

JN0-649^{Q&As}

Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

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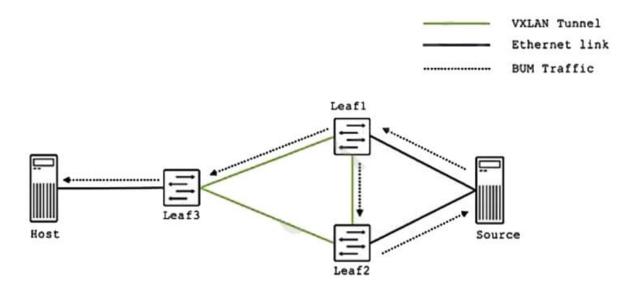
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QUESTION 1

You are troubleshooting an EVPN-VXLAN IP fabric and observe the loop shown in the exhibit. Which two steps would you take to further troubleshoot this problem? (Choose two.)



- A. Verify that the same ESI is configured on the link from thehost and that it matches the source.
- B. Issue the show route table bgp.evpn.0 command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 4 routes are present.
- C. Issue the show route table bgp.evpn.0 command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 3 routes are present.
- D. Verify thatthe same ESI is configured on the two links from the source.

Correct Answer: BC

Type 2 route, MAC with IP advertisement route--Type 2 routes are per-VLAN routes, so only PEs that are part of a VNI need these routes. EVPN allows an end host\\'s IP and MAC addresses to be advertised within the EVPN Network Layer reachability information (NLRI). This allows for control plane learning of ESI MAC addresses. Because there are many Type 2 routes, a separate route-target auto-derived per VNI helps to confine their propagation. This route type is supported by all EVPN switches and routers. Type 5 route, IP prefix Route--An IP prefix route provides encoding for inter-subnet forwarding. In the control plane, EVPN Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes for inter-subnet connectivity across data centers. To reach a tenant using connectivity provided by the EVPN Type 5 IP prefix route, data packets are sent as Layer 2 Ethernet frames encapsulated in the VXLAN header over the IP network across the data centers.

QUESTION 2

A Layer 2 connection does not expend across data centers. The IP subnet in a Layer 2 domain is confined within a single data center. Which EVPN route type is used to communicate prefixes between the data centers?

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2



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C. Type 4

D. Type 5

Correct Answer: D

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn-vxlan/topics/concept/evpn-route-type5-understanding. html#:~:text=In%20the%20control%20plane%2C%20EVPN,subnet%20connectivity%20across%20data%20centers.

QUESTION 3

You are asked to enforce user authentication using a captive portal before users access the corporate network. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. HTTPS is the default protocol for a captive portal.
- B. A captive portal can be bypassed using anallowlist command containing a device\\'s IP address.
- C. When enabled, a captive portal must be applied to each individual interface.
- D. All Web browser requests are redirected to the captive portal until authentication is successful.

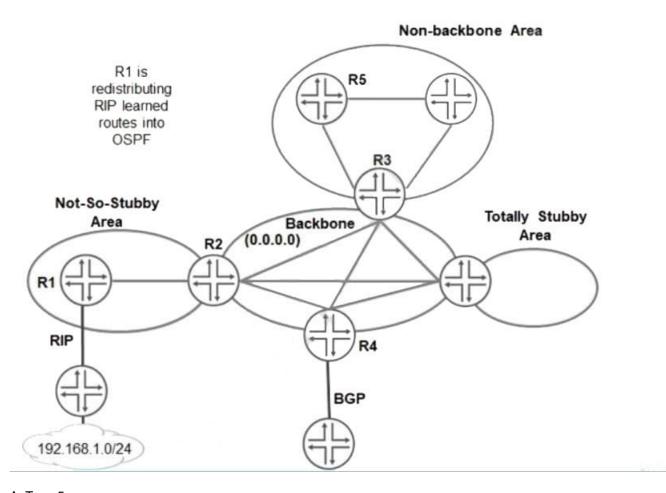
Correct Answer: D

You can set up captive portal authentication on your switch to redirect all Web browser requests to a login page that requires users to input a username and password before they are allowed access. Upon successful authentication, users are allowed access to the network and redirected to the original page requested. Junos OS provides a customizable template for the captive portal window that allows you to easily design and modify the look of the captive portal login page. You can modify the design elements of the template to change the look of your captive portal login page and to add instructions or information to the page. You can also modify any of the design elements of a captive portal login page. The first screen displayed before the captive login page requires the user to read the terms and conditions of use. By clicking the Agree button, the user can access the captive portal login page.https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access/topics/topic-map/user-authentication-captive-portal.html

QUESTION 4

Referring to the exhibit, which LSA type is used toadvertise 192.168.1.0/24 to R5?

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- A. Type 5
- B. Type 4
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 7

Correct Answer: A

Area-1 has no external connections. However, Area-1 has static route (172.16.31.0/24) that are not internal OSPF route. You can limit the external route advertisements to the area and advertise the static routes by designating the area an NSSA. In an NSSA, the ASBR (vMX1) generates NSSA external (Type 7) LSAs and floods them into the NSSA, where they are contained.

Type-7 LSAs allow an NSSA to support the presence of ASBR and their corresponding external routing information. The ABR (vMX2) converts Type-7 LSAs into Type-5 External LSAs and leaks them to the other areas, but external routes from other areas are not advertised within the NSSA.

An admin should check this and change it

https://www.packetswitch.co.uk/configuring-junos-ospf-stub-and-nssa-areas/ https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/ref/statement/nssa-edit-protocols-ospf.html



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QUESTION 5

Which	address	range is	used for	source-s	pecific	multicast?

A. 239.0.0.0/8

B. 233.0.0.0/8

C. 232.0.0.0/8

D. 224.2.0.0/16

reserved).

Correct Answer: C

PIM SSM introduces new terms for many of the concepts in PIM sparse mode. PIM SSM can technically be used in the entire 224/4 multicast address range, although PIM SSM operation is guaranteed only in the 232/8 range (232.0.0/24 is

The new SSM terms are appropriate for Internet video applications and are summarized in Table 1.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/multicast/topics/concept/mult icast-pim-ssm.html

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