

JN0-643 - Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

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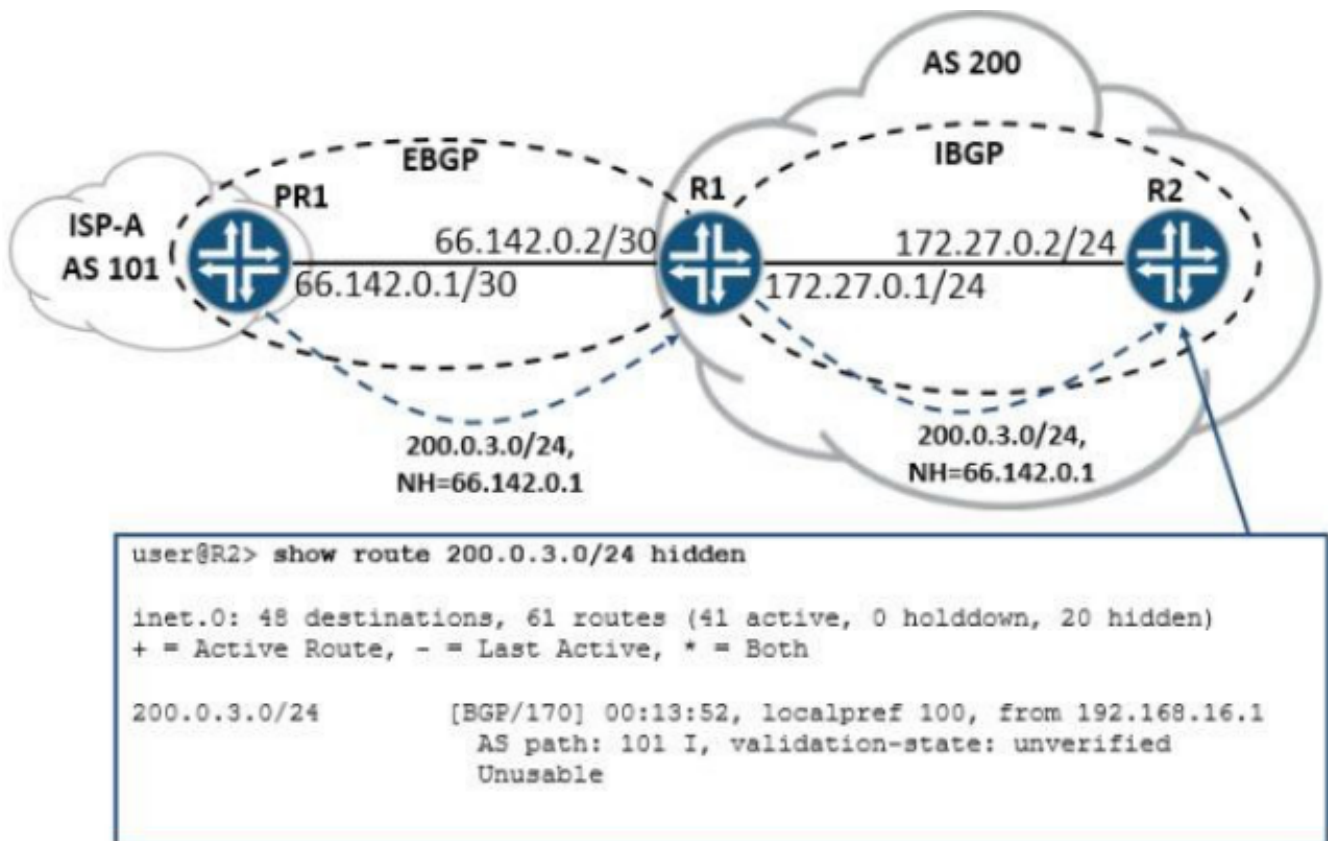
1. Your company recently implemented Layer 2 authentication and access control to secure users accessing the corporate network. You implemented 802.1X, MAC RADIUS, and a captive portal to support a variety of hosts on the network. Senior management is concerned that valid users might be authenticated incorrectly on the network and they ask you questions about how these different access technologies are used simultaneously.

Which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. MAC addresses that are part of a MAC address whitelist or a static MAC list are authenticated before any other authentication protocol is invoked.
- B. Captive portal is a supported fallback option for 802.1X.
- C. If the authentication server fails to respond to access requests and both a server-fail and guest VLAN are configured correctly, the server-fail VLAN takes precedence over the guest VLAN.
- D. Captive portal can only be configured on Layer 3 interfaces.
- E. If a port is configured with 802.1X and the host does not respond to EAP requests, no other authentication protocol can authenticate the host.

