

JN0-347^{Q&As}

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```

(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 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.

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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.

Exhibit

Switch-1's Bridge Table

VLAN	MAC Address	Interface
10	00:26:88:02:74:46	ge-0/0/6
11	00:26:88:02:74:49	ge-0/0/9

The diagram shows a central Switch-1 with four interfaces: ge-0/0/6, ge-0/0/7, ge-0/0/8, and ge-0/0/9. On the left side, under the label 'VLAN 10', there are two users: User A (MAC: 00:26:88:02:74:46, IP: 172.23.10:100/24) connected to ge-0/0/6, and User B (MAC: 00:26:88:02:74:47, IP: 172.23.10:100/24) connected to ge-0/0/7. On the right side, under the label 'VLAN 11', there are two users: User C (MAC: 00:26:88:02:74:48, IP: 172.23.10:100/24) connected to ge-0/0/8, and User D (MAC: 00:26:88:02:74:49, IP: 172.23.10:100/24) connected to ge-0/0/9.

Correct Answer: C

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 3

Which device is used to separate collision domains?

- A. switch

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

QUESTION 4

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 5

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.