

Juniper

JN0-347 Exam

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist Exam

**Questions & Answers
Demo**

Version: 10.0

Question: 1

Which two statements describe aggregate routes? (Choose two.)

- A. Invalid routing prefixes are not advertised to external peers.
- B. Internal routing instabilities can be hidden from external peers
- C. Groups of routes are combined into a single route entry.
- D. The route receives the next hop of the primary contributing route.

Answer: B,D

Question: 2

You are configuring a new BGP service to your service provider. You want to ensure that BGP is fully established and has all the routes in the route table before allowing traffic to transit the router.

Which feature achieves this requirement?

- A. BGP route reflector
- B. IS-IS mesh group
- C. BGP local preference
- D. IS-IS overload bit

Answer: D

Question: 3

Which LSA type describes the router ID of ASBR routers located in remote areas?

- A. Type 4
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 7

Answer: A

Question: 4

Which two statements are true about Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

- A. It is possible to automatically update the Junos OS on newly added members to participate in the

Virtual Chassis

- B. A software version mismatch on a newly added member must be placed in linecard mode.
- C. Virtual Chassis members use VCCP to create a loop-free topology.
- D. The member ID is not preserved through reboots.

Answer: A,C

Question: 5

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@host# show isis database extensive | find TLVs

TLVs:
  Area address: 49.0001 (3)
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 10.100.0.1
  IP address: 10.100.0.1
  Hostname: r1
  IP prefix: 10.100.0.1/32, Internal, Metric: default 0, Up
  IP prefix: 5.0.0.0/24, Internal, Metric: default 10, Up
  IP extended prefix: 10.100.0.1/32 metric 0 up
  IP extended prefix: 5.0.0.0/24 metric 10 up
  IS neighbor: r1.02, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS extended neighbor: r1.02, Metric: default 10
    IP address: 5.0.0.100
    Local interface index: 70, Remote interface index: 0
  No queued transmissions
```

You are monitoring your IS-IS router and issue the command shown in the exhibit. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The loopback address of the local router is 5.0.0.100.
- B. The loopback address of the local router is 10.100.0.1.
- C. The name of the remote device is r1.
- D. The name of the local device is r1.

Answer: B,C

Question: 6

Click the Exhibit button.

You created a policy to reject all incoming routes from peer 2.2.2.2. You notice that despite applying the policy, you are still receiving routes from this peer.

Referring to the exhibit, why are you still receiving the routes?

- A. The policy should have a form statement.
- B. You can only block active prefixes.
- C. The policy should be an import policy.
- D. You cannot block incoming IBGP routes.

Answer: C

Question: 7

A customer discovered that a significant outage was caused by an unauthorized Ethernet switching device attached to the network.

In this scenario, which two actions would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable 802.1x.
- B. Enable persistent MAC learning.
- C. Enable dynamic ARP inspection.
- D. Enable storm control.

Answer: A,B

Question: 8

Click the Exhibit button.

A Exhibit X

Route	MED	Origin Code	Local Preference
A	10	I	50
B	0	?	150
C	20	E	100
D	10	I	150

A routing table contains multiple BGP routes to the same destination prefix. The route preference is the same for each route.

Referring to the exhibit, which route would be selected?

- A. route B
- B. route D
- C. route A

D. route C

Answer: B

Route B with the highest local preference is preferred. See step 3 below. Understanding BGP Path Selection The algorithm for determining the active route is as follows:

References:

Question: 9

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.

Answer: C

Question: 10

Which device is used to separate collision domains?

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

Answer: A

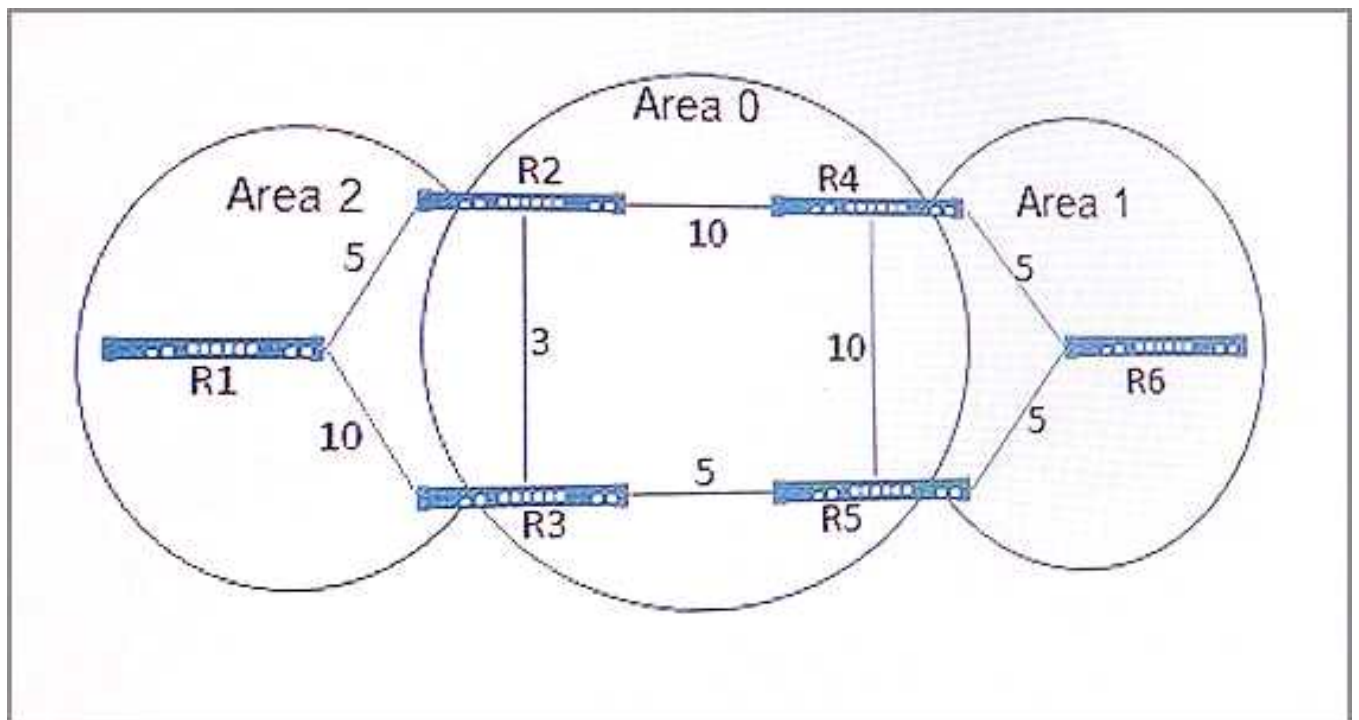
Modern wired networks use a network switch to reduce or eliminate collisions.

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.

References:

Question: 11

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 > R4 > R2 > R3 > R1
- C. R6 > R5 > R3 > R1
- D. R6 > R5 > R3 > R2 > R1

Answer: A