Answer: A,B,C

2. -- Exhibit --



-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

ISP-A is advertising the 200.0.3.0/24 route to R1. R1 is advertising this BGP route to R2 but the route is hidden on R2.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct about the 200.0.3.0/24 route?

- A. The route is unusable because the next hop is not reachable from R2.
- B. The route is unusable because it has not been verified.
- C. The route is hidden because R1 is changing the next hop to 192.168.16.1.
- D. The route is hidden because R2 has a more preferred route.

Answer: A

3. Which connection method do OSPF routers use to communicate with each other?

- A. IP protocol number 89
- B. TCP port 179
- C. UDP port 179
- D. IP protocol number 6

Answer: C

4. -- Exhibit --

```
user@router> show log ospf
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:13.420315 OSPF packet ignoreD. MTU mismatch from 11.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.0
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:14.475671 OSPF periodic xmit from 14.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 75 area  
0.0.0.0)
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:14.855490 OSPF periodic xmit from 12.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 84 area  
0.0.0.0)
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:14.857304 OSPF packet ignoreD. no matching interface from 12.0.0.1, IFL 85
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:17.386726 OSPF packet ignoreD. MTU mismatch from 11.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.0
```

```
Sep 19 00:22:20.855690 OSPF packet ignoreD. subnet mismatch from 10.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/1.0 area  
0.0.0.0
```

Sep 19 00:22:20.856108 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.0.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 75 area 0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:20.856177 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.2, area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:20.856229 checksum 0x0, authtype 0

Sep 19 00:22:20.856299 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128

Sep 19 00:22:20.856352 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:21.752438 OSPF packet ignoreD. MTU mismatch from 11.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:22.013285 OSPF packet ignoreD. area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from 12.0.0.2 on intf ge-0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:22.013749 OSPF rcvd Hello 12.0.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/4.0 IFL 84 area 0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:22.013804 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.2, area 0.0.0.1

Sep 19 00:22:22.013890 checksum 0xd51e, authtype 0

Sep 19 00:22:22.013944 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128

Sep 19 00:22:22.014012 dead_ivl 40, DR 12.0.0.2, BDR 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:22.016909 OSPF packet ignoreD. no matching interface from 12.0.0.2, IFL 85

Sep 19 00:22:22.434956 OSPF hello from 11.0.0.2 (IFL 83, area 0.0.0.0) absorbed

Sep 19 00:22:23.045916 OSPF periodic xmit from 12.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 84 area 0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:23.047959 OSPF packet ignoreD. no matching interface from 12.0.0.1, IFL 85

Sep 19 00:22:23.309957 OSPF periodic xmit from 11.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 83 area 0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:23.528614 OSPF periodic xmit from 14.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 75 area 0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:25.772835 OSPF packet ignoreD. MTU mismatch from 11.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:29.950015 OSPF hello from 11.0.0.2 (IFL 83, area 0.0.0.0) absorbed

Sep 19 00:22:30.622112 OSPF packet ignoreD. MTU mismatch from 11.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:30.713279 OSPF packet ignoreD. subnet mismatch from 10.0.0.2 on intf ge- 0/0/1.0 area

0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:30.713432 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.0.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 75 area

0.0.0.0)

Sep 19 00:22:30.713503 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.2, area 0.0.0.0

Sep 19 00:22:30.713553 checksum 0x0, authtype 0

Sep 19 00:22:30.713622 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128

Sep 19 00:22:30.713677 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what is preventing the OSPF adjacency on interface ge-0/0/4 from forming?

- A. area mismatch
- B. subnet mismatch
- C. MTU mismatch
- D. authentication mismatch

Answer: A

5. Your company asks you to configure multicast routing on a Junos device. They tell you that the router at IP address 192.168.1.4 is the root of the shared multicast delivery tree.

Which command allows you to configure the Junos device as a non-RP router for PIM?

- A. set protocols pim rp local family inet disable
- B. set protocols pim rp local address 192.168.1.4
- C. set protocols pim rp static address 192.168.1.4
- D. set protocols pim rp auto-rp announce

Answer: C

6. Which two statements about the voice VLAN feature are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to separate untagged data and VLAN tagged VoIP traffic into different VLANs on an access port.

