Chassis.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: You can connect a PC or laptop directly to a console port of any member switch to set up and configure the Virtual Chassis. When you connect to the console port of any member switch, the console session is redirected to the master switch.

C: In a Virtual Chassis, each member switch must be running the same version of Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS).

QUESTION 51

Referring to the exhibit, which policy will export routes to IBGP peers?

```
Exhibit

[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
preference 150;
keep all;
mtu-discovery;
export static-1;
remove-private;
top-mas 4096;
group one {
    export static-2;
    peer-as 2;
    neighbor 10.1.0.1 {
        export static-3;
    }
}
group two {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.1.11;
    export static-4;
    local-as 1;
    neighbor 192.168.1.12;
    neighbor 192.168.1.13
}
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Type internal in group two indicates refers to an IBGP route.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/bgp-ibgp-peering.html

QUESTION 52

Which two sequence correctly describe the correct processing order of firewall filters on an EX Series switch? (Choose two.)

- A. port filter > VLAN filter > router filter > transmit packet
- B. router filter > VLAN filter > port filter > transmit packet
- C. receive packet > port filter > VLAN filter > router filter
- D. receive packet > router filter > VLAN filter > port filter

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The order in which filters are applied depends on the direction in which they are applied, as indicated here:

B: Egress filters (outbound traffic leaving the device or interface)

C: Ingress filters (inbound traffic to the device or interface)

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/task/troubleshooting/firewall-filter-qfx-series.html

QUESTION 53

Which state indicates that the BGP session is fully converged?

- A. Connect
- B. Up
- C. Established
- D. Active

Answer: C

Explanation:

In order to make decisions in its operations with peers, a BGP peer uses a simple finite state machine (FSM) that consists of six states: Idle; Connect; Active; OpenSent; OpenConfirm; and Established. In the Established state, the peers send update messages to exchange information about each route being advertised to the BGP peer.

QUESTION 54

Which static route next-hop value indicates that the packet will be silently dropped?

- A. resolve
- B. discard
- C. reject
- D. next-table

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the static route has a discard next hop it means that if a packet does not match a more specific route, the packet is rejected and a reject route for this destination is installed in the routing table, but Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) unreachable messages are not sent.

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/policy-generated-route.html

QUESTION 55

Which two prefixes are martian routes by default? (Choose two.)

- A. 127.0.0.0/16
- B. 127.0.0.0/8
- C. 192.0.0.0/16
- D. 192.0.0.0/24

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Martian addresses are host or network addresses about which all routing information is ignored. When received by the routing device, these routes are ignored. They commonly are sent by improperly configured systems on the network and have destination addresses that are obviously invalid.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/martian-addresses-understanding.html

QUESTION 56

You configured a GRE tunnel that traverses a path using default MTU settings. You want to ensure that packets are not dropped or fragmented. In this scenario, what is the maximum packet size that would traverse the GRE tunnel?

- A. 1476
- B. 1500
- C. 1400
- D. 1524

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default Ethernet MTU is 1500. There is a 24 byte GRE overhead, so there remain 1476 bytes for the data packet.

<https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB7848>

QUESTION 57

Which two statements are true about a unified ISSU? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires that Bidirectional Forwarding Detection be disabled.
- B. It is only supported on platforms with redundant control planes.
- C. It is only supported on platforms with redundant power supplies.
- D. It requires that graceful Routing Engine switchover be enabled.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: Recent development work by many router vendors has focused on an effort to provide hitless control plane switchovers, which means keeping the control plane states in sync between the active and standby control planes prior to a switchover. Many consider this capability to be a prerequisite to delivering ISSU. Hitless control plane switch overs are usually implemented using the same version of code on both active and standby control plane components. However, ISSU design additionally requires different software versions running on active and standby control plane components.

D: Unified ISSU is supported only on dual Routing Engine platforms. In addition, the graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR) must be enabled.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/reference/requirements/issu-system-requirements.html

<https://www.juniper.net/kr/kr/local/pdf/whitepapers/2000280-en.pdf>

QUESTION 58

What is the default route preference for BGP?

- A. 167
- B. 170
- C. 150
- D. 179

Answer: B

Explanation:

BGP has the default preference of 170.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.2/topics/reference/general/routing-protocols-default-route-preference-values.html

QUESTION 59

Your router is configured to peer with your ISP's router using BGP. You can only control your BGP configuration. Which address families are negotiated between the two BGP peers shown in the exhibit?

