JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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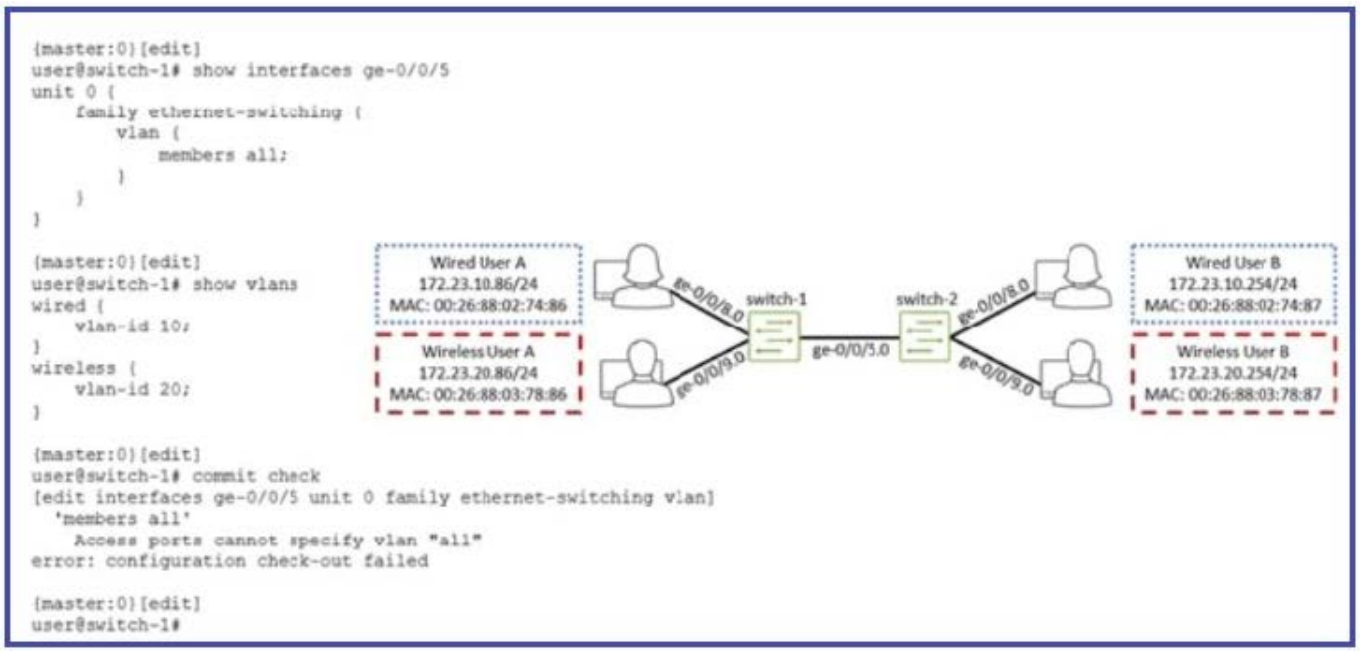
QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



You are building a network and make some configuration changes. While trying to validate these changes, you receive the error shown in the exhibit.

How would you solve this problem?