- B. It can be used to assign VoIP traffic into a CoS forwarding class.
- C. It can be used to separate untagged data and VLAN tagged VoIP traffic into different VLANs on a trunk port.
- D. It can be used to apply a policer to VoIP traffic.

Answer: A,B

7. Which two statements are true about the configuration shown below? (Choose two.)

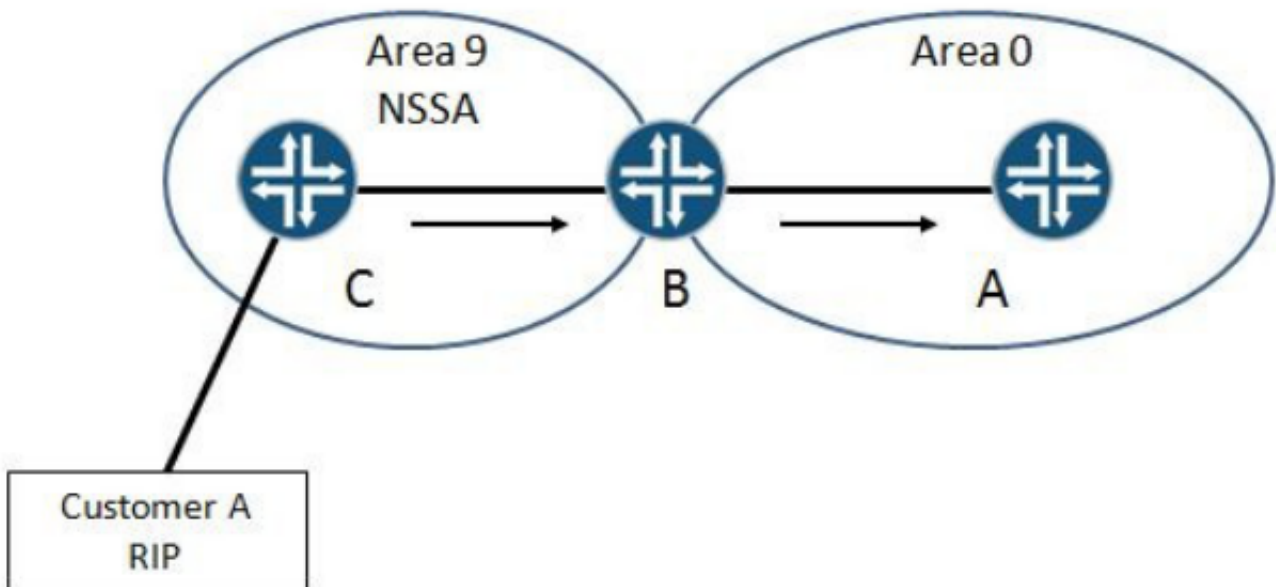
```
[edit routing-options multicast] user@router# show
```

```
ssm-groups 227.0.0.0/24; asm-override-ssm;
```

- A. It allows SSM operations in only the 227.0.0.0/24 range.
- B. It allows SSM operations in the 227.0.0.0/24 range and the dedicated range.
- C. It allows only ASM operations in the dedicated SSM range.
- D. It allows both ASM and SSM operations in the dedicated SSM range.

Answer: B,D

8. -- Exhibit --



-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which type of LSA will be seen on router A for routes originating in Customer A's network?

- A. Type 7 LSA
- B. Type 2 LSA
- C. Type 5 LSA
- D. Type 1 LSA

Answer: C

9. - (Topic 1)

