



Juniper

Exam JN0-346

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 65]

Question No : 1

Which mechanism is used to share routes between routing tables?

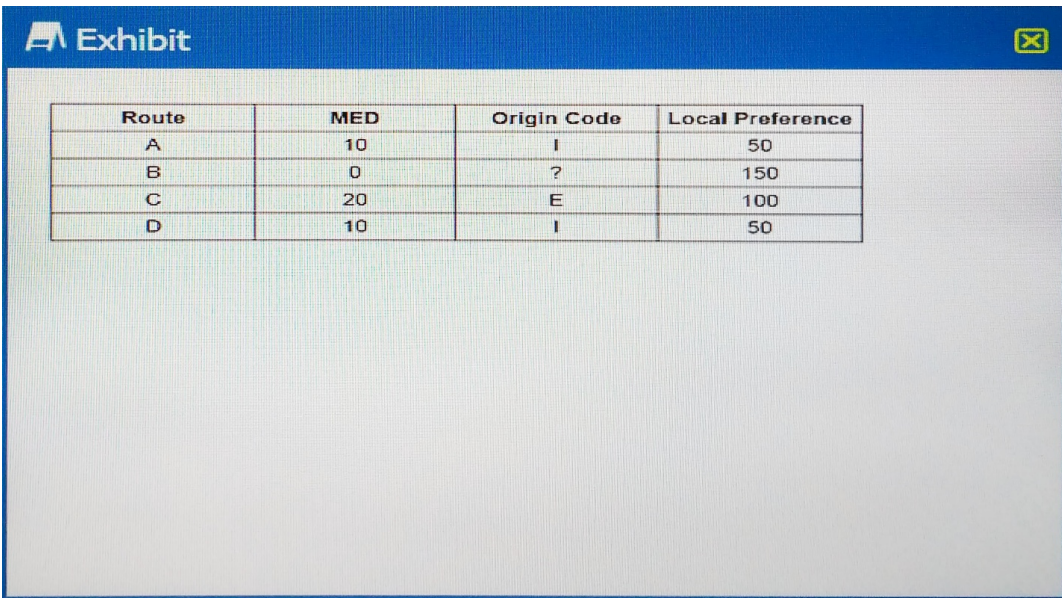
- A. filter-based forwarding
- B. forwarding instances
- C. RIB groups
- D. routing instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Question No : 2



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

Click the Exhibit button.

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?

- A. route A
- B. route D
- C. route B
- D. route C

Answer: C

Explanation:

Route B with the highest local preference is preferred. See step 3 below.

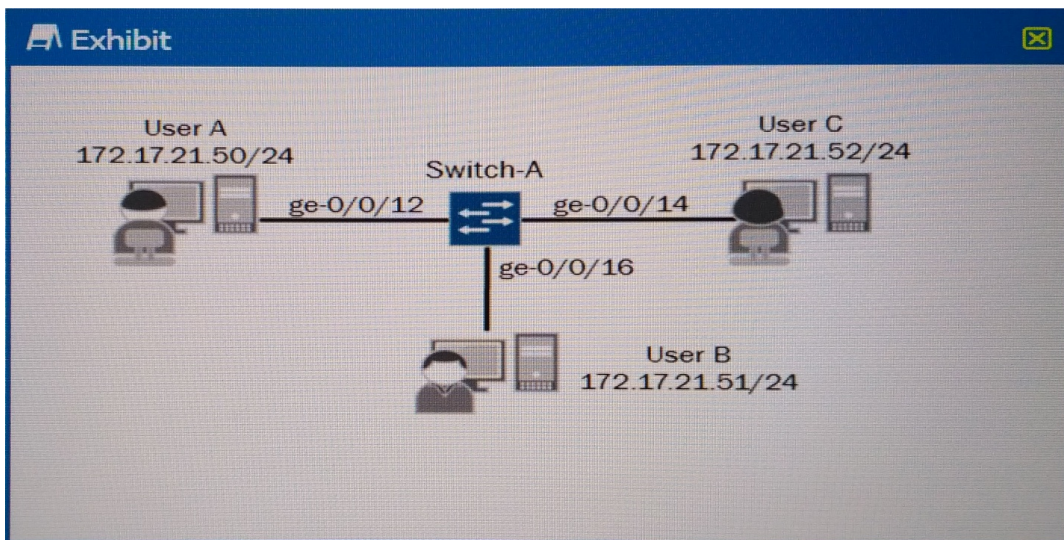
Understanding BGP Path Selection

The algorithm for determining the active route is as follows:

References:

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

Question No : 3



Click the Exhibit button.

