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Exam : **JN0-304**

Title : M-series, Specialist(JNCIS-M)

Version : DEMO

1. Routers A and B have an OC12c and a GE link between them and are running OSPF over both of these links. Which statement is correct, assuming the default JUNOS software OSPF metric calculation?

- A. There are two equal cost paths between A and B.
- B. The GE link is the preferred path between A and B.
- C. The OC12c link is the preferred path between A and B.
- D. Manual metric assignment must be configured to determine the outcome.

Answer: A

2. What is the default function of a secondary path in MPLS?

- A. to act as an equal-cost path to the primary path
- B. to enable another LSP for load balancing
- C. to act as a diverse backup path to the primary path
- D. to allow the use of explicit path selection via EROs

Answer: C

3. How long is an IPv6 address?

- A. 32 bits
- B. 64 bits
- C. 128 bits
- D. 256 bits

Answer: C

4. Which three are well-known mandatory BGP attributes? (Choose three.)

- A. Origin
- B. AS path
- C. Next hop
- D. Community
- E. Multiple exit discriminator

Answer: ABC

5. In which two ways can you influence how downstream LSRs treat MPLS traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. Use an EXP rewrite table.
- B. Use a DSCP rewrite table.
- C. Statically assign a CoS value to an LDP-signaled LSP.
- D. Statically assign a CoS value to an RSVP-signaled LSP.

Answer: AD

6. Which three authentication options does IS-IS support? (Choose three.)

- A. MD5
- B. DES
- C. Kerberos
- D. unauthenticated
- E. simple password

Answer: ADE

7. Two Label-Switched Paths called LSP A and LSP B have been configured on a router. LSP A has been configured with a hold-priority of 3. There is insufficient reservable bandwidth along the path to accommodate both LSPs reservation requirements. Which setup priority must LSP B have to pre-empt LSP A and use its bandwidth?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 7

Answer: A

8. Which configuration defines a BGP route reflector?

- A.

```
group cluster-1 {  
type external;  
local-address 192.168.56.1;  
cluster-list 1.1.1.1;
```

```
neighbor 192.168.48.1;
neighbor 192.168.52.1;
}
```

```
B. group cluster-1 {
type internal;
local-address 192.168.56.1;
cluster 1.1.1.1;
client 192.168.48.1;
client 192.168.52.1;
}
```

```
C. group cluster-1 {
type cluster;
local-address 192.168.56.1;
cluster-list 1.1.1.1;
neighbor 192.168.48.1;
neighbor 192.168.52.1;
}
```

```
D. group cluster-1 {
type external;
local-address 192.168.56.1;
cluster 1.1.1.1;
neighbor 192.168.48.1;
neighbor 192.168.52.1;
}
```

Answer: B

9. Given the following policy, what happens when the 1.1/17 route is evaluated?

```
[edit policy-options] policy-statement test {
from {
route-filter 0/0 orlonger accept;
```

```
route-filter 1.1/17 upto /24 reject;
route-filter 1.1/18 exact;
}
then {
metric 6; accept;
    }
}
```

- A. The route does not match this policy.
- B. The route is accepted.
- C. The route is rejected.
- D. The route is accepted with a metric of 6.

Answer: A

10. Given the following policy:

```
[edit policy-options] policy-statement my-filter {
term first {
from {
route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger accept;
route-filter 192.168.1.0/24 exact accept;
route-filter 192.168.2.0/24 exact;
} then {
        metric 10; accept;
} term second {
        then {
metric 20; accept; }
policy-statement main {
        term change-attributes {
                                from { policy my-filter; }
}
then accept;
}
```

```
term default {
```

```
then reject; }
```

```
[edit protocols] bgp { export main; }
```

Which action occurs when the static route 192.168.0.0/25 is evaluated by the policy main-policy?

- A. The route is not advertised into BGP.A.The route is not advertised into BGP.
- B. The route is advertised into BGP with metric 10.B.The route is advertised into BGP with metric 10.
- C. The route is advertised into BGP with metric 20.C.The route is advertised into BGP with metric 20.
- D. The route is advertised into BGP with default metric.D.The route is advertised into BGP with default metric.

Answer: D

11. OSPFv3 is used to route which type of packets?

- A. IPv4
- B. IPv6
- C. MPLS
- D. IS-IS

Answer: B

12. Which three are used to create a separate multicast and unicast forwarding topology on a Juniper Networks router? (Choose three.)

- A. MBGP
- B. RIB groups
- C. firewall filters
- D. routing policy
- E. filter based forwarding (FBF)

Answer: ABD

13. What is the correct configuration of Anycast RP on the loopback interface, assuming a shared anycast address of 10.1.1.1?

- A. [edit]

```
interfaces {  
...  
lo0 {  
unit 0 {  
family inet {  
address 10.1.1.1/32  
primary;  
address 169.144.10.1/32;
```

B. [edit]

```
interfaces {  
...  
lo0 {  
unit 0 {  
family inet {  
address 10.1.1.1/32  
preferred;  
address 169.144.10.1/32;
```

C. [edit]

```
interfaces {  
...  
lo0 {  
unit 0 {  
family inet {  
address 169.144.10.1/32  
primary;  
address 10.1.1.1/32;
```

D. [edit]D. [edit]

```
interfaces {  
...  
lo0 {
```



```
unit 0 {  
family inet {  
address 169.144.10.1/32  
preferred;  
address 10.1.1.1/32;
```

Answer: C

14. Which two statements about IS reachability TLV (TLV 2) and the extended IS reachability (TLV 22) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. TLV 22 supports wide metrics.
- B. TLV 2 is only used in Level 1 routers.
- C. TLV 22 displays the neighbor's extended areas.
- D. Only TLV 22 can support the inclusion of sub-TLVs.

Answer: AD

15. When using OSPF as your IGP, which operational command must be enabled to populate the TED for CSPF calculations?

- A. cspf enable
- B. disable no-cspf
- C. traffic-engineering
- D. enable traffic-engineering-database

Answer: C

16. What is the use of MSDP across multiple PIM domains?

- A. It scopes multicast traffic.
- B. It prevents multicast routing loops.
- C. It advertises active multicast sources.
- D. It advertises RPs to all downstream routers.

Answer: C

17. In JUNOS software, which two are methods of restricting multicast traffic beyond your domain?

(Choose two.)

- A. MSDP
- B. Routing policy
- C. Administrative scoping
- D. Bootstrap export policy

Answer: BC

18. When comparing CPE and provider-provisioned VPNs (PPVPN), which two statements are true?

(Choose two.)

- A. CPE VPNs require dedicated VPN aware hardware at customer site, PPVPN does not.
- B. PPVPNs require dedicated VPN aware hardware at customer site, CPE VPNs does not.
- C. CPE VPNs scale better than PPVPNs as they do not require a per site configuration on the CPE.
- D. PPVPNs scale better than CPE VPNs as they do not require a per site configuration on the CPE.

Answer: AD

19. According to JUNOS software route selection algorithm, which IS-IS route type is most preferred?

- A. Level 1 internal routes
- B. Level 1 external routes
- C. Level 2 internal routes
- D. Level 2 external routes

Answer: A

20. Which setting in JUNOS software forces a bgp speaker to wait for a bgp neighbor to initiate a bgp session?

- A. wait
- B. hold
- C. passive
- D. authenticate

Answer: C