



# JN0-694<sup>Q&As</sup>

Enterprise Routing and Switching Support, Professional (JNCSP-ENT)

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**QUESTION 1**

You use static routes for connectivity to the ISP. Your ISP recently switched to using different links for multicast and unicast traffic. Following the change, users in your company were unable to receive multicast traffic through the ISP.

What must you configure on your router to reestablish multicast connectivity to your ISP?

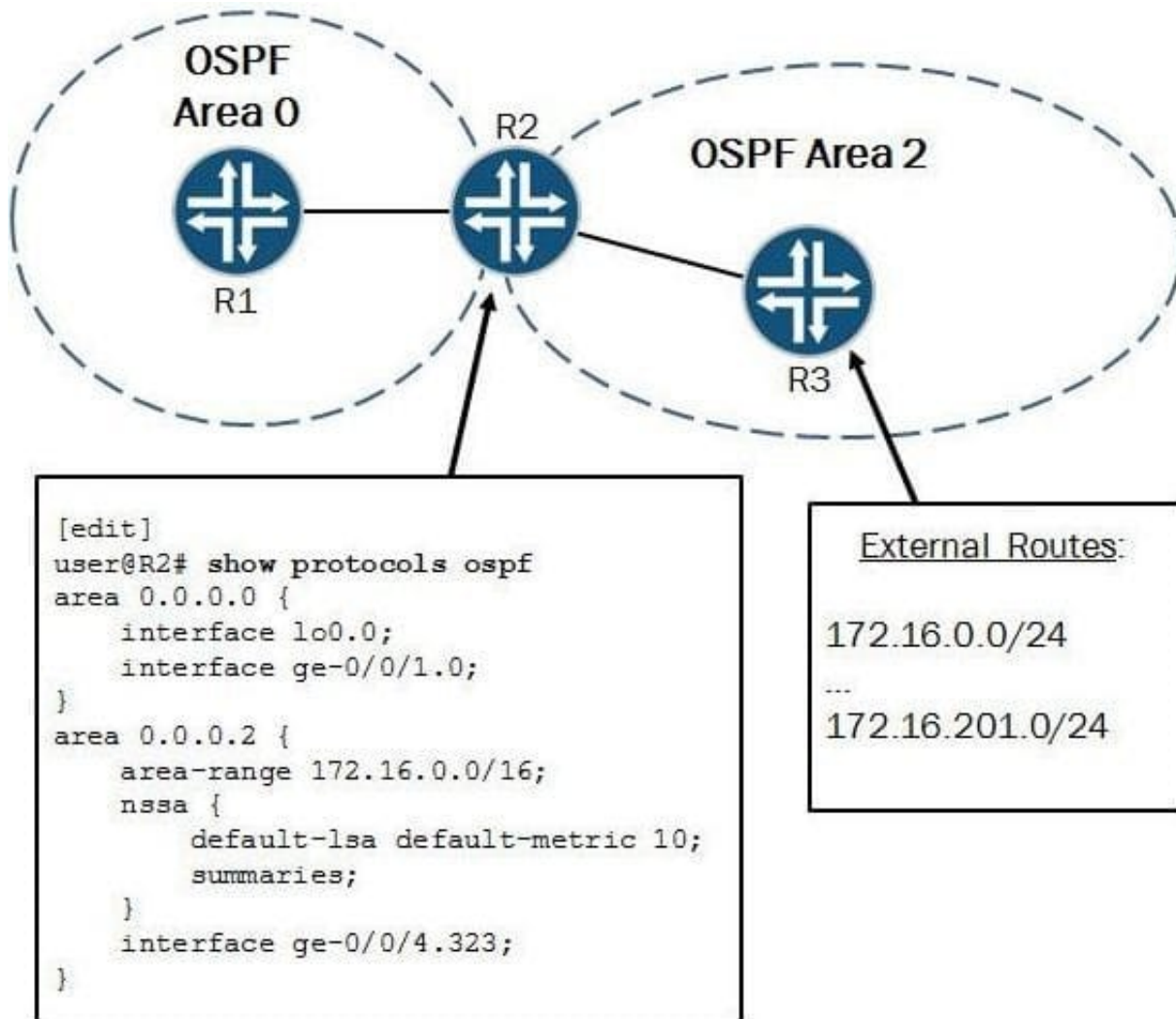
- A. Add a static default route to the ISP in the inet.2 routing table.
- B. Add the default-rpf-interface parameter under the [edit routing-options multicast] hierarchy.
- C. Add the upstream-interface parameter under the [edit protocols pim] hierarchy.
- D. Disable PIM on the interface used for unicast traffic.

