JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is correct about IP-IP tunnels?

A. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating IP traffic.

B. IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic.

C. The TTL in the inner packet is decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint.

D. There are 24 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.

Correct Answer: A

IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels only support

encapsulating IP traffic, which means that the payload of the inner packet must be an IP packet. IP-IP tunnels cannot encapsulate non-IP traffic, such as Ethernet frames or MPLS labels1. Option A is correct, because IP-IP tunnels only

support encapsulating IP traffic. Option B is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels only support encapsulating non-IP traffic. Option C is incorrect, because the TTL in the inner packet is not decremented during transit to the tunnel endpoint. The

TTL in the outer packet is decremented by each router along the path, but the TTL in the inner packet is preserved until it reaches the tunnel endpoint2. Option D is incorrect, because there are 20 bytes of overhead with IP-IP encapsulation.

The overhead consists of the header of the outer packet, which has a fixed size of 20 bytes for IPv43.

References:

1: IP-IP Tunneling 2: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking 3: IPv4 - Header

QUESTION 2

You are asked to configure filter-based forwarding (FBF) to forward traffic sourced from a specific subnet to a webserver.

In this scenario, which mechanism is used to add interface routes to the forwarding routing instance used in FBF?

A. generated routes

B. RIB groups

C. forwarding policy

D. routing policy

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

You are asked to connect an IP phone and a user computer using the same interface on an EX Series switch. The traffic from the computer does not use a VLAN tag, whereas the traffic from the IP phone uses a VLAN tag. Which feature enables the interface to receive both types of traffic?

A. native VLAN

B. DHCP snooping

C. MAC limiting

D. voice VLAN

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The feature that enables an interface on an EX Series switch to receive both untagged traffic (from the computer) and tagged traffic (from the IP phone) is the voice VLAN12.

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 VLANs12. This allows the switch to differentiate between voice and data

traffic, ensuring that voice traffic can be treated with a higher priority12. Therefore, option D is correct.

QUESTION 4

You want to ensure traffic is routed through a GRE tunnel.

In this scenario, which two statements will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Tunnel endpoints must have a route that directs traffic into the tunnel.

B. All intermediary devices must have a route to the tunnel endpoints.

C. Keepalives must be used on stateless tunneling protocols.

D. BFD must be used on the stateless tunneling protocols.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: Option A is correct. For traffic to be sent through a GRE tunnel, there must be a route that directs the traffic into the tunnel. This is typically accomplished through the use of a static route or a dynamic routing protocol.

Option B is correct. All intermediary devices must have a route to the tunnel endpoints34. In real-world scenarios, the tunnel endpoints for a tunnel going over the Internet must have globally reachable internet addresses. Otherwise, intermediate routers in the Internet cannot forward the tunneled packets.

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: B