```
Exhibit
user@router> show bgp neighbor 192.168.200.2
Peer: 192.168.200.2+179 AS 11685 Local: 192.168.200.1+49469 AS 7029
Type: External      State: Established      Flags: <ImportEval Sync>
Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
Last Error: None
Options: <Preference AddressFamily PeerAS LocalAS Rib-group Refresh>
Address families configured: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast l2vpn-signaling
Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170 Local AS: 7029 Local System AS: 0
Number of flaps: 0
Peer ID: 10.8.241.31      Local ID: 10.8.241.30      Active Holdtime: 90
Keepalive Interval: 30      Group index: 0      Peer index: 0
BFD: disabled, down
Local Interface: xe-0/2/3.0
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast l2vpn
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
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 supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 11685)
Peer does not support Addpath
Table inet.0 Bit: 10000
  RIB State: BGP restart is complete
  Send state: in sync
  Active prefixes:          0
  Received prefixes:       0
  Accepted prefixes:       0
  Suppressed due to damping: 0
  Advertised prefixes:     0
Last traffic (seconds): Received 17 Sent 17 Checked 17
Input messages: Total 2      Updates 1      Refreshes 0      Octets 42
Output messages: Total 3      Updates 0      Refreshes 0      Octets 136
Output Queue[0]: 0
```

- A. inet-vpn-unicast
- B. inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpn
- C. inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpn-signaling
- D. inet-unicast

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see:

NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpn

But we also see:

NLRI that restat is negotiated for: inet-unicast

NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast

NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast

QUESTION 60

Which protocol prevents loops and calculates the best path through a switched network that contains redundant paths?

- A. VRRP
- B. STP
- C. DHCP
- D. IS-IS

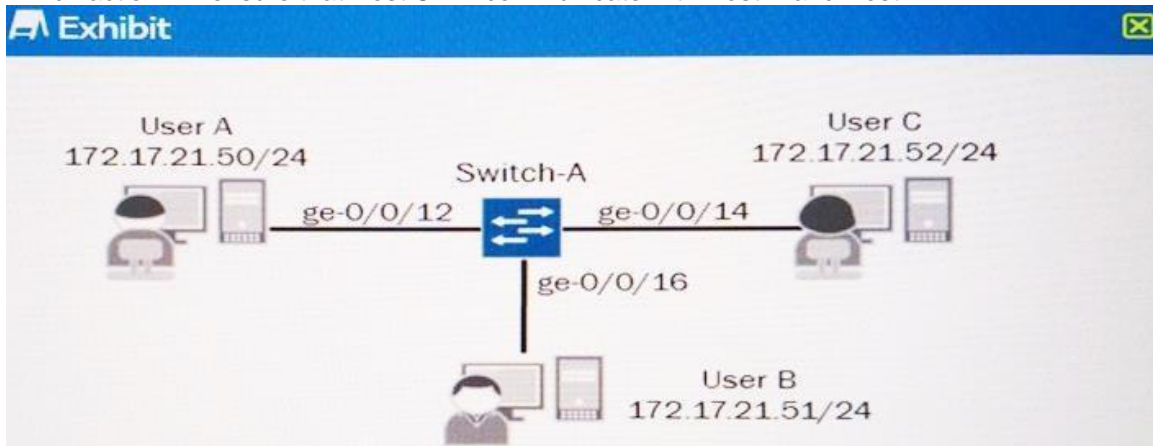
Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 protocol that runs on bridges and switches. The main purpose of STP is to ensure that you do not create loops when you have redundant paths in your network.

QUESTION 61

In the exhibit, each IP subnet in the campus environment is associated with a unique VLAN ID. Which action will ensure that Host C will communicate with Host A and Host B?



- A. Configure an IRB interface for each VLAN and associate it with its corresponding VLAN.
- B. Configure all switch ports connecting to the host devices as trunk ports associated with all VLANs.
- C. Configure a port-based ACL that permits inter-VLAN routing for all configured VLANs.
- D. Configure all switch ports connecting to the host devices as access ports associated with a common VLAN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configuring Routing Between VLANs on One Switch

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/example/RVIs-qfx-series-example1.html

QUESTION 62

How many bytes of overhead does an IP-IP tunnel add to a packet?

- A. 24 bytes
- B. 28 bytes
- C. 20 bytes
- D. 14 bytes

Answer: C

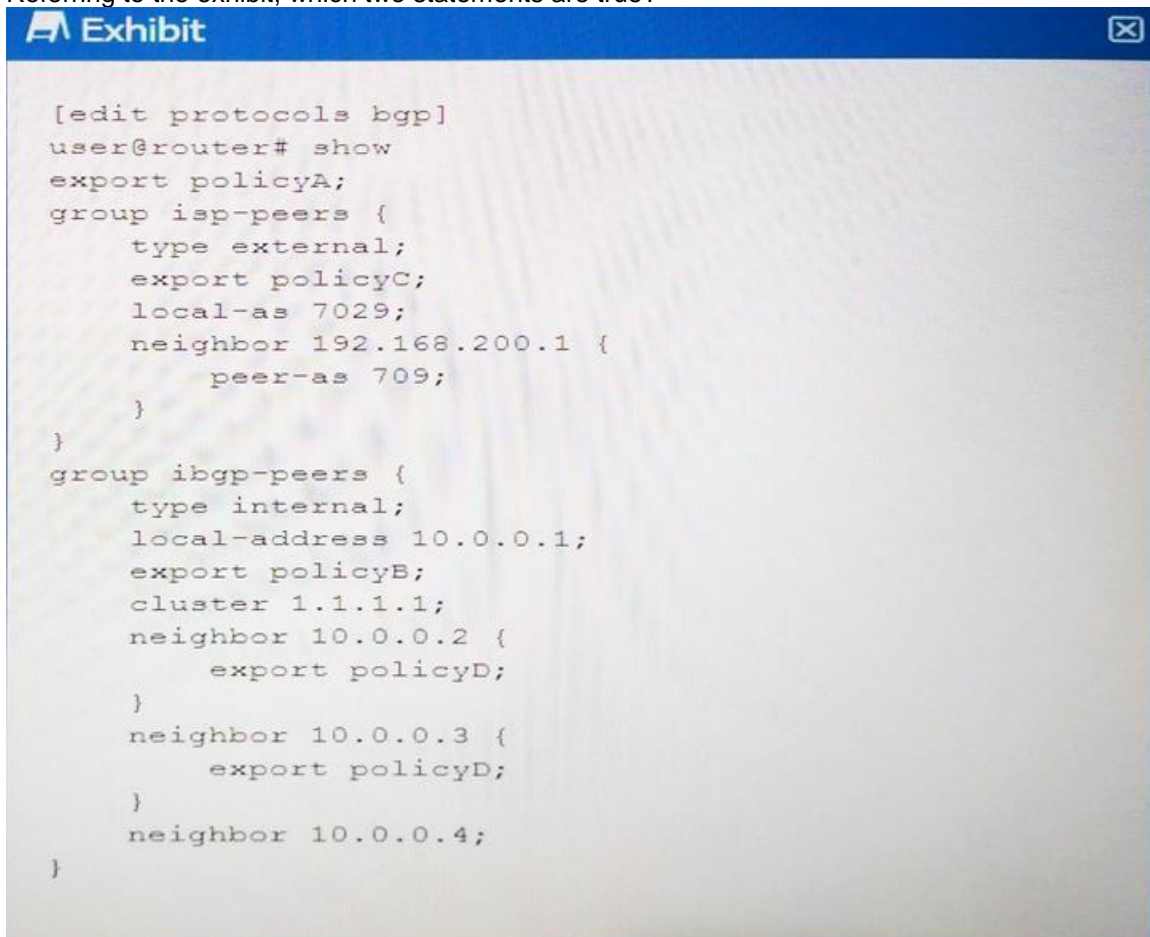
Explanation:

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) and IP-in-IP (IPIP) are two rather similar tunneling mechanisms which are often confused. In terms of less overhead, the GRE header is 24 bytes and an IP header is 20 bytes.

<https://www.knowledgebombs.net/blog/2012/08/01/wireshark-ipip-capture-filter.html>

QUESTION 63

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true?



