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**QUESTION 1**

You must ensure that all routes in the 10.0.0/8 address range are not advertised outside of your AS. Which well-known BGP community should be assigned to these addresses to accomplish this task?

- A. no-export
- B. no-peer
- C. internet
- D. no-advertise

Correct Answer: A

For specifying the BGP community attribute only, you also can specify community-ids as one of the following well-known community names defined in RFC 1997:

no-advertise--Routes containing this community name are not advertised to other BGP peers.

no-export--Routes containing this community name are not advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.

no-export-subconfed--Routes containing this community are advertised to IBGP peers with the same AS number, but not to members of other confederations.

llgr-stale--Adds a community to a long-lived stale route when it is readvertised.

no-llgr--Marks routes which a BGP speaker does not want to be retained by LLGR. The Notification message feature does not have any associated configuration parameters.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/ref/statement/community-edit-routing-options.html>

QUESTION 2

There are two BGP routes to 10.200.200.0/24 received from two external peers. Route 1 comes from a neighbor with a router ID of 10.10.100.1 and a peer IP address of 10.10.30.1, and route 2 comes from a neighbor with a router ID of

10.10.200.1 and a peer IP address of 10.10.50.1. Both routes have the same MED value, origin value, AS path length, and local preference number.

In this scenario, which statement is correct about the active route?

- A. Route 1 will be active because of the peer IP address.
- B. Route 2 will be active because of the peer IP address.
- C. Route 1 will be active because of the router ID.
- D. Route 2 will be active because of the router ID.

Correct Answer: C

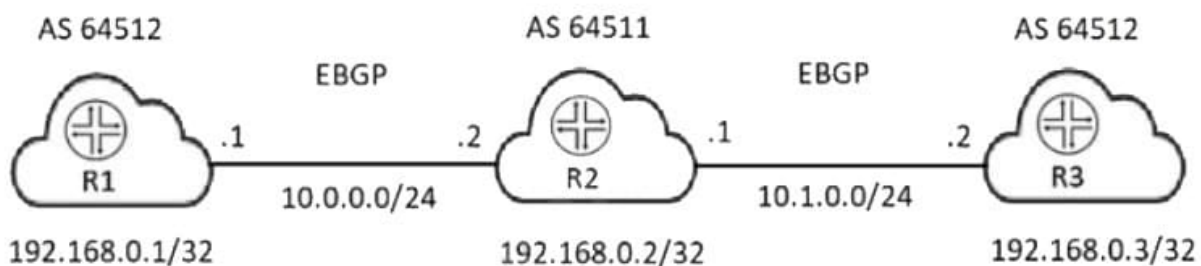


The router determines the router ID for each peer that advertised a path to the route destination. A lower router ID value is preferred over a higher router ID value. 10. The router determines the peer ID for each peer that advertised a path to the router destination. A lower peer ID value is preferred over a higher peer ID value. The peer ID is the IP address of the established BGP peering session.

QUESTION 3

You are asked to establish full connectivity between all devices in the BGP network.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes will allow BGP route advertisements? (Choose two.)



- A. On R2, include the loops 2 statement at the [edit protocols bgp family inet unicast] hierarchy.
- B. On R1 and R3, include the loops 2 statement at the [edit protocols bgp family inet unicast] hierarchy.
- C. On R1 and R3, include the advertise-peer-as statement at the [edit protocols bgp group external] hierarchy.
- D. On R2, include the advertise-peer-as statement at the [edit protocols bgp group external] hierarchy.

Correct Answer: BD

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/ref/statement/advertise-peer-as-edit-protocols-bgp.html>

QUESTION 4

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-mac-radius-authentication.html>

QUESTION 5

You are deploying IP phones in your enterprise networks. When plugged in, the IP phones must be automatically provided with the correct VLAN ID needed for sending voice traffic to the EX Series switches.

In this scenario, which two solutions are required to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable LLDP-MED on appropriate access interfaces.
- B. Create two VLANs and assign them as VLAN members to the appropriate access interfaces.
- C. Enable the voice VLAN feature with the appropriate access interfaces and VLAN ID for voice traffic.
- D. Use LLDP on appropriate interfaces.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

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 7

You are asked to configure an 802.1X solution that supports dynamic VLAN assignment.

In this scenario, which two modes support using vendor-specific attributes (VSAs)? (Choose two.)

