

# JN0-650 Valid Exam Syllabus | Reliable JN0-650 Study Guide



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## Reliable Juniper JN0-650 Study Guide, New JN0-650 Test Labs

If you are a busy individual, you will have a short time to sit and study properly for the JN0-650 exam. Finding the best route to quick learning is important because you are not a genius who can cover everything before the final attempt. You have to memorize real Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) (JN0-650) questions that will appear in the final JN0-650 test. In this way, you can quickly prepare for the JN0-650 examination.

## Juniper JN0-650 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethernet Switching and Spanning Tree: This section covers advanced Layer 2 switching including filter-based VLANs, private VLANs, MVRP, Layer 2 tunneling via Q-in-Q and L2PT, plus MSTP and VSTP protocols.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IP Multicast: This domain addresses one-to-many communication using multicast routing, covering addressing, ASM vs SSM models, RPF, IGMP</li> <li>snooping, PIM sparse-mode, rendezvous points, Anycast RP, MSDP, and routing policies.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs): This domain covers internal routing protocols operating within a single autonomous system, including OSPFv2, OSPFv3, and routing policy implementation, along with configuration, troubleshooting, and monitoring skills.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BGP: This section focuses on Border Gateway Protocol operations including route selection, next hop resolution, BGP attributes, communities, load balancing, IPv4</li> <li>IPv6 address families, advanced options, and routing policy implementation.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class of Service (CoS): This domain covers QoS mechanisms in Junos including CoS processing, header fields, forwarding classes, classification, policers, schedulers, drop profiles, shaping, and rewrite rules.</li> </ul>

## Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

### NEW QUESTION # 16

What causes IBGP route flapping in enterprise networks?

- **A. recursive routing failure in the underlying IGP**
- B. packet misordering due to out-of-band management
- C. excessive BGP community tagging
- D. misconfigured BGP update intervals

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In enterprise networks utilizing Junos OS, IBGP (Internal BGP) route flapping is frequently caused by recursive routing failures within the underlying IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol), such as OSPF or IS-IS.

\* Recursive Next-Hop Resolution: Unlike EBGp, where the neighbor is typically directly connected, IBGP neighbors are often several hops away. Consequently, an IBGP route's protocol next-hop is usually a loopback IP address that requires a recursive lookup to resolve. The router must consult its unicast routing table (typically inet.0 or inet.3) to find a physical path to that next-hop.

\* The Flapping Mechanism: A "flap" occurs when a route is repeatedly withdrawn and readvertised. If the IGP path used to resolve the BGP next-hop becomes unstable or if the BGP route itself is inadvertently used to resolve its own next-hop (a recursive loop), the BGP next-hop becomes unreachable.

\* Impact on Routing Table: When the next-hop cannot be resolved, the BGP route is considered invalid and is withdrawn from the routing table. Once the route is withdrawn, the original IGP path to the next-hop often becomes valid again, causing the BGP route to be readvertised. This cycle of withdrawal and readvertisement creates the instability known as flapping.

\* Why other options are incorrect: Packet misordering (Option A) and community tagging (Option B) may affect performance or policy but do not cause a route to be withdrawn and readvertised in this cyclical manner. While update intervals (Option C) control how quickly changes are sent, they are not the root cause of the reachability failure that triggers the flap itself.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two authentication methods are available for OSPF on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- **A. IPsec**
- B. RSA
- **C. simple password**
- D. RADIUS

**Answer: A,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which two statements are correct about multicast routing tables? (Choose two.)

- A. inet. 0 is used for RPF checks.
- B. MBGP and IS-IS place routes in met. 1 directly.
- C. IS-IS and OSPFv3 place routes in met. 2 directly.
- D. inet. 2 is used when the multicast forwarding topology differs from unicast forwarding

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Junos OS uses specific routing tables for handling multicast traffic to ensure loop prevention through Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) checks:

\* Multicast RPF (Option C): The inet.0 table is the default unicast routing table. In most standard multicast deployments, Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) performs its RPF checks against this table to determine the upstream interface toward the multicast source.

\* Topology Differences (Option A): The inet.2 table is specifically designed for multicast RPF lookups when the multicast forwarding topology differs from the unicast forwarding topology. This is common in environments using Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) where you might want multicast traffic to follow a different path than standard data traffic.

\* inet.1 Role (Option B): The inet.1 table is the multicast forwarding cache. It stores (S,G) and (\*,G) entries for actual packet forwarding. Routing protocols like MBGP or IS-IS do not place routes directly into inet.1; instead, PIM uses information from inet.0 or inet.2 to populate inet.1.

\* IS-IS and OSPFv3 (Option D): These protocols place their IPv4/IPv6 unicast routes into inet.0 or inet6.0. They do not place routes into inet.2 "directly" unless specific RIB-group configurations or address families are enabled to share those routes for multicast RPF purposes.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

You have an MX960 configured as a Fusion aggregation device (AD) and two QFX5100 switches as satellite devices (SD). You have configured local- switching for each SD. A packet with an unknown MAC address is received on one of the SD extended ports.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The packet is flooded out of all the ports on the SD except the one where it was received.
- B. The packet is dropped and a reject message is sent out to the port where it was received.
- C. The packet is sent to the AD to be processed and forwarded.
- D. The packet is silently discarded and a reject message is sent to the AD.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Referring to Spanning Tree Protocol, what is the function of BPDU protection?

- A. It rate limits the BPDUs entering the device to prevent flooding.
- B. It places an edge port into blocking state if BPDUs are detected on the port.
- C. It places the root port into blocking state if BPDUs are detected on the port.
- D. It adds a checksum to the BPDUs for authentication.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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