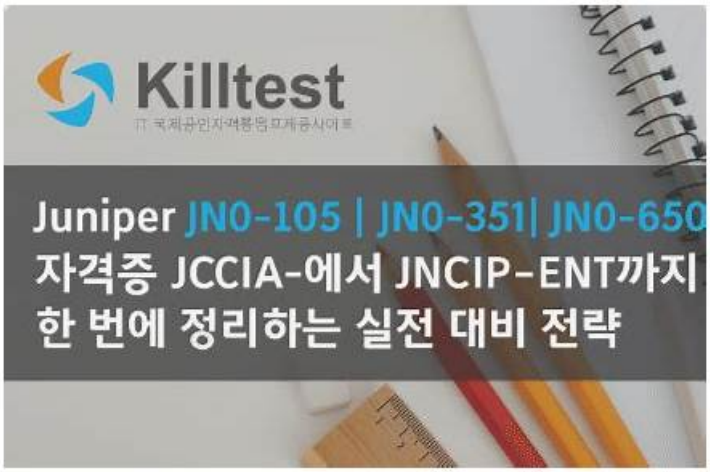
# JN0-650최신버전시험대비공부자료 & JN0-650최신시험예상문제모음




Fast2test JN0-650 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1huMdbfCoT2454zB0yJ2seVmMmTFpOlMc

Fast2test에서 출시한 Juniper인증 JN0-650덤프는Juniper인증 JN0-650시험에 대비하여 IT전문가들이 제작한 최신버전 공부자료로서 시험패스율이 100%입니다.Fast2test는 고품질 Juniper인증 JN0-650덤프를 가장 친근한 가격으로 미래의 IT전문가들께 제공해드립니다. Fast2test의 소원대로 멋진 IT전문가도 거듭나세요.

## Juniper JN0-650 시험요강:

| 주제 | 소개 |
|---|---|
| 주제 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. |
| 주제 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. |
| 주제 3 | • 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. |
| 주제 4 | • BGP: This section focuses on Border Gateway Protocol operations including route selection, next hop resolution, BGP attributes, communities, load balancing, IPv4<br>• IPv6 address families, advanced options, and routing policy implementation. |
| 주제 5 | • EVPN: This section addresses Ethernet VPN technology for Layer 2 over Layer 3 connectivity, covering EVPN route types, VXLAN encapsulation, and multi-homing configurations. |

**>> JN0-650최신버전 시험대비 공부자료 <<**

## 최신버전 JN0-650최신버전 시험대비 공부자료 완벽한 시험 최신버전 덤프자료 샘플문제

모두 아시다시피Juniper JN0-650인증시험은 업계여서도 아주 큰 비중을 차지할만큼 큰 시험입니다. 하지만 문제는

어떻게 이 시험을 패스할것이냐이죠.Juniper JN0-650인증시험패스하기는 너무 힘들기 때문입니다. 다른사이트에 있는 자료들도 솔직히 모두 정확성이 떨어지는건 사실입니다. 하지만 우리Fast2test의 문제와 답은 IT인증시험준비중인 모든분들한테 필요한 자료를 제공할수 있습니다. 그리고 중요한건 우리의 문제와 답으로 여러분은 한번에 시험을 패스하실수 있습니다.

# 최신 JNCIS-ENT JN0-650 무료샘플문제 (Q28-Q33):

**질문 # 28**
Which two authentication methods are available for OSPF on Juniper devices? (Choose two.)

- A. none
- B. MD5 authentication
- C. RSA
- D. Certificate

**정답： A,B**

**질문 # 29**
Which two statements are true regarding behavioral aggregate classification? (Choose two.)

- A. It is applied through stateless firewall filters.
- B. It is applied on egress.
- C. It is applied on ingress.
- D. It is applied through the class of service.

**정답： C,D**

**질문 # 30**
Exhibit.
Referring to the exhibit, what is required for the BGP peering to establish?

- A. Configure neighbor 172.16.1.1 multihop under the ext-peers hierarchy
- B. Configure neighbor 172.16.1.1 multipath under the ext-peers hierarchy.
- C. Configure neighbor 10.10.20. 1multihop under the ext-peers hierarchy
- D. Configure neighbor lo.io.io.i multihop under the ext-peers hierarchy

**정답： A**

**설명：**
In this scenario, router1 (AS 65001) is attempting to establish anExternal BGP (EBGP)peering with router2 (AS 65002) using theirloopback (lo0) interface addresses(192.168.1.1 and 172.16.1.1).
According to the Junos OS 24.4 documentation on BGP peering sessions:
* EBGP TTL Default:By default, EBGP packets are sent with aTime-to-Live (TTL) value of 1. This assumes the peer is directly connected on a shared physical subnet.
* Loopback Peering Challenge:When peering between loopback addresses, the destination IP is not on the same subnet as the physical ingress interface. Even if the routers are directly connected physically, the router treats the loopback interface as an additional "hop". With a TTL of 1, the BGP packet expires before it can be processed by the peer's routing engine.
* The Multihop Solution (Option D):To allow this session to form, you must configure the multihop statement under the BGP neighbor hierarchy. This tells Junos to increase the TTL (the default becomes
64 when multihop is enabled) and allows the session to establish even though the peer's address is not directly connected.
* Target Neighbor:The neighbor address specified in the configuration on router1 must be the remote loopback address of router2 (172.16.1.1).
* Option A (Multipath)is incorrect because it is used for load balancing across multiple active BGP paths, not for initial session establishment.
* Options B and Care incorrect because they reference physical interface addresses (10.10.20.1 or
10.10.10.1) which are not the addresses being used for the loopback-based BGP session.

**질문 # 31**
Exhibit.

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

- A. R5 will advertise the 203 0.113 0/24 route as an OSPF Type 5 LSA into Area 1.
- B. R5 will advertise the 203 0.113.0/24 route as an OSPF Type 7 LSA into Area 1.
- C. R1 will advertise the 203 0.113.0724 route as an OSPF Type 7 LSA into Area 0.
- D. R1 will advertise the 203 0.113.0/24 route as an OSPF Type 5 LSA into Area 0

**정답： B,D**

**설명:**
The exhibit shows an OSPF network where Area 1 is configured as a Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA). R5 is an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) injecting an External Route (203.0.113.0/24) into this area.
NSSA ASBR Behavior (Option D): Within an OSPF NSSA, external routes cannot be advertised as standard Type 5 LSAs because stubby areas do not support them. Instead, the ASBR (R5) advertises the external prefix using a Type 7 LSA (NSSA External LSA). This LSA is flooded throughout Area 1.
ABR Translation Behavior (Option C): When the Type 7 LSA reaches the Area Border Router (R1), the ABR is responsible for translating it into a Type 5 LSA (AS External LSA). This allows the external route to be propagated into the backbone (Area 0) and subsequently to the rest of the OSPF domain.
Incorrect Statements (A & B): Option A is incorrect because Type 7 LSAs are local to the NSSA and are never advertised into Area 0. Option B is incorrect because Type 5 LSAs are strictly prohibited within an NSSA.

**질문 # 32**
Which statement is true regarding the community regular expression "