



JN0-347^{Q&As}

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, Router-1 and Router-2 are failing to form an IS- IS adjacency. What should you do to solve the problem?



Exhibit

```
[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;
    }
  }
}
```



```
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;  
}
```

- A. Change the IP subnet masks to match on the ge-0/0/2 interfaces of both routers.
- B. Change the ISO areas on the lo0 interfaces to match on both routers.
- C. Remove the ISO address from ge-0/0/2 on Router-1
- D. Remove the overloaded statement from Router-1.

Correct Answer: C

There are two interfaces with ISO addresses on Router-1, and they have different area IDs, 002 and 003. Only one interface on Router-1 need to have an ISO address.

QUESTION 2

An EBGP session sources its TCP connection from which IP address?

- A. The IP address of the primary address assigned to the loopback interface.
- B. The IP address assigned as the router ID.
- C. The IP address of the preferred address assigned to the loopback interface.
- D. The IP address of the interface that connects the two BGP speakers.

Correct Answer: D

The BGP session between two BGP peers is said to be an external BGP (eBGP) session if the BGP peers are in different autonomous systems (AS). A BGP session between two BGP peers is said to be an internal BGP (iBGP) session if the BGP peers are in the same autonomous systems. By default, the peer relationship is established using the IP address of the interface closest to the peer router.

QUESTION 3

An EX Series switch receives a frame with an unknown destination MAC address. What is the expected behavior?



- A. The frame is sent out all ports assigned to all configured VLANs except the ingress port on which the frame was received.
- B. The frame is sent out all access ports associated with the ingress VLAN regardless of whether a matching MAC address was found in the bridge table.
- C. The frame is sent out all ports assigned to the associated VLAN except the ingress port on which the frame was received.
- D. The frame is sent out all trunk ports associated with the ingress VLAN regardless of whether a matching MAC address was found in the bridge table.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which two port security features are dependent on the DHCP snooping database? (Choose two.)

- A. MAC limiting
- B. dynamic ARP inspection
- C. IP source guard
- D. storm control

Correct Answer: BC

B: Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) prevents Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) spoofing attacks. ARP requests and replies are compared against entries in the DHCP snooping database, and filtering decisions are made on the basis of the results of those comparisons.

C: IP source guard mitigates the effects of IP address spoofing attacks on the Ethernet LAN. With IP source guard enabled, the source IP address in the packet sent from an untrusted access interface is validated against the SourceDSN MAC address in the DHCP snooping database. The packet is forwarded if the source IP-MAC binding is valid; if the binding is not valid, the packet is discarded. You enable IP source guard on a VLAN. EX Series switches support IPv6 source guard also.

