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JN0-643

Juniper

Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

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QUESTION: 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
root@SwitchA# show protocols dot1x
authenticator {
  authentication-profile-name dot1x;
  interface {
    ge-0/0/12.0 {
      supplicant single;
      retries 1;
    }
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
root@SwitchA# show access profile dot1x
authentication-order radius;
radius {
  authentication-server 172.27.14.226;
  accounting-server 172.27.14.226;
}
accounting {
  order radius;
  immediate-update;
}

(master:0)[edit]
root@SwitchA#
```

A user on port ge-0/0/12 fails an 802.1x authentication attempt. What is the next action of Switch A?

- A. It puts the Authenticator in the HELD status where all EAPOL packets are discarded until the default hold timer expires.
- B. It communicates with the RADIUS server to confirm the user's password.
- C. It transmits an EAP-Identity-Request packet immediately after it sends out EAP-Failure.
- D. It tries to authenticate the user using MAC radius authentication.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 2

Click the Exhibit button.

```

admin@Tallinn> show class-of-service scheduler-map two
Scheduler map: two, Index: 56974

  Scheduler: sch-best-effort, Forwarding class: best-effort, Index: 26057
    Transmit rate: 1 percent, Rate Limit: exact, Buffer size: remainder,
  Buffer Limit: exact, Priority: low
  Excess Priority: unspecified
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any      1      <default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any      1      <default-drop-profile>

    Medium high   any      1      <default-drop-profile>
    High          any      1      <default-drop-profile>

  Scheduler: sch-expedited-forwarding, Forwarding class:
  expedited-forwarding, Index: 10026
    Transmit rate: 1 percent, Rate Limit: none, Buffer size: 1 percent,
  Buffer Limit: none, Priority: high
  Excess Priority: unspecified
  Drop profiles:
    Loss priority  Protocol  Index  Name
    Low           any      1      <default-drop-profile>
    Medium low    any      1      <default-drop-profile>

    Medium high   any      1      <default-drop-profile>
    High          any      1      <default-drop-profile>

admin@Tallinn> show interfaces ge-0/0/1 extensive | find "Cos Information"
Cos information:
  Direction : Output
  Cos transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer
Priority  Limit
          %      bps      %      usec
low  exact
  0 best-effort          1      10000000      1      0
high none
  1 expedited-forwarding 1      10000000      1      0

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.823 (Index 74) (SNMP ifIndex 506) (Generation
139)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.823 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :          1820224529
  Output bytes :          6505980
  Input packets:         1436371
  Output packets:         75905

(... output truncated ...)

admin@Tallinn> show interfaces ge-0/0/1 extensive | find "Queue Counters"
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped
packets
  0 best-effort          1343970          1343970
7105
  1 expedited-fo          53987           53987
0
  2 assured-forw          0                0
0
  3 network-cont          0                0
0
Queue number:      Mapped forwarding classes
  0                best-effort
  1                expedited-forwarding
  2                assured-forwarding
  3                network-control
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None

(... output truncated ...)

```

Based on the configuration in the exhibit, why are you seeing drops in the best-effort queue on the SRX Series platform?

- A. The drop-profile fill level is set too low.
- B. Packets are dropped by a firewall policy.
- C. The best-effort queue is being shaped.
- D. The scheduler is not being applied correctly.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 3

Click the Exhibit button.

```
(master:0)[edit]
lab@Area-0-ABR# show protocols vstp
vlan v100;

(master:0)[edit]
lab@Area-0-ABR# run show spanning-tree bridge

STP bridge parameters
Context ID                : 1
Enabled protocol          : RSTP

STP bridge parameters for VLAN 100
Root ID                   : 32868.50:c5:8d:ae:94:80
Hello time                : 2 seconds
Maximum age               : 20 seconds
Forward delay             : 15 seconds
Message age               : 0
Number of topology changes : 0
Local parameters
  Bridge ID               : 32868.50:c5:8d:ae:94:80
  Extended system ID     : 1
  Internal instance ID   : 0

