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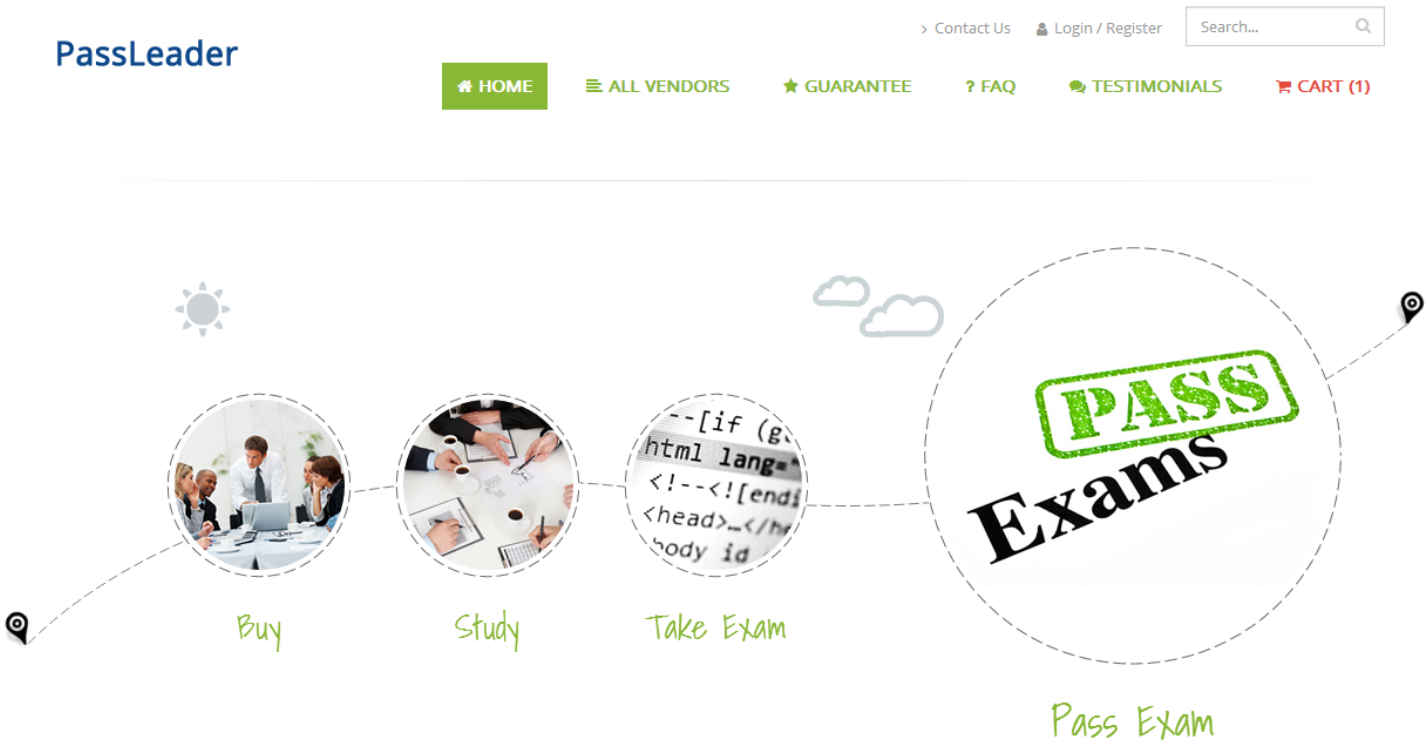

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Exam : **JN0-347**

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

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

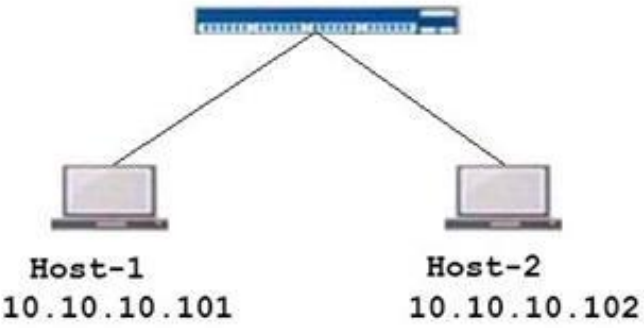
NO.1 What is the default route preference for BGP?
A. 170
B. 179
C. 150
D. 167
Answer: A
Explanation
BGP has the default preference of 170.
References:

NO.2 Which two values are used to generate a bridge ID when using STP? (Choose two.)
A. bridge priority
B. loopback IP address
C. system MAC address
D. port identifier
Answer: A,C

NO.3 Click the Exhibit button. The exhibit shows that Host-1 and Host-2 are attached to the switch and associated with IRB irb.1.
However, traffic sent from Host-1 to Host-2 is not blocked as expected. Why is this problem occurring?