A. You must create a new VLAN called all using the VLAN ID of 30.

B. You must configure the ge-0/0/5.0 interface with family inet instead of family ethernet- switching.

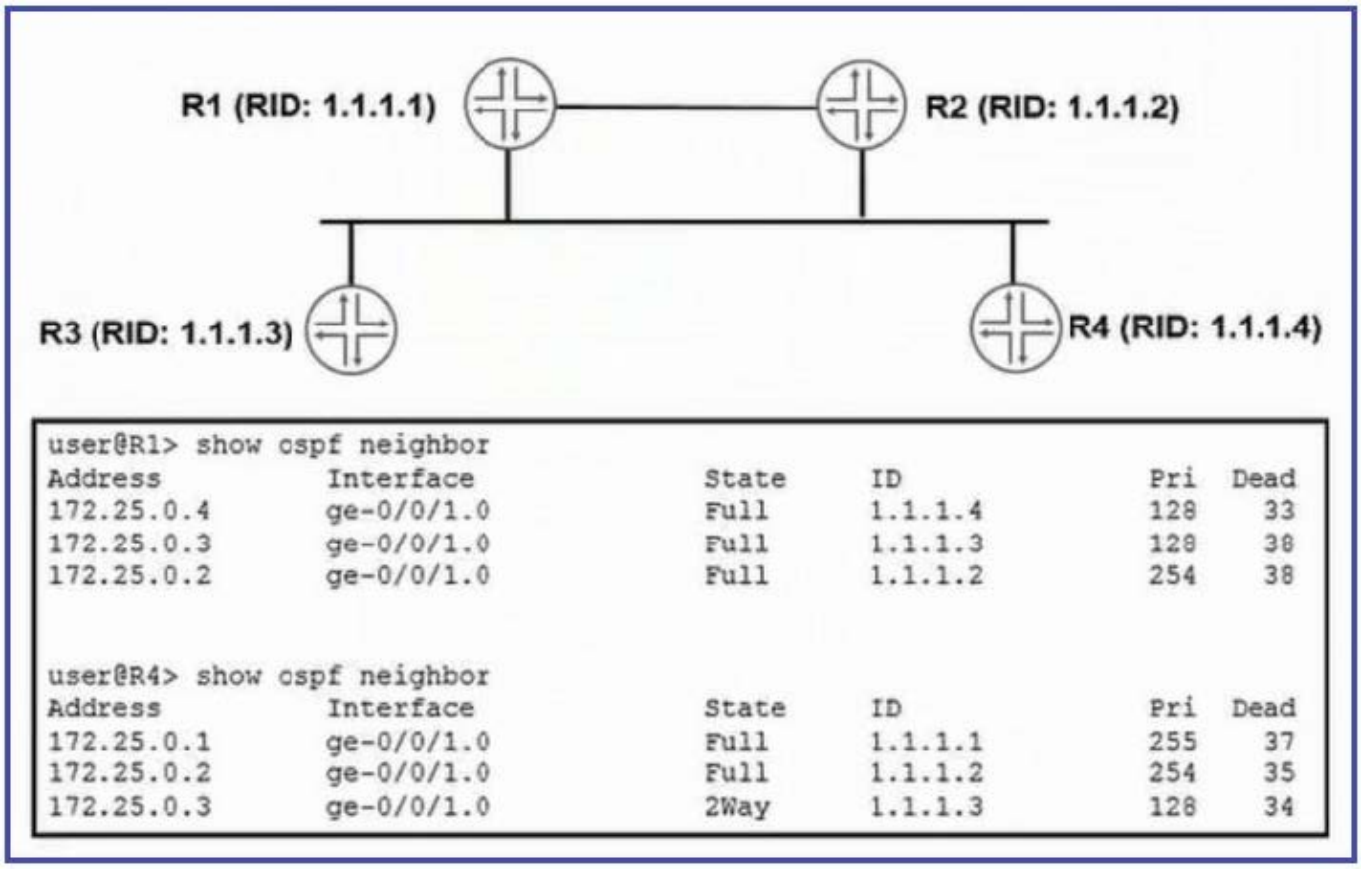
C. You must configure the port mode as trunk on the ge-0/0/5.0 interface.

D. You must create two sub-interfaces on ge-0/0/5 with the appropriate VLAN member assigned to each.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. R1 and R2 are elected as DROthers.

B. R3 has the complete OSPF database.

C. R3 and R4 have an adjacency state of Full.

D. R4 is elected as the DR.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Two routers share the same highest priority and start time.

A. In this situation, what is evaluated next when determining the designated router? The router with the lowest router ID become the DR.

B. The router with the highest router ID becomes the DR

C. The routers perform another DR election.

D. The router with the highest MAC address become the DR

Correct Answer: B

According to the OSPF protocol, the designated router (DR) is the router that acts as the focal point for exchanging routing information on a multi-access network segment, such as a LAN1. The DR election process is based on the following