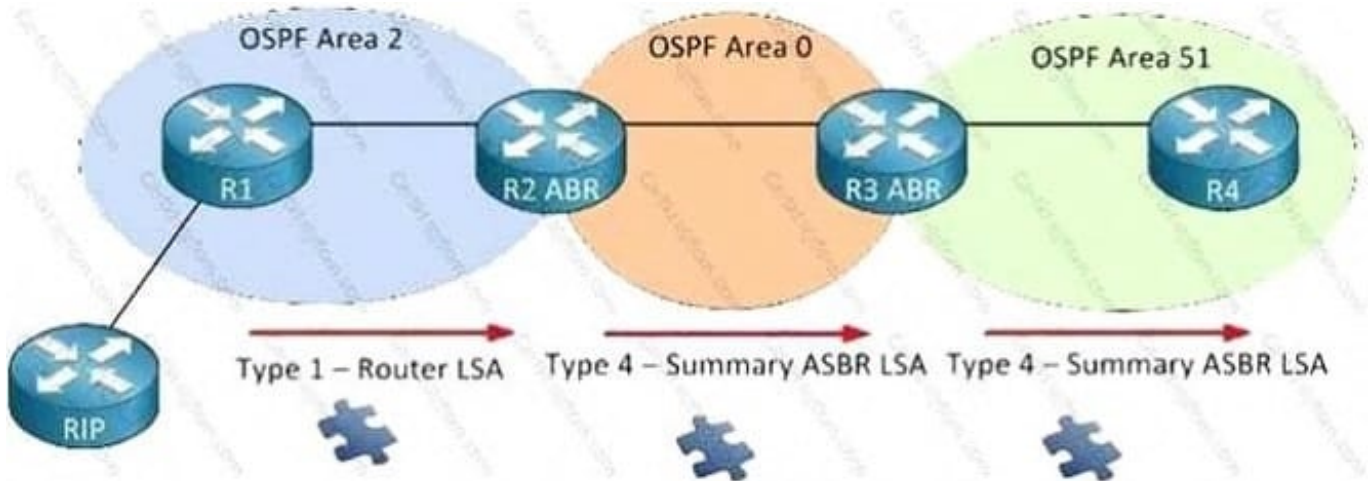
QUESTION 5

What are two interarea OSPF LSA types? (Choose two.)

- A. Type-4 ASBR summary LSAs
- B. Type 3 summary LSAs
- C. Type 1 router LSAs
- D. Type 2 network LSAs

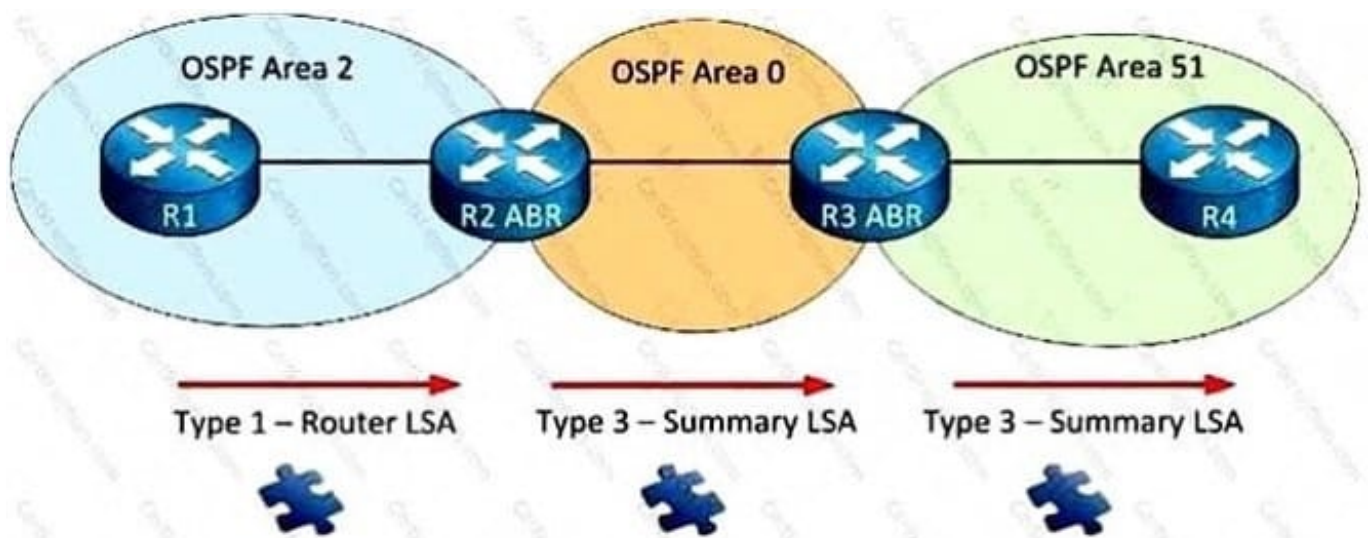
Correct Answer: AB

A: The fourth LSA type, network example:



In this example we have R1 that is redistributing information from the RIP router into OSPF. This makes R1 an ASBR (Autonomous System Border Router). What happens is that R1 will flip a bit in the router LSA to identify itself as an ASBR. When R2 who is an ABR receives this router LSA it will create a type 4 summary ASBR LSA and flood it into area 0. This LSA will also be flooded in all other areas and is required so all OSPF routers know where to find the ASBR.

B: Example:



Router 2 can create a Type 3 summary LSA and flood it into area 0. This LSA will flood into all the other areas of our OSPF network. This way all the routers in other areas will know about the prefixes from other areas. Note: The name "summary" LSA is very misleading. By default, OSPF is not going to summarize anything for you. There is however a command that let you summarize inter-area routes. Take a look at my OSPF summarization tutorial if you are interested. If you are looking at the routing table of an OSPF router and see some O IA entries, you are looking at LSA type 3 summary LSAs. Those are your inter-area prefixes!

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