```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
export policyA;
group isp-peers {
  type external;
  export policyC;
  local-as 7029;
  neighbor 192.168.200.1 {
    peer-as 709;
  }
}
group ibgp-peers {
  type internal;
  local-address 10.0.0.1;
  export policyB;
  cluster 1.1.1.1;
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
    export policyD;
  }
  neighbor 10.0.0.3 {
    export policyD;
  }
  neighbor 10.0.0.4;
```

- A. The policy A routing policy takes precedence over all other policies.
- B. No policy is used for neighbor 10.0.0.4.
- C. The policy B routing policy is used by neighbor 10.0.0.4.
- D. The policy D routing policy is the only policy used by neighbor 10.0.0.2.

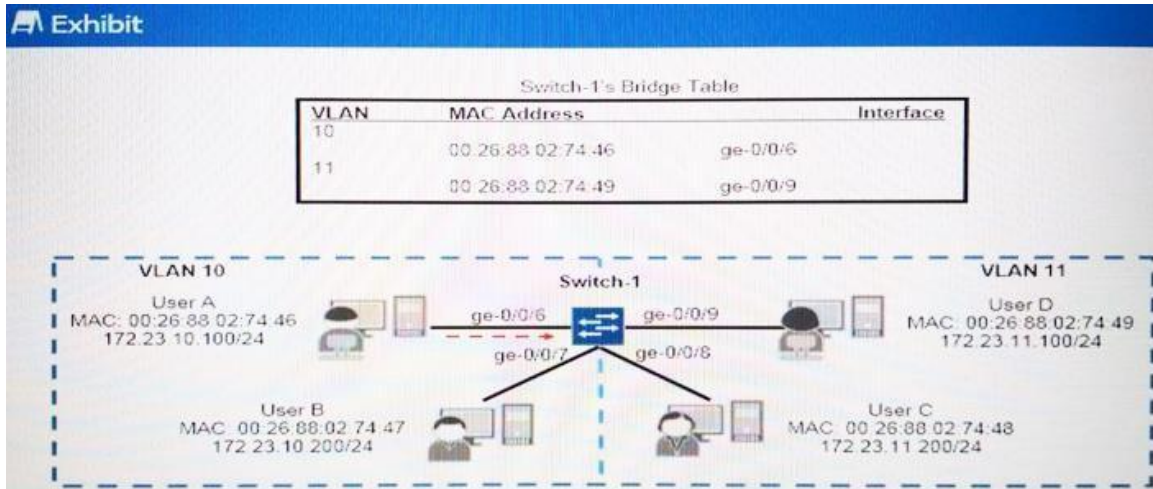
Answer: CD

Explanation:

C: A group-level import or export statement, such as export policy B within the group ibgp-peers statements, overrides a global BGP import or export statement. It is applied to neighbor 10.0.0.4.

QUESTION 64

Switch-1 in the exhibit receives a packet from User A with a destination MAC address of 00:26:88:02:74:47. Which statement is correct in this scenario?



- A. Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, ge-0/0/8, and ge-0/0/9.
- B. Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/7 and ge-0/0/8.
- C. Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/7, ge-0/0/8, and ge-0/0/9.
- D. Switch-1 sends the packet out ge-0/0/7 only.

Answer: C

QUESTION 65

An OSPF hello packet has been sent, but bidirectional communication has not been established. What is the state of the OSPF adjacency?

- A. Down
- B. Init
- C. Exchange
- D. Loading

Answer: A

Explanation:

Down is the first OSPF neighbor state. It means that no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor, but hello packets can still be sent to the neighbor in this state.

Not B: The Init state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html>

QUESTION 66

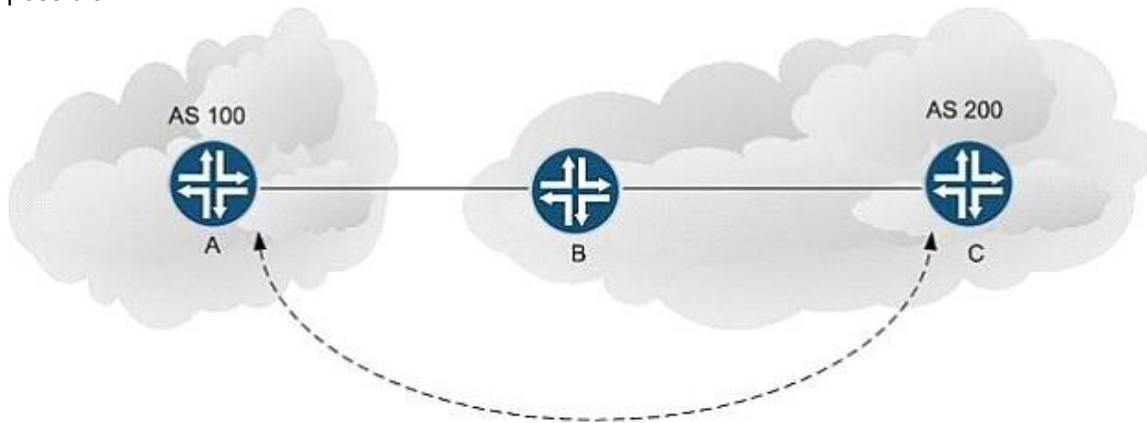
You want to provide reachability to your data center by advertising its subnet throughout your upstream peer AS. However, you do not want this prefix advertised any further. Which BGP community value would be used to meet this requirement?

- A. no-advertise
- B. no-export
- C. no-export-subconfed
- D. 65512 - 65535

Answer: B

QUESTION 67

Referring to the exhibit, you want router A to have an EBGP peering with router C. They are both connected through router B, which does not have BGP running, and has static routes configured. What must be configured in the EBGP peer groups on routers A and C to make this connection possible?



- A. MED
- B. multihop
- C. multipath
- D. next-hop

Answer: B

QUESTION 68

You are a service provider and have multiple customers in a building. You are installing a new switch that can host all of your customers. However, you would like to ensure that one customer cannot see or broadcast to another customer. You would also like to have them use a common gateway IP address from the building. What should be used to provide this access?

- A. VLAN
- B. private VLAN
- C. filter-based VLAN
- D. Layer 2 tunneling

Answer: B

QUESTION 69

What kind of filter would be written to protect control traffic destined for the switch?

- A. A filter applied to the default VLAN
- B. A filter applied to the native VLAN
- C. A filter applied to the management interface
- D. A filter applied to the loopback interface

Answer: D

QUESTION 70

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 71

You were provided a network diagram that told you to number your network from the 191.255.0.0/16 space. OSPF is enabled and adjacencies are up, but no routers are learning any routes. What can explain this?

- A. The default OSPF export policies advertise nothing, so you need to apply export policy.
- B. The default OSPF import policy rejects all OSPF routes, so you need to apply import policy.
- C. You need to modify the martian table with a 191.255.0.0/16 accept statement.
- D. You need to enable OSPF on the lo0 interface to provide a route to the RID of each router in the network.

Answer: C

QUESTION 72

What types of authentication are supported in Junos for OSPF?

- A. Simple password
- B. MD5 checksum
- C. Hitless key chain of MD5 keys/checksums
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

QUESTION 73

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

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 74

Referring to the exhibit, which three actions would summarize these routes to a BGP peer? (Choose three.)

```
user@router > show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.36.1
inet.0: 31 destinations, 31 routes (31 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Prefix NextHop MED Lclpref ASpath
* 10.200.17.0/24 Self I
* 10.200.19.0/24 Self I
```

- A. Create a policy that accepts the more specific contributing routes.
- B. Create a route to 10.200.16.0/21 with a next hop of 172.16.36.1 under the [edit routing-options static] hierarchy.
- C. Create a policy that rejects the more specific contributing routes.
- D. Create a policy to accept aggregate routes.
- E. Create a 10.200.16.0/22 route under the [edit routing-options aggregate] hierarchy.

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 75

Which connection method do OSPF routers use to communicate with each other?

- A. IP protocol number 89
- B. TCP port 179
- C. UDP port 179
- D. IP protocol number 6

Answer: C

QUESTION 76

You are configuring a new BGP service to your service provider. You want to ensure that BGP is fully established and has all the routes in the route table before allowing traffic to transit the router. Which feature achieves this requirement?

- A. BGP route reflector
- B. IS-IS mesh group
- C. BGP local preference
- D. IS-IS overload bit

Answer: D

QUESTION 77

You are adding a new EX4300 member switch to your existing EX4300 Virtual Chassis. However, the new member is not running the same Junos version as the other members. By default, what is the expected behavior?

- A. The new switch is not recognized by the Virtual Chassis.
- B. The Virtual Chassis will transition into a split brain situation between the existing master Routing Engine and the switch running the different version.
- C. The new switch will be assigned a member ID and then placed in an inactive state.
- D. The new switch will automatically pull the correct version from the master Routing Engine and perform the necessary upgrade.

Answer: D

QUESTION 78

Which three BGP attributes are well-known and mandatory? (Choose three.)

- A. AS Path
- B. Next Hop
- C. MED
- D. Local Preference
- E. Origin

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 79

You created a policy to reject all incoming routes from peer 2.2.2.2. You notice that despite applying the policy, you are still receiving routes from this peer.