-- Exhibit --

```
[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options router-id
router-id 1.1.1.1;
```

```
[edit]
user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options router-id
router-id 2.2.2.2;
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
        priority 200;
    }
}
```

```
-----  
  
[edit]  
user@R3# show routing-options router-id  
router-id 128.250.250.250;
```

```
[edit]  
user@R3# show protocols ospf  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
}
```

```
-----  
  
[edit]  
user@R4# show routing-options router-id  
router-id 220.220.220.220;
```

```
[edit]  
user@R4# show protocols ospf  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {  
        priority 0;  
    },  
}
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which answer is correct?

- A. R2 is the DR and R1 is the BDR.
- B. R4 is the DR and R2 is the BDR.
- C. R2 is the DR and R3 is the BDR.
- D. R3 is the DR and R2 is the BDR.

Answer: C

10. Which set of BGP attributes is preferred by the Junos OS?

- A. MED. 100

AS path: 50 50 50

Local preference: 50 Origin: I

B. MED. 50

AS path: 50 50 50

Local preference: 1 Origin: E

C. MED. 100

AS path: 50 50 50 50

Local preference: 50 Origin: I

D. MED. 50

AS path: 50 50 50

Local preference: 50 Origin: E

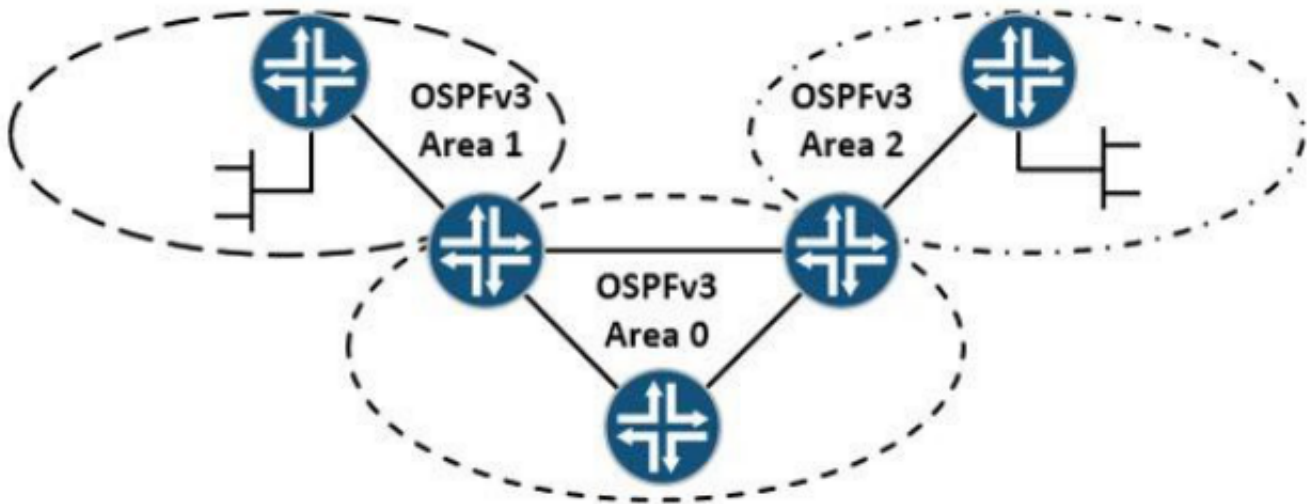
Answer: A

11. Which statement is true about LLDP?

- A. It allows you to split a broadcast domain into multiple isolated broadcast subdomains.
- B. It dynamically manages VLAN registration in a LAN.
- C. It maintains a separate spanning-tree instance for each VLAN.
- D. It is a Layer 2 protocol that facilitates network and neighbor discovery.

Answer: C

12. -- Exhibit --



-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Which statement is true about the IPv6 network shown in the exhibit?

- A. OSPFv2 must be configured to route IPv4 prefixes.
- B. Areas 1 and 2 cannot be a stub or NSSA.
- C. OSPFv3 can use MD5 authentication.
- D. OSPFv3 can route IPv4 prefixes.

Answer: D

13. You are asked to set up 802.1X port authentication for all access ports on your EX Series switch. You have a device that does not support 802.1X supplicants and you must ensure this device is authenticated. You must also ensure that no unnecessary delay occurs when authenticating this device.

Which statement is correct?

- A. You should enable MAC RADIUS on the interface and use 802.1X multiple mode.
- B. You should enable MAC RADIUS on the interface and statically add the MAC address to the 802.1x configuration.
- C. You should enable MAC RADIUS on the interface and include the restrict parameter.
- D. You should enable MAC RADIUS on the interface and include the disable parameter.

Answer: C

14. A non-802.1X printer is connected to ge-0/0/0 on an EX Series switch.

Which configuration statement will authenticate the device against an authentication server?

- A. set protocols dot1x authenticator static 22:22:22:22:22:22 interface ge-0/0/0
- B. set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/0 supplicant single
- C. set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/0 mac-radius restrict
- D. set protocols dot1x authenticator interface ge-0/0/0 disable

Answer: C

15. -- Exhibit --

Mar 16 17:54:51.930726 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.14.10.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 69 area 0.0.0.0)

Mar 16 17:54:55.566920 ospf_trigger_build_telink_lsas : No peer found

Mar 16 17:54:56.152585 ospf_trigger_build_telink_lsas : No peer found

Mar 16 17:54:56.152721 ospf_set_lsdb_statE. Router LSA 192.168.2.1 adv-rtr 192.168.2.1 state QUIET->GEN_PENDING

Mar 16 17:54:56.153271 OSPF trigger router LSA 0x156d0f0 build for area 0.0.0.0 lsa-id 192.168.2.1

Mar 16 17:54:56.157854 ospf_set_lsdb_statE. Router LSA 192.168.2.1 adv-rtr 192.168.2.1 state GEN_PENDING->QUIET

Mar 16 17:54:56.157971 OSPF built router LSA, area 0.0.0.0, link count 2

Mar 16 17:54:56.158300 OSPF sent Hello 172.14.10.1 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 69 area 0.0.0.0)

Mar 16 17:54:56.158380 Version 2, length 44, ID 192.168.2.1, area 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:56.158435 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128

Mar 16 17:54:56.158485 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.14.10.1, BDR 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:56.158949 OSPF DR is 192.168.2.1, BDR is 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:56.159276 OSPF sent Hello 172.14.10.1 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 69 area 0.0.0.0)

Mar 16 17:54:56.159331 Version 2, length 44, ID 192.168.2.1, area 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:56.159401 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128

Mar 16 17:54:56.159563 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.14.10.1, BDR 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:56.168108 OSPF DR is 192.168.2.1, BDR is 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:58.237416 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.14.10.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/1.0 IFL 69 area 0.0.0.0)

Mar 16 17:54:58.237540 Version 2, length 44, ID 192.168.2.1, area 0.0.0.0

Mar 16 17:54:58.237623 checksum 0x0, authtype 0

Mar 16 17:54:58.237698 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128

Mar 16 17:54:58.237751 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.14.10.2, BDR 0.0.0.0

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Looking at the traceoptions output in the exhibit, why are the OSPF routers stuck in Init state?

- A. There is an MTU mismatch.
- B. There are duplicate router IDs.
- C. The routers are in different areas.
- D. No BDR has been elected.

Answer: B

16. -- Exhibit --