(master:0)[edit]
lab@Area-0-ABR# run show spanning-tree interface

(master:0)[edit]
lab@Area-0-ABR#
```

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, why is VSTP not working for VLAN 100?

- A. No interfaces are assigned to VLAN 100.
- B. Your MSTI is misconfigured.
- C. RSTP is configured in addition to VSTP.
- D. No native VLAN is configured.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 4

If your WAN-edge router is multihomed to different ISPs, which two BGP attributes would you modify to affect outbound traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. MED
- B. origin
- C. local preference
- D. community

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 5

When 802.1X, MAC-RADIUS, and Captive Portal are enabled on an interface, which authentication sequence occurs?

- A. The authentication sequence is based on the order of the configuration.
- B. If MAC-RADIUS is rejected, Captive Portal will start. If Captive portal is timed out, 802.1X will start.
- C. If 802.1X times out, then MAC-RADIUS will start. If MAC-RADIUS is timed out by the RADIUS server, then Captive Portal will start.
- D. If 802.1X times out, then MAC-RADIUS will start. If MAC-RADIUS is rejected by the RADIUS server, then Captive Portal will start.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 6

A medium-sized enterprise has some devices that are 802.1X capable and some that are not. Any device that fails authentication must be provided limited access through a VLAN called NONAUTH. How do you provide this access?

- A. Configure NONAUTH VLAN as the guest VLAN.
- B. Configure NONAUTH VLAN as the server-reject VLAN.
- C. Configure NONAUTH VLAN as the guest VLAN and the server-reject VLAN
- D. Configure a separate VLAN for each type of user: 802.1X and non-802.1X.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```

root@SwitchA# show access
radius-server {
  172.27.14.226 {
    port 1812;
    secret "$9$Vqs0xd242k.5hs.5QFAtM8X";
  }
}
profile dot1x {
  authentication-order radius;
  radius {
    authentication-server 172.27.14.226;
    accounting-server 172.27.14.226;
  }
  accounting {
    order radius;
    immediate-update;
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
root@SwitchA# show protocols dot1x
authenticator {
  authentication-profile-name dot1x;
  interface {
    ge-0/0/2.0 {
      supplicant multiple;
    }
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
root@SwitchA# show services
captive-portal {
  authentication-profile-name dot1x;
  interface {
    ge-0/0/2.0;
  }
}

(master:0)[edit]
root@SwitchA#

```

Host 1, Host 2, and Host 3 are connected to Switch A on interface ge-0/0/2. Host 1 and Host 2 have been authenticated through 802.1X, however Host 3 does not have an 802.1X supplicant. Referring to the configuration in the exhibit, how can Host 3 be authenticated?

- A. secure-authentication option of HTTP or HTTPS must be configured for Captive Portal.
- B. MAC RADIUS authentication must be configured for Host 3 instead of Captive Portal.
- C. A new authentication-profile must be configured because 802.1X and Captive Portal cannot have the same authentication-profile.
- D. The 802.1X server failback feature must be configured for Host 3 to allow non-802.1X clients to authenticate.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 8

A user complains about connectivity problems from their IP address (10.1.1.87) to a server (10.65.1.100). Which Junos command can help verify connectivity in the network? (Choose two.)

- A. mroute
- B. traceoptions
- C. ping
- D. clear bgp neighbor

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 9

Click the Exhibit button.

```

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq         Age  Opt  Cksun  Len
Router *10.0.3.4      10.0.3.4    0x8000000d  30  0x22 0x9d11 132
bits 0x0, link count 9
id 10.1.1.0, data 255.255.255.0, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 10.0.4.8, data 255.255.255.252, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 10.0.2.10, data 10.0.2.10, Type Transit (2)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 172.16.0.6, data 172.16.0.5, Type Transit (2)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 10.0.3.4, data 255.255.255.255, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 0
id 10.0.9.7, data 10.0.2.18, Type PointToPoint (1)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 65
id 10.0.2.16, data 255.255.255.252, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 65
id 10.0.3.3, data 10.0.2.6, Type PointToPoint (1)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 2
id 10.0.2.4, data 255.255.255.252, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 2
Topology default (ID 0)
  Type: PointToPoint, Node ID: 10.0.3.3
    Metric: 2, Bidirectional
  Type: PointToPoint, Node ID: 10.0.9.7
    Metric: 65, Bidirectional
  Type: Transit, Node ID: 172.16.0.6
    Metric: 1, Bidirectional
  Type: Transit, Node ID: 10.0.2.10
    Metric: 1, Bidirectional

```

The exhibit shows the output of an OSPF router LSA . Which interface ID represents the router's loopback address?

- A. ID 10.1.1.0
- B. ID 10.0.3.4
- C. ID 10.0.3.3
- D. ID 10.0.2.4



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