

ITTEST

QUESTION & ANSWER

Guías de estudio precisos, Alta tasa de paso!



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Exam : JN0-346

Title : Enterprise Routing and

Switching, Specialist

(JNCIS-ENT)

Version: Demo

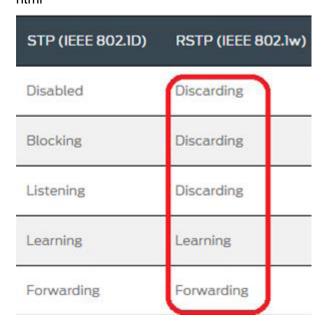
- 1. What are three RSTP port states? (Choose three.)
- A. learning
- B. forwarding
- C. listening
- D. blocking
- E. discarding

Answer: A,B,E **Explanation:**

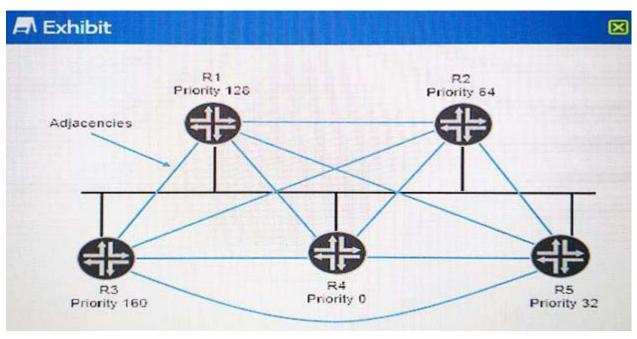
Port States in STP and RSTP

References:

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/concept/mx-series-rstp-port-states-roles.html



2.Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which router will be selected as the DR?

A. R1

B. R5

C. R4

D. R3

Answer: D Explanation:

Note: The higher the priority value, the greater likelihood the routing device will become the designated router. By default, routing devices have a priority of 128. A priority of 0 marks the routing device as ineligible to become the designated router. A priority of 1 means the routing device has the least chance of becoming a designated router. A priority of 255 means the routing device is always the designated router.

References: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/ospf-routing-design ated-router-overview.html

3.Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what does the asterisk (*) following the ge-0/0/5.0 interface indicate?

- A. It indicates the interface is a trunk port.
- B. It indicates the interface is not active.
- C. It indicates the interface is an access port.
- D. It indicates the interface is active.

Answer: D Explanation:

An asterisk (*) beside the interface indicates that the interface is UP.

References: http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.1/topics/reference/command-summar y/show-vlans-bridging-qfx-series.html

4.Click the Exhibit button.

```
■ Exhibit
                                                     user@switch> show interfaces ae0
error: device ae0 not found
user@switch> show configuration
chassis (
   nesu;
interfaces (
    ge-0/0/3 (
       ether-options {
           802.3ad ae0;
    1
    ge-1/0/4 (
       ether-options (
           802.3ad ae0;
    ae0 {
        unit D (
            family ethernet-switching (
               vlan (
                   members default;
                1
            1
        }
    }
}
vlans (
   default {
        vlan-id 1;
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. LAG requires more than two member links.
- B. LACP is required for LAG to work.
- C. Aggregated interfaces must be defined under the chassis stanza.
- D. The LAG member interfaces are configured across different line cards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use the link aggregation feature to aggregate one or more links to form a virtual link or link aggregation group (LAG). To configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces, using the CLI:

5. Which two statements about RSTP are correct? (Choose two.)

A. RSTP is not backwards compatible with STP.

- B. RSTP is backwards compatible with STP.
- C. RSTP permits multiple root bridges within a Layer 2 domain.
- D. RSTP permits only a single root bridge within a Layer 2 domain.

Answer: B,C **Explanation:**

B: RSTP and STP can co-exist. RSTP achieves its rapid converges over STP through new mechanisms. If a RSTP switch connects to an STP switch, the RSTP switch will drop down to STPconvergence speeds on a per-port basis. C: Unlike 802.1d (STP), 802.1w (RSTP) uses Hello packets between bridges to maintain link states and does not rely on the root bridge. References:

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.3/topics/concept/mx-series-rstp-port-states-roles.html

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=474236&seqNum=3