

## JN0-649<sup>Q&As</sup>

Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Referring to the exhibit,traffic ingresses on interface ge-0/0/3 and egresses on interface ge- 0/0/4. Which queue does traffic with the IP precedence value of 100 use?

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# show
ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet (
            address 10.42.67.1/30;
        }
    }
ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input cos;
            address 10.42.16.1/30;
        }
    3
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding (
            loss-priority low code-points 101;
user@router# show
classifiers (
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding (
            loss-priority low code-points 101;
        }
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding (
            loss-priority low code-points 100;
        forwarding-class network-control {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 110 111 ];
        }
    }
}
```

```
forwarding-classes (
    queue 0 best-effort;
    queue 1 expedited-forwarding;
    queue 2 assured-forwarding;
    queue 3 network-control;
interfaces (
    ge-* {
        unit * (
            classifiers (
                inet-precedence default;
            }
        }
    ge-0/0/4 {
        unit 0 {
             classifiers (
                 inet-precedence cos;
             }
        }
    }
}
[edit firewall family inet]
user@router# show
filter cos {
    term 1 (
        from {
             precedence [ 0 2 5 ];
        }
        then {
             forwarding-class best-effort;
             accept;
        }
    term 2 {
        from {
            precedence [ 1 4 ];
        then {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        accept;
    }
}
```

```
term 3 {
    from {
        precedence 3;
    then {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
        accept;
    }
}
term 4 {
    from {
        precedence [ 6 7 ];
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class network-control;
        accept;
    }
    }
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# run show class-of-service classifier name ipprec-default
Classifier: ipprec-default, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 12
  Code point
                                                            Loss priority
                      Forwarding class
  000
                      best-effort
                                                            low
  001
                      assured-forwarding
                                                            low
  010
                      best-effort
                                                            low
                      best-effort
  011
                                                            low
  100
                      best-effort
                                                            low
                      expedited-forwarding
  101
                                                            low
  110
                      network-control
                                                            low
  111
                      network-control
                                                            high
```

A. network-control

B. assured-forwarding

C. best-effort

D. expedited-forwarding

Correct Answer: D

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#### **QUESTION 2**

You want to create an OSPF area that only contains intra-area route information in the form of Type 1 and Type 2 LSAs.

In this scenario, which area is needed to accomplish this task?

- A. totally non-to-stubby area
- B. totally stubby area
- C. stub area
- D. non-to-stubby area

Correct Answer: B

A totally stubby area (TSA) is a stub area in which summary link-state advertisement (type 3 LSAs) are not sent. A default summary LSA, with a prefix of 0.0. 0.0/0 is originated into the stub area by an ABR, so that devices in the area can forward all traffic for which a specific route is not known, via ABR.

#### **QUESTION 3**

You are using 802.1X authentication in your network to secure all ports. You have a printer that does not support 802.1X and you must ensure that traffic is allowed to and from this printer without authentication. In this scenario, what will satisfy the requirement?

- A. MAC filtering
- B. MACsec
- C. static MAC bypass
- D. MAC RADIUS

Correct Answer: C

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access/topics/topic-map/static-mac-bypass-macradius-authentication.html

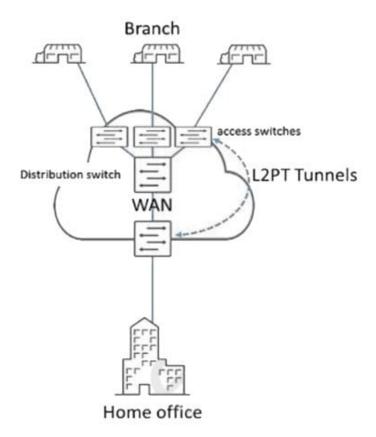
#### **QUESTION 4**

Remote branches connect to the corporate WAN through access switches. The access switches connect to access ports on the WAN distribution switch, as shown in the exhibit. L2PT has previously been configured nthe tunnel Layer 2 traffic across the WAN. You decide to move the L2PT tunnel endpoints to the access switches. When you apply the L2PT configuration to the access switches, the ports that connect the access switches to the distribution switch shut down.

Which action would solve this problem?

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- A. Configure the links between the access switches and the distribution switch as a trunk port.
- B. Disable the BPDU block function on the access switches.
- C. Disable the BPDU block function on the distribution switch.
- D. Configure a GRE tunnel to encapsulate the L2PT traffic across the WAN.

Correct Answer: A

Access interfaces in an L2PT-enabled VLAN should not receive L2PT-tunneled PDUs. If an access interface does receive L2PT-tunneled PDUs, there might be a loop in the network, and the device will shut down the interface. https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/multicast-l2/topics/topics-map/layer-2-protocol-tunneling.html

#### **QUESTION 5**

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



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A. The route is learned from a multihop BGP session.

B. The route is learned from only one neighbor.

C. The route is learned from a multipath BGP session.

D. The route is learned from three different neighbors.

Correct Answer: B

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