Exhibit

```
[edit]
user@switch# show firewall
family inet {
  filter block-host {
     term Block-Host-2 {
         from {
            source-address {
                 10.10.12.102/32;
             }
          }
          then {
                discard;
           }
        }
        term 2 {
             then accept;
        }
     }
 }

[edit]
user@switch# show interfaces irb.1
family inet {
       filter {
           output block-host;
         }
          address 10.10.12.254/24;
 }
```



A. Inter-VLAN traffic cannot be blocked by a router-based filter.
B. Intra-VLAN traffic cannot be blocked by a router-based filter.
C. The Block-Host-2 term does not contain the MAC address of Host-2.
D. The block-host filter is applied in the wrong direction on theirb.1interface.
Answer: D
Explanation
The block-host filter blocks traffic with source address of 10.10.12.102, which is traffic sent from

Host-2. It should block traffic from Host-1, with the source address of 10.10.12.101.

NO.4 Which three statements are correct about the voice VLAN feature? (Choose three.)
A. It can be used with LLDP-MED to dynamically assign the VLAN ID value to IP phones.
B. It allows trunk ports to accept tagged voice and untagged data packets.
C. It allows you to apply independent CoS actions to data and voice packets.
D. It allows the access port to accept tagged voice and untagged data packets.
E. It must use the same VLAN ID as data traffic on a defined interface.
Answer: A,C,D
Explanation
A (not D): 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 VLANs.
B: To assign differentiated priority to Voice traffic, it is recommended that class of service (CoS) is configured prior to enabling the voice VLAN feature. Typically, voice traffic is treated with a higher priority than common user traffic. Without differentiated treatment through CoS, all traffic, regardless of the type, is subject to the same delay during times of congestion.
C: In conjunction with Voice VLAN, you can utilize Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) to provide the voice VLAN ID and 802.1p values to the attached IP phones. This dynamic method associates each IP phone with the appropriate voice VLAN and assigns the necessary802.1p values, which are used by CoS, to differentiate service for voice traffic within a network.
References:

NO.5 Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

Exhibit

```
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. The LAG member interfaces are configured across different line cards.
C. Aggregated interfaces must be defined under the chassis stanza.
D. LACP is required for LAG to work.
Answer: C
Explanation
Use the link aggregation feature to aggregate one or more links to form a virtual link or link aggregation group (LAG).

NO.6 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@host# show protocols isis
level 2 disable;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
interface lo0.0;

[edit]
user@host#
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statement are true? (Choose two.)
A. The IS-IS protocol is disabled on the device.
B. The device will not have a Level 2 database.
C. The device will not form adjacencies with devices in a different area.
D. The Level 2 database will be empty.
Answer: C,D

NO.7 Click the Exhibit button.

```
{master:0}[edit]
user@host# show vlans
data {
     vlan-id 34;
     forwarding-options {
          dhcp-security {
               arp-inspection;
               group data {
                    overrides {
                         trusted;
                    }
                    interface xe-0/2/3.0;
               }
          }
     }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, a packet tagged with vlan-id 34 arrives on interface xe-0/2/3.0 with a source MAC that does not match an entry in the DHCP snooping database.
In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. The packet is forwarded and no error message is logged.

B. An error message is logged and the packet is forwarded.

C. The destination MAC added to the DHCP snooping database.

D. The source MAC is added to the DHCP snooping database.

Answer: D

NO.8 What are three extended BGP communities? (Choose three.)

A. extend:454:350

B. domain-id: 192.168.1.1:555

C. target:65000:65000

D. 172.16.90.100:888

E. Origin: 172.16.100.100:100

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation

The BGP extended communities attribute format has three fields:
type: administrator: assigned-number. type is the type of extended community and can be either the 16-bit numerical identifier of a specific BGP extended community or one of these types: origin-- Identifies where the route originated.
domain-id-- Identifies the OSPF domain from which the route originated. target-- Identifies th e destination to which the route is going.
bandwidth-- Sets up the bandwidth extended community. Specifying link bandwidth allows you to distribute traffic unequally among different BGP paths.
rt-import-- Identifies the route to install in the routing table. src -as-- Identifies the AS from which th e route originated. You must specify an AS number, not an IP address.
References:

NO.9 Click the Exhibit button.

```
{member:0}
user@host> show virtual-chassis status brief

Preprovisioned Virtual Chassis
Virtual Chassis ID: 4459.3006.09ee
Virtual Chassis Mode: Mixed
```

Member	ID	Status	Serial No	Model	Mstr prio	Role	Mixed Mode	Route Mode	Neighbor ID	List Interface
0	(FPC 0)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	129	Master*	Y	VC	5 1	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1
1	(FPC 1)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	0 2	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1
2	(FPC 2)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	1 3	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1
3	(FPC 3)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	2 4	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1
4	(FPC 4)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	129	Backup	Y	VC	3 5	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1
5	(FPC 5)	Prsnt	BP023201555	ex4200-48t	0	Linecard	Y	VC	4 0	vcp-255/1/0 vcp-255/1/1

You have an existing Virtual Chassis consisting of five member devices. Member 3 fails and must be replaced.
You remove the EX Series switch with a Member ID of 3 and install a replacement switch in its place using identical cabling as shown in the exhibit. The replacement's member ID is 6, so the configuration for member ID 3 is not applied to it.
Referring to the exhibit, what should have been done before installing the replacement switch?

