JN0-347 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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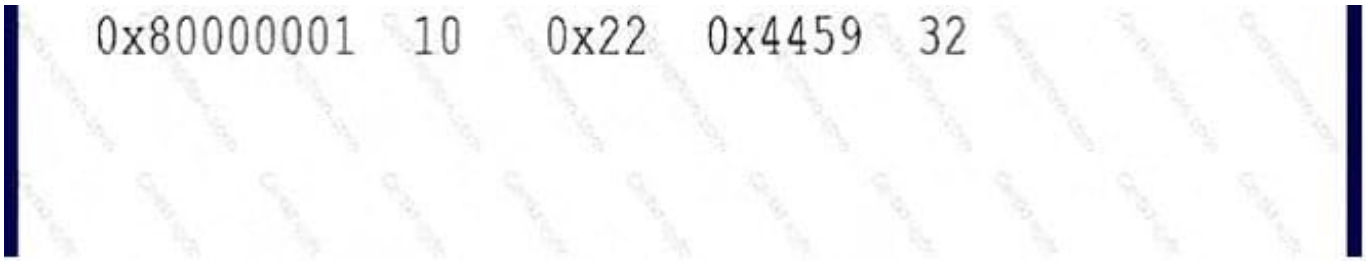
QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, 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 2

Which two sequence correctly describe the correct processing order of firewall filters on an EX Series switch? (Choose two.)

A. port filter > VLAN filter > router filter > transmit packet

B. router filter > VLAN filter > port filter > transmit packet

C. receive packet > port filter > VLAN filter >router filter

D. receive packet > router filter > VLAN filter > port filter

Correct Answer: BC

The order in which filters are applied depends on the direction in which they are applied, as indicated here:

B: Egress filters (outbound traffic leaving the device or interface): C: Ingress filters (inbound traffic to the device or interface):