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:

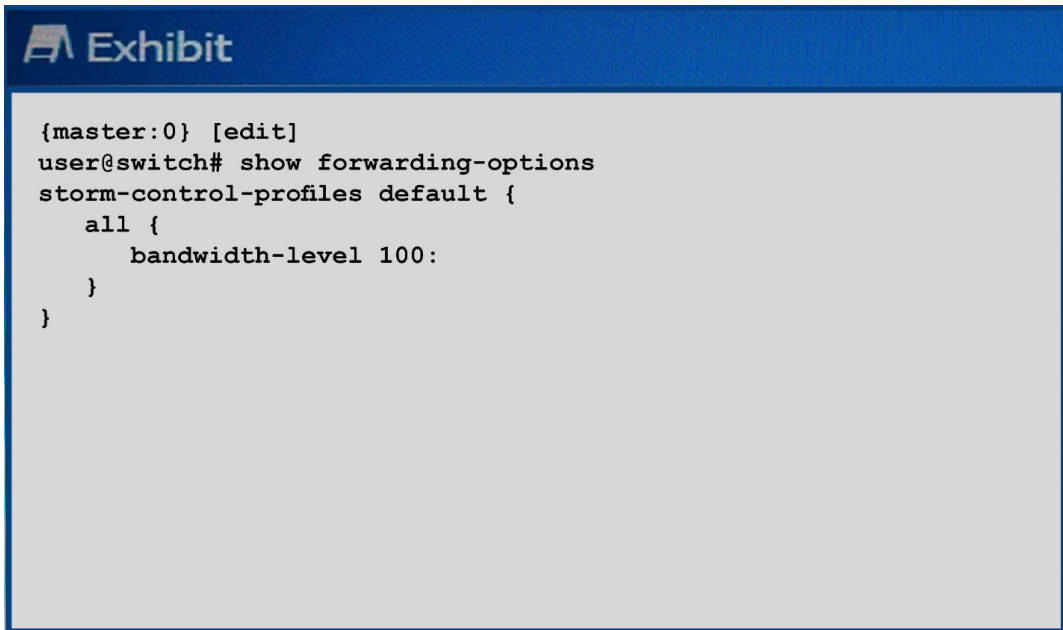
Configuring Routing Between VLANs on One Switch

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 you 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).

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

Question No : 4



Click the Exhibit button.

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

- 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.

To configure storm control:

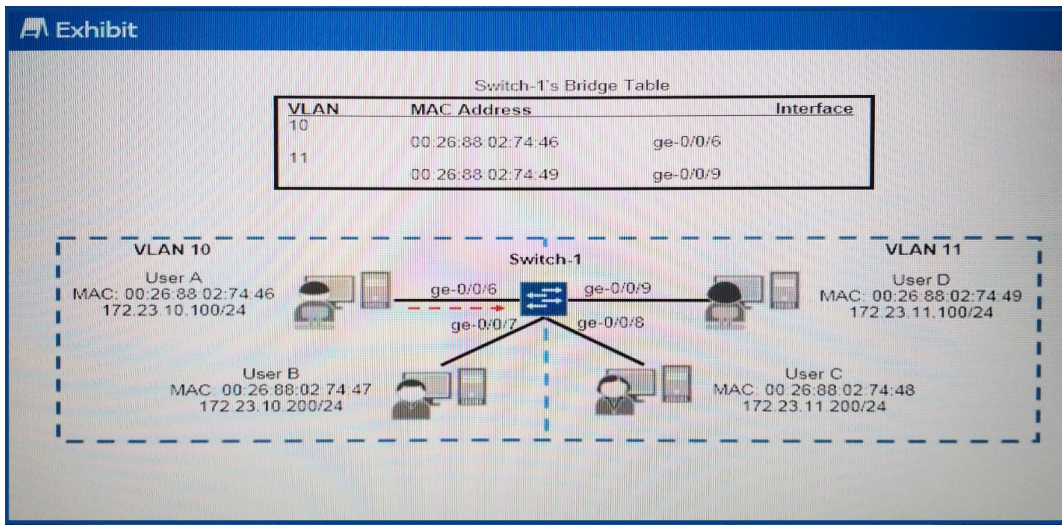
Specify the traffic rate in Kbps of the combined traffic streams on a specific interface:

[edit ethernet-switching-options]

user@switch# set storm-control interface ge-0/0/0 bandwidth 15000

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

Question No : 5



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

Explanation:

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.

