# Juniper

## Exam JN0-343

## Juniper Networks Certified Internet Specialist (JNCIS-ENT)

### Version: 11.0

### [ Total Questions: 563 ]

## Topic break down

| Topic | No. of Questions |
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**Topic 1, Volume A**

## Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

Which two fields in an OSPF hello packet must match before OSPF neighbors can form an adjacency? (Choose two.)

**A.** dead interval
**B.** neighbor
**C.** options
**D.** router priority

**Answer: A,C**

## Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

What is the default value of the link-state advertisement (LSA) refresh timer in the Junos OS?

**A.** 10 minutes
**B.** 30 minutes
**C.** 50 minutes
**D.** 60 minutes

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)

Which configuration summarizes external routes in the 172.16.0.0/22 range into a single prefix on an ABR for Area 1?

**A.** protocols {
ospf {
area 0.0.0.1 {
nssa {
default-lsa {
default-metric 1;
metric-type 1;

```
}
}
area-range 172.16.0.0/22;
}
}
}
```
**B.** protocols {
```
ospf {
area 0.0.0.1 {
nssa {
area-range 172.16.0.0/22;
}
}
}
}
```
**C.** protocols {
```
ospf {
area 0.0.0.1 {
stub summaries;
}
}
}
```
**D.** protocols {
```
ospf {
area 0.0.0.1 {
nssa;
area-range 172.16.0.0/22 restrict;
}
}
}
```

**Answer: B**

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**Question No : 4  - (Topic 1)**

Which configuration is used for IP6-over-IP4 tunnels?

**A.** set interfaces gr-0/0/0 encapsulation inetv6
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.0.1.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.0.0.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address fec0:0:1006::1/126
**B.** set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.0.1.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.0.0.1

---

set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inetv6 address fec0:0:1006::1/126
**C.** set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source fec0:0:1006::1/126
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination fec0:0:2006::1/126
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1
**D.** set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.0.1.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.0.0.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address fec0:0:1006::1/126

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 5  - (Topic 1)

Two routers functioning as DR other on a broadcast link will establish which kind of OSPF neighbor state with each other?

**A.** Exchange
**B.** 2Way
**C.** ExStart
**D.** Full

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 6  - (Topic 1)

Which statements are true about graceful Routing Engines switchover (GRES)?

**A.** Configuration on both Routing Engines must be synchronized.
**B.** The backup Routing Engine cannot be managed through IP address because RPD does not run on backup the Routing Engine.
**C.** Different hostnames must be configured on both Routing-Engines.
**D.** Both Routing-Engines are managed through a single out-of-band-management IP address.

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 7  - (Topic 1)

Using standard metrics, what is the maximum path cost in IS-IS?

**A.** 15
**B.** 16
**C.** 63
**D.** 1023

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 8  - (Topic 1)

Which of the following is true of external LSAs in the Junos OS?

**A.** External LSAs are of Type 4.
**B.** Type 2 external LSAs do not consider internal reachability metrics.
**C.** The route preferences for Type 1 and Type 2 External LSA is 150 and 155, respectively.
**D.** Type 7 LSAs are never allowed in not-so-stubby areas.

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 9  - (Topic 1)

Which communication protocol does IS-IS use?

**A.** CLNP
**B.** LACP
**C.** STP
**D.** L2TP

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 10  - (Topic 1)

Which statement regarding the benefits of using GRE instead of IP-IP tunneling is true?

**A.** GRE supports both IP traffic and non-IP traffic.
**B.** GRE supports encryption.
**C.** GRE supports private IP addresses over the Internet.
**D.** GRE supports authentication.

**Answer: A**

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**Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)**

Which Junos operational mode command displays all BGP routes sent to the 172.16.1.1 peer?

**A.** show route sent-routes bgp 172.16.1.1
**B.** show route send-protocol bgp 172.16.1.1
**C.** show route advertised-routes bgp 172.16.1.1
**D.** show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.1

**Answer: D**

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**Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)**

Which virtual interface is used to configure a GRE tunnel?

**A.** gre-0/0/0
**B.** ip-0/0/0
**C.** vt-0/0/0
**D.** gr-0/0/0

**Answer: D**

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**Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)**

Which two statements are true about IS-IS? (Choose two.)

**A.** All level 2 PDUs are flooded to Level 1 by default.
**B.** All level 1 PDUs are flooded to Level 2 by default.
**C.** Both Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies can exist on the same interface.
**D.** Level 2 external routes are always available in Level 1.

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 14 - (Topic 1)**

How does a Level 1 IS-IS router reach destinations outside its own area?

**A.** through the closest Level 1 router
**B.** along the best path to the destination
**C.** through the closest Level 1/2 router
**D.** through the closest designated intermediate system (DIS)

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 15 - (Topic 1)**

Which of the following is a spanning tree option in EX Series switches?

**A.** MAC move limiting
**B.** root protection
**C.** root guard
**D.** BPDU source guard

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 16 - (Topic 1)**

When does a root-protected port transition back to the forwarding state?

**A.** It does not transition back.
**B.** It transitions after 20 seconds.
**C.** It transitions when cleared by the operator.
**D.** It transitions when superior BPDUs are no longer received.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 17 - (Topic 1)**

Which two of the following are contained in an OSPF hello packet? (Choose two.)

**A.** hello interval
**B.** dead interval
**C.** ex-start
**D.** link-state update

**Answer: A,B**

**Question No : 18 - (Topic 1)**

What does the OSPF LSA Type 3 summarize?

**A.** the interfaces and neighbors of routers
**B.** the router IDs of routers from other areas
**C.** an Ethernet segment
**D.** topology information from other areas

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 19 - (Topic 1)**

A generated route is used to create a route of last resort when BGP routes from the 10.0.0.0/23 block are present. Given the following output, which next hop will be used as the forwarding next hop for the generated route?

```
user@switch> show route protocol bgp

inet.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *[BGP/170] 00:00:38, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65300 I
                   > to 172.16.0.10 via ge-0/0/0.103
10.0.0.0/24        *[BGP/170] 00:00:38, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65200 I
                   > to 172.16.0.6 via ge-0/0/0.102
10.0.0.0/25        *[BGP/170] 00:00:26, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65100 I
                   > to 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/0.101
10.0.0.0/23        *[BGP/170] 00:00:26, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65100 I
                   > to 172.16.0.8 via ge-0/0/0.101
10.0.1.0/24        *[BGP/170] 00:00:34, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65400 I
                   > to 172.16.0.14 via ge-0/0/0.104
```

**A.** 172.16.0.2
**B.** 172.16.0.6
**C.** 172.16.0.10
**D.** 172.16.0.14

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 20  - (Topic 1)

Which two LSA types are only generated by area border routers? (Choose two.)

**A.** Type 2
**B.** Type 3
**C.** Type 4
**D.** Type 5

**Answer: B,C**

## Question No : 21  - (Topic 1)

When processing inbound Ethernet frames, which firewall filter is evaluated first by an EX