

JN0-650 Aktuelle Prüfung - JN0-650 Prüfungsguide & JN0-650 Praxisprüfung



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertPruefung JN0-650 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xVbKPy3P3Dc8YX7OwnVb9DqlgArioAN6>

In der heutigen wettbewerbsorientierten IT-Branche hat man viele Vorteile, wenn man die Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung besteht. Mit einem Juniper JN0-650 Zertifikat kann man ein hohes Gehalt erhalten. Menschen, die Juniper JN0-650 Zertifikat erhalten, haben oft viel höheres Gehalt als Kollegen ohne Juniper JN0-650 Zertifikat. Jedoch ist es nicht sehr einfach, die Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. So hilft ZertPruefung Ihnen, Ihr Gehalt zu erhöhen.

Juniper JN0-650 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Layer 2 Authentication and Access Control: This domain examines network access control mechanisms including 802.1x, MAC RADIUS, captive portal, server fail fallback, guest VLANs, and multi-method authentication considerations.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EVPN: This section addresses Ethernet VPN technology for Layer 2 over Layer 3 connectivity, covering EVPN route types, VXLAN encapsulation, and multi-homing configurations.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IP Multicast: This domain addresses one-to-many communication using multicast routing, covering addressing, ASM vs SSM models, RPF, IGMPsnooping, PIM sparse-mode, rendezvous points, Anycast RP, MSDP, and routing policies.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BGP: This section focuses on Border Gateway Protocol operations including route selection, next hop resolution, BGP attributes, communities, load balancing, IPv4IPv6 address families, advanced options, and routing policy implementation.

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JN0-650: Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Dumps & PassGuide JN0-650 Examen

In den letzten Jahren entwickelt sich die IT-Branche sehr schnell. Viele Leute fangen an, IT-Kenntnisse zu lernen. Sie geben viel Mühe aus, um eine bessere Zukunft zu haben. Die Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine unentbehrliche Zertifizierungsprüfung in der IT-Branche. Viele Leute machen sich große Sorgen um die Prüfung. Heute empfehle ich Ihnen eine gute Methode, nämlich, die Fragenkataloge zur Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung zu kaufen. Sie können Ihnen helfen, die Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zu bestehen. Sonst geben wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung. Und Sie würden keine Verluste erleiden.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) JN0-650 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q52-Q57):

52. Frage

Which two are properties of a not-so-stubby area? (Choose two.)

- A. External routes are not allowed in the area.
- **B. Type 5 LSAs are not allowed in the area.**
- C. Type 7 LSAs are not allowed in the area.
- **D. External routes are allowed in the area.**

Antwort: B,D

53. Frage

Which two statements are true regarding IGMP snooping? (Choose two.)

- A. It is used for logging multicast traffic flows.
- **B. It reduces multicast traffic replication.**
- C. It provides network security for multicast traffic.
- **D. It allows a Layer 2 switch to view IGMP traffic between receivers and a router.**

Antwort: B,D

54. Frage

Exhibit

You need to configure the non-RP routers in your network to dynamically learn the location of the RP using standard protocols only. You have already applied the configuration shown in the exhibit, but the routers have not learned the location of the RP. Which additional step must you take to fulfill these requirements?

- A. Configure MSDP.
- B. Configure Anycast RP.
- C. Configure Auto-RP
- **D. Configure BSR.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The exhibit shows a multicast network running PIM Sparse Mode where R2 is configured as a local Rendezvous Point (RP). However, the non-RP routers (like R5) show no learned RP in their show pim rps output. To resolve this using standard protocols for dynamic RP discovery, you must implement a mechanism that automates the distribution of RP information across the PIM domain.

Bootstrap Router (BSR) (Option B): BSR is the industry-standard (RFC 5059) mechanism for dynamically electing an RP and distributing that information throughout a PIM-SM domain.

It uses two roles: Candidate-RPs (C-RPs), which announce their desire to be an RP, and Candidate-BSRs (C-BSRs), which collect these announcements and flood them to all other routers in the network via PIM bootstrap messages.