References:<http://blogbt.net/index.php/2015/03/mac-address-table-arp-table-and-unicast-flooding-part-i/>

Question No : 6

 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;
}
```

Click the Exhibit button.

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?

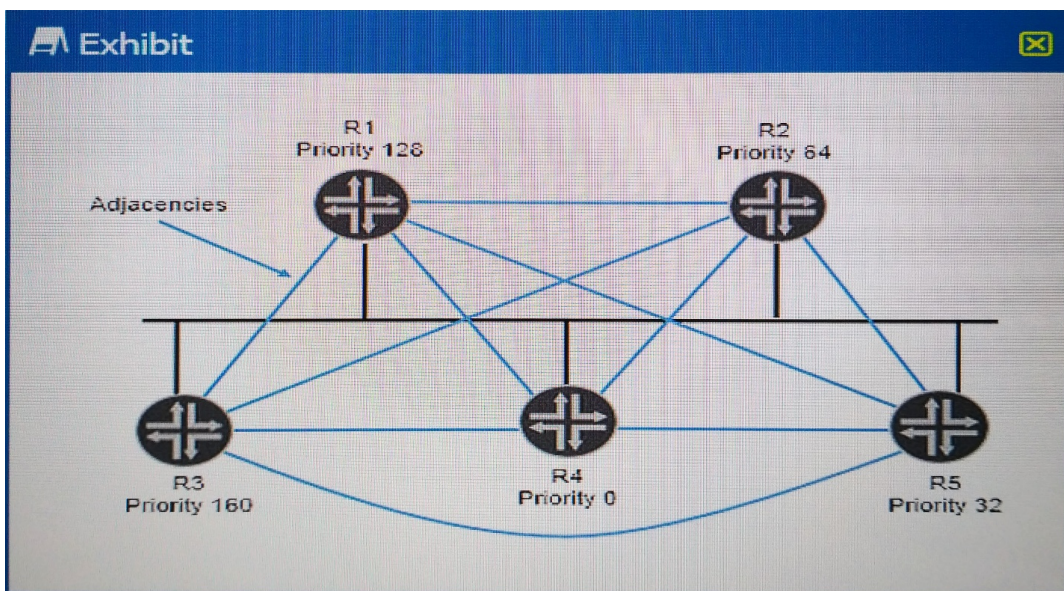
- A. Change the IP subnet masks to match on the ge-0/0/2 interfaces of both routers.
- B. Change the ISO areas on the lo0 interfaces to match on both routers.
- C. Remove the ISO address from ge-0/0/2 on Router-1.
- D. Remove the overloaded statement from Router-1.

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 No : 7



Click the Exhibit button.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: 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.

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

Question No : 8

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: A,B,E

Explanation:

The BGP extended communities attribute format has three fields:

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:

origin—Identifies where the route originated.

domain-id—Identifies the OSPF domain from which the route originated.

target—Identifies the destination to which the route is going.

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

rt-import—Identifies the route to install in the routing table.

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

References: 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 No : 9

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

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