```

user@host> show bgp neighbor 2.2.2.2
Peer: 2.2.2.2+50216 AS 15169 Local: 7.7.7.7+179 AS 15169
  Group: bxs Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal State: Established Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Export: [ noroutes-filter ]
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress AdvertiseInactive LogUpDown Multipath Refresh>
  Local Address: 7.7.7.7 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 7
  Last flap event: RecvNotify
  Error: 'Cease' Sent: 0 Recv: 7
  Peer ID: 2.2.2.2 Local ID: 10.245.146.193 Active Holdtime 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30 Group index: 15 Peer index: 1
  BFD: disabled, down
  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 15169)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 10000
  RIB State: BGP restart is complete
  Send state: in sync
  Active prefixes: 0
  Received prefixes: 40002
  Accepted prefixes: 40002
  Suppressed due to damping: 0
  Advertised prefixes: 0
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 8 Sent 25 Checked 57
  Input messages: Total 1206 Updates 403 Refreshes 0 Octets 232015
  Output messages: Total 812 Updates 0 Refreshes 0 Octets 105
  Outout Queue[0]: 0 (inet.0, inet-unicast)

user@host> show configuration policy-options policy-statement notoures-filter
term default {
  then reject;
}

user@host> show route receive-protocol bgp 2.2.2.2

inet.0: 43201 destinations, 83201 routes (43201 active, 0 holddown, 4 hidden)
Prefix NextHop MED Loclpref AS path
167.10.0.0/25 112.134.1.10 100 I
167.10.0.128/25 112.134.2.10 100 I
167.10.1.0/25 112.134.1.10 100 I
167.10.1.128/25 112.134.2.10 100 I
167.10.2.0/25 112.134.1.10 100 I
167.10.2.128/25 112.134.2.10 100 I
167.10.3.0/25 112.134.1.10 100 I
167.10.3.128/25 112.134.2.10 100 I
167.10.4.0/25 112.134.1.10 100 I
167.10.4.128/25 112.134.2.10 100 I
  
```

Referring to the exhibit, why are you still receiving the routes?

- A. The policy should have a form statement.
- B. You can only block active prefixes.
- C. The policy should be an import policy.
- D. You cannot block incoming IBGP routes.

Answer: C

QUESTION 80

Which static route next-hop value indicated that the packet will be silently dropped?

- A. resolve
- B. discard
- C. reject
- D. next-table

Answer: B

QUESTION 81

An EX Series switch receives a frame with an unknown destination MAC address. What is the expected behavior?

- A. The frame is sent out all ports assigned to all configured VLANs except the ingress port on which the frame was received.
- B. The frame is sent out all access ports associated with the ingress VLAN regardless of whether a matching MAC address was found in the bridge table.
- C. The frame is sent out all ports assigned to the associated VLAN except the ingress port on which the frame was received.
- D. The frame is sent out all trunk ports associated with the ingress VLAN regardless of whether a matching MAC address was found in the bridge table.

Answer: C

QUESTION 82

You are currently defining a new OSPF area. The area must advertise external routes but should not receive external routes from another area. In this scenario, which type of area should you define?

- A. stub
- B. backbone
- C. not-so-stubby
- D. totally stubby

Answer: A

QUESTION 83

What is considered a requirement for passing traffic through GRE tunnels?

- A. Tunnel endpoints must have static routes pointing to the remote endpoints.
- B. You must configure the tunnel on the physical interface connecting to the remote endpoint.
- C. You must be able to reach the remote endpoint through the tunnel.
- D. Tunnel endpoints must have a route that directs traffic into the tunnel.

Answer: C

QUESTION 84

What are three components that populate the Ethernet switching table? (Choose three.)

- A. the interface on which the traffic was received
- B. the MAC address of the destination node
- C. the MAC address of the source node
- D. the link state
- E. the time the address was learned

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 85

Which three statements are true regarding not-so-stubby areas (NSSAs)? (Choose three.)

- A. You cannot configure an area as both an NSSA and a stub area.
- B. An NSSA exports an external route to the backbone area as a Type 5 LSA.
- C. An NSSA exports an external route as a Type 3 LSA.
- D. An NSSA does not require an ABR.
- E. An NSSA imports an external route as a Type 7 LSA.

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 86

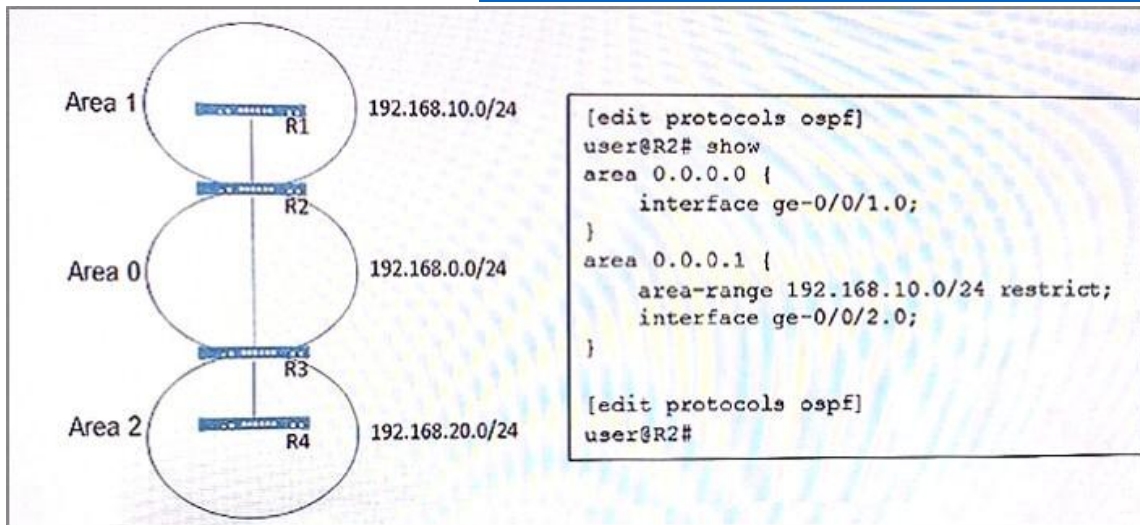
You manage a Layer 2 network that spans two buildings. You are asked to ensure that all traffic that traverses this connection between the two buildings is secured. Which port security feature should be used to secure this Layer 2 traffic?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 87

Referring to the exhibit, which effect does the configuration on R2 have on OSPF routing in the network?



- A. R2 will block traffic destined to the 192.168.10.0/24 network.
- B. A summary route for the 192.168.10.0/24 network will be advertised to Area 0.
- C. The 192.168.10.0/24 route will not be advertised to Area 1.
- D. Area 2 will use a default route to reach Area 0 and Area 1.

Answer: C

QUESTION 88

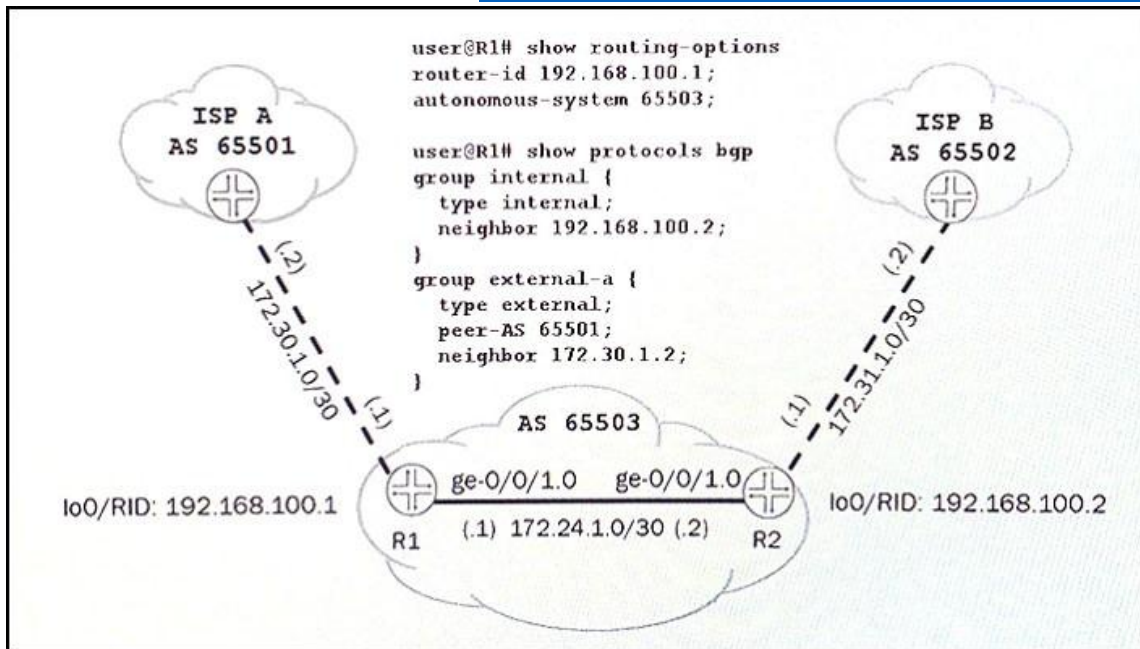
Which protocol prevents loops and calculates the best path through a switched network that contains redundant paths?

- A. VRRP
- B. STP
- C. DHCP
- D. IS-IS

Answer: B

QUESTION 89

You are establishing a BGP session between R1 and R2. R2 shows 172.24.1.1 as its peer address for R1 instead of 192.168.100.1.



Referring to the exhibit, what must be changed in the configuration?

- A. A peer-as statement must be added to R1 in the internal group.
- B. An export policy statement must be added to R1 in the internal group to allow the lo0 address to peer.
- C. A local interface statement with the lo0 address must be added to R1 in the internal group.
- D. A local address statement with the lo0 address must be added to R1 in the internal group.

Answer: D

QUESTION 90

What would cause the status of interface ge-0/0/8 as shown in the exhibit?

