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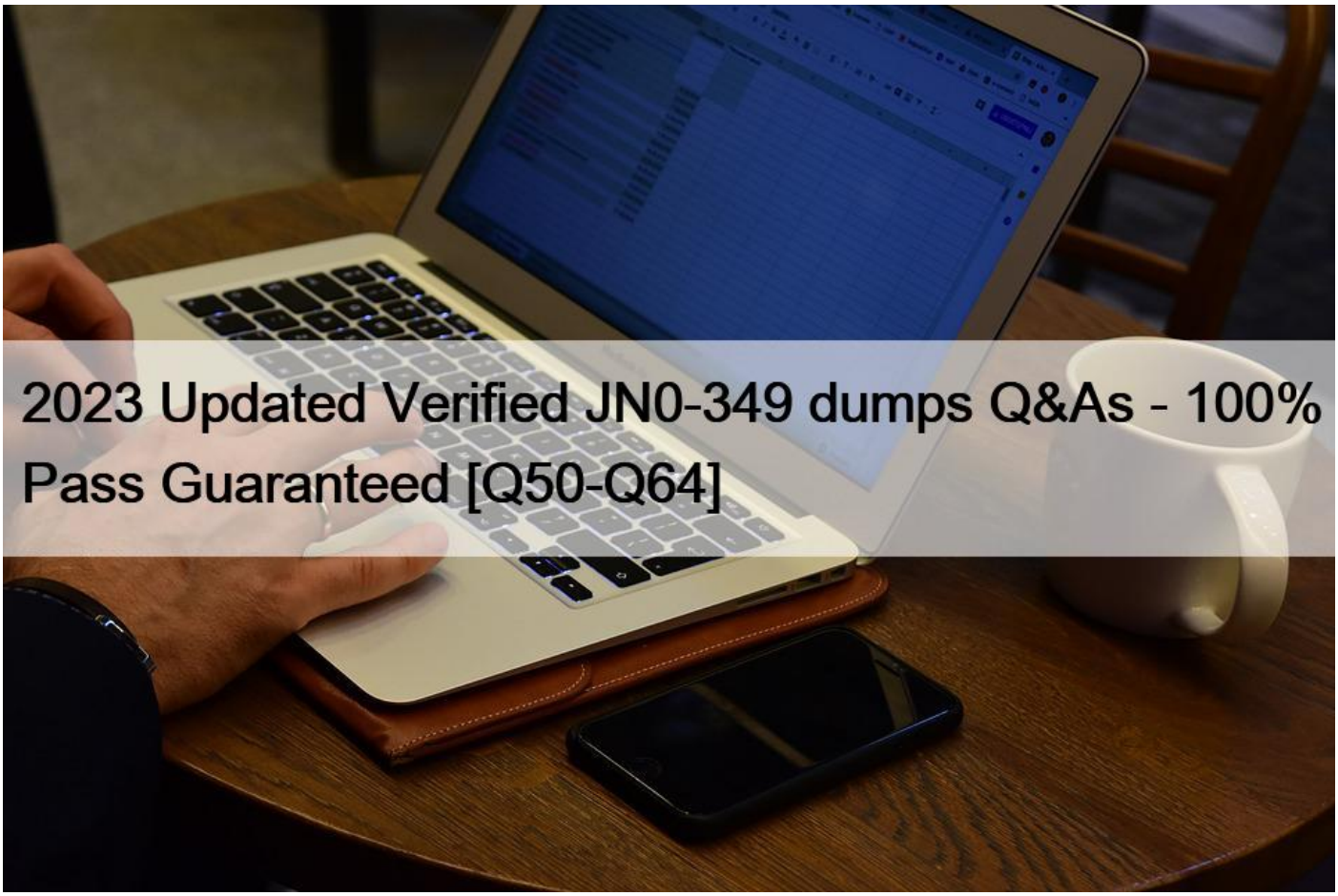

2023 Updated Verified JN0-349 dumps Q&As - 100% Pass Guaranteed Provide Valid Dumps To Help You Prepare For Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Exam QUESTION 50

You are deploying a new switch configuration at a small branch using EX3400 Series switches. You are concerned about loop prevention.

In this scenario, which configuration would you deploy?
* RSTP
* EVPN
* MPLS
* BPDU

QUESTION 51

Exhibit.

Which statement is true about the configuration shown in the exhibit?

* Both the add-community and local-pref import policies will be evaluated routes are learned from neighbor 172.30.2.1.
* Only the local -pref import will be evaluated when routes are learned neighbor 172.301.1.
* No import policy will be evaluated when routes are learned from neighbor 172.30.2.1.
* Only the add-community import policy will be evaluated routers are learned neighbor 172.30.1.1.