Answer: C,D

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.

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

Question No : 10

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:

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.

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

Question No : 11

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: B,C

Explanation:

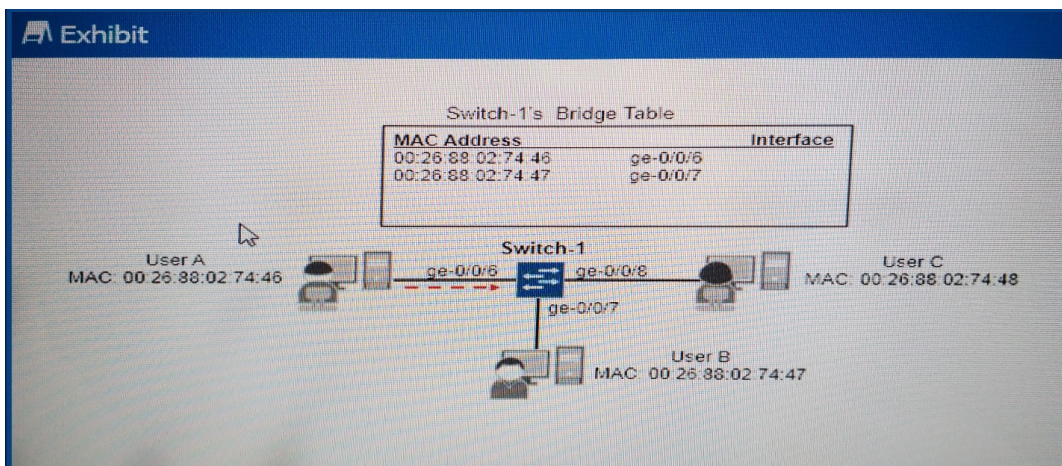
B: Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) prevents Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) spoofing attacks. ARP requests and replies are compared against entries in the DHCP snooping database, and filtering decisions are made on the basis of the results of those comparisons.

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.

References:http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos13.2/topics/concept/port-security-overview.html

Question No : 12



Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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

References: <http://blogbt.net/index.php/2015/03/mac-address-table-arp-table-and-unicast-flooding-part-i/>

Question No : 13

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.

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

Question No : 14

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.

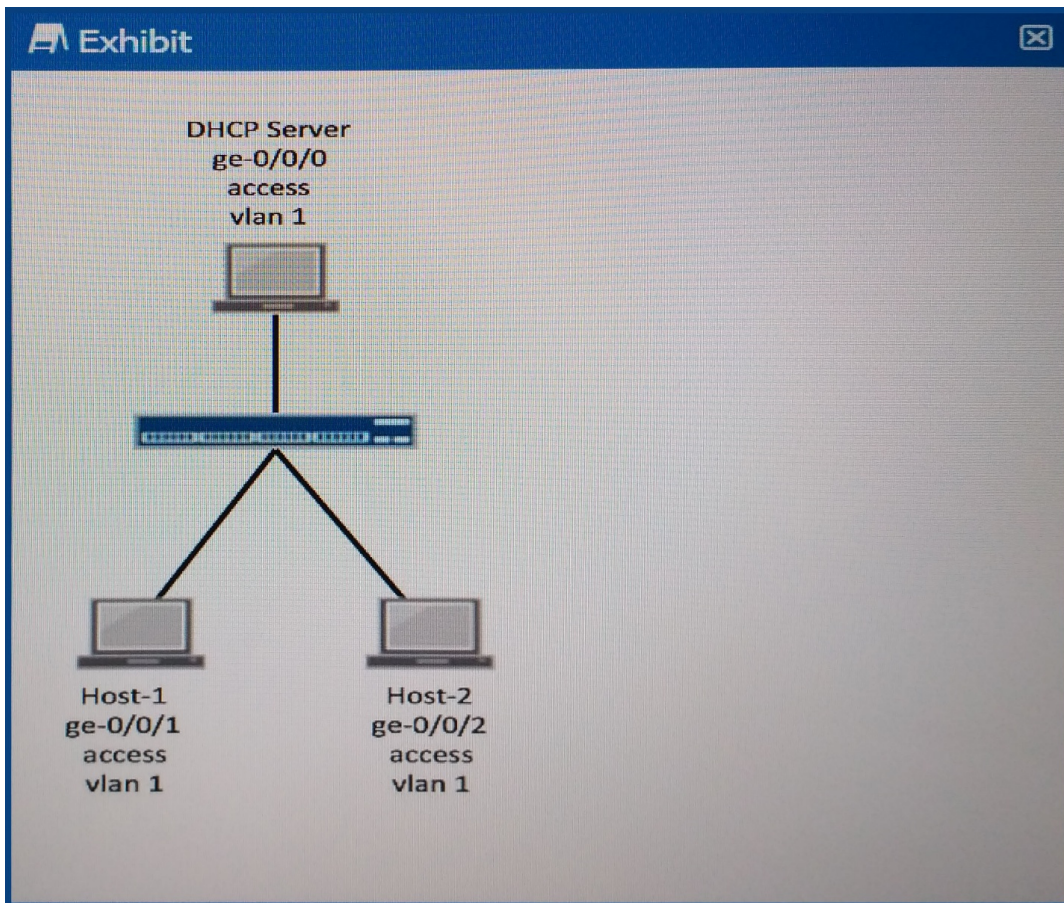
Answer: C

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.

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

Question No : 15