A. Clear the Virtual Chassis protocol.

B. Recycle the member ID of the switch being replaced.

C. Renumber the member IDs.

D. Reactivate the Virtual Chassis.

Answer: B

NO.10 Which three statements are true regarding not-so-stubby areas (NSSAs)? (Choose three.)

A. An NSSA exports an external route to the backbone area as a Type 5 LSA.

B. You cannot configure an area as both an NSSA and a stub area.

C. An NSSA does not require an ABR.

D. An NSSA imports an external route as a Type 7 LSA.

E. An NSSA exports an external route as a Type 3 LSA.

Answer: A,B,D

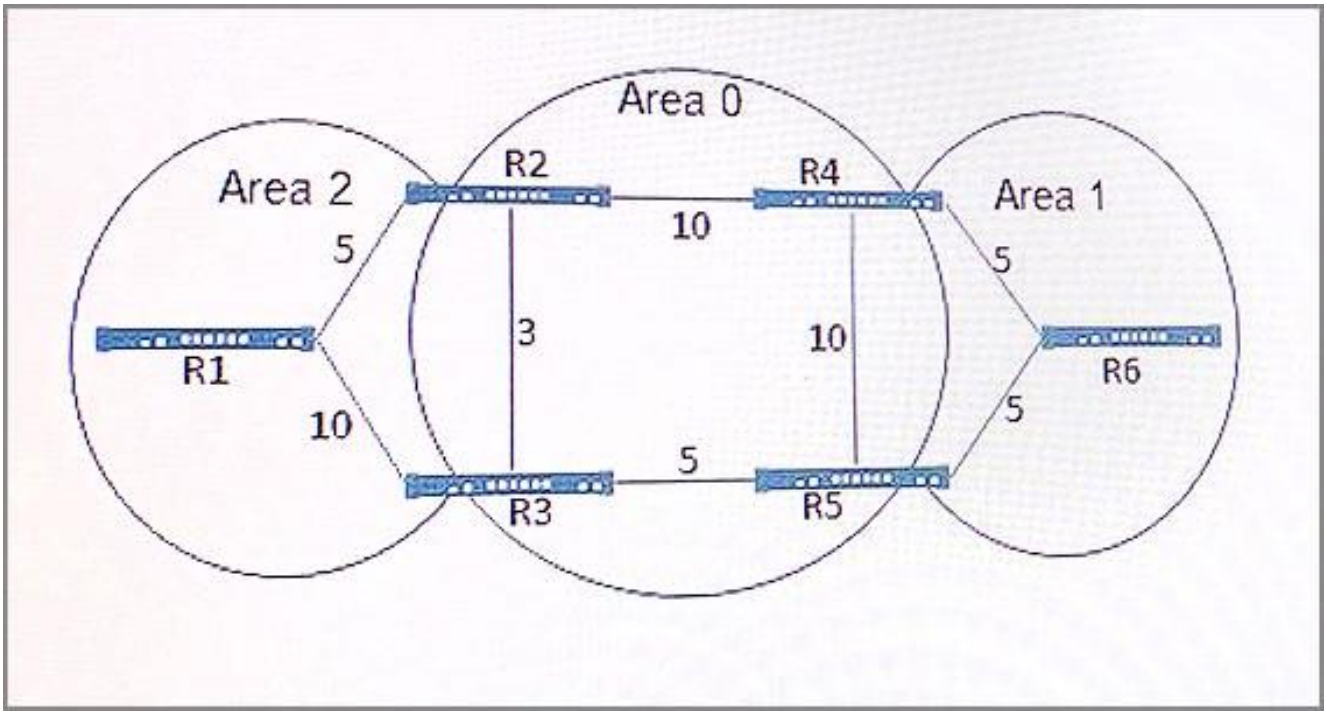
NO.11 Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, Router-1 and Router-2 are failing to form an IS- IS adjacency. What should you do to solve the problem?

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;
    }
  }
}

[edit]
user@Router-2# show protocols
isis {
  interface all;
}
```

A. Change the ISO areas on the lo0 interfaces to match on both routers.
B. Change the IP subnet masks to match on the ge-0/0/2 interfaces of both routers.
C. Remove the overloaded statement from Router-1.
D. Remove the ISO address fromge-0/0/2 on Router-1
Answer: D
Explanation
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.

NO.12 Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which path will traffic from R6 take to reach R1?
A. R6 > R4 > R2 > R1
B. R6 > R5 > R3 > R2 > R1
C. R6 > R4 > R2 > R3 > R1
D. R6 > R5 > R3 > R1
Answer: A