JN0-649 Q&As

Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

Pass Juniper JN0-649 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass2lead.com/jn0-649.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Juniper Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

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:

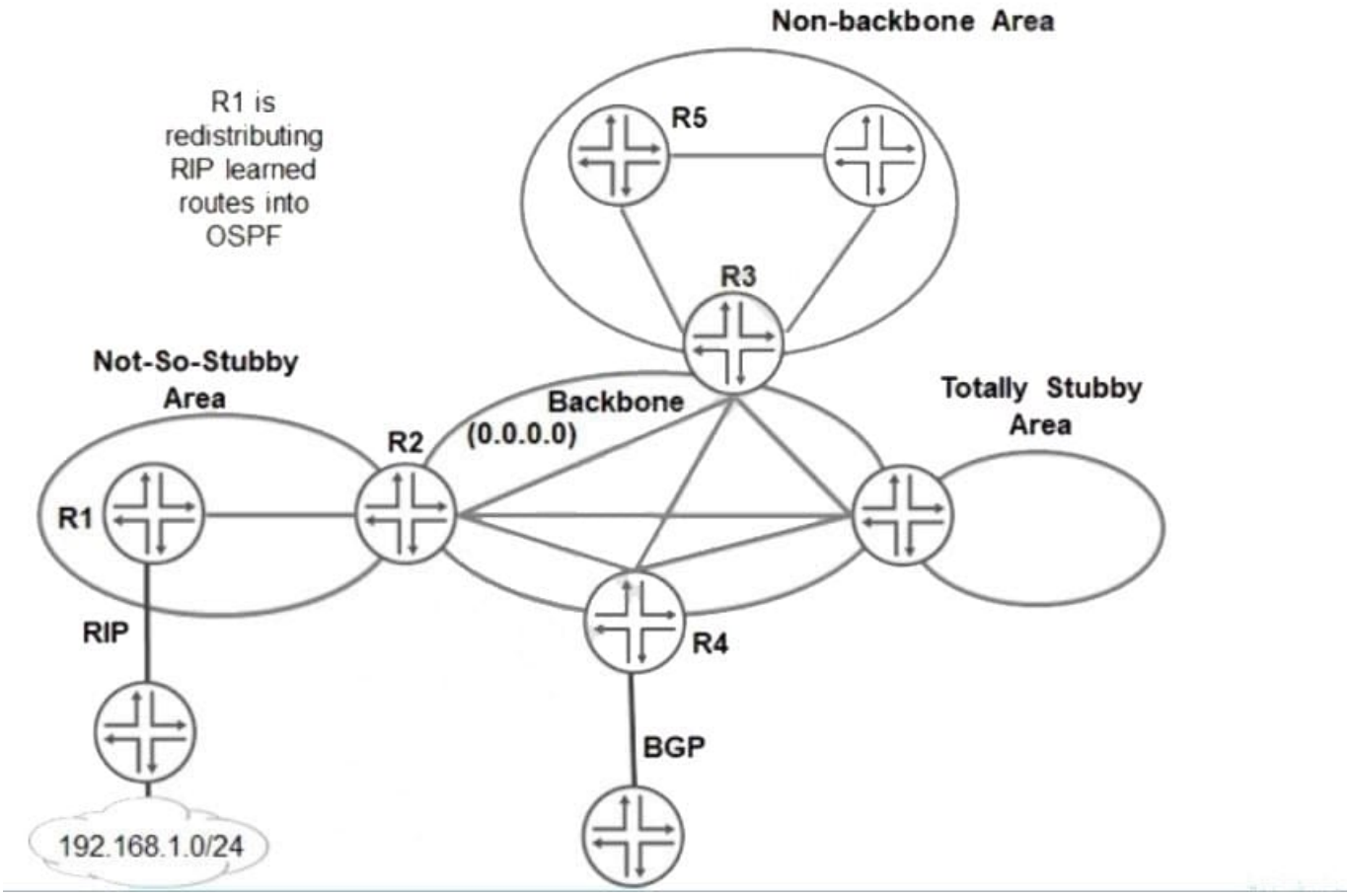
Configure the external BGP (EBGP) peering sessions, enable multipath, and define an import policy to tag routes with a bandwidth community that reflects link speed.

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 2

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



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

QUESTION 3

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

```
user@DS-1> show spanning-tree interface
Spanning tree interface parameters for VLAN 10
Interface     Port ID    Designated      Designated          Port    State  Role
                         port ID         bridge ID           Cost
ge-0/0/7.0    128:521      128:521   4106.0019e25173c0      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/8.0    128:523      128:523   4106.0019e25173c0      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/9.0    128:525      128:525   4106.0019e25173c0      20000  FWD    DESG
…
Spanning tree interface parameters for VLAN 20
Interface     Port ID    Designated      Designated          Port    State  Role
                         port ID         bridge ID           Cost
ge-0/0/7.0    128:521      128:523   4116.0019e2551d40      20000  BLK    ALT
ge-0/0/8.0    128:523      128:521   4116.0019e2551d40      20000  FWD   ROOT
ge-0/0/9.0    128:525      128:525   4116.0019e2551d40      20000  BLK    ALT
```

A. BPDUs from the root bridge for VLAN 10 have been received on the ge-0/0/7.0 interface.

B. DS-1 is the root bridge for VLAN 10.

C. BPDUs fromthe root bridge for VLAN 20 have been received on the ge-0/0/7.0 interface.

D. Default VSTP bridge priority values are configured.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

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

```
user@router> show bgp neighbor 192.168.100.2
Peer: 192.168.100.2+179 AS 65000 Local: 192.168.100.1+58355 AS 65000
  Group: overlay                Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal    State: Established  (route reflector client)Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm   Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <LocalAddress Cluster AddressFamily Multipath Rib-group Refresh>
  Options: <GracefulShutdownRcv>
  Address families configured: evpn
  Local Address: 192.168.100.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Graceful Shutdown Receiver local-preference: 0
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 192.168.100.2   Local ID: 192.168.100.1     Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30         Group index: 2    Peer index: 3    SNMP index: 10
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: evpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: evpn
  NLRI for this session: evpn
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: evpn
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: evpn
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: evpn
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality

  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: evpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: evpn
  NLRI for this session: evpn
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: evpn
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: evpn
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: evpn
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65000)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  NLRI(s) enabled for color nexthop resolution: evpn
  Table bgp.evpn.0 Bit: 20000
    RIB State: BGP restart is complete
    RIB State: VPN restart is complete
    Send state: in sync
    Active prefixes:              0
    Received prefixes:            0
    Accepted prefixes:            0
    Suppressed due to damping:    0
    Advertised prefixes:          15
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 9    Sent 20   Checked 91232
  Input messages:  Total 3335   Updates 16      Refreshes 0     Octets 64872
  Output messages: Total 3335   Updates 15      Refreshes 0     Octets 64872
  Output Queue[1]: 0            (bgp.evpn.0, evpn)
```

A. The BGP neighbor can advertise L3 VPN related routes.

B. The BGP neighbor cannot advertise EVPN related routes.

C. The BGP neighbor can advertise EVPN related routes.

D. The BGP neighbor cannot advertise L3 VPN related routes.

Correct Answer: AC

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/mult icast-pim-ssm.html