```
{master:0} [edit]
user@host# run show spanning-tree interface

Spanning tree interface parameters for instance 0

Interface      Port ID      Designated      Designated      Port      State      Role
              port ID      port ID         bridge ID
ge-0/0/0       128:490      128:490         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/1       128:491      128:491         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/2       128:492      128:492         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/3       128:493      128:493         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/4       128:494      128:494         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/5       128:495      128:495         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/6       128:496      128:496         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/7       128:498      128:498         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/8       128:499      128:499         32768.28a24b87f6c5  20000       BLK        BKUP
ge-0/0/9       128:500      128:500         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/10      128:501      128:501         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS

{master:0} [edit]
user@host# run show interfaces ge-0/0/* terse
Interface      Admin      Link      Proto      Local      Remote
ge-0/0/0       up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/0.0     up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/1       up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/1.0     up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/2       up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/2.0     up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/3       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/3.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/4       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/4.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/5       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/5.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/6       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/6.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/7       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/7.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/8       up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/8.0     up        up        eth-switch
ge-0/0/9       up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/9.0     up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/10      up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/10.0    up        down      eth-switch
ge-0/0/11      up        down      eth-switch

{master:0} [edit]
user@host#
```

- A. Interface ge-0/0/8 is physically down and is not forwarding traffic.
- B. Interface ge-0/0/8 has a firewall filter in place that is blocking traffic.
- C. Interface ge-0/0/8 is administratively disabled and is not forwarding traffic.
- D. Interface ge-0/0/8 is connected to the same LAN as one of the other ports.

Answer: D

QUESTION 91

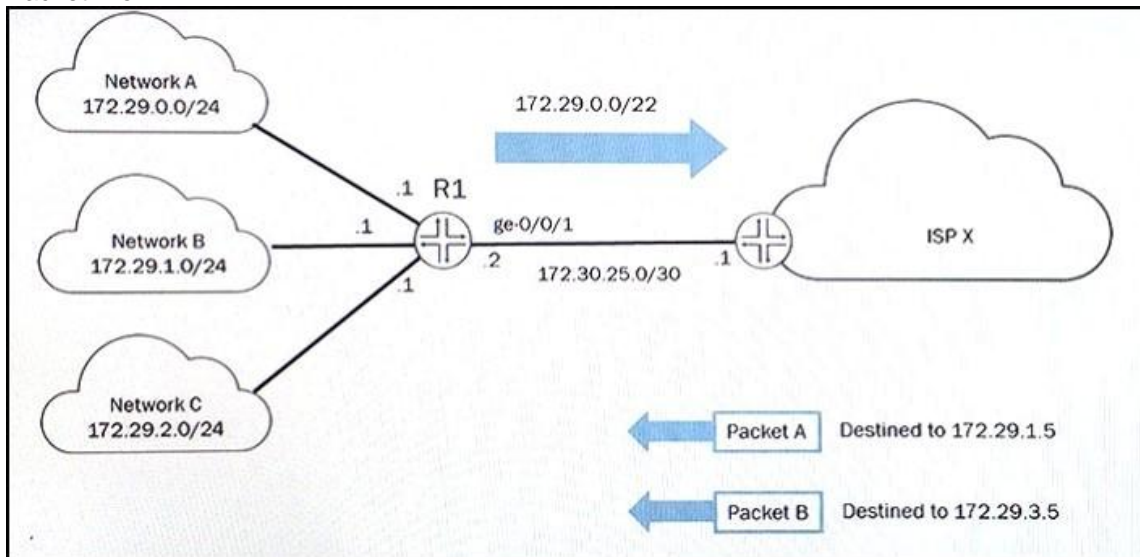
Which two values are used to generate a bridge ID when using STP? (Choose two.)

- A. system MAC address
- B. bridge priority
- C. port identifier
- D. loopback IP address

Answer: AB

QUESTION 92

Referring to the exhibit, when using the default routing behavior, what happens to Packet A and Packet B on R1?



- A. Packet A is rejected and Packet B is forwarded to its destination.
- B. Packet A is forwarded to its destination and Packet B is rejected.
- C. Packet A and Packet B are forwarded to their respective destinations.
- D. Packet A and Packet B are discarded.

Answer: B

QUESTION 93

Which statement is true about GRE tunnels?

- A. GRE tunnels can be used for only IP packets.
- B. GRE tunnels ensure that a packet does not live forever.
- C. Packets are encapsulated unchanged before entering the tunnel.
- D. GRE tunnels support point-to-multipoint.

Answer: C

QUESTION 94

What are three types of bridge protocol data units? (Choose three.)

- A. media endpoint discovery
- B. topology change acknowledgement
- C. topology change notification
- D. type length value
- E. configuration

Answer: BCE

QUESTION 95

A routing table contains multiple BGP routes to the same destination prefix. The route preference

is the same for each route.

Route	MED	Origin Code	Local Preference
A	10	I	50
B	0	?	150
C	20	E	100
D	10	I	150

Referring to the exhibit, which route would be selected?

- A. Route B
- B. Route D
- C. Route A
- D. Route C

Answer: B

QUESTION 96

Which area is reserved for the OSPF backbone?

- A. Area 0.0.0.0
- B. Area 1.1.1.1
- C. Area 2.2.2.2
- D. Area 3.3.3.3

Answer: A

QUESTION 97

You are performing network tests and notice that the Layer 3 interface in the Finance VLAN on an EX Series switch is not responding to pings. You review the device status from the console. What is causing the problem, as shown in the exhibit?


