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Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

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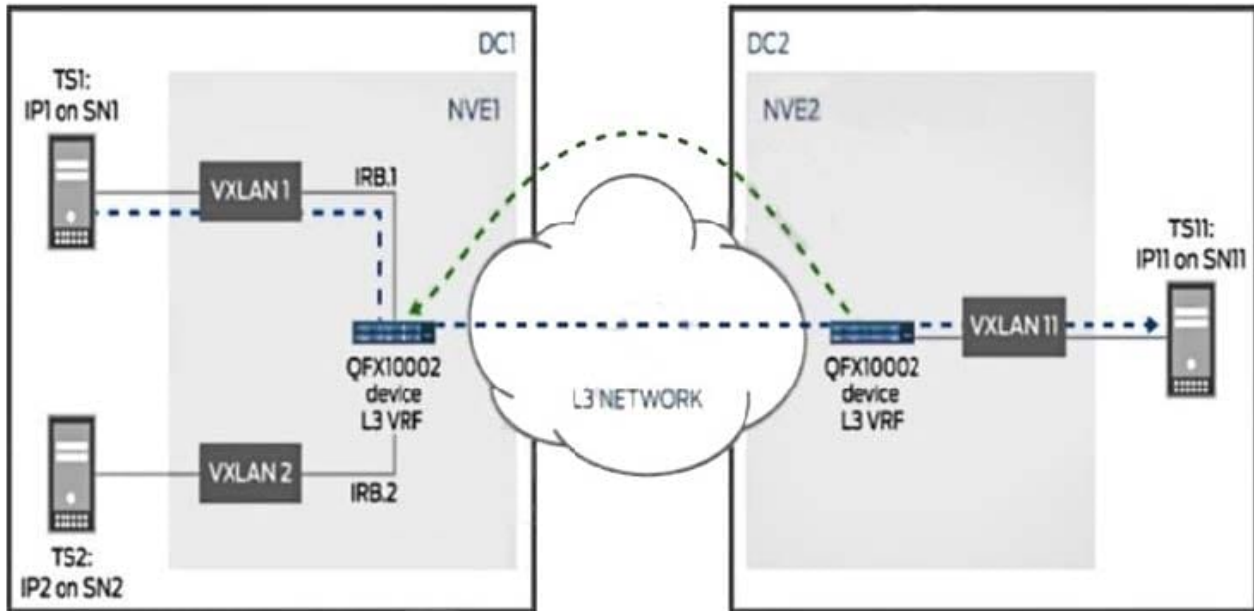
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**QUESTION 1**

The connection between DC1 and DC2 is routed as shown in the exhibit. In this scenario, which statement is correct?



- A. The border devices must be able to perform Layer 3 routing and provide IRB functionality.
- B. L3VPN must be enabled to advertise reachability.
- C. An IP prefix route provides encoding for intra-subnet forwarding.
- D. Type 2 and Type 5 routes will be exchanged between DC1 and DC2.

Correct Answer: A

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn-vxlan/topics/concept/evpn-route-type5-understanding.html>

QUESTION 2

What are two similarities between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3? (Choose two.)

- A. virtual links
- B. support for multiple instances per link
- C. 32-bit router ID
- D. protocol processing per link, not per subnet

Correct Answer: AC

**QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are correct about the deployment of EVPN-VXLAN on QFX Series devices? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 1 route advertisements always have the single-active flag set to 1.
- B. Junos OS supports underlay replication for BUM traffic forwarding.
- C. Junos OS supports ingress replication for BUM traffic forwarding.
- D. Type 1 route advertisements always have the single-active flag set to 0.

Correct Answer: CD

BUM Traffic Forwarding

Junos devices that use MPLS encapsulation for EVPNs can only use ingress replication at this time.

Ingress replication means, to flood traffic to remote PE routers, the traffic has to be replicated, once for each remote PE router.

The EVPN label for this BUM traffic is learned per PE router from the route type 3, inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route.

This table shows the format of the inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route.

All-Active Redundancy (4)

This diagram shows the format of the type 1 route, A-D route per ES. The split horizon label is advertised as part of an extended community attached to the type 1 route. The split horizon label is also called the ESI label. The extended

community also indicates what type of redundancy mode is used for this given ESI: single-active represented by binary 1 or active-active represented by binary 0.

QUESTION 4

You are deploying IP phones in your enterprise network that must receive their power through their Ethernet connection. You are using your EX Series switch's PoE ports that support IEEE 802.3af.

In this scenario, what is the maximum amount of power allocated to each interface?

- A. 10.2 W
- B. 15.4 W
- C. 30 W
- D. 50 W

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 5

Which address range is used for source-specific 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

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 reserved).

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/multicast-pim-ssm.html>

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