Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code:JN0-347

Exam Name: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

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 3

Which three mechanisms are associated with the bridging process? (Choose three.)

A. pruning

B. listening

C. learning

D. filtering

E. flooding

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 4

Which statement is true about load balancing of equal cost paths?

A. A load-balancing policy must be configured under the policy-options hierarchy.

B. The route preference parameter must be manually set to the same value.

C. The maximum-paths parameter must be configured under the routing-options hierarchy.

D. Traffic is balanced across equal cost paths by default.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: CD

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.

QUESTION 7

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

A. open PDU

B. VRF PDU

C. hello PDU

D. link-state PDU

Correct Answer: CD

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.

QUESTION 8

What are two OSPF packet types that use multicast for communication on a multicast segment? (Choose two.)

A. hello

B. link-state request

C. database description

D. link-state update

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 9

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.

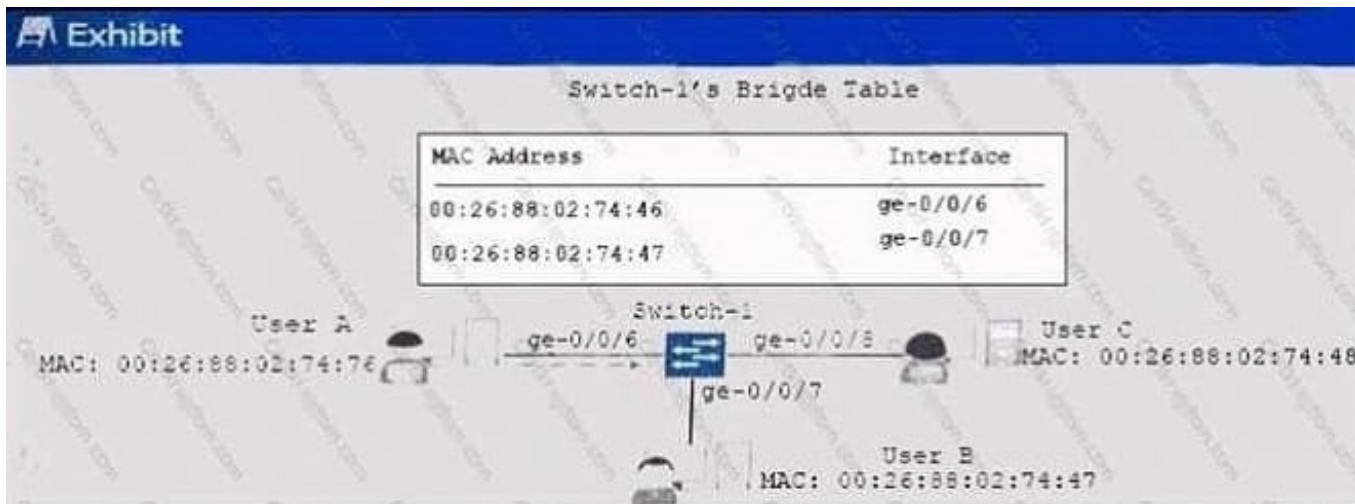Switch-1 floods the packet out ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, and ge-0/0/8.

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.

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 10

Which protocol supports tunneling of non-IP traffic?

A. GRE

B. SSH

C. IPsec

D. IP-IP

Correct Answer: A

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.

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

```
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.

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: A