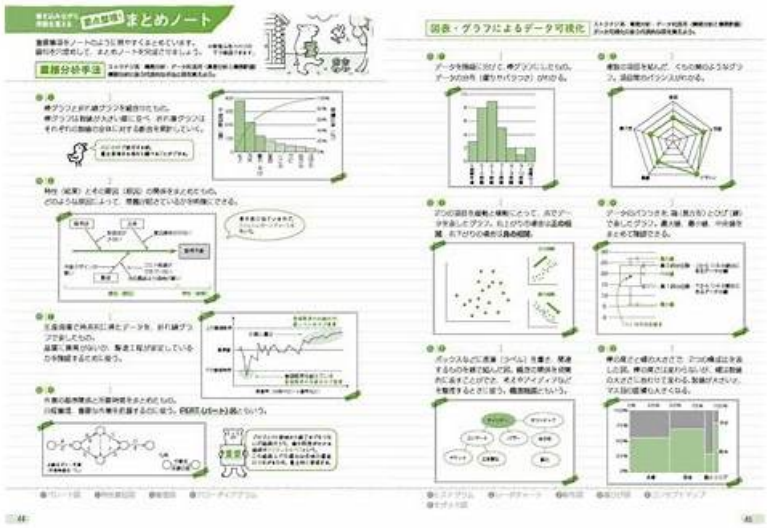
試験の準備方法-実際的なJN0-650試験勉強過去問試験-検証するJN0-650日本語復習赤本



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近年、IT領域で競争がますます激しくなります。IT認証は同業種の欠くことができないものになりました。あなたはキャリアで良い昇進のチャンスを持ちたいのなら、JpshikenのJuniperのJN0-650「Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT)」試験トレーニング資料を利用してJuniperの認証の証明書を取ることは良い方法です。現在、JuniperのJN0-650認定試験に受かりたいIT専門人員がたくさんいます。Jpshikenの試験トレーニング資料はJuniperのJN0-650認定試験の１００パーセントの合格率を保証します。

Juniper JN0-650 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• BGP: This section focuses on Border Gateway Protocol operations including route selection, next hop resolution, BGP attributes, communities, load balancing, IPv4 • IPv6 address families, advanced options, and routing policy implementation.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.
トピック 6	• IP Telephony Features: This section focuses on features supporting VoIP deployments including Power over Ethernet, LLDP • LLDP-MED protocols, and voice VLAN implementation.

トピック 7	• IP Multicast: This domain addresses one-to-many communication using multicast routing, covering addressing, ASM vs SSM models, RPF, IGMP • snooping, PIM sparse-mode, rendezvous points, Anycast RP, MSDP, and routing policies.

信頼できるJN0-650試験勉強過去問試験-試験の準備方法-高品質なJN0-650日本語復習赤本

JN0-650の実際の質問を使用するユーザーは、試験の準備をしていないユーザーよりも有利です。私たちの教材は、ユーザーが実際のテスト環境シミュレーショントレーニングに最も近いものにすることを可能にし、ユーザーがJN0-650実践ガイドで効果的に実践できるようにします。 。試験のために、力は試験に合格するだけでなく、受験者が能力を発揮する強い心を持っている必要があるため、JN0-650学習ガイド教材は、継続的なシミュレーションテストを通じて、JN0-650試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) 認定 JN0-650 試験問題 (Q55-Q60):

質問 # 55
Click the Exhibit button.
You are troubleshooting suboptimal routing in an enterprise OSPFv2 deployment:
-- R1 is an ABR between Area 0 and Area 1.
-- R2 is an ABR between Area 0 and Area 2.
-- R3 in Area 1 advertises a network that should be reachable by routers in Area 2.
-- The ABRs are connected in the backbone (Area 0).
On router R2, the show ospf database does not display router LSAs or network LSAs from Area 1, but an interarea route to R3's network exists in the routing table. R2 does not have Type-1 or Type-2 LSAs from Area 1 in its OSPF database.
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Type-1 and Type-2 LSAs are summarized into Type-3 LSAs by ABRs and do not cross area boundaries.
- B. R2 is running OSPFv3, which does not use Type-1 or Type-2 LSAs.
- C. Junos disables Type-1 and Type-2 LSAs by default in Interarea LSDBs.
- D. R2 is filtering them using the OSPF import policy.

