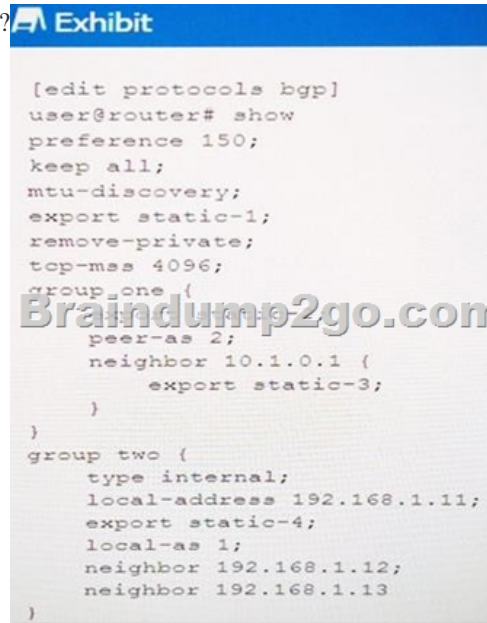


## [New-DumpsInstant Download Braindump2go JN0-346 Exam VCE 75q[51-60

2017 New Version | JN0-346 Exam Dumps with PDF and VCE FREE Released in [www.Braindump2go.com](http://www.Braindump2go.com) Today!100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 1.[2017 New Version JN0-346 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 75Q&As Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/jn0-346.html>2.[2017 New Version JN0-346 Exam Questions & Answers Download: [https://1drv.ms/b/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgiYcPfNoPADq6\\_Xj](https://1drv.ms/b/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgiYcPfNoPADq6_Xj) QUESTION 51Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, which policy will export routes to IBGP peers?



A. static-4B. static-1C. static-3D. static-2 Answer: AExplanation: Type internal in group two indicates refers to an IBGP route. [http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/bgp-ibgp-peering.html](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/bgp-ibgp-peering.html) QUESTION 52Which two sequence correctly describe the correct processing order of firewall filters on an EX Series switch? (Choose two.) A. port filter > VLAN filter > router filter > transmit packetB. router filter > VLAN filter > port filter > transmit packetC. receive packet > port filter > VLAN filter > router filterD. receive packet > router filter > VLAN filter > port filter Answer: BCExplanation: The order in which filters are applied depends on the direction in which they are applied, as indicated here: B: Egress filters (outbound traffic leaving the device or interface): C: Ingress filters (inbound traffic to the device or interface): [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos16.1/topics/task/troubleshooting/firewall-filter-qfx-series.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/task/troubleshooting/firewall-filter-qfx-series.html) QUESTION 53Which state indicates that the BGP session is fully converged? A. ConnectB. UpC. EstablishedD. Active Answer: CExplanation:In order to make decisions in its operations with peers, a BGP peer uses a simple finite state machine (FSM) that consists of six states: Idle; Connect; Active; OpenSent; OpenConfirm; and Established. In the Established state, the peers send Update messages to exchange information about each route being advertised to the BGP peer. QUESTION 54Which static route next-hop value indicates that the packet will be silently dropped? A. resolveB. discardC. rejectD. next-table Answer: BExplanation: If the static route has a discard next hop it means that if a packet does not match a more specific route, the packet is rejected and a reject route for this destination is installed in the routing table, but Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) unreachable messages are not sent. [http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/policy-generated-route.html](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos13.3/topics/topic-map/policy-generated-route.html) QUESTION 55Which two prefixes are martian routes by default? (Choose two.) A. 127.0.0.0/16B. 127.0.0.0/8C. 192.0.0.0/16D. 192.0.0.0/24 Answer: BDExplanation: Martian addresses are host or network addresses about which all routing information is ignored. When received by the routing device, these routes are ignored. They commonly are sent by improperly configured systems on the network and have destination addresses that are obviously invalid. To view the default and configured martian routes, run the show route martians command. IPv4 Martian Addressesuser@host> show route martians table inet.inet.0:0.0.0.0/0 exact -- allowed0.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed127.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed192.0.0.0/24 orlonger -- disallowed240.0.0.0/4 orlonger -- disallowed224.0.0.0/4 exact -- disallowed224.0.0.0/24 exact -- disallowedinet.1:0.0.0.0/0 exact -- allowed0.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed127.0.0.0/8 orlonger -- disallowed192.0.0.0/24 orlonger -- disallowed240.0.0.0/4 orlonger -- disallowed Etc. [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/martian-addresses-understanding.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/martian-addresses-understanding.html) QUESTION 56You

configured a GRE tunnel that traverses a path using default MTU settings. You want to ensure that packets are not dropped or fragmented. In this scenario, what is the maximum packet size that would traverse the GRE tunnel? A. 1476B. 1500C. 1400D. 1524

Answer: AExplanation: The default Ethernet MTU is 1500. There is a 24 byte GRE overhead, so there remain 1476 bytes for the data packet.<https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB7848&act=search>

QUESTION 57Which two statements are true about a unified ISSU? (Choose two.) A. It requires that Bidirectional Forwarding Detection be disabled.B. It is only supported on platforms with redundant control planes.C. It is only supported on platforms with redundant power supplies. D. It requires that graceful Routing Engine switchover be enabled. Answer: BExplanation: B: Recent development work by many router vendors has focused on an effort to provide hitless control plane switchovers, which means keeping the control plane states in sync between the active and standby control planes prior to a switchover. Many consider this capability to be a prerequisite to delivering ISSU. Hitless control plane switch overs are usually implemented using the same version of code on both active and standby control plane components. However, ISSU design additionally requires different software versions running on active and standby control plane components. D: Unified ISSU is supported only on dual Routing Engine platforms. In addition, the graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR) must be enabled.

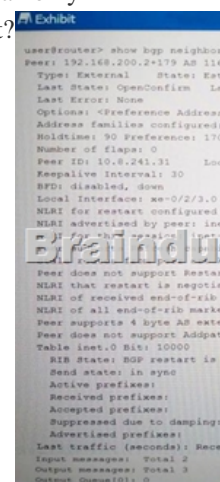
[https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos15.1/topics/reference/requirements/issu-system-requirements.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/reference/requirements/issu-system-requirements.html)

<https://www.juniper.net/kr/kr/local/pdf/whitepapers/2000280-en.pdf>

QUESTION 58What is the default route preference for BGP? A. 167B. 170C. 150D. 179 Answer: BExplanation: BGP has the default preference of 170.

[https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos14.2/topics/reference/general/routing-protocols-default-route-preference-values.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.2/topics/reference/general/routing-protocols-default-route-preference-values.html)

QUESTION 59Click the Exhibit button. Your router is configured to peer with your ISP's router using BGP. You can only control your BGP configuration. Which address families are negotiated between the two BGP peers shown in the exhibit?



A. inet-vpn-unicastB. inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpnC. inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpn-signalingD. inet-unicast

Answer: DExplanation: From the exhibit we see: NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet -unicast inet-vpn-unicast 12vpn But we also see: NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast

QUESTION 60Which protocol prevents loops and calculates the best path through a switched network that contains redundant paths? A. VRRPB. STPC. DHCPD. IS-IS Answer: BExplanation: Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 protocol that runs on bridges and switches. The main purpose of STP is to ensure that you do not create loops when you have redundant paths in your network !!!RECOMMEND!!!

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