Click the Exhibit button.

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.

Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure basic port security on the switch:

Etc.

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

Question No : 16

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: A,C

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 No : 17

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: A,B,C

Explanation:

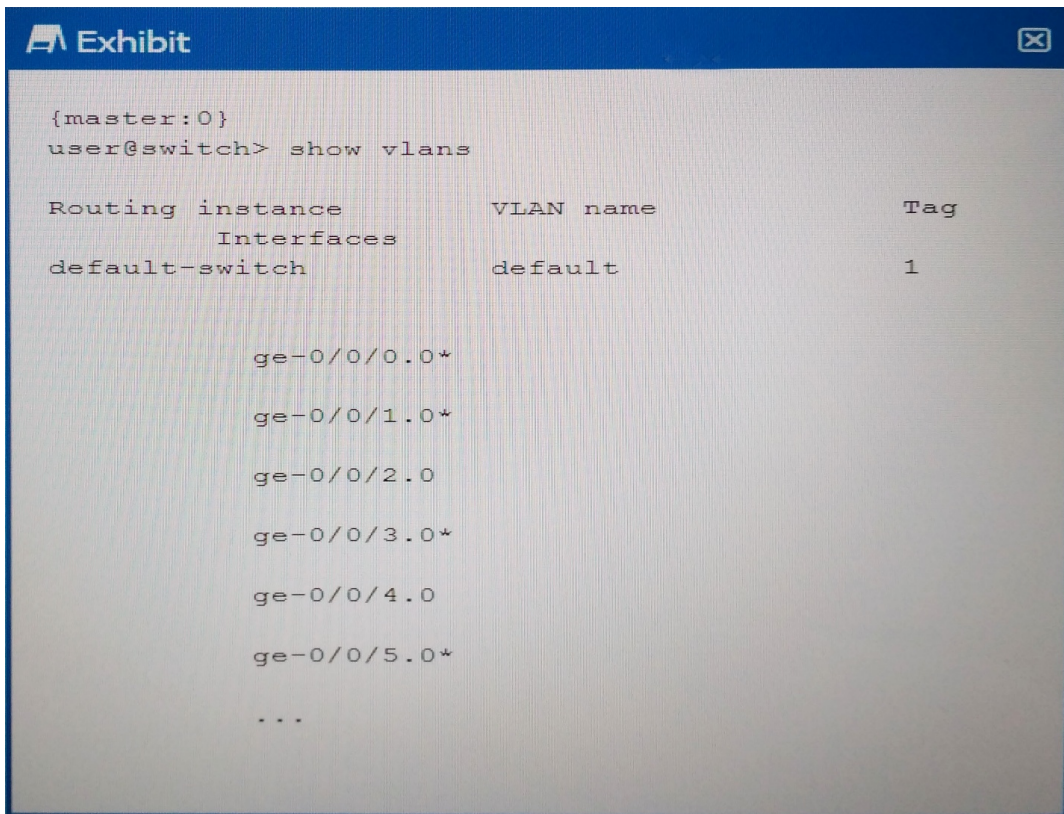
A (not D): The Voice VLAN feature in EX-series switches enables access ports to accept both data (untagged) and voice (tagged) traffic and separate that traffic into different VLANs.

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.

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

Question No : 18



Click the Exhibit button.

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.

References:

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

Question No : 19

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.

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

Question No : 20

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

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200-155 Dump PDF VCE	400-351 Dump PDF VCE	642-996 Dump PDF VCE	700-038 Dump PDF VCE
200-310 Dump PDF VCE	500-006 Dump PDF VCE	642-997 Dump PDF VCE	700-039 Dump PDF VCE
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200-401 Dump PDF VCE	500-051 Dump PDF VCE	642-999 Dump PDF VCE	700-104 Dump PDF VCE
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