JN0-351 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

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QUESTION 1

You do not want any spanning tree protocols operating in your environment, and you want to ensure that no BPDUs can be introduced into the environment.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. You must run a spanning tree protocol to block BPDUs.

B. Incoming BPDUs are blocked by default if a spanning tree protocol is not operating.

C. You can block BPDUs without running a spanning tree protocol using Layer 3 control.

D. Incoming BPDUs can only be blocked by the root bridge.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which statement about aggregate routes is correct?

A. Aggregate routes can only be used for static routing but not for dynamic routing protocols.

B. Aggregate routes are automatically generated for all of the subnets in a routing table.

C. Aggregate routes are always preferred over more specific routes, even when the specific routes have a better path.

D. Aggregate routes are used for advertising summarized network prefixes.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Aggregate routes are used for advertising summarized network prefixes12. They help minimize the number of routing tables in an IP network by consolidating selected multiple routes into a single route advertisement1. This

approach is in contrast to non-aggregation routing, in which every routing table contains a unique entry for each route1.

Therefore, option D is correct. Options A, B, and C are not correct because:

Aggregate routes can be used with both static routing and dynamic routing protocols1.

Aggregate routes are not automatically generated for all of the subnets in a routing table. They need to be manually configured1.

Aggregate routes are not always preferred over more specific routes. The route selection process in Junos OS considers several factors, including route preference and metric, before determining the active route1.

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.

---- Exhibit Missing ---

Referring to the exhibit, which type of route is displayed?

A. martian

B. static

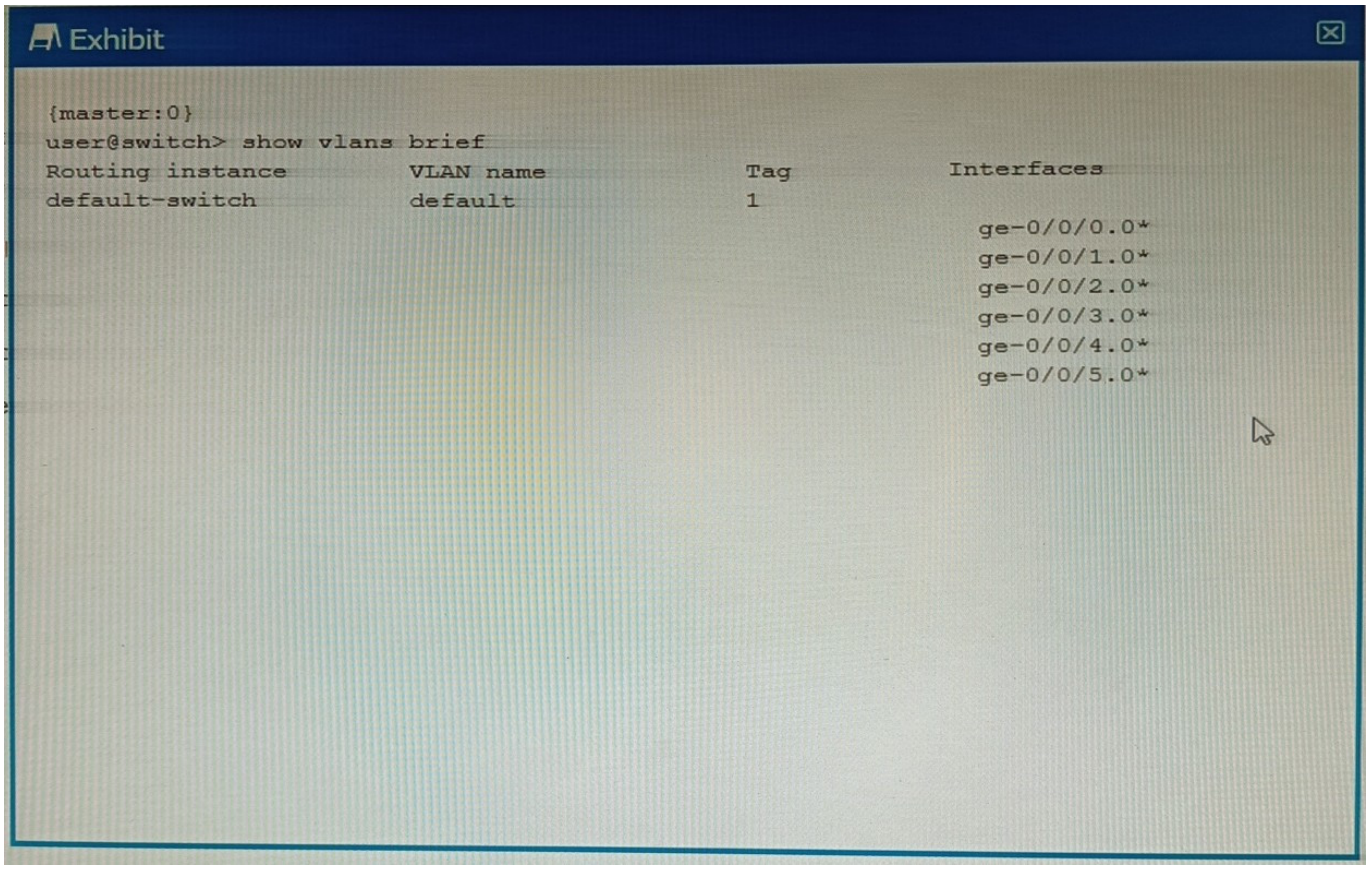
C. generate

D. aggregate

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Exhibit What does the * indicate in the output shown in the exhibit?