正解：A

解説：
The behavior described is the fundamental operational principle of OSPF ' s hierarchical area structure.
* LSA Flooding Scope: In OSPFv2, Type-1 (Router) and Type-2 (Network) Link-State Advertisements (LSAs) are restricted to a local area flooding scope . They contain detailed topology information (such as which routers are connected to which links) that is only relevant for calculating the Shortest Path First (SPF) tree within that specific area.
* ABR Functionality: Area Border Routers (ABRs), such as R1 in this scenario, act as the gateway between areas. The ABR does not forward Type-1 or Type-2 LSAs from one area to another. Instead, it extracts the prefix information (the network address and mask) from those LSAs and generates a Type-
3 (Summary) LSA .
* Interarea Reachability: This Type-3 LSA is then flooded into the backbone (Area 0) and subsequently into other non-backbone areas, such as Area 2. This explains why R2 sees an " interarea route " to R3's network in its routing table and has the corresponding Type-3 LSA in its database, but cannot see the original Type-1 or Type-2 LSAs from Area 1.
* Why other options are incorrect: Option A is incorrect because this is standard protocol behavior, not the result of a manual filter. Option B is incorrect as there is no such " disable " feature; the protocol design inherently prevents these LSAs from crossing boundaries. Option C is incorrect because OSPFv3 still uses Type-1 and Type-2 LSAs (renamed but functionally similar for topology), and the prompt specifically identifies the deployment as OSPFv2 .

質問 # 56
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 router ID.
- B. Route 2 will be active because of the peer IP address.
- C. Route 2 will be active because of the router I
- D. Route 1 will be active because of the peer IP address.

正解：A

質問 # 57
Exhibit
Referring to the exhibit. R2 receives a packet from the multicast source on its ge-0/0/4 0 interface.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. R2 determines that the packet is coming in on an interface that is on the reverse path back to the source.
- B. R2 verifies the existing unicast routing table and determines that this interface is not on the reverse path back to the source
- C. The packet is discarded
- D. All interfaces other than ge-0/0/4.0 will be on the outgoing interface list.

正解：B、C

解説：
The exhibit illustrates a PIM multicast environment where routerR2has received a multicast packet from Source 1 (192.168.100.10)on itsge-0/0/4.0interface. To prevent loops, PIM-SM uses a mechanism called Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF).
* RPF Check Process (Option A):When a multicast packet arrives, the router performs an RPF check by looking up the source's IP address in itsunicast routing table(typically inet.0).
* The exhibit's command output, show multicast rpf 192.168.100.10, explicitly shows that for the source network $192.168.100.0/24$, theRPF interfaceisge-0/0/1.0.
* Because the packet actually arrived onge-0/0/4.0instead of the expected ge-0/0/1.0 interface, the RPF check fails.
* Packet Discard (Option C):According to standard PIM-SM operation in Junos OS 24.4, if a multicast packet fails the RPF check-meaning it arrived on an interface that the router does not use to reach the source via unicast-the packet isdiscarded. This is a fundamental loop-prevention mechanism that ensures multicast traffic is only accepted from the shortest path toward the source.
* Option B is incorrectbecause the router will not add any interfaces to the Outgoing Interface List (OIL) for a packet that fails the initial RPF check.
* Option D is incorrectbecause the exhibit clearly shows the interface in the RPF table (ge-0/0/1.0) is different from the interface where the packet was received (ge-0/0/4.0).

質問 # 58
Which two BGP communities are pre-defined well-known communities? (Choose two.)

- A. public
- B. no-export
- C. private
- D. no-advertise

正解：B、D

質問 # 59
Which two statements are true about locally generated Routing Engine traffic on a Juniper device? (Choose two.)

- A. It is applied to the loopback interface on ingress.
- B. It be classified with a Behavioral Aggregate classifier.
- C. It is applied to the loopback interface on egress.
- D. It be classified with a Multifield classifier.

正解：C、D

質問 # 60

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IT職員としてのあなたは昇進したいのですか。プロなIT技術専門家になりたいのですか。速くJuniperのJN0-650認定試験「Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT)」を申し込みましょう。この認証がどんなに重要するかあなたもよく知っています。試験に合格できないなんて心配しないで、あなたの能力を疑わないでください。JuniperのJN0-650認定試験「Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT)」を受けたいのなら、試験の準備に関する全ての質問がJpshikenは解決して差し上げます。JpshikenはIT認証に対するプロなサイトです。Jpshikenがそばのいてあげたら、全ての難問が解決できます。Jpshikenに助けられた受験生は数え切れないです。Jpshikenをクロックしたら、１００パーセントの成功を差し上げます。

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