Correct Answer: A

---

**QUESTION 2**

You are troubleshooting a problem where external routes are not being summarized into the OSPF backbone.



Referring to the exhibit, what needs to be done to resolve this problem?

- A. The area-range parameter needs to be under Area 0.
- B. The area-range parameter needs to be under the nssa hierarchy.
- C. The summaries parameter needs to be removed under the/issa hierarchy.
- D. The area-range parameter must include the override-metric parameter.

Correct Answer: B

### QUESTION 3

The exhibit shows the BGP configuration for a router. The router should be receiving an identical set of prefixes over its two peering sessions. You want to ensure the router is using both routes for forwarding. Which command will show this information?



```
protocols {  
  bgp {  
    group isps {  
      peer-as 13090194;  
      multipath multiple-as;  
      neighbor 1.2.3.4;  
      neighbor 4.3.2.1;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- A. show bgp neighbor
- B. show route forwarding-table
- C. show route protocol bgp
- D. show route receive-protocol bgp

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 4

-- Exhibit



```

user@R1> show route
inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0
holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32      * [Direct/0] 00:01:10
                  > via lo0.0
2.2.2.2/32      * [OSPF/10] 00:00:13, metric 1
                  > to 172.10.1.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.0/24   * [Direct/0] 00:01:10
                  > via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.1/32   * [Local/0] 00:01:10
                  Local via ge-0/0/1.0
224.0.0.5/32    * [OSPF/10] 00:01:10, metric 1
                  MultiRecv

```

```

user@R1> show ospf database
Jun 12 03:33:34

```

```

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq          Age  Opt  Cksu  Len
Router    2.2.2.2        2.2.2.2      0x800000005  30   0x22 0xeb10 60
Router    *200.200.200.200 200.200.200.200 0x800000009  7    0x22 0xd42 48
Network   *172.10.1.1     200.200.200.200 0x800000005  2    0x22 0xcc62 32
Network   *172.20.1.3     200.200.200.200 0x800000004  3600 0x22 0x42e1 32

```

```

user@R1> show ospf database
Jun 12 03:33:46

```

```

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq          Age  Opt  Cksu  Len
Router    2.2.2.2        2.2.2.2      0x800000005  42   0x22 0xeb10 60
Router    *200.200.200.200 200.200.200.200 0x80000000d  3    0x22 0x1546 48
Network   *172.10.1.1     200.200.200.200 0x800000006  6    0x22 0xca63 32
Network   *172.20.1.3     200.200.200.200 0x800000005  3600 0x22 0x40e2 32

```

```

user@R1> show ospf interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail
Interface State Area      DR ID      BDR ID  Nbrs
ge-0/0/1.0 DR  0.0.0.0  200.200.200.200 2.2.2.2  1
Type: LAN, Address: 172.10.1.1, Mask: 255.255.255.0,
MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.10.1.1, BDR addr: 172.10.1.2, Priority:
128

```

```

user@R1> show ospf neighbor detail
Address      Interface  State  ID      Pri  Dead
172.10.1.2   ge-0/0/1.0 Full    2.2.2.2  128   31

```



-- Exhibit -Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, you are configuring an OSPF network. All OSPF adjacencies come up and stay stable. But neither R1 nor R2 has the prefix 200.200.200.200/32 in its routing table.

What is causing this problem?

- A. R2 does not have the export policy for prefix 200.200.200.200/32.
- B. R1 does not have routes to network 172.10.1.0/24.
- C. R2 is BDR on both network 172.10.1.0/24 and 172.20.1.0/24.
- D. The router ID of R1 is the same as the router ID of R3.

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 5

You are monitoring a network that is configured with PIM sparse mode. An end user's PC (PC1) joins a multicast stream. The stream never switches from the rendezvous-point tree (RPT) to the shortest-path tree (SPT).

Which two statements explain this behavior? (Choose two.)



- A. An interface on the SPT is not configured for PIM.
- B. The designated router for PC1's LAN does not have a route to the multicast source.
- C. This is the normal operation of PIM sparse mode.
- D. This is a source-specific multicast (SSM) stream.

Correct Answer: AB

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