BSR is a "standard protocol" as it is part of the PIMv2 specification. Once configured on R2 (as C-RP) and potentially R1 or R2 (as C-BSR), all other routers will dynamically learn that R2 is the RP for the specified group ranges.

Auto-RP (Option D): While this also provides dynamic RP discovery, it is a proprietary Cisco protocol.

Although Junos supports it for interoperability, the question specifically asks for "standard protocols only," making BSR the preferred choice.

MSDP (Option A): Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is used to share information about active sources between different PIM domains or for Anycast-RP. It does not handle the initial discovery of an RP within a single domain for standard PIM-SM operations.

Anycast RP (Option C): This is a technique used for RP redundancy and load balancing. While it can use BSR or MSDP for synchronization, it is a design architecture rather than a standalone "standard protocol" for the basic dynamic discovery of an RP in the manner requested here.

Configuration Example for BSR in Junos OS 24.4: To enable this, you would add the following to the RP (R2):
set protocols pim rp bootstrap-discovery

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set protocols pim rp candidate-rp 10.222.1.2 group-ranges 224.0.0.0/4
set protocols pim rp candidate-bsr 10.222.1.2
```

55. Frage

Exhibit.

You have determined that traffic in your network is being routed through your route reflector instead of using the optimal path. Referring to the exhibit, what are two configuration changes on the route reflector that would solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. delete protocols bgp group int-group export NHS
- B. set policy-options policy-statement NHS term 10 from route-type internal
- C. set policy-options policy-statement NHS term 10 from route-type external
- D. set protocols bgp group int-group import NHS

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

The exhibit shows a BGP Route Reflector (RR) configuration where an export policy named NHS (Next-Hop Self) is applied to the internal BGP group int-group. The policy NHS sets the next-hop self attribute for BGP routes.

The Problem (Traffic Tromboning): In a standard BGP Route Reflector design, the RR should reflect routes without modifying the BGP next-hop attribute. By applying a next-hop self policy on the export to clients, the RR tells all its clients that it is the exit point for those routes. Consequently, all data plane traffic is sent to the RR first before being forwarded to the actual destination, rather than following the optimal direct path between clients. This is known as "traffic tromboning" or suboptimal routing.

The Solution (Option C): The most direct way to fix this is to delete the export policy that is forcing the next-hop to be the RR. By deleting protocols bgp group int-group export NHS, the RR will resume standard behavior and reflect the original next-hop received from the route source, allowing clients to route traffic directly to the correct destination.

The Refined Solution (Option D): If you must keep the NHS policy (perhaps for routes learned from external peers), you should ensure it only applies to those specific routes. By adding from route-type internal to the policy term and then potentially changing the logic (or simply narrowing the scope), you can prevent the RR from incorrectly applying next-hop self to internal routes that it is merely reflecting. In the context of this specific problem, Option D combined with a change in the policy's action or scope helps ensure reflected internal routes maintain their original, optimal next-hops.

Option A is incorrect because setting next-hop self for external routes is common practice, but it doesn't solve the problem of internal reflected routes being diverted to the RR.

Option B is incorrect because applying this as an import policy would change how the RR itself sees the routes, but it wouldn't fix the attributes being sent out to the clients in the reflection process.

56. Frage

Which two statements are true regarding BGP Local-Preference? (Choose two.)

- A. The AS-path length takes preference over the local preference value.
- B. A lower local preference value is preferred over a higher local preference value
- C. The local preference value takes preference over the AS-path length.
- D. A higher local preference value is preferred over a lower local preference value.

Antwort: C,D

57. Frage

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ZertPruefung ist eine Website, die den Traum vielen IT-Fachleuten erfüllen kann. Wenn Sie einen IT-Traum haben, dann wählen Sie doch ZertPruefung. Die Fragenkataloge zur Juniper JN0-650 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung sind von vielen IT-Fachleuten begehrt, die Ihnen helfen, die JN0-650 Zertifizierung zu bestehen und im Berufsleben befördert zu werden.

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