

# JN0-347<sup>Q&As</sup>

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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**QUESTION 1**

What kind of filter would be written to protect control traffic destined for the switch?

- A. A filter applied to the default VLAN
- B. A filter applied to the native VLAN
- C. A filter applied to the management interface
- D. A filter applied to the loopback interface

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 2**

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?

 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;
    }
  }
}
```

```
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;
}
```

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

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 3

Click the Exhibit button. Given the information shown in the exhibit, what was used to determine mastership?

- A. member uptime
- B. manually assigned role
- C. highest serial number
- D. manually assigned priority

Correct Answer: A

When a Virtual Chassis configuration boots, the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) on the switches automatically runs a master election algorithm to determine which member switch assumes the role of master. The algorithm proceeds from the top condition downward until the stated condition is satisfied.

### QUESTION 4

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 5

You configured a GRE tunnel that traverses a path using default MTU settings. You want to ensure that packets are not dropped or fragmented. In this scenario, what is the maximum packet size that would traverse the GRE tunnel?

- A. 1476
- B. 1500
- C. 1400
- D. 1524

Correct Answer: A

The default Ethernet MTU is 1500. There is a 24 byte GRE overhead, so there remain 1476 bytes for the data packet.

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## QUESTION 6

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@host# show interface ge-0/0/1
unit 0 {
family ethernet-switching {
interface-mode trunk;
vlan {
members [v14 v15];
}
}
}

[edit vlans]
user@host# show
vlans {
v14
vlan-id 14;
interface ge-0/0/1;
}
v15 {
vlan-id 15;
interface ge-0/0/1;
}
}
```

You are asked to change the default behavior of your trunk port (ge-0/0/1) to now pass untagged traffic. Which configuration would accomplish this task?

- A. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members vlan.1
- B. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members native
- C. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members 1
- D. set interfaces ge-0/0/1 native-vlan-id 1set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface mode trunk vlan members native\_v1

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```
{master:0} [edit]
user@host# run show spanning-tree interface

Spanning tree interface parameters for instance 0

Interface      Port ID      Designated      Designated      Port      State      Role
              port ID      port ID         bridge ID
ge-0/0/0       128:490      128:490         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/1       128:491      128:491         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/2       128:492      128:492         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000      FWD        DESG
ge-0/0/3       128:493      128:493         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/4       128:494      128:494         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/5       128:495      128:495         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/6       128:496      128:496         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/7       128:498      128:498         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/8       128:499      128:499         32768.28a24b87f6c5  20000        BLK        BKUP
ge-0/0/9       128:500      128:500         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS
ge-0/0/10      128:501      128:501         32768.28a24b87f6c5  2000000000  BLK        DIS

{master:0} [edit]
user@host# run show interfaces ge-0/0/* terse
Interface      Admin  Link  Proto  Local  Remote
ge-0/0/0       up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/0.0     up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/1       up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/1.0     up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/2       up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/2.0     up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/3       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/3.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/4       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/4.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/5       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/5.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/6       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/6.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/7       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/7.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/8       up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/8.0     up     up    eth-switch
ge-0/0/9       up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/9.0     up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/10      up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/10.0    up     down  eth-switch
ge-0/0/11      up     down  eth-switch

{master:0} [edit]
user@host#
```

What would cause the status of interface ge-0/0/8 as shown in the exhibit?

- A. Interface ge-0/0/8 is physically down and is not forwarding traffic.
- B. Interface ge-0/0/8 has a firewall filter in place that is blocking traffic.
- C. Interface ge-0/0/8 is administratively disabled and is not forwarding traffic.
- D. Interface ge-0/0/8 is connected to the same LAN as one of the other ports.

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: D

An asterisk (\*) beside the interface indicates that the interface is UP.

---

#### QUESTION 9

Click the Exhibit button.



```
routing-options {
  static {
    route 10.10.10.0/24 {
      next-hop 10.20.20.1;
      qualified-next-hop 10.30.30.1 {
        preference 2;
        metric 10;
      }
      metric 10;
      preference 6;
    }
  }
  forwarding-table {
    export load-balance:
  }
}

policy-options {
  policy-statement load-balance {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. 10.20.20.1 will be the active next hop.
- B. 10.30.30.1 will be the active next hop.
- C. Packets will be load balanced.
- D. Next hops 10.20.20.1 and 10.30.30.1 will both be active.

