JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Each PC and IP phone in your network is connected to a switch using the same port. All incoming data traffic is untagged and belongs to the v10 VLAN, while traffic coming from the IP phones is tagged with a VLAN value of 20 and should belong to the v20 VLAN on your switch.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. You must enable the voice VLAN feature on the incoming interfaces and assign the v20 VLAN.

B. You must enable an IRB interface and assign it to the v10 and v20 VLANs.

C. You must enable LLDP-MED on the incoming interfaces and assign the v20 VLAN.

D. You must enable the guest VLAN feature on the incoming interfaces and assign the v20 VLAN.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Your router is learning the 172.25.11.0/24 prefix from both the BGP and OSPF protocols. A routing policy is configured on your device to advertise the prefix to an established BGP peer but the peer is not receiving the prefix. You want to allow the prefix to be advertised to the BGP peer.

What should you do on this router to satisfy this requirement?

A. Enable the automatic removal of peer AS information from the prefix.

B. Enable the advertisement of inactive BGP routes.

C. Enable the automatic removal of private AS numbers from the prefix.

D. Enable the automatic refreshing of BGP routes.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.

Exhibit

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

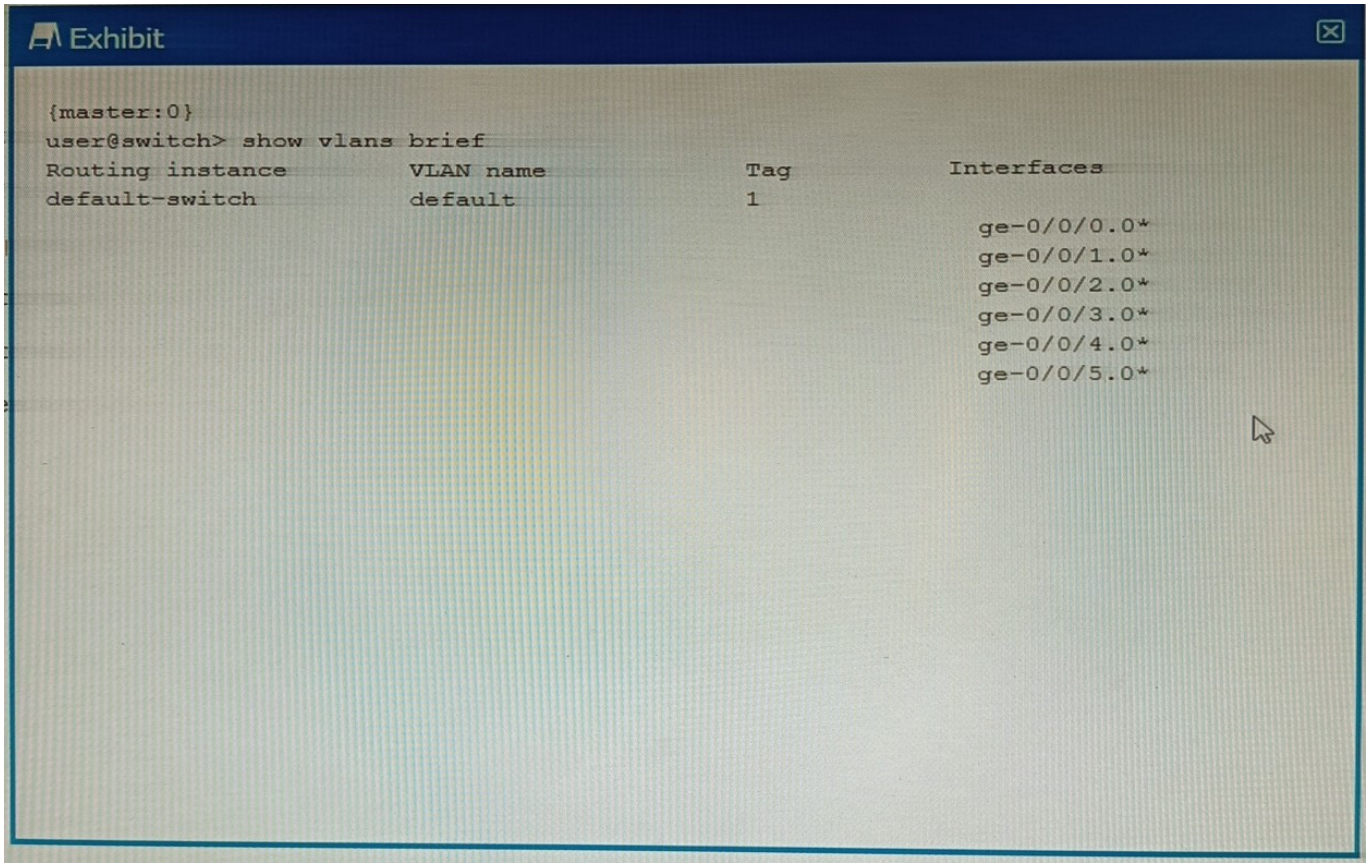
C. route A

D. route C

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Exhibit What does the * indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?



A. The switch ports have a router attached.

B. The interface is down.

C. The interface is active.

D. All interfaces have elected a root bridge.

Correct Answer: C

The exhibit shows the output of the command show vlans brief, which displays brief information about VLANs and their associated interfaces1. The output has four columns: Routing instance, VLAN name, Interfaces, and Tagging. The * symbol indicates that the interface is active, meaning that it is up and forwarding traffic1. This can be verified by the command show interfaces terse, which displays the status of the interfaces2.

QUESTION 5

Which three protocols support BFD? (Choose three.)

A. RSTP

B. BGP

C. OSPF

D. LACP

E. FTP

Correct Answer: BCD

Explanation: 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. According to the Juniper Networks documentation, the following protocols support BFD on Junos OS devices1:

BGP: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between BGP peers and trigger a session reset if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both internal and external BGP sessions, as well as for IPv4 and IPv6 address families2.

OSPF: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between OSPF neighbors and trigger a state change if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 protocols, as well as for point-to-point and broadcast

network types3.

LACP: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between LACP members and trigger a link state change if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both active and passive LACP modes, as well as for static and dynamic LAGs4.

Other protocols that support BFD on Junos OS devices are:

IS-IS: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between IS-IS neighbors and trigger a state change if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both level 1 and level 2 IS-IS adjacencies, as well as for point-to-point and broadcast

network types.

RIP: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between RIP neighbors and trigger a route update if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both RIP version 1 and version 2 protocols, as well as for IPv4 and IPv6 address families.

VRRP: BFD can be used to monitor the connectivity between VRRP routers and trigger a priority change if a failure is detected. BFD can be configured for both VRRP version 2 and version 3 protocols, as well as for IPv4 and IPv6 address

families.

The protocols that do not support BFD on Junos OS devices are:

RSTP: RSTP is a spanning tree protocol that provides loop prevention and rapid convergence in layer 2 networks. RSTP does not use BFD to detect link failures, but relies on its own hello mechanism that sends BPDU packets every 2

seconds by default.

FTP: FTP is an application layer protocol that is used to transfer files between hosts over a TCP connection. FTP does not use BFD to detect connection failures, but relies on TCP\\'s own retransmission and timeout mechanisms.

References:

1: [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection] 2: [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for BGP] 3: [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for OSPF] 4:

[Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for Link Aggregation Control Protocol] :

[Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IS-IS] : [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for RIP] : [Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for VRRP] :

[Understanding Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol] : [Understanding FTP]

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