QUESTION 52

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@router# show
traceoptions {
    file isis-ts.log;
    flag all detail;
}
level 2 disable;
level 1 wide-metrics-only;
interface all;

[edit protocols isis]
user@router# top show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.10.100.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
        address 49.0001.0010.0100.0001.00;
    }
}

[edit protocols isis]
user@router# run show log isis-ts.log
Mar  5 18:05:43.986944 Received L1 LAN IIH, source id vr-device-P-1 on ge-
0/0/0.0
Mar  5 18:05:43.986963     intf index 332, snpa 52:54:0:8c:b1:1a
Mar  5 18:05:43.986967     max area 0, circuit type 11, packet length 48
Mar  5 18:05:43.986971     hold time 27, priority 64, circuit id vr-device-P-
1.00
Mar  5 18:05:43.986975     speaks IP
Mar  5 18:05:43.986978     speaks IPV6
Mar  5 18:05:43.986987     IP address 172.16.1.1
Mar  5 18:05:43.986995     area address 49.0002 (3 bytes)
Mar  5 18:05:43.986998     restart flags []
Mar  5 18:05:43.987003 ERROR: IIH from vr-device-P-1 with no matching areas,
interface ge-0/0/0.0
Mar  5 18:05:43.987006     local area  49.0001
Mar  5 18:05:43.987009     area address 49.0002 (3 bytes)
Mar  5 18:05:44.636984 ISIS L1 periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:14 interface
ge-0/0/0.0
Mar  5 18:05:51.443766 ISIS L1 periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:14 interface
ge-0/0/0.0
Mar  5 18:05:51.618613 Received L1 LAN IIH, source id vr-device-P-1 on ge-
0/0/0.0
Mar  5 18:05:51.618635     intf index 332, snpa 52:54:0:8c:b1:1a
Mar  5 18:05:51.618639     max area 0, circuit type 11, packet length 48
Mar  5 18:05:51.618643     hold time 27, priority 64, circuit id vr-device-P-
1.00
Mar  5 18:05:51.618647     speaks IP
Mar  5 18:05:51.618650     speaks IPV6
Mar  5 18:05:51.618663     IP address 172.16.1.1
Mar  5 18:05:51.618672     area address 49.0002 (3 bytes)
Mar  5 18:05:51.618675     restart flags []
Mar  5 18:05:59.597983 ISIS L1 periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:14 interface
ge-0/0/0.0
```

Referring to the exhibit, the local router should have an IS-IS adjacency with a neighboring router, but the adjacency never establishes correctly.

What should you do to solve the problem?
* Disable level 2 for the interfaces.
* Disable level 1 for the interfaces.
* Disable wide metrics.
* Change the local IS-IS area ID to 49.0002.

QUESTION 53

You must implement filter-based forwarding. You need to direct traffic from 192.168.1.0/24

through vr1 and traffic from 10.210.0.128/26 through vr2.

Which configuration is correct in this scenario?
* firewall {

family inet {

filter fbf-filter1 {

term match-192-subnet {

from {

source-address {

192.168.1.0/26;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr2;

}

}

term match-10-subnet {

from {

source-address {

10.210.0.128/26;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr1;

}

}

}

}

}
* firewall {

family inet {

filter fbf-filter1 {

term match-192-subnet {

from {

source-address {

192.168.0.0/24;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr1;

}

}

term match-10-subnet {

from {

source-address {

10.210.0.128/27;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr2;

}

}

}

}

}
* firewall {

family inet {

filter fbf-filter1 {

term match-192-subnet {

from {

source-address {

192.168.2.0/26;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr2;

}

}

term match-10-subnet {

from {

source-address {

10.210.1.128/26;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr1;

}

}

}

}

}
* firewall {

family inet {

filter fbf-filter1 {

term match-192-subnet {

from {

source-address {

192.168.1.0/24;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr1;

}

}

term match-10-subnet {

from {

source-address {

10.210.0.128/26;

}

}

then {

routing-instance vr2;

}

}

}

}

}

QUESTION 54

Which three statements describe what happens when processing a frame for a switched packet? (Choose three.)
* The ingress PFE performs the MAC address lookup.
* The frame enters the ingress port and is forwarded out all ports.
* The frame enters the ingress port and is processed by the ingress PFE.
* The ingress PFE sends the header information to the Routing Engine.
* The egress PFE forwards the packet out the egress port towards the destination.

QUESTION 55

Which two situations would cause dynamic ARP inspection to drop traffic? (Choose two.)
* if no IP-to-MAC address entry exists in the DHCP snooping database
* if the IP address in the ARP packet is deemed invalid
* if the requested MAC address exceeds the configured limit on the port
* if the ARP packet comes from a port that has been configured as trusted

QUESTION 56

What are two characteristics of IS-IS CSNPs? (Choose two.)
* IS-IS CSNPs contain header information for all link-state PDUs.
* IS-IS CSNPs are used to request a copy of a missing link state PDU.
* IS-IS CSNPs are used to maintain the link-state database synchronization.
* IS-IS CSNPs contain header information for specific requested link-state PDUs.

QUESTION 57

Your network is configured with dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) using the default parameters for all the DHCP and ARP related configurations. You just added a new device connected to a trunk port and configured it to obtain an IP address using DHCP.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
* The DHCP server assigns the IP addressing information to the new device.
* DAI validates the ARP packets for the new device against the DHCP snooping database.
* The ARP request and response packets for the new device will bypass DAI.
* DHCP snooping adds the DHCP assigned IP address for the new device to its database.

QUESTION 58

You want to use filter-based forwarding (FBF) to forward traffic sourced from subnet 10.0.0.0/24 to a specific destination.

Which two routing instance types would enable you to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)
* virtual routing and forwarding
* virtual router
* forwarding
* virtual switch

Explanation

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/example/firewall-filter-option-filter-based-forwardin

QUESTION 59

On EX Series devices, what are two software features that accommodate redundancy? (Choose two.)
* OAM
* NSR
* IGMP
* GRES

QUESTION 60

Which OSPF area type receives only the default route from the backbone?
* transmit area
* totally stubby area
* not so stubby area
* stub area

QUESTION 61

What are three reasons a router would send out an IS-IS link-state PDU? (Choose three.)
* A new external route is imported from BGP.
* The router’s link to a neighbor goes down.
* A new neighbor exists on the link.
* The cost of a link to an existing neighbor has changed.
* IS-IS sends link-state PDUs at random intervals.

QUESTION 62

Which two statements about aggregate routes in the Junos OS are correct? (Choose two.)

* An aggregate route has a default next hop of an IP address.
* An aggregate route always shows as active in the routing table.
* An active route can contribute only to a single aggregate route.
* Only one aggregate route can be configured for each destination prefix.

QUESTION 63

Click the Exhibit button.