```
{master:0}[edit protocols dot1x] user@switch# show authenticator {
authentication-profile-name my-profile; static {
00:21:cc:ba:c7:00/40 {
interface ge-0/0/12.0;
}
}
interface { ge-0/0/12.0 {
supplicant multiple; server-fail deny;
}
}
ge-1/0/14.0 { reauthentication 120;
```

```
server-fail vlan-name local-only;
}
ge-1/0/15.0 { supplicant multiple; mac-radius { restrict;
}
reauthentication 120; server-fail vlan-name guest;
}
}
}
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

You just added a device on port ge-0/0/12 with the MAC address 00:21:cc:ba:c7:59. All access ports on this device are members of VLAN v20. The RADIUS server is currently not reachable.

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what happens to traffic sent from this device?

- A. The traffic is denied.
- B. The traffic is accepted and uses the guest VLAN.
- C. The traffic is accepted and uses the local-only VLAN.
- D. The traffic is accepted and uses the v20 VLAN.

Answer: D

17. -- Exhibit --

```
user@router> show route protocol bgp detail
inet6.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
4444:4444::/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
*BGP Preference. 170/-101
Next hop type. Router, Next hop index: Address: 0x934c688
Next-hop reference count: 2 Source. 172.27.0.5
Next hop: ::172.27.0.5 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected StatE.
```

Local AS: 3 Peer AS: 701

AgE. 3:22

Task: BGP_701.172.27.0.5+52965

Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT

AS path: 701 4 | Aggregator: 4 10.255.1.34 Accepted

LocalpreF. 100

Router ID. 10.255.1.31

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

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

- A. The IPv6 route was learned from an IPv6 BGP neighbor.
- B. The IPv6 route was learned from an IPv4 BGP neighbor.
- C. The IPv6 destination will use IPv4 as the next hop.
- D. The IPv6 destination will use IPv6 as the next hop.

