JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements about Layer 2 loop prevention protocols are correct? (Choose two.)

A. RSTP distributes the current tree topology using the root bridge.

B. STP can take 30 to 50 seconds to respond to a topology change.

C. RSTP can take 30 to 50 seconds to respond to a topology change.

D. STP distributes the current tree topology using the root bridge.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

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 3

What are three requirements to ensure proper GRE or IP-IP tunnel routing? (Choose three.)

A. Keepalives must be used on stateless tunneling protocols.

B. Tunnel endpoints must have a route that directs traffic into the tunnel.

C. BGP must be used on intermediate devices.

D. Tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote endpoint.

E. All intermediary devices must have a route to the tunnel endpoints.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are correct about tunnels? (Choose two.)

A. BFD cannot be used to monitor tunnels.

B. Tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote tunnel endpoint.

C. IP-IP tunnels are stateful.

D. Tunnels add additional overhead to packet size.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: A tunnel is a connection between two computer networks, in which data is sent from one network to another through an encrypted link. Tunnels are commonly used to secure data communications between two networks or to

connect two networks that use different protocols.

Option B is correct, because tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote tunnel endpoint. A tunnel endpoint is the device that initiates or terminates a tunnel connection. For a tunnel to be established, both endpoints must be able

to reach each other over the underlying network. This means that they must have a valid route to the IP address of the remote endpoint1.

Option D is correct, because tunnels add additional overhead to packet size. Tunnels work by encapsulating packets: wrapping packets inside of other packets. This means that the original packet becomes the payload of the surrounding

packet, and the surrounding packet has its own header and trailer. The header and trailer of the surrounding packet add extra bytes to the packet size, which is called overhead. Overhead can reduce the efficiency and performance of a

network, as it consumes more bandwidth and processing power2.

Option A is incorrect, because BFD can be used to monitor tunnels. BFD is a protocol that can be used to quickly detect failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent routers or switches. BFD can be integrated with various routing

protocols and link aggregation protocols to provide faster convergence and fault recovery. BFD can also be used to monitor the connectivity of tunnels, such as GRE, IPsec, or MPLS. Option C is incorrect, because IP-IP tunnels are stateless.

IP-IP tunnels are a type of tunnels that use IP as both the encapsulating and encapsulated protocol. IP-IP tunnels are simple and easy to configure, but they do not provide any security or authentication features. IP-IP tunnels are stateless,

which means that they do not keep track of the state or status of the tunnel connection. Stateless tunnels do not require any signaling or negotiation between the endpoints, but they also do not provide any error detection or recovery

mechanisms.

References:

1: What is Tunneling? | Tunneling in Networking 2: What Is Tunnel In Networking, Its Types, And Its Benefits? : [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection] : [IP-IP Tunneling]

QUESTION 5

What are two Layer 2 firewall filter types? (Choose two.)

A. port-based

B. packet-based

C. flow-based

D. VLAN-based

Correct Answer: AD

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