```
{master:0}
user@host> show configuration interfaces irb
unit 20 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.10.1/24;
  }
}
unit 30 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.20.1/24;
  }
}

{master:0}
user@host> show interfaces terse irb
Interface      Admin    Link    Proto    Local          Remote
---
irb             up       up      inet     192.168.10.1/24
irb.20         up       up      inet     192.168.10.1/24
irb.30         up       down    inet     192.168.20.1/24

{master:0}
user@host> show vlans

Routing instance  VLAN name  Tag    Interfaces
---
default-switch   default   1      ge-0/0/7.0
                 default   30     ge-0/0/8.0
                 finance   30     ge-0/0/9.0
                 office    20     ge-0/0/10.0
                 office    20     ge-0/0/0.0*
                 office    20     ge-0/0/1.0*
                 office    20     ge-0/0/2.0*
                 office    20     ge-0/0/3.0

{master:0}
user@host> show configuration vlans
finance {
  vlan-id 30;
  13-interface irb.30;
}
office {
  vlan-id 20;
  13-interfacw irb.20;
}

{master:0}
user@host>

user@host> show route 192.168.20.1

inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.20.1/32    *[Local/0] 00:09:18
                  Reject
```

- A. There are no active physical ports in the Finance VLAN.
- B. There is no route in the routing table for the Finance VLAN Layer 3 interface.
- C. The Layer 3 interface in the Finance VLAN is administratively disabled.
- D. There are no interfaces configured in the Finance VLAN.

Answer: B

QUESTION 98

The configuration shown in the exhibit was committed on an EX Series switch. You are notified that the phone using the voice VLAN does not work. You determine that voice traffic is not passing through the local switch.

```

(master:0)[edit]
user@switch# show switch-options
voip {
  interface ge-0/0/9.0 {
    vlan voice;
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
user@switch# show vlans
default {
  vlan-id 1;
}
data {
  vlan-id 10;
}
voice {
  vlan-id 20;
}

(master:0)[edit]
user@switch# show interfaces ge-0/0/9
unit 0 {
  family ethernet-switching {
    interface-mode access;
    vlan {
      members data;
    }
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
user@switch# show interfaces ge-0/0/8
unit 0 {
  family ethernet-switching {
    interface-mode trunk;
    vlan {
      members data;
    }
  }
}
  
```

The diagram illustrates a switch configuration and network topology. On the left, a computer and a phone are connected to the switch's ge-0/0/9.0 interface. The phone is labeled 'Voice' and the computer is labeled 'Data'. The switch is connected to a 'Layer 2 Network' via the ge-0/0/8.0 interface. A 'Voice' box is connected to ge-0/0/9.0 with a 'Tagged' arrow pointing towards the switch. A 'Data' box is connected to ge-0/0/8.0 with an 'Untagged' arrow pointing towards the switch. The configuration shows that the voice VLAN (20) is configured on ge-0/0/9.0, and the data VLAN (10) is configured on ge-0/0/8.0. The switch options show that the voice VLAN is configured on ge-0/0/9.0.

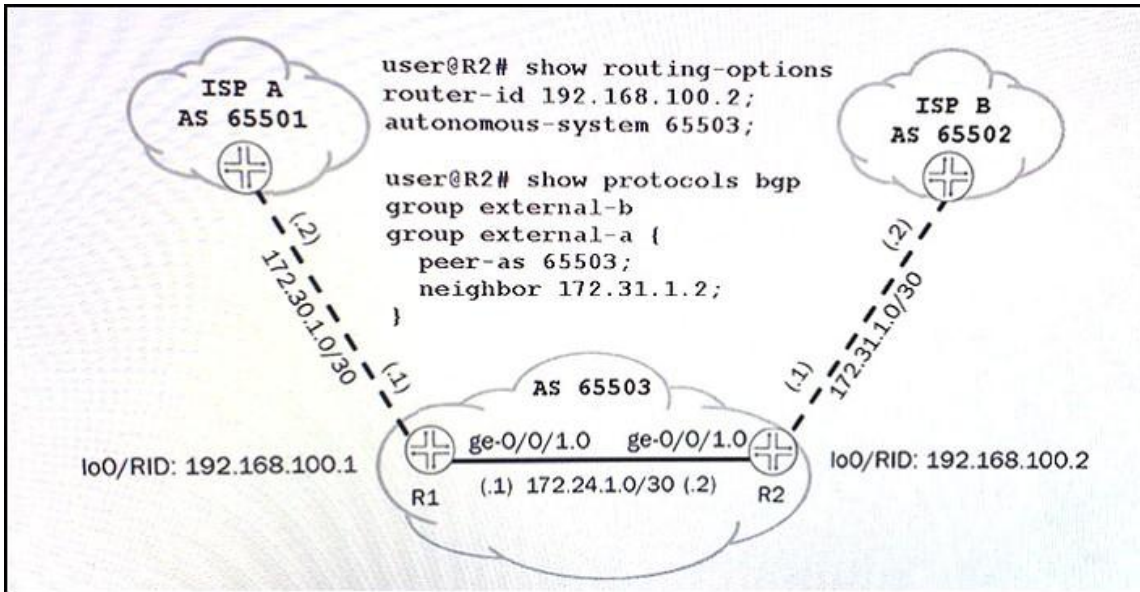
What should be done to solve the problem?

- A. You should add the voice VLAN as a member on the ge-0/0/8.0 interface.
- B. You should change the port mode on ge-0/0/9.0 to trunk.
- C. You should add the voice VLAN as a member on the ge-0/0/9.0 interface.
- D. You should change the voice VLAN ID to match the data VLAN ID.

Answer: A

QUESTION 99

You are unable to establish a BGP session between R2 and ISP-B.



Referring to the exhibit, what must be changed in the configuration?

- A. A local address statement with the lo0 address must be added to R2 undergroup external-a.
- B. An import policy statement must be added to R2 undergroup external-a to allow ISP-B to peer.
- C. The type external statement must be added to R2 undergroup external-b.
- D. The peer-as statement needs the AS number for ISP-B.

Answer: D

QUESTION 100

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