QUESTION 3

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

A. Type-4 ASBR summary LSAs

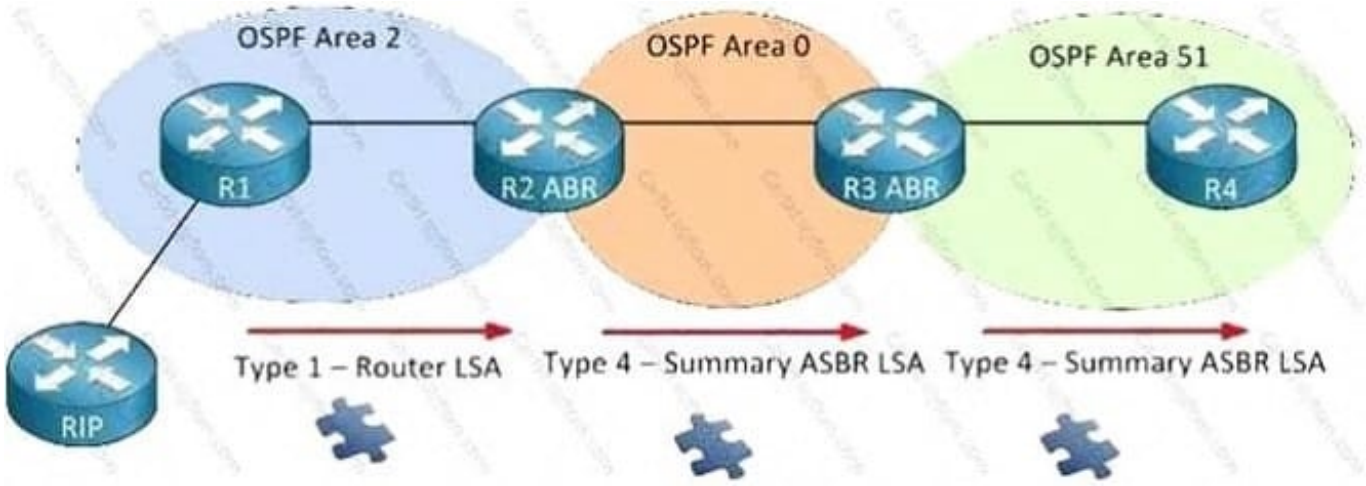
B. Type 3 summary LSAs

C. Type 1 router LSAs

D. Type 2 network LSAs

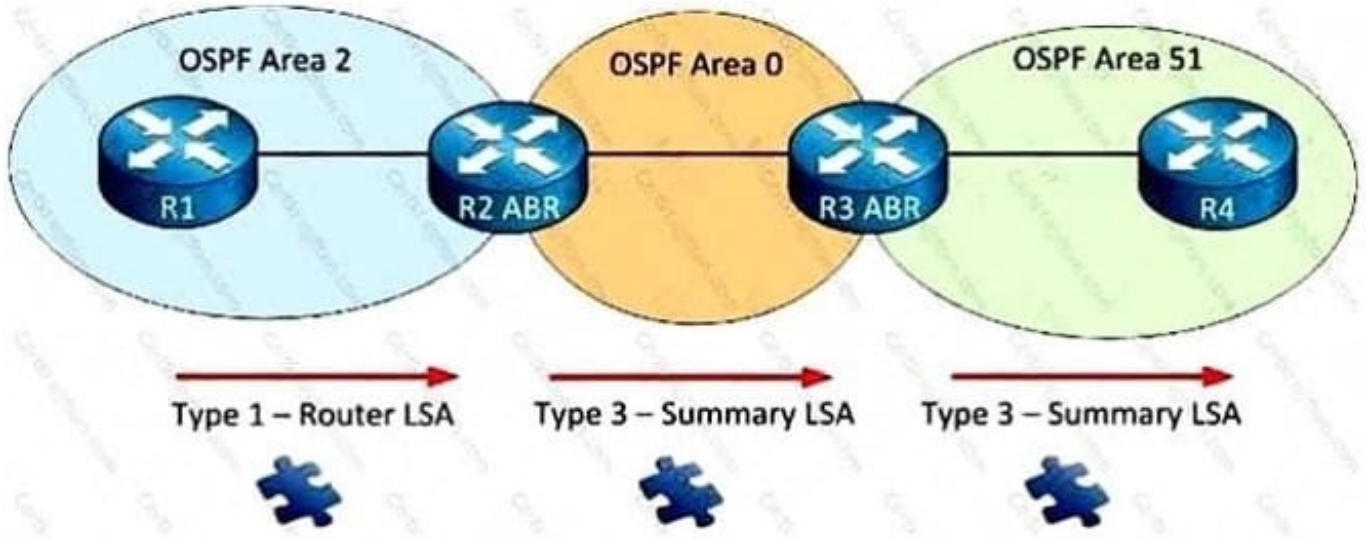
Correct Answer: AB

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!

QUESTION 4

Which two statements describe aggregate routes? (Choose two.)

A. Invalid routing prefixes are not advertised to external peers.

B. Internal routing instabilities can be hidden from external peers

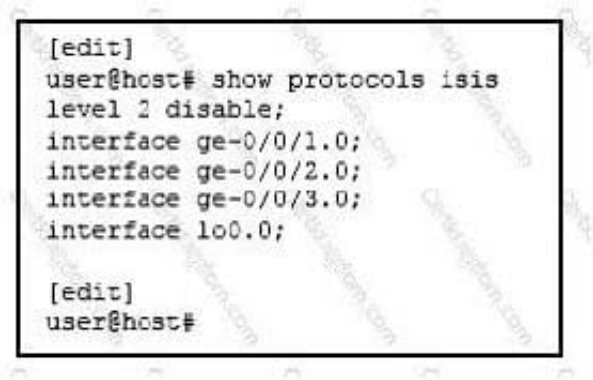
C. Groups of routes are combined into a single route entry.

D. The route receives the next hop of the primary contributing route.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which two statement are true? (Choose two.)

A. The device will not form adjacencies with devices in a different area;

B. The Level 2 database will be empty.

C. The IS-IS protocol is disabled on the device.

D. The device will not have a Level 2 database.

Correct Answer: AB