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@R1# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
  address 49.0001.0192.0168.0001.00;
}

user@R2# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
  address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00;
}

user@R3# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
  address 49.0003.0192.0168.0003.00;
}

user@R4# show interface lo0 unit 0
family iso {
  address 49.0003.0192.0168.0004.00;
}
```

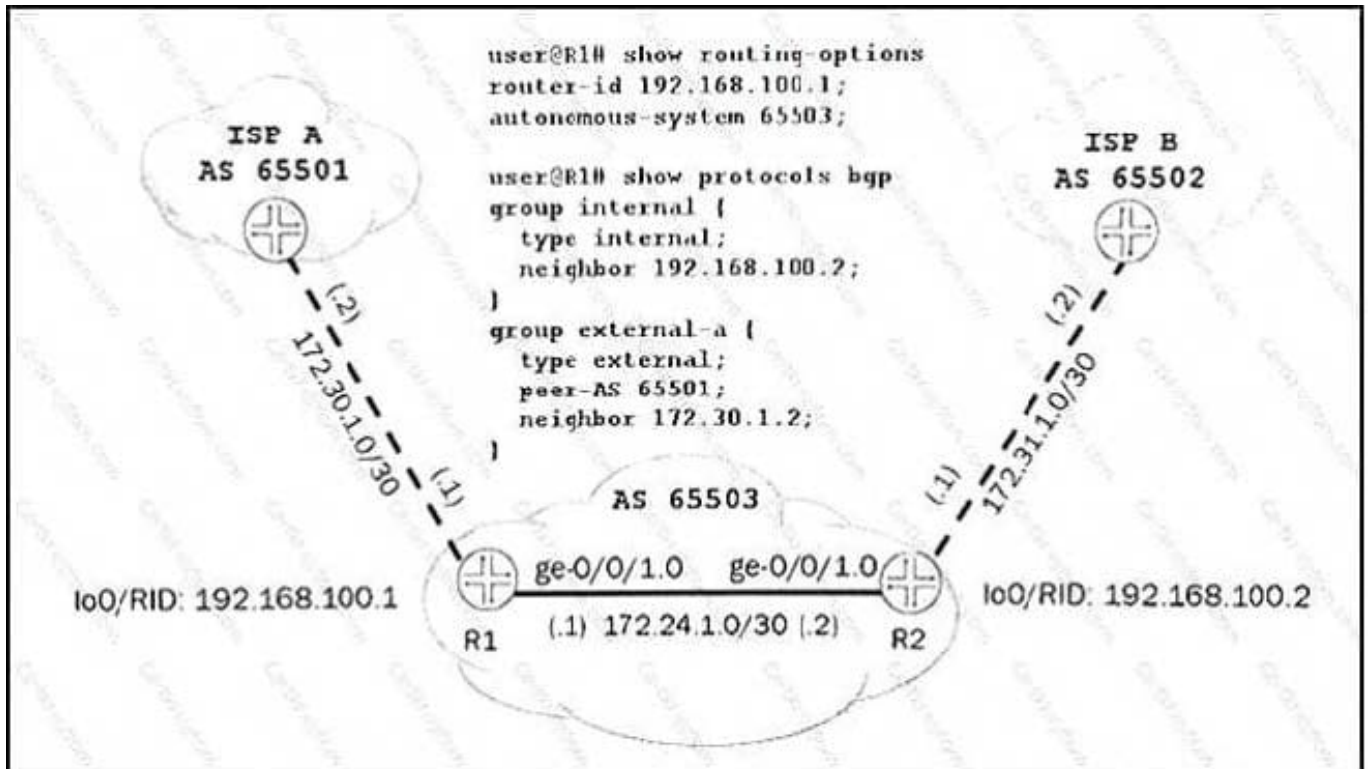
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true regarding IS-IS adjacencies? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 adjacencies can be formed between Router 3 and Router 4.
- B. Level 2 adjacencies can be formed between all routers.
- C. Level 2 adjacencies can only be established between Router 1 and Router 2.
- D. No IS-IS adjacencies can be formed.

Correct Answer: AB

#### QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.



You are establishing a BGP session between R1 and R2. R2 shows 172.24.1.1 as its peer address for R1 instead .168.100.1.

Referring to the exhibit, what must be changed in the configuration?

- A. A peer-as statement must be added to R1 in the internal group.
- B. An export policy statement must be added to R1 in the internal group to allow the lo0 address to peer.
- C. A local interface statement with the lo0 address must be added to R1 in the internal group.
- D. A local address statement with the lo0 address must be added to R1 in the internal group.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 12**

Which statement is true about GRE tunnels?

- A. GRE tunnels can be used for only IP packets.
- B. GRE tunnels ensure that a packet does not live forever.
- C. Packets are encapsulated unchanged before entering the tunnel.
- D. GRE tunnels support point-to-multipoint.

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 13

Which two prefixes are martian routes by default? (Choose two.)

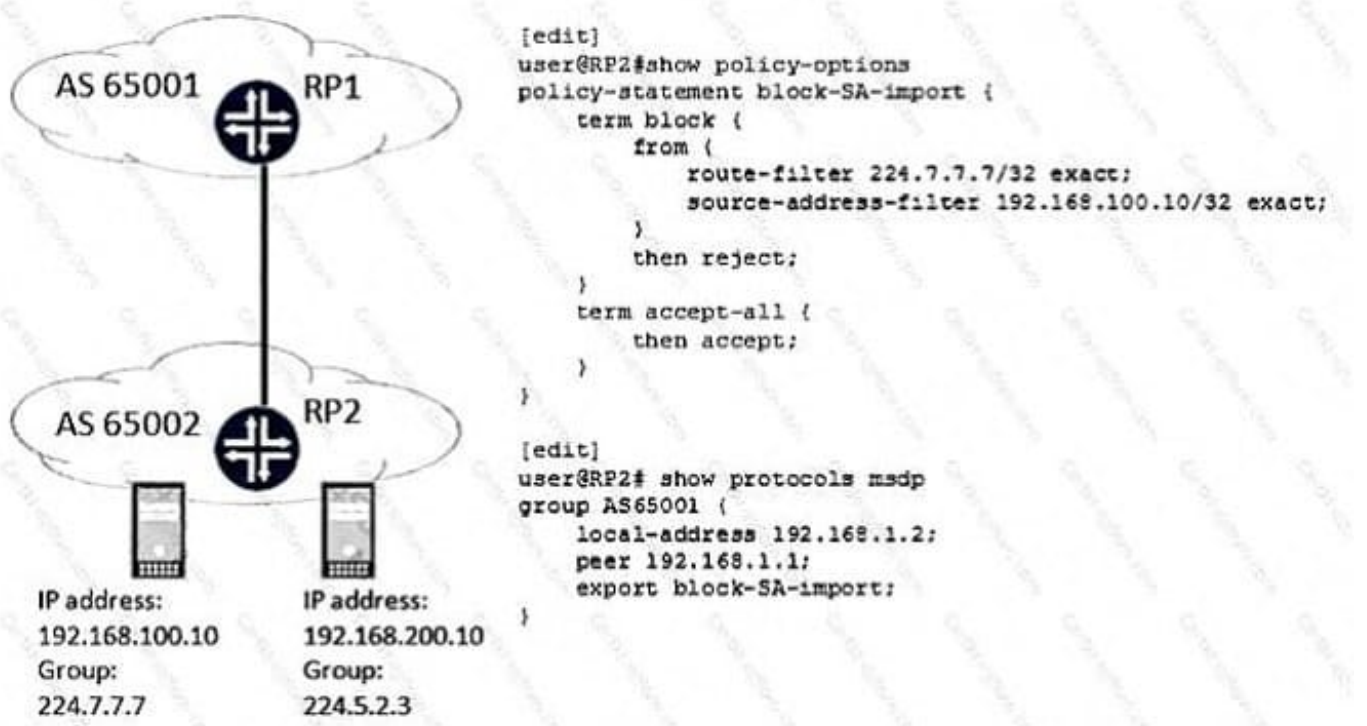