```

user@switch> show spanning-tree bridge
STP bridge parameters
Context ID                : 0
Enabled protocol          : RSTP
  Root ID                 : 4096.00:19:e2:55:36:00
  Root cost                : 40000
  Root port               : ge-0/0/13.0
  Hello time              : 2 seconds
  Maximum age             : 20 seconds
  Forward delay           : 15 seconds
  Message age             : 2
  Number of topology changes : 2
  Time since last topology change : 72 seconds
Local parameters
  Bridge ID               : 32768.00:19:e2:55:1d:40
  Extended system ID      : 0
  Internal instance ID    : 0
  
```

- A. The switch is the only switch in the RSTP topology.
- B. The switch's bridge priority is 4k.
- C. The switch's bridge priority is 16k.
- D. The switch is not the root bridge.

Answer: D

QUESTION 101

A customer discovered that a significant outage was caused by an unauthorized Ethernet switching device attached to the network. In this scenario, which two actions would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable 802.1x.
- B. Enable persistent MAC learning.
- C. Enable dynamic ARP inspection.
- D. Enable storm control.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 102

The IS-IS adjacency between routers R1 and R2 will not establish.

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  description "Link to R2";
  mtu 1476;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.6.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0000.0000.0001.00;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@host# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0;

[edit]
user@host#
```

Referring to exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. The ISO address is not configured on interface ge-0/0/1.
- B. The level is not configured under protocols isis.
- C. The IP address is not configured on interface lo0.
- D. The link MTU is too small on interface ge-0/0/1.

Answer: A

QUESTION 103

You are asked to change the default behavior of your trunk port (ge-0/0/1) to now pass untagged traffic.

```
user@host# show interface ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
family ethernet-switching {
interface-mode trunk;
vlan {
members [v14 v15];
}
}
}

[edit vlans]
user@host# show
vlans {
v14
vlan-id 14;
interface ge-0/0/1;
}
v15 {
vlan-id 15;
interface ge-0/0/1;
}
}
```

Which configuration would accomplish this task?

- A. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members vlan 1
- B. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members native
- C. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members 1
- D. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members native_v1

Answer: C

QUESTION 104

Which two statements are true about nonstop bridging (NSB)? (Choose two.)

- A. NSB does not require all participating Routing Engines to run the same version of the Junos OS.
- B. NSB can be enabled under the protocols layer2-control hierarchy.
- C. NSB requires you to configure graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).
- D. NSB does not require you to configure graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).

Answer: BC

QUESTION 105

Which Junos feature allows you to combine multiple interfaces into a single bundle?

- A. VRRP

- B. Virtual Chassis
- C. LAG
- D. NSB

Answer: C

QUESTION 106

What is the default BGP group type on a Junos device?

- A. internal
- B. external
- C. multihop
- D. null

Answer: B

QUESTION 107

You received an alert from your monitoring system that the master Routing Engine (RE) on an EX4300 switch in a virtual chassis has hardware issues and might need to be replaced. Because the switch already had graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) enabled and configured, you must perform a manual switchover to the backup RE to avoid disruption. Which command would be used to perform the manual RE switchover?

- A. Log in to the backup RE and issue the request chassis-control operation command.
- B. Log in to the backup RE and issue the request chassis routing-engine master switch operation command.
- C. Log in to the backup RE and issue the request chassis routing-engine master acquire operation command.
- D. Log in to the backup RE and issue the request iccp-service operation command.

Answer: B

QUESTION 108

Which two statements are true about Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

- A. It is possible to automatically update the Junos OS on newly added members to participate in the Virtual Chassis
- B. A software version mismatch on a newly added member must be placed in linecard mode.
- C. Virtual Chassis members use VCCP to create a loop-free topology.
- D. The member ID is not preserved through reboots.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 109

Which two statements are true about the IRB interface? (Choose two.)

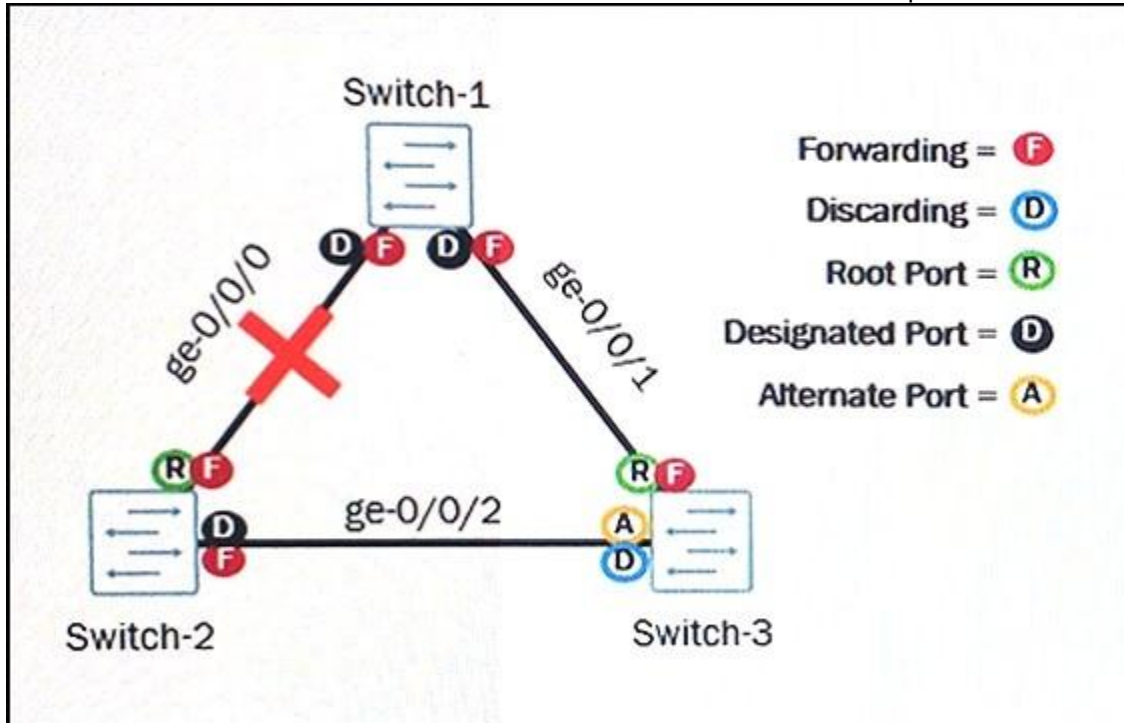
- A. An IRB interface is a Layer 3 VLAN interface.
- B. An IRB interface is a Layer 2 VLAN interface.
- C. An IRB interface is used to route traffic between VLANs.
- D. An IRB interface cannot be associated with any VLAN.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 110

You manage the Layer 2 network shown in the exhibit. You experience a failure on the ge-0/0/0

link between Switch-1 and Switch-2. Which statement is correct about the expected behavior?



- A. Switch-3's ge-0/0/2 port role and state will transition to designated and forwarding.
- B. Switch-3's ge-0/0/2 port role and state will remain as alternate and discarding.
- C. Switch-3 will become the root bridge for the RSTP topology.
- D. Switch-3 will remove the ge-0/0/2 interface from the RSTP topology.

