JN0-347 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

Which LSA type describes the router ID of ASBR routers located in remote areas?

A. Type 4

B. Type 5

C. Type 3

D. Type 7

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are correct about redundant trunk groups on EX Series switches? (Choose two.)

A. Layer 2 control traffic is permitted on the secondary link.

B. If the active link fails, then the secondary link automatically takes over.

C. Redundant trunk groups load balance traffic across two designated uplink interfaces.

D. Redundant trunk groups use spanning tree to provide loop-free redundant uplinks.

Correct Answer: AB

A: While data traffic is blocked on the secondary link, Layer 2 control traffic is still permitted. For example, an LLDP session can be run between two switches on the secondary link.

B: The redundant trunk group is configured on the access switch and contains two links: a primary or active link, and a secondary link. If the active link fails, the secondary link automatically starts forwarding data traffic without waiting for normal spanning-tree protocol convergence.

QUESTION 3

You manage a Layer 2 network that spans two buildings. You are asked to ensure that all traffic that

traverses this connection between the two buildings is secured.

Which port security feature should be used to secure this Layer 2 traffic?

A. IP source guard

B. MACsec

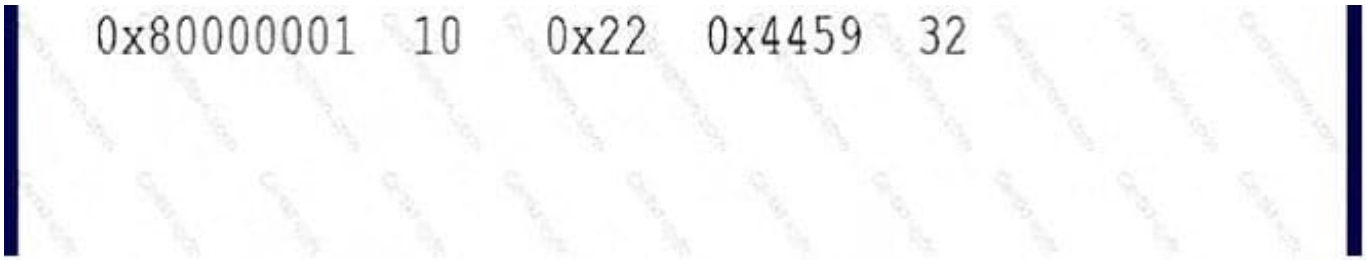
C. DHCP snooping

D. dynamic ARP inspection

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what does the asterisk (*) indicate?



A. The router received this entry.

B. This entry is stale.

C. This entry is new.

D. The router originated this entry.

Correct Answer: C

The asterisk (*) next to one of the block entries corresponds to the active route that is used for new traffic. The term \\'new traffic\\' corresponds to a single packet or an entire flow to a destination, depending on the type of switching configured.

QUESTION 5

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

A. Type-4 ASBR summary LSAs

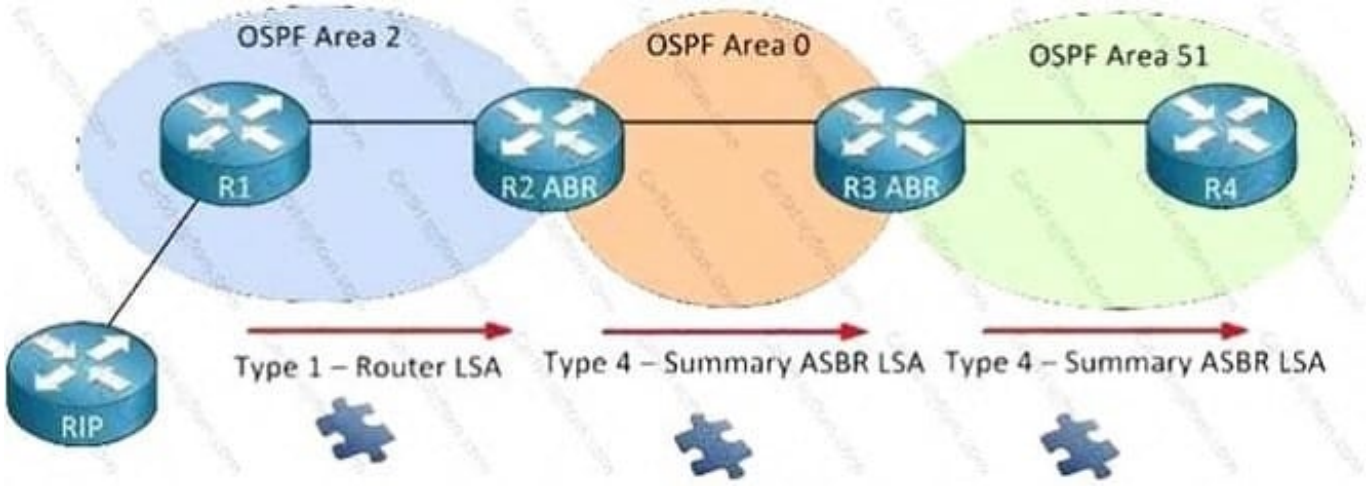
B. Type 3 summary LSAs

C. Type 1 router LSAs

D. Type 2 network LSAs

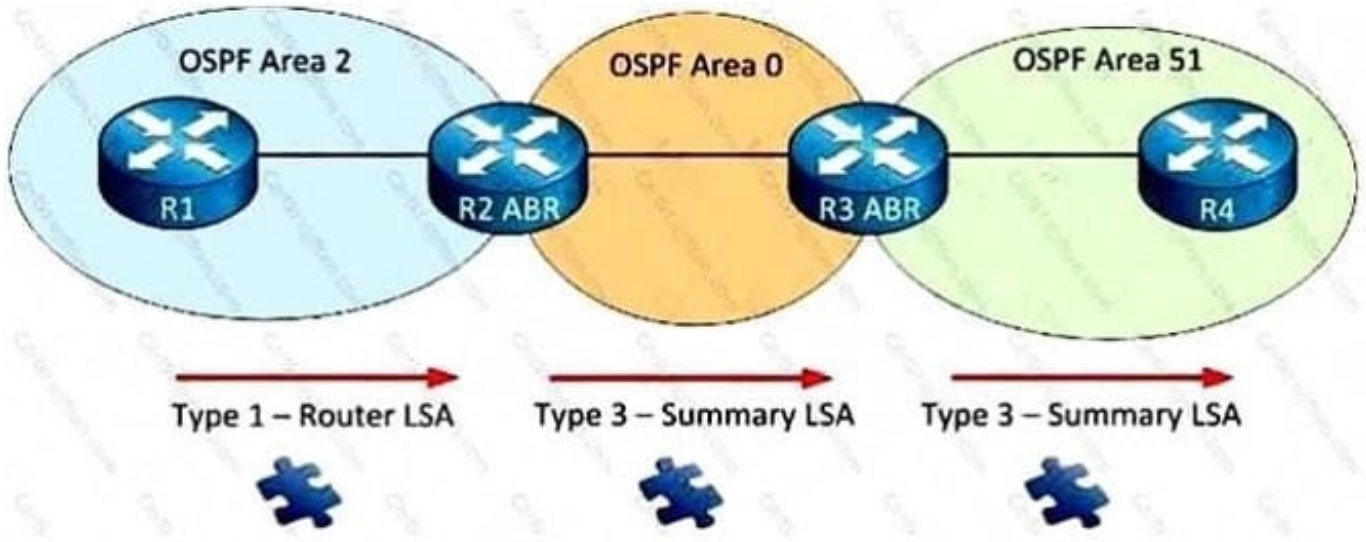
Correct Answer: AB

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!