JN0-694 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Support, Professional (JNCSP-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

-- Exhibit -Jun 12 02:56:06 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state changed from Full to Init due to 1WayRcvd (event reason: neighbor is in one-way mode) Jun 12 02:59:36 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state changed from Init to ExStart due to 2WayRcvd (event reason: neighbor detected this router) Jun 12 02:59:36 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state changed from Exchange to Full due to ExchangeDone (event reason: DBD exchange of slave completed) -- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

You notice that there is a problem with the OSPF adjacency between two routers, R1 and R2. The relevant system logs from R1 are shown in the exhibit.

What would cause this behavior?

A. R2 was dropping R1\\'s OSPF hello packets.

B. R1 was dropping R2\\'s OSPF hello packets.

C. R1\\'s interface went down and came back up.

D. There is an OSPF hello timer mismatch between the two routers.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

-- Exhibit -user@router# show class-of-service

classifiers {

inet-precedence ipp-test {

import default;

forwarding-class best-effort {

loss-priority low code-points be;

}

forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {

loss-priority low code-points af21;

}

forwarding-class assured-forwarding {

loss-priority low code-points af11;

}

```
forwarding-class network-control {
loss-priority low code-points nc1;
}
}
}
interfaces {
ge-* {
scheduler-map map-test;
unit * {
classifiers {
inet-precedence ipp-test;
}
rewrite-rules {
inet-precedence ipp-rw-test;
inet-precedence default;
}
}
}
}
...
rewrite-rules {
inet-precedence ipp-rw-test {
forwarding-class best-effort {
loss-priority low code-point be;
loss-priority high code-point af21;
}
forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
loss-priority high code-point af21;
loss-priority low code-point be;
```

}

forwarding-class assured-forwarding {

loss-priority low code-point af11;

loss-priority high code-point af11;

}

forwarding-class network-control {

loss-priority low code-point nc1;

loss-priority high code-point nc1;

}

}

}

user@router> show class-of-service

...

Code point type: inet-precedence

Alias Bit pattern af11 001 af21 010 af31 011 af41 100 be 000 cs6 110 cs7 111 ef 101 nc1 110 nc2 111 -- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

Traffic with the IP precedence value af21 ingresses the router and should be rewritten with the same value as it egresses; however, this traffic is rewritten to a different value.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the source of this problem?

A. The BA classifier is assigning the traffic to the best-effort queue with a high loss priority.

B. The BA classifier is assigning the traffic to the best-effort queue with a low loss priority.

C. The BA classifier is assigning the traffic to the expedited forwarding queue with a high loss priority.

D. The BA classifier is assigning the traffic to the expedited forwarding queue with a low loss priority.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

-- Exhibit -user@switch# show vlans

ws {

vlan-id 23;

interface {

ge-0/0/12.0;

ge-0/0/6.0;

}

dot1q-tunneling;

no-mac-learning;

}

-- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, an administrator notices that all traffic is flooded out of all the ports in VLAN ws.

What would cause this problem?

A. no-mac-learning is enabled on the interface.

B. Spanning tree is disabled.

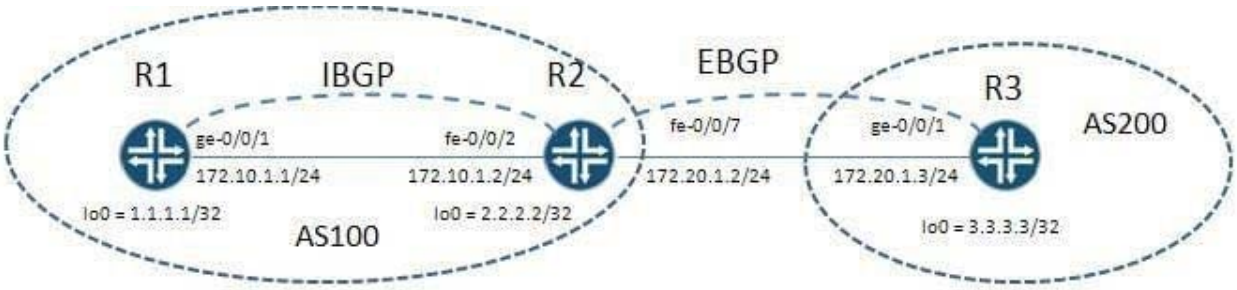
C. dot1q-tunneling is enabled on the VLAN.

D. Unicast destinations are flooded out of all ports.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Referring to the exhibit, the prefix 3.3.3.3/32 is not in R1 \\'s routing table. Which two configuration changes on R2 would resolve the problem? (Choose two.)




```
user@R1> show route receive-protocol bgp 2.2.2.2 all extensive

inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
  3.3.3.3/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
     Accepted
     Nexthop: 172.20.1.3
     Localpref: 100
     AS path: 200 I

user@R1> show route 3.3.3.3 all

inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3.3.3.3/32          [BGP/170] 00:02:32, localpref 100, from 2.2.2.2
                      AS path: 200 I
                      Unusable
user@R1> show route

inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[Direct/0] 00:47:57
                     > via lo0.0
2.2.2.2/32          *[OSPF/10] 00:04:18, metric 1
                     > to 172.10.1.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.0/24       *[Direct/0] 00:47:57
                     > via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.1/32       *[Local/0] 00:47:57
                       Local via ge-0/0/1.0
224.0.0.5/32        *[OSPF/10] 00:47:58, metric 1
                       MultiRecv
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

You are monitoring a network that is configured with PIM sparse mode. An end user\\'s PC (PC1) joins a multicast stream. The stream never switches from the rendezvous-point tree (RPT) to the shortest-path tree (SPT).

Which two statements explain this behavior? (Choose two.)

A. An interface on the SPT is not configured for PIM.

B. The designated router for PCI\\'s LAN does not have a route to the multicast source.

C. This is the normal operation of PIM sparse mode.

D. This is a source-specific multicast (SSM) stream.

Correct Answer: AB