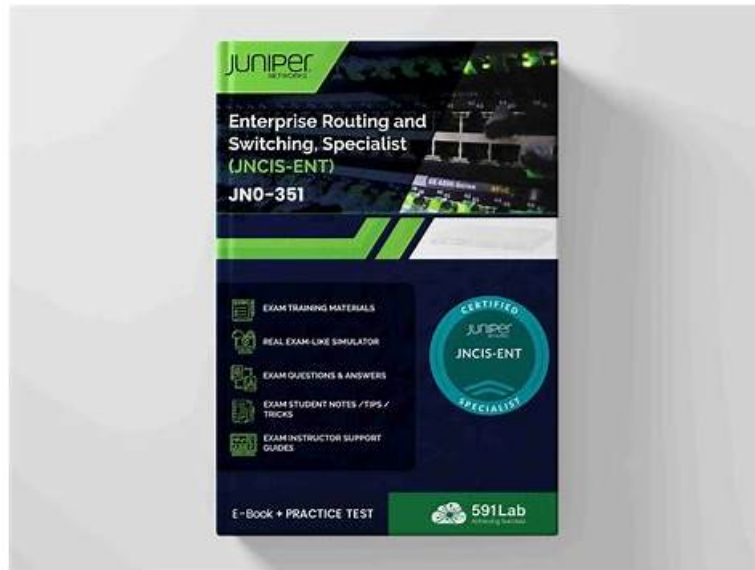


Quiz JN0-351 - Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)–Trustable Exam Vce Free



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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Referring to the exhibit, Router-1 and Router-2 are failing to form an IS-IS adjacency.

```
[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;
}

```

What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Remove the ISO address from ge-0/0/2 on Router-1.
- 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. Change the ISO areas on the lo0 interfaces to match on both routers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 17

You are asked to create a default route that will be advertised to your internal OSPF neighbors. You have three upstream connections to the Internet and you must ensure that when available, all traffic uses ISP1 as your primary connection and only uses ISP2 and ISP3 when ISP1 is not available.

Which solution should you implement in this scenario?

- A. Create a default static route with ISP1 's address as the next hop while specifying the addresses for ISP2 and ISP3 as qualified next hops with a preference value of six or higher.
- B. Create a default generate route that includes an import policy to match BGP routes from ISP1 and assign a preference value of four or less.
- C. Create a default aggregated route.
- D. Create a default static route with each neighbor address as the next hop.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The solution that should be implemented in this scenario is to create a default generate route that includes an import policy to match BGP routes from ISP1 and assign a preference value of four or less. This way, the default route will be advertised to the internal OSPF neighbors only when there is a BGP route from ISP1 in the routing table, and it will have a higher preference than any other

default route from ISP2 or ISP3. If ISP1 is not available, the default generate route will be withdrawn and the traffic will use the next available default route from ISP2 or ISP3.

Option A is incorrect because creating a default static route with ISP1's address as the next hop while specifying the addresses for ISP2 and ISP3 as qualified next hops with a preference value of six or higher will not ensure that the default route is advertised to the internal OSPF neighbors only when ISP1 is available. The default static route will always be in the routing table regardless of the availability of ISP1, and it will have a lower preference than any other default route from ISP2 or ISP3.

Option C is incorrect because creating a default static route with each neighbor address as the next hop will not ensure that all traffic uses ISP1 as the primary connection and only uses ISP2 and ISP3 when ISP1 is not available. The default static route will always be in the routing table regardless of the availability of ISP1, and it will load balance the traffic among the three ISPs.

Option D is incorrect because creating a default aggregated route will not ensure that the default route is advertised to the internal OSPF neighbors only when ISP1 is available. The default aggregated route will always be in the routing table regardless of the availability of ISP1, and it will not have any preference value associated with it. References:

* Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Juniper Networks

* Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) - Juniper Networks

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are asked to create a new firewall filter to evaluate Layer 3 traffic that is being sent between VLANs. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate VLAN.
- **B. You should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate IRB interface.**
- **C. You should create a family inet firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions.**
- D. You should create a family Ethernet-switching firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

A firewall filter is a configuration that defines the rules that determine whether to forward or discard packets at specific processing points in the packet flow. A firewall filter can also modify the attributes of the packets, such as priority, marking, or logging. A firewall filter can be applied to various interfaces, protocols, or routing instances on a Juniper device¹.