```
Nov  3 15:39:56.388955 SPF post spf cleanup finished
Nov  3 15:39:56.388959  Cleanup elapsed time 0.000064s
Nov  3 15:39:56.388965    Total elapsed time 0.003092s
Nov  3 15:39:56.388967 Finished full SPF refresh for topology default
Nov  3 15:39:56.388969 task_job_delete: delete background job Route recalc
timer for task OSPF
Nov  3 15:39:56.388971 background dispatch completed job Route recalc timer
for task OSPF
Nov  3 15:40:02.900115 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:02.900227 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:02.900242 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:02
Nov  3 15:40:02.900244 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from
192.168.150.254 on intf ge-0/0/1.0 area 1.0.0.0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900246 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.150.254 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/1.0 IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov  3 15:40:02.900344   Version 2, length 44, ID 10.254.254.254, area 0.0.0.1
Nov  3 15:40:02.900346   checksum 0x8a7a, authtype 0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900348   mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128
Nov  3 15:40:02.900350   dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.150.254, BDR 0.0.0.0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900374 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF_internal timer <Touched>
set to offset 5 at 15:40:07
Nov  3 15:40:04.225141 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:04.225293 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:04.225350 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:04
Nov  3 15:40:04.225352 OSPF periodic xmit from 192.168.150.253 to 224.0.0.5
(IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov  3 15:40:06.025582 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:06.025685 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:06.025713 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:06
Nov  3 15:40:06.025715 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.128.253 to 224.0.0.5
(IFL 71 area 1.0.0.0)
```


Based on the traceoptions output shown in the exhibit, what is the problem with the adjacency?

* connectivity
* authentication mismatch

* MTU mismatch
* area mismatch

QUESTION 64

Click the Exhibit button.

A recent security audit indicates that peer-to-peer applications are allowed on the guest VLAN and employees may have been using the guest VLAN for this purpose. You deploy the configuration shown in the exhibit, but it does not stop the peer-to-peer traffic.

In this scenario, what must you do to implement the security policy?
* Implement 802.1X on the guest VLAN
* Attach the filter to the VLAN
* Deploy storm control to block unknown unicast traffic
* Use persistent MAC learning

Juniper JN0-349 Exam Topics: **SectionObjectives**Protocol Independent RoutingIdentify the concepts, operation or functionality of various protocol-independent routing components- Static, aggregate, and generated routes- Martian addresses- Routing instances, including RIB groups- Load balancing- Filter-based forwarding Demonstrate knowledge how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot various protocol-independent routing components- Static, aggregate, and generated routes- Load balancing- Filter-based forwardingTunnelsIdentify the concepts, requirements or functionality of IP tunneling- Tunneling applications and considerations- GRE- IP-IP Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor or troubleshoot IP tunnels - GRE- IP-IP- Troubleshooting tools (e.g., ping, traceroute, trace options, show commands, logging)BGPDescribe the concepts, operation or functionality of BGP- BGP basic operation- BGP message types- Attributes- Route/path selection process- IBGP and EBGP functionality and interaction Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot BGP- Groups and peers- Additional basic options- Routing policy application- Troubleshooting tools (e.g., ping, traceroute, trace options, show commands, logging)IS-ISDescribe the concepts, operation or functionality of IS-IS- Link-state database- IS-IS PDUs- TLVs- Adjacencies and neighbors- Levels and areas- Designated intermediate system (DIS)- Metrics Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor or troubleshoot IS-IS- Levels, interfaces and adjacencies- Additional basic options- Routing policy application- Troubleshooting tools (e.g., ping, traceroute, trace options, show commands, logging)

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