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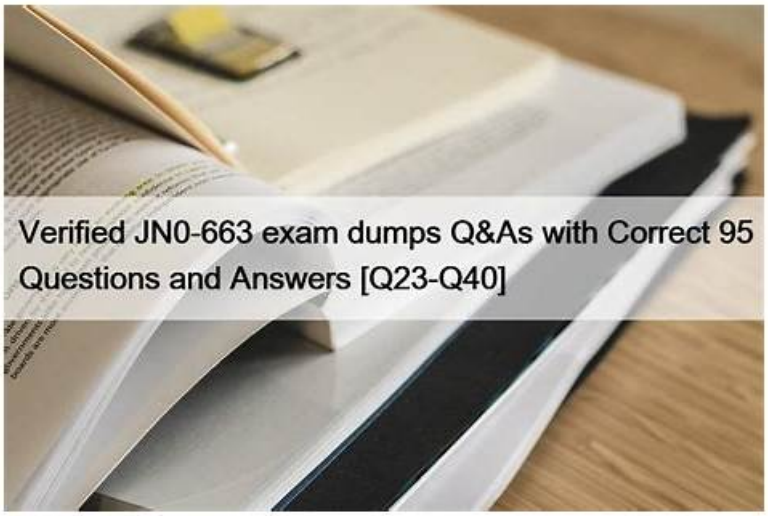

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Juniper JN0-650 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• EVPN: This section addresses Ethernet VPN technology for Layer 2 over Layer 3 connectivity, covering EVPN route types, VXLAN encapsulation, and multi-homing configurations.

Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
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 Auto-RP
- B. Configure BSR.
- C. Configure MSDP.
- D. Configure Anycast RP.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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
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

NEW QUESTION # 69
Which two protocols are associated with the establishment of a Rendezvous Point in multicast networking? (Choose two)

- A. LACP
- B. Auto-RP
- C. Bootstrap Protocol (BSR)
- D. VRRP

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 70
Exhibit
Referring to the exhibit output, which statement is correct?

- A. The output shows the route distinguisher of the device sending the EVPN Type 2 routes
- B. The output shows the router ID of the device sending the EVPN Type 2 routes
- C. The device with an IP address of 192.168.100 2 is attached to VNI 5010
- D. IP addresses 10.1.1.1 and 10.1 2.3 are connected to the same VNI.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit displays the default-switch.evpn.0 routing table, which is used on Juniper leaf devices to store EVPN Type 2 (MAC/IP) routes.
Route Distinguisher (Option C): In EVPN, the Route Distinguisher (RD) is an 8-byte prefix added to a route to make it unique within the BGP control plane. The RD format in the exhibit is < IP-Address > : < Identifier
> .
For example, the prefix 2:192.168.100.1:1::5010::... indicates an EVPN Type 2 route (2:) where
192.168.100.1:1 is the Route Distinguisher.
This RD identifies the specific routing instance on the originating VTEP that advertised the MAC/IP address.
Option A is incorrect: The RD 192.168.100.2:1 does not necessarily mean the host device has that IP; it means the originating switch has that router ID/IP used for its RD.
Option B is incorrect: While the RD often incorporates the router ID, the RD itself is the full string (e.g.,
192.168.100.1:1), which is distinct from the raw Router ID used in the BGP summary.
Option D is incorrect: Looking at the entries for 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.2.3, they are associated with different identifiers in the RD strings (5010 and 5020 respectively), which typically map to different VNIs or bridge domains.

NEW QUESTION # 71
You are configuring a Junos device and have created a firewall rule to protect the routing engine. You want to allow OSPF traffic to reach the Routing Engine.
Which statement is true?

- A. The firewall filter must allow traffic to the address of the router-id.
- B. The firewall filter must allow IP protocol 89.
- C. The firewall filter cannot be applied to the loopback interface.
- D. The loopback interface must be configured under the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72
While deploying class of service on an EX Series switch, what are two aspects of the scheduler? (Choose two.)

- A. It identifies the priority of the queue to which it is assigned.
- B. It provides DiffServ code translation.
- C. It defines interface rate-limiting.
- D. It defines a buffer size of the queue to which it is assigned.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Junos OS Class of Service (CoS), schedulers are the fundamental components used to manage the resources of individual egress

queues. They determine how the switch handles traffic for a specific forwarding class as it waits to exit an interface.
* Buffer Size (Option A): A scheduler defines the buffer size (memory allocation) for its assigned queue. This buffer holds packets during periods of congestion to prevent immediate packet loss. The size can be configured as a specific percentage of the total interface buffer, a temporal value in microseconds, or using the " remainder " of available space.
* Queue Priority (Option D): A scheduler identifies the priority of the queue. Junos supports multiple priority levels, such as low , medium-low , medium-high , and high . This setting dictates the order in which the transmission hardware services the queues; for example, high-priority queues are typically emptied before low-priority ones.
* Why other options are incorrect: Interface rate-limiting (Option B) is typically managed at the interface level or through policers , not the scheduler itself, which focuses on queue-specific transmission rates. DiffServ code translation (Option C) is the responsibility of rewrite rules , which modify the packet header markings as they leave the switch.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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