A firewall filter has a family attribute, which specifies the type of traffic that the filter can evaluate. The family attribute can be one of the following: inet, inet6, mpls, vpls, iso, or ethernet-switching². The family inet firewall filter is used to evaluate IPv4 traffic, which is the most common type of Layer 3 traffic on a network.

To create a family inet firewall filter, you need to specify the appropriate match criteria and actions for each term in the filter. The match criteria can include various fields in the IPv4 header, such as source address, destination address, protocol, port number, or DSCP value. The actions can include accept, discard, reject, count, log, policer, or next term³.

To apply a firewall filter to Layer 3 traffic that is being sent between VLANs, you need to apply the filter to the appropriate IRB interface. An IRB interface is an integrated routing and bridging interface that provides Layer 3 functionality for a VLAN on a Juniper device. An IRB interface has an IP address that acts as the default gateway for the hosts in the VLAN. An IRB interface can also participate in routing protocols and forward packets to other VLANs or networks⁴.

Therefore, option C is correct, because you should create a family inet firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions.

Option D is correct, because you should apply the firewall filter to the appropriate IRB interface.

Option A is incorrect, because you should not create a family ethernet-switching firewall filter with the appropriate match criteria and actions. A family ethernet-switching firewall filter is used to evaluate Layer 2 traffic on a Juniper device. A family ethernet-switching firewall filter can only match on MAC addresses or VLAN IDs, not on IP addresses or protocols⁵.

Option B is incorrect, because you should not apply the firewall filter to the appropriate VLAN. A VLAN is a logical grouping of hosts that share the same broadcast domain on a Layer 2 network. A VLAN does not have an IP address or routing capability. A firewall filter cannot be applied directly to a VLAN; it must be applied to an interface that belongs to or connects to the VLAN⁶.

References:

1: Firewall Filters Overview 2: Configuring Firewall Filters 3: Configuring Firewall Filter Match Conditions and Actions 4: Understanding Integrated Routing and Bridging Interfaces 5: Configuring Ethernet-Switching Firewall Filters 6: Understanding VLANs

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which statement is correct about the storm control feature?

- A. The storm control feature requires a special license on EX Series switches.

- B. The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches.
- C. The storm control configuration only applies to traffic being sent between the forwarding and control plane.
- D. The storm control feature is not supported on aggregate Ethernet interfaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is correct. The storm control feature is enabled in the factory-default configuration on EX Series switches¹². On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, and EX6200 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control for broadcast and unknown unicast traffic on all switch interfaces². On EX4300 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 switch interfaces¹.

Option B is incorrect. The storm control feature does not require a special license on EX Series switches³⁴.

Option C is incorrect. There's no information available that suggests the storm control feature is not supported on aggregate Ethernet interfaces.

Option D is incorrect. The storm control configuration applies to traffic at the ingress of an interface⁵, not just between the forwarding and control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You deployed a new EX Series switch with DHCP snooping enabled and you do not see any entries in the snooping databases for an interface. Which two Juniper configurations for that interface caused this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface is configured as a disabled port.
- B. The interface is configured as a trunk port.
- C. MAC limiting is enabled on the interface.
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on the interface.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A is correct because the interface is configured as a disabled port. A disabled port does not forward any traffic, including DHCP packets. Therefore, DHCP snooping cannot learn any MAC addresses or lease information from a disabled port.

C is correct because the interface is configured as a trunk port. By default, all trunk ports on the switch are trusted for DHCP snooping. This means that DHCP snooping does not inspect or filter any DHCP packets received on a trunk port. Therefore, DHCP snooping does not add any entries to the snooping database for a trunk port.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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