Answer: B,D

18. -- Exhibit --

```
user@switch> show configuration access radius_server {  
10.1.1.252 {  
port 1812;  
secret "$9$7gdwgGDkTz6oJz69A1INdb"; ## SECRET-DATA  
}  
profile radius_server { authentication-order password; radius {  
authentication-server 10.1.1.252;  
}  
}  
user@switch> show configuration protocols dot1x authenticator {
```

```
ge-0/0/17.0 { supplicant multiple;
}
}
}

user@switch> show configuration vlans Sales_VLAN {
vlan-id 123;
}

user@switch> show configuration interfaces ge-0/0/17 unit 0 {
family ethernet-switching { port-mode access;
}
}

-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

You are asked to place employees that are in the sales group into their own VLAN called Sales_VLAN with a VLAN ID of 123 on port ge-0/0/17. The VLAN must be assigned dynamically. After trying an initial configuration, you see that users in the sales group are not assigned to the Sales_VLAN.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration statements are needed on the EX Series switch to resolve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. set access profile radius_server authentication-order radius
- B. set vlans Sales_VLAN interface ge-0/0/17.0
- C. set interfaces ge-0/0/17.0 family ethernet-switching vlan members Sales_VLAN
- D. set protocols dot1x authenticator authentication-profile-name radius_server

Answer: A,D

19. What are three types of PVLAN broadcast domains? (Choose three.)

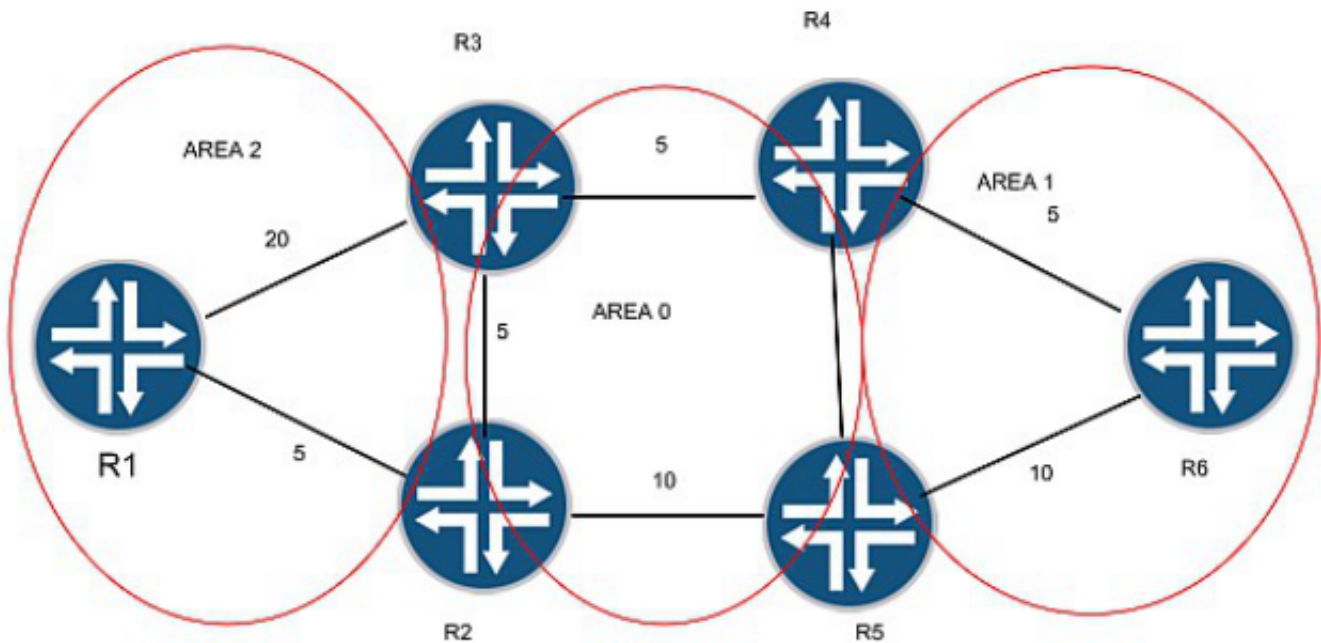
- A. primary VLAN
- B. dynamic VLAN
- C. isolated VLAN

D. community VLAN

E. S-VLAN

Answer: A,C,D

20. -- Exhibit --



-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, R2 is sending a route to R1 with a community value. Which statement is correct?

- A. Routes will be accepted without change in the attributes.
- B. All routes will be rejected.
- C. Routes will be accepted with the community value removed.
- D. Routes will be rejected with the community value removed.

Answer: C

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