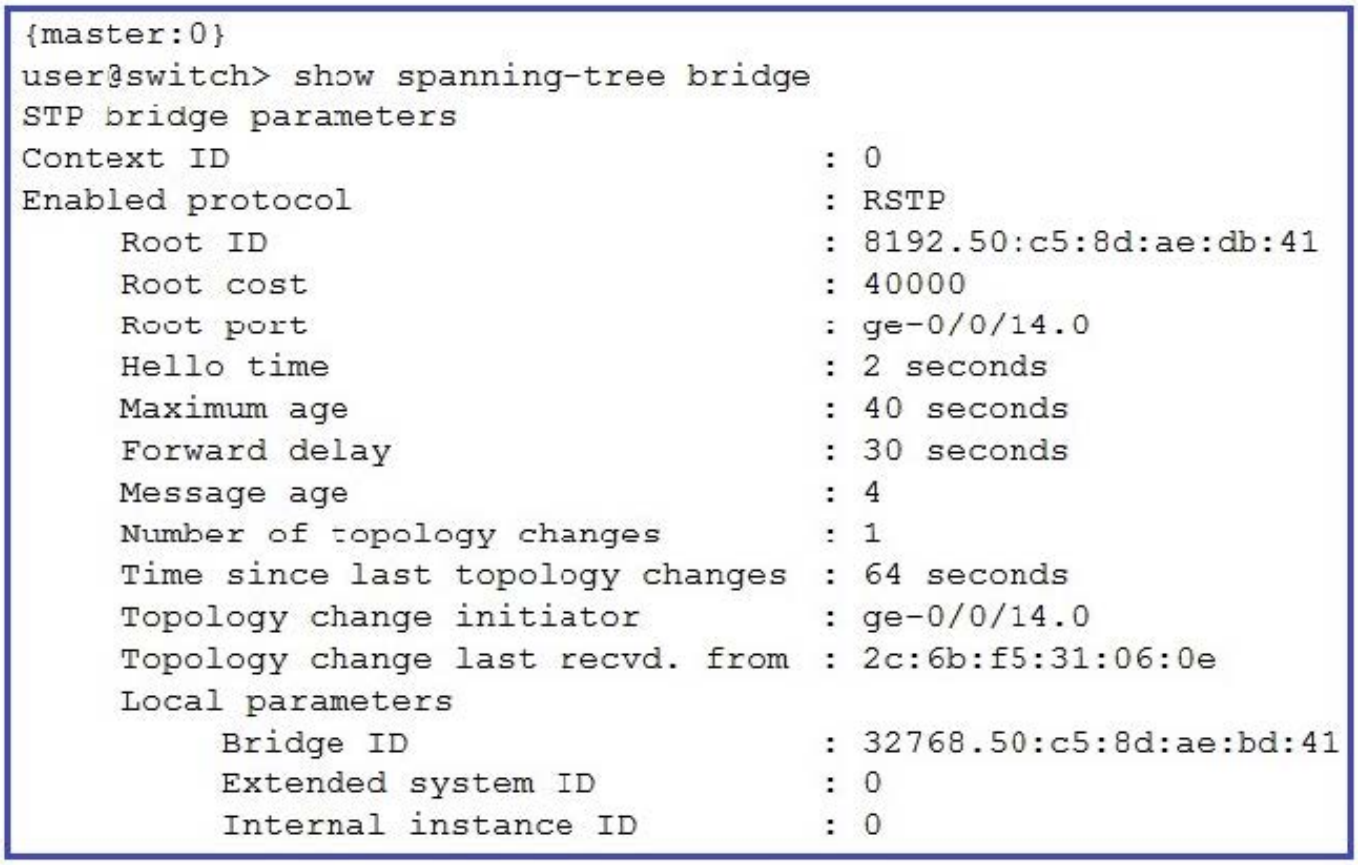
criteria, in order of precedence1:

In your scenario, two routers share the same highest priority and start time. This means that they have equal chances of becoming the DR based on the first and third criteria. Therefore, the second criterion will be used to break the tie, which

is the router ID. The router with the highest router ID will become the DR, and the other router will become the backup designated router (BDR), which is ready to take over the role of DR if it fails1.

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



```
{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 changes    : 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
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. The device is the root bridge?

B. The spanning tree session has timed out.

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

D. The bridge priority on the root device is set to 8k.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You are a network operator who wants to add a second ISP connection and remove the default route to the existing ISP You decide to deploy the BGP protocol in the network.

What two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS.

B. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

C. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

D. EBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other EBGP peers.

Correct Answer: AB

A is correct because IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to ensure reachability within an AS. This is because the next-hop attribute is the IP address of the router that advertises the route to a BGP peer. If the next-hop attribute is not changed by IBGP, it would be the IP address of an external router, which may not be reachable by all routers within the AS. Therefore, IBGP updates the next-hop attribute to the IP address of the router that received the route from an EBGP peer1. B is correct because IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers. This is because BGP follows the rule of advertising only the best route to a destination, and EBGP routes have a higher preference than IBGP routes. Therefore, IBGP peers advertise routes learned from an EBGP peer to all BGP peers, including both EBGP and IBGP peers1.

QUESTION 6

Which two statements about the root bridge election process are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The highest root bridge priority is preferred over lower root bridge priorities.

B. The highest root bridge identifier is preferred over lower root bridge identifiers.

C. The lowest root bridge priority is preferred over higher root bridge priorities.

D. The lowest root bridge identifier is preferred over higher root bridge identifiers.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about a unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU)? (Choose two.)

A. The graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR) features must be enabled.

B. It is possible to take PICs offline or bring them online during a unified ISSU.

C. Unified ISSU is only supported by the dual Routing Engine platforms.

D. The master Routing Engine and backup Routing Engine can be running different Junos versions before performing a

unified ISSU.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

Click the Exhibit button.

---- Exhibit Missing ---

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

A. R1 and R3 can form a Layer 2 IS-IS adjacency.

B. R2 and R4 can form a Layer 1 IS-IS adjacency.

C. R3 and R4 can form a Layer 2 IS-IS adjacency.

D. R1 and R3 can form a Layer 1 IS-IS adjacency.

E. R3 and R4 can form a Layer 1 IS-IS adjacency.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 9

You are troubleshooting a BGP routing issue between your network and a customer router and are reviewing the BGP routing policies. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. Export policies are applied to routes in the RIB-In table.

B. Import policies are applied to routes in the RIB-Local table.

C. Import policies are applied after the RIB-In table.

D. Export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: In BGP, routing policies are used to control the flow of routing information between BGP peers1.

Option C suggests that import policies are applied after the RIB-In table. This is correct because import policies in BGP are applied to routes that are received from a BGP peer, before they are installed in the local BGP Routing Information

Base (RIB-In)1. The RIB-In is a database that stores all the routes that are received from all peers1. Option D suggests that export policies are applied after the RIB-Local table. This is correct because export policies in BGP are applied to

routes that are being advertised to a BGP peer, after they have been selected from the local BGP Routing Information Base (RIB- Local)1. The RIB-Local is a database that stores all the routes that the local router is using1.

Therefore, options C and D are correct.

QUESTION 10

What are two functions of bridging? (Choose two.)

A. blocking

B. aging

C. listening

D. forwarding

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 11

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

A.

