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## Juniper

### JN0-650

ExamName: Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

Exam Version: 6.0

Questions & Answers Sample PDF

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Page 1 of 5

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## Juniper JN0-650 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IP Telephony Features: This section focuses on features supporting VoIP deployments including Power over Ethernet, LLDP</li><li>LLDP-MED protocols, and voice VLAN implementation.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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>

Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Your enterprise network uses routing instances to support multitenancy. Your Junos devices use BGP to peer to multiple BGP devices. You must ensure that load balancing is achieved within the routing instance.

Which two statements would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the multipath option at the [edit routing-instances routing-options] hierarchy.
- B. Configure the multipath option at the [edit protocols bgp group] hierarchy.
- C. Configure a load-balance per-packet policy and apply it at the [edit routing-options forwarding-table] hierarchy.
- D. Configure the multipath option at the [edit protocols bgp group neighbor] hierarchy.

Answer: A,B

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Which three statements about VSTP are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. VSTP is enabled by default on EX Series switches.
- B. Separate BPDUs are Hooded for each VSTP enabled VLAN.
- C. VSTP supports up to 253 unique spanning tree topologies.
- D. VSTP is incompatible with RSTR
- E. A separate spanning tree instance is generated for each VLAN.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

VSTP (VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol) is designed for interoperability with environments running Cisco's Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+).

\* Per-VLAN Instances (Option E):The core function of VSTP is to maintain a separate spanning tree instance for every VLAN configured on the switch. This allows for different root bridges and different topologies per VLAN, enabling traffic load-balancing across various physical links.

\* BPDU Generation (Option A):Because each VLAN has its own instance, VSTP must send separate BPDUs for each VLAN. These BPDUs are tagged with the respective VLAN ID to ensure the receiving switch can process them for the correct instance.

\* Instance Limits (Option D):On many Juniper platforms, VSTP is limited to supporting a maximum of 253 unique spanning tree topologies (instances). If the number of VLANs exceeds this limit, additional VLANs will not have

spanning tree protection unless migrated to a different protocol like MSTP.

\* Incorrect Statements: Option B is incorrect because VSTP is compatible with RSTP; it actually uses RSTP algorithms (Rapid-VSTP) by default in modern Junos versions to provide fast convergence.

Option C is incorrect because STP or RSTP is usually the default spanning tree protocol on EX Series switches, not VSTP.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Referring to the exhibit, you are receiving multiple routes from ISP3 through two EBGP neighbors. You must ensure that all traffic leaving R1 destined to the networks advertised by ISP3 go Through ISP2.

□ What should you do on R1 to accomplish this task?

- A. create and apply an import policy to set the local preference on routes learned from ISP2 to be lower than those learned from ISP1.
- **B. Create and apply an import policy to set the local preference on route learned from ISP2 to be higher than those learned from ISP1.**
- C. Create and apply an import policy to set the route preference on routes learned from ISP2 to be lower than those learned from ISP1.
- D. Create and apply an import policy to set The route preference on routes learned from ISP2 to be higher than those learned from ISP1.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which two statements are correct about EVPN Pure Type-5 routes? (Choose two.)

- **A. Pure Type-5 routes require an overlay next hop.**
- B. Pure Type-5 routes are advertised with the MAC extended community.
- **C. Pure Type-5 routes are also known as IP-VRF-to-IP-VRF.**
- D. Pure Type-5 routes rely on Type-7 sync routes

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

EVPN Route Type 5 (IP Prefix Route) is used to advertise IP prefixes (subnets) between broadcast domains or between VRFs in an EVPN fabric.

\* IP-VRF-to-IP-VRF (Statement C): In an EVPN-VXLAN architecture, Type 5 routes are primarily used for Layer 3 connectivity. They allow different IP-VRFs on different VTEPs to exchange prefix information directly. This model is widely referred to as IP-VRF-to-IP-VRF routing because it enables inter-subnet routing at the leaf layer without requiring Layer 2 MAC learning for those specific prefixes.

\* Overlay Next Hop (Statement B): For a PE router to reach a prefix advertised via a Type 5 route, it must resolve the overlay next hop. This next hop is typically the loopback IP address of the originating VTEP, which the receiving router uses to build the VXLAN tunnel.

\* Why others are incorrect: Statement A is incorrect because Type 7 routes are used for IGMP/MLD join synchronization. Statement D is incorrect because Type 5 routes advertise IP prefixes, not MAC addresses; MAC extended communities are associated with Type 2 routes.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

You recently committed a change to a router to reject OSPF routes sourced from area 10.

However, you are still seeing area 10 routes in the routing table.

[edit policy-options]

```
policy-statement advertise-ospf-routes {
  term reject-area-10 {
    from {
      protocol ospf;
      area 10;
    }
    then {
      reject;
    }
  }
}
```



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