A. The switch ports have a router attached.

B. The interface is down.

C. The interface is active.

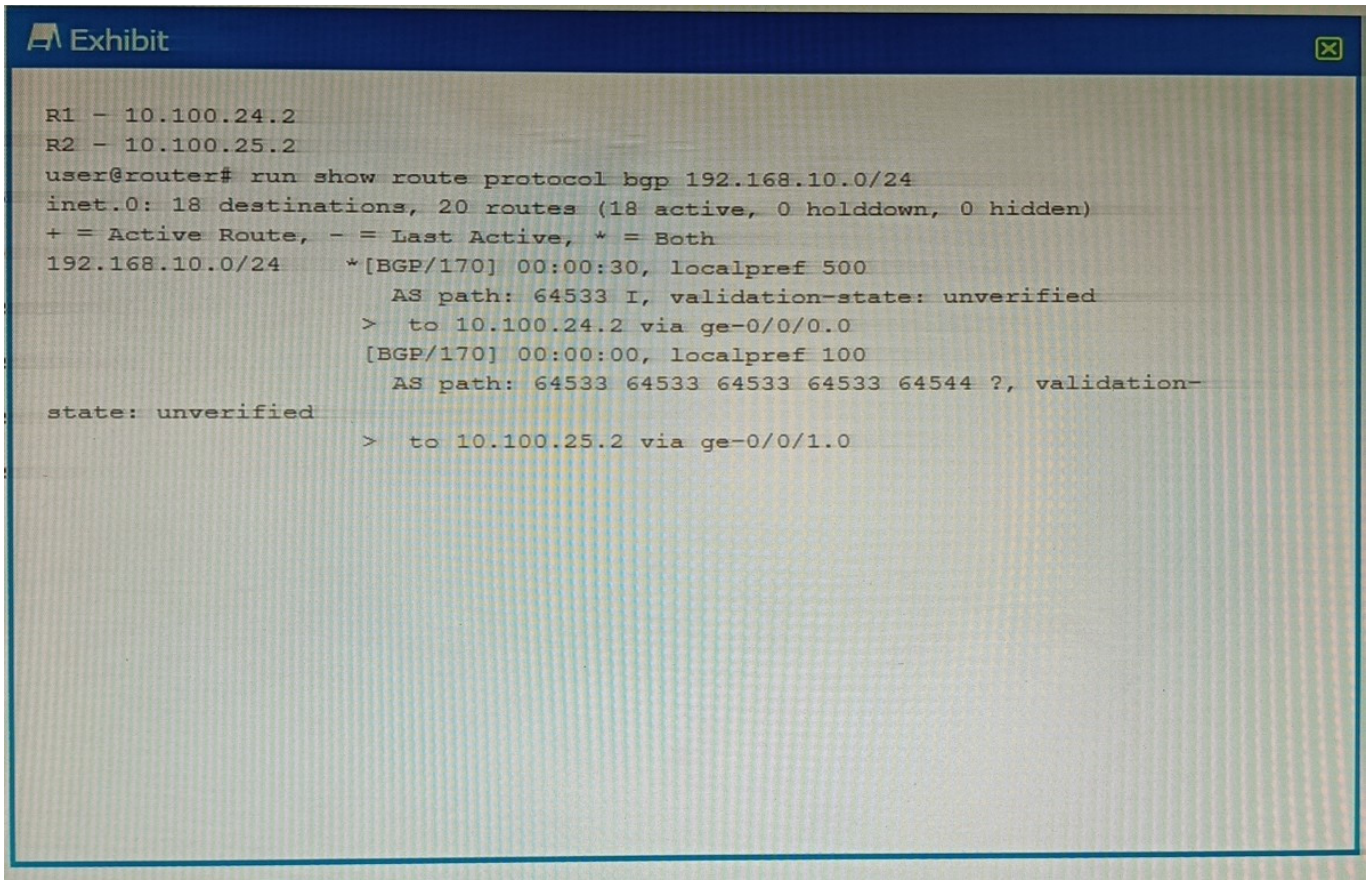
D. All interfaces have elected a root bridge.

Correct Answer: C

The exhibit shows the output of the command show vlans brief, which displays brief information about VLANs and their associated interfaces1. The output has four columns: Routing instance, VLAN name, Interfaces, and Tagging. The * symbol indicates that the interface is active, meaning that it is up and forwarding traffic1. This can be verified by the command show interfaces terse, which displays the status of the interfaces2.

QUESTION 5

Exhibit



You are troubleshooting an issue where traffic to 192.168.10.0/24 is being sent to R1 instead of your desired path through R2.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the problem?

A. R2\\'s route is not the best path due to loop prevention.

B. R2\\'s route is not the best path due to a lower origin code.

C. R1\\'s route is the best path due to a higher local preference

D. R1\\'s route is the best path due to the shorter AS path.

Correct Answer: C

The exhibit shows the output of the command show ip bgp, which displays information about the BGP routes in the routing table1. The output shows two routes for the destination 192.168.10.0/24, one from R1 and one from R2. The

route from R1 has a local preference of 200, while the route from R2 has a local preference of 100. Local preference is a BGP attribute that indicates the degree of preference for a route within an autonomous system (AS)2. A higher local preference means a more preferred route2. BGP uses a best path selection algorithm to choose the best route for each destination among multiple paths. The algorithm compares different attributes of the routes in a specific order of precedence3. The first attribute that is compared is weight, which is a Cisco-specific attribute that is local to the router3. If the weight is equal or not set, the next attribute that is compared is local preference3. In this case, both routes have the same weight of 0, which means that they are learned from external BGP (eBGP) peers3. Therefore, the next attribute that is compared is local preference. Since R1\\'s route has a higher local preference than R2\\'s route, it is chosen as the best path and installed in the routing table3. The other attributes, such as origin code and AS path, are not considered in this case.