```
user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        lacp {
            system-priority 10;
    }
}
```

B.

```
user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        device-count 10;
    }
}
```

C.

```
user@router# show chassis
maximum-ecmp 16;
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        device-count 1;
    }
}
```

D.

```
user@router# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        device-count 1;
    }
}
```

A. B. C. D.

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer to your question is C. Option C. Here is why:

Option C shows the configuration of the chassis statement, which defines the properties of the router chassis, such as the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces, the number of FPCs, and the number of PICs1. To enable aggregated

Ethernet interfaces on a router, you need to specify the aggregated-devices statement under the chassis statement and set the ethernet parameter to the desired number of interfaces2. For example, to enable two aggregated Ethernet

interfaces, you can use the following configuration:

chassis { aggregated-devices { ethernet { device-count 2; } } } Option C shows this configuration with the device-count set to 2, which will enable two aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the router. The other options do not show this

configuration and will not enable any aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the router.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer to your question.

QUESTION 12

What is a purpose for the OSPF database description packet?

A. to transfer the LSA headers between two systems

B. to determine who is in charge of database flushing

C. to transfer the LSUs between two systems

D. to determine who is in charge of adjacency formation

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

You have DHCP snooping enabled but no entries are automatically created in the snooping database for an interface on your EX Series switch. What are two reasons for the problem? (Choose two.)

A. The device that is connected to the interface has performed a DHCPRELEASE.

B. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.

C. The device that is connected to the interface has a static IP address.

D. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: The DHCP snooping feature in Juniper Networks\\' EX Series switches works by building a binding

database that maps the IP address, MAC address, lease time, binding type, VLAN number, and interface information1. This

database is used to filter and validate DHCP messages from untrusted sources1.

However, there are certain conditions that could prevent entries from being automatically created in the snooping database for an interface:

MAC limiting: If MAC limiting is enabled on the interface, it could potentially interfere with the operation of DHCP snooping. MAC limiting restricts the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a physical interface to prevent MAC

flooding attacks1. This could inadvertently limit the number of DHCP clients that can be learned on an interface, thus preventing new entries from being added to the DHCP snooping database.

Static IP address: If the device connected to the interface is configured with a static IP address, it will not go through the DHCP process and therefore will not have an entry in the DHCP snooping database1. The DHCP snooping feature relies

on monitoring DHCP messages to build its database1, so devices with static IP addresses that do not send DHCP messages will not have their information added.

Therefore, options B and C are correct. Options A and D are not correct because performing a DHCPRELEASE would simply remove an existing entry from the database1, and Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) uses the information stored in the

DHCP snooping binding database but does not prevent entries from being created1.

QUESTION 14

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

A. Redundant trunk groups use spanning tree to provide loop-free redundant uplinks.

B. Redundant trunk groups load balance traffic across two designated uplink interfaces.

C. Layer 2 control traffic is permitted on the secondary link.

D. If the active link fails, then the secondary link automatically takes over.

Correct Answer: CD

C is correct because Layer 2 control traffic is permitted on the secondary link of a redundant trunk group (RTG) on EX Series switches. Layer 2 control traffic includes protocols such as LLDP, LACP, and STP, which are used to exchange information and coordinate actions between switches1. According to the Juniper Networks documentation2, Layer 2 control traffic is allowed to pass through both the active and the secondary links of an RTG, but data traffic is only forwarded through the active link. This allows the switches to maintain their Layer 2 adjacencies and monitor the link status on both links. D is correct because if the active link fails, then the secondary link automatically takes over in an RTG on EX Series switches. An RTG consists of two trunk links: an active or primary link, and a secondary or backup link2. The active link is used to forward data traffic, while the secondary link is in standby mode. If the active link fails or becomes unavailable, the secondary link immediately transitions to a forwarding state and takes over the data traffic without waiting for normal STP convergence2. This provides fast recovery and redundancy for the network.

QUESTION 15

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.