- A. static MAC bypass mode
- B. single-secure supplicant mode
- C. multiple supplicant mode
- D. single supplicant mode

Correct Answer: BD

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access/topics/concept/dynamic-vlan-assignment->



colorless-ports.html

QUESTION 8

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 9

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
user@router> show route protocol bgp
inet.0: 562 destinations, 565 routes (558 active, 0 holddown, 5 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
203.0.113.0/24      *[BGP/170] 1w3d 05:14:15, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.36
                    AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 10.23.23.2 via ae8.0
                    to 10.1.23.2 via ae7.0
                    *[BGP/170] 1w3d 05:14:15, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.36
                    AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 10.23.23.2 via ae8.0
...
```

- 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

**QUESTION 10**

Your enterprise network uses routing instances to support multitenancy. Your Junos devices use BGP to peer to multiple BGP devices. You must ensure that load balancing is achieved within the routing instance. Which two statements would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the multipath option at the [edit protocols bgp group neighbor] hierarchy.
- B. Configure the multipath option at the [edit protocols bgp group] hierarchy.
- C. Configure a load-balance per-packet policy and apply it at the [edit routing-options forwarding-table] hierarchy.
- D. Configure the multipath option at the [edit routing-instances routing-options] hierarchy.

Correct Answer: BC

Fortunately, the Juniper Networks BGP implementation supports the notion of a bandwidth community. This extended community encodes the bandwidth of a given next hop, and when combined with multipath, the load-balancing algorithm distributes flows across the set of next hops proportional to their relative bandwidths. Put another way, if you have a 10-Mbps and a 1-Mbps next hop, on average nine flows will map to the high-speed next hop for every one that uses the low speed.

Use of BGP bandwidth community is supported only with per-packet load balancing.

The configuration task has two parts:

Configure the external BGP (EBGP) peering sessions, enable multipath, and define an import policy to tag routes with a bandwidth community that reflects link speed.

Enable per-packet (really per-flow) load balancing for optimal distribution of traffic.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/topic-map/load-balancing-bgp-session.html>

QUESTION 11

You are running OSPF as your IGP. The interfaces connecting two routers are in the ExStart state. You notice that something is incorrect with the configuration. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



```
user@R2> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State          ID              Pri    Dead
10.0.0.2         ge-0/0/2.0        ExStart        192.168.1.1     128    36
10.0.0.10        ge-0/0/3.0        Full          192.168.1.3     128    38
user@R2> show ospf interface ge-0/0/2.0 detail
Interface        State   Area          DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
ge-0/0/2.0       DR     0.0.0.0       192.168.1.2     192.168.1.1     1
  Type: LAN, Address: 10.0.0.1, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 10.0.0.1, BDR addr: 10.0.0.2, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 0
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
user@R1> show ospf interface ge-0/0/2.0 detail
Interface        State   Area          DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
ge-0/0/2.0       BDR    0.0.0.0       192.168.1.2     192.168.1.1     1
  Type: LAN, Address: 10.0.0.2, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 9164, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 10.0.0.1, BDR addr: 10.0.0.2, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 0
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
```

- A. The subnet mask is incorrect.
- B. The MTU setting are incorrect.
- C. The interface type is incorrect.
- D. The IP addresses are incorrect.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

Which two multicast listener registration protocols are supported in the Junos operating system? (Choose two.)

- A. MLD
- B. DVMRP
- C. IGMP
- D. PIM

Correct Answer: AC

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) are the Multicast Group



Membership Discovery (MGMD) protocols

QUESTION 13

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
(master:0)[edit protocols mstp]
user@DS-1# show
configuration-name Region-1;
revision-level 1;
interface ge-0/0/8;
interface ge-0/0/9;
interface ge-0/0/10;
interface ge-0/0/12;
msti 1 {
    bridge-priority 4k;
    vlan 10-19;
}
msti 2 {
    bridge-priority 8k;
    vlan 20-29;
}
(master:0)[edit protocols mstp]
user@DS-2# show
configuration-name Region-1;
revision-level 1;
interface ge-0/0/8;
interface ge-0/0/9;
interface ge-0/0/10;
interface ge-0/0/12;
msti 1 {
    bridge-priority 8k;
    vlan 10-19;
}
```

- A. The DS-2 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 2.
- B. The DS-1 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 1.
- C. The DS-1 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 2.
- D. The DS-2 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 1.

Correct Answer: CD

Bridge priority is to determine which bridge becomes the designated bridge.

QUESTION 14

Which statement is correct about IS-IS?



- A. IS-IS uses areas and an autonomous system.
- B. Level 1/2 routers automatically inject a default route to the nearest Level 1 router.
- C. Level 2 routers must share the same area address.
- D. Level 1 routers route traffic between autonomous systems.

Correct Answer: A

Level 1/2 routers automatically inject a default route to the nearest Level 1 router. It's the other way around

QUESTION 15

A modified deficit round-robin scheduler is defined by which three variables? (Choose three.)

- A. priority
- B. WRED
- C. transmit rate
- D. Layer 3 fields
- E. buffer size

Correct Answer: ABC

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