Answer: A

QUESTION 111

Referring to the exhibit, which statement explains why the route to 192.168.178.0/24 advertised from 192.168.35.90 is hidden?

```
user@host> show route 192.168.178.0/24 detail
inet.0 77176 destinations, 77176 routes (77137 active, 0 holddown, 53 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
192.168.178.0/24 (3 entries, 1 announced)
    *BGP
      Preference: 170/-81
      Source: 192.168.0.79
      Nexthop: 192.168.27.25 via so-0/3/0.0, selected
      State: <Active Int Ext>
      Local AS:      333 Peer AS:    333
      Age: 2:36:23  Metric: 82  Metric2: 61
      Task: BGP_333.192.168.0.79+179
      Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 2-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 3-BGP_Sync_Any
      As path: 1234 65444 I
      Aggregator: 65444 192.168.166.1
      Cluster list: 0.0.31.200 0.0.159.125
      Communitites: 3333:888 333:889
      BGP next hop: 192.168.4.10
      Localpref: 80
      Router ID: 192.168.0.79
    BGP
      Preference: 170/-81
      Source: 192.168.0.80
      Nexthop: 192.168.27.25 via so-0/3/0.0, selected
      State: <NotBest Int Ext>
      Local AS:      333 Peer AS:    333
      Age: 2:36:23  Metric: 82  Metric2: 61
      Task: BGP_333.192.168.0.80+179
      As path: 1234 65444 I <Originator>
      Aggregator: 65444 192.168.166.1
      Cluster list: 0.0.31.200 0.0.159.125
      Communitites: 3333:888 333:889
      BGP next hop: 192.168.4.10
      Localpref: 80
      Router ID: 192.168.0.80
    BGP
      Preference: /-123
      Source: 192.168.0.80
      Nexthop: 192.168.35.90 via t3-4/3/0.0, selected
      State: <HiddenInt Ext>
```

- A. The import routing policy rejected the route.
- B. The AS path contains invalid confederation attributes.
- C. The next-hop address is a multicast address.
- D. The AS path contains a zero.

Answer: A

QUESTION 112

What will be two results of the OSPF configuration shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)


```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# show
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}
area 0.0.0.1 {
    nssa {
        default-lsa {
            default-metric 10;
            type-7;
        }
        no-summaries;
    }
}
```

- A. A default route will be advertised into Area 1 as a Type 7 LSA.
- B. Area 0 will not generate summary LSAs for networks in Area 1.
- C. There will be no Type 3 LSAs in Area 1.
- D. Only Type 7 LSAs will be present in Area 1.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 113

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true regarding IS-IS adjacencies? (Choose two.)

```
user@R1# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
    address 49.0001.0192.0168.0001.00;
}

user@R2# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
    address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00;
}

user@R3# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
    address 49.0003.0192.0168.0003.00;
}

user@R4# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
    address 49.0003.0192.0168.0004.00;
}
```

- A. Level 1 adjacencies can be formed between Router 3 and Router 4.
- B. Level 2 adjacencies can be formed between all routers.
- C. Level 2 adjacencies can only be established between Router 1 and Router 2.
- D. No IS-IS adjacencies can be formed.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 114

Which device is used to separate collision domains?

- A. switch
- B. router
- C. hub
- D. firewall

Answer: A

QUESTION 115

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

```
{master:0}[edit]
user@host# show firewall family ethernet-switching
filter block {
  term 1 {
    from {
      ip-protocol icmp;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term 2 {
    from {
      ip-source-address {
        172.25.11.1/32;
      }
    }
    then discard;
  }
  term 3 {
    from {
      ip-destination-address {
        172.25.11.0/24;
      }
    }
    then discard;
  }
}
```

- A. All traffic destined to the 172.25.11.0/24 subnet will be discarded.
- B. SSH traffic received from host IP 172.25.11.2 will be accepted.
- C. Any traffic not matched by one of the terms will be discarded.
- D. ICMP echo requests destined to 172.25.11.10 will be accepted.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 116

Which two statements are true about link aggregation groups (LAGs)? (Choose two.)

- A. Member links must use contiguous ports on the same member switch.
- B. Duplex and speed settings are not required to match on both participating devices.
- C. If one-member link fails, the LAG can continue to carry traffic over the remaining links.

D. LAGs increase available bandwidth based on the number of member links.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 117

Referring to the exhibit, a packet tagged with vlan-id 34 arrives on interface xe-0/2/3.0 with a source MAC that does not match an entry in the DHCP snooping database.

```
(master:0)[edit]
user@host# show vlans
data {
  vlan-id 34;
  forwarding-options {
    dhcp-security {
      arp-inspection;
      group data {
        overrides {
          trusted;
        }
      }
      interface xe-0/2/3.0;
    }
  }
}
```

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. The source MAC is added to the DHCP snooping database.
- B. An error message is logged and the packet is forwarded.
- C. The destination MAC added to the DHCP snooping database.
- D. The packet is forwarded and no error message is logged.

Answer: A

QUESTION 118

You have an existing Virtual Chassis consisting of five member devices. Member 3 fails and must be replaced. You remove the EX Series switch with a Member ID of 3 and install a replacement switch in its place using identical cabling as shown in the exhibit. The replacement's member ID is 6, so the configuration for member ID 3 is not applied to it.

```
(member:0)
user@host> show virtual-chassis status brief
```

Preprovisioned Virtual Chassis
Virtual Chassis ID: 4459.3006.09ee
Virtual Chassis Mode: Mixed

Member	ID	Status	Serial No	Model	Mstr prio	Role	Mixed Mode	Route Mode	Neig hbor ID	List Interface
0	(FPC 0)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	129	Master+	Y	VC	5	vcp-255/1/0
1	(FPC 1)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	0	vcp-255/1/1
2	(FPC 2)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	2	vcp-255/1/1
3	(FPC 3)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	1	vcp-255/1/0
4	(FPC 4)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	129	Backup	Y	VC	3	vcp-255/1/0
5	(FPC 5)	Prntb	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	5	vcp-255/1/1
									3	vcp-255/1/0
									4	vcp-255/1/1
									4	vcp-255/1/0
									0	vcp-255/1/1

Referring to the exhibit, what should have been done before installing the replacement switch?

- A. Reactivate the Virtual Chassis.
- B. Recycle the member ID of the switch being replaced.
- C. Renumber the member IDs.
- D. Clear the Virtual Chassis protocol.

Answer: B

QUESTION 119

You are asked to ensure that a designated interface on an EX Series switch only allows a specific server to pass traffic. Which two features are required to satisfy this solution? (Choose two.)

- A. IP source guard
- B. Proxy ARP
- C. MAC limiting
- D. Persistent MAC learning

Answer: CD

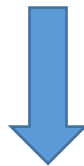
QUESTION 120

Which statement describes optional transitive BGP attributes?

- A. They must be supported in all BGP implementations, but do not have to be included in every BGP update.
- B. If they are not recognized, they are ignored and not passed to other peers.
- C. They must be supported by all BGP implementations and must be included in every BGP update.
- D. Although not required, they should be passed along, unchanged to other BGP peers when included.

Answer:

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