- A. 127.0.0.0/16
- B. 127.0.0.0/8
- C. 192.0.0.0/16
- D. 192.0.0.0/24

Correct Answer: BD

Martian addresses are host or network addresses about which all routing information is ignored. When received by the routing device, these routes are ignored. They commonly are sent by improperly configured systems on the network and have destination addresses that are obviously invalid. To view the default and configured martian routes, run the show route martians command. IPv4 Martian Addresses user@host> show route martians table inet. inet.0: 0.0.0.0/0 exact -- allowed 0.0.0.0/8 orlonger - disallowed 127.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed 192.0.0.0/24 orlonger - disallowed 240.0.0.0/4 orlonger -- disallowed 224.0.0.0/4 exact - disallowed 224.0.0.0/24 exact - disallowed inet.1: 0.0.0.0/0 exact -- allowed 0.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed 127.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed 192.0.0.0/24 orlonger -- disallowed 240.0.0.0/4 orlonger -- disallowed Etc.

## QUESTION 14

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?



- A. RP2 stops sending all SA messages to its peer.

- B. RP1 stops sending all SA messages to its peer.
- C. RP2 stops sending SA messages for the group 224.7.7.7 from source 192.168.100.10 to RP1.
- D. RP1 stops sending SA messages for the group 224.7.7.7 from source 192.168.100.10 to RP2.

Correct Answer: C

---

#### QUESTION 15

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@host> show route hidden
inet.0: 40472 destinations, 83201 routes (43201 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0.0.0.0/0          [Aggregate] 06:55:56
                   Discard
```

Referring to the exhibit, why is the 0.0.0.0/0 route hidden?

- A. The next hop is set to discard.
- B. You already have an active BGP default route.
- C. You cannot make a 0.0.0.0/0 generated route.
- D. There are no contributing routes.

Correct Answer: D

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