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Juniper JN0-650 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.

Topic 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.
Topic 4	• 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 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.

Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which two statements are correct about EVPN Pure Type-5 routes? (Choose two.)

- A. Pure Type-5 routes are also known as IP-VRF-to-IP-VRF.
- B. Pure Type-5 routes are advertised with the MAC extended community.
- C. Pure Type-5 routes require an overlay next hop.
- 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 forLayer 3 connectivity. They allow different IP-VRFs on different VTEPs to exchange prefix information directly. This model is widely referred to asIP-VRF-to-IP-VRFrouting 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 theoverlay 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 # 71
Exhibit.
You want to limit port access to only one device at a time.
Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will accomplish this task?

- A. Change the maximum EAPOL request to 1.
- B. Change the supplicant mode to single-secure.
- C. Enable MAC RADIUS restrict.
- D. Change the supplicant mode to multiple.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the supplicant-mode configuration under protocols dot1x determines how the switch handles multiple MAC addresses on a single physical port. According to the exhibit, the current mode is set toSingle, and theNumber of connected supplicantsis2. This indicates thatthe port is currently allowing multiple devices, which contradicts the goal of limiting access to only one device at a time.
Here is the breakdown of whyOption Cis the correct solution based on Juniper's standard behavior:
* Supplicant Mode: Single (Current State):In this mode, the first device to authenticate opens the port for all subsequent devices. As

long as the first device remains authenticated, other devices can send traffic through the port without individual authentication. This is why the exhibit shows 2 connected supplicants despite the mode being "Single."
* Supplicant Mode: Single-Secure (The Solution):This mode strictly limits the port toonly oneMAC address. Once a device successfully authenticates via 802.1X, the switch drops any traffic coming from any other MAC address on that port. If the authenticated device logs off or the session times out, the port becomes available for a new device, but never more than one simultaneously. *Supplicant Mode:
Multiple (Option B):This mode allows multiple supplicants to authenticate individually. Each MAC address must go through its own authentication process. This would allow more than one device, which is the opposite of the user's requirement.
* MAC RADIUS Restrict (Option A):This feature is used to force MAC-based authentication and does not inherently limit the number of devices to one in the same way that changing the supplicant mode does.
* Maximum EAPOL requests (Option D):This parameter defines how many times the switch will send an EAP-Request/Identity frame to a supplicant before giving up. Changing this to 1 does not restrict the number of devices allowed on the port; it only changes the retry logic for a single authentication attempt.
Configuration Example for Junos OS 24.4:To implement this change, you would use the following command: set protocols dot1x edit interface ge-0/0/10.0 supplicant-mode single-secure

NEW QUESTION # 72
Referring to the exhibit, anycast RP is implemented to ensure multicast service availability. The source is currently sending multicast traffic using group 239.1.1.1 and R3 is receiving PIM register messages, but R2 does not have active source information.
In this scenario, what are two methods to receive the active source information on R2? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure an MSDP protocol between R2 and R3.
- B. Configure an RP set in PIM on R2 and R3, allowing the RPs to forward PIM register messages to the other RPs in the set.
- C. Configure an MSDP protocol between R1 and R2.
- D. Configure an RP set in PIM on R1, allowing R1 to forward PIM register messages to R2 and R3 in the set.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 73
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. set policy-options policy-statement NHS term 10 from route-type internal
- B. set protocols bgp group int-group import NHS
- C. delete protocols bgp group int-group export IfJHS
- D. set policy-options policy-statement NHS term 10 from route-type external

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which two statements correctly describe how EX Series switches use captive portal for Layer 2 authentication? (Choose two.)

- A. The captive portal is the default Layer 2 authentication method that is applied before other methods such as 802 1X or MAC RADIUS.
- B. The captive portal authentication allowlist works for devices that do not have HTTP capabilities.
- C. The captive portal is configured on Layer 3 interfaces and does not participate in Layer 2 authentication on EX Series switches.
- D. The captive portal is used as a fallback mechanism for clients that fail 802.1X or MAC RADIUS authentication.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In Junos OS 24.4, Captive Portal is used as a web-based authentication method for Layer 2 network access control, often in environments where 802.1X is not feasible for all users.
Fallback Mechanism (Option D): On EX Series switches, Juniper supports a flexible authentication order. By default, the switch attempts authentication in the order of 802.1X, then MAC RADIUS, and finally Captive Portal. If a client fails both 802.1X and MAC RADIUS, the switch can fall back to Captive Portal to redirect the user to a login page.
MAC Allowlist (Option B): Captive Portal relies on intercepting HTTP/HTTPS traffic to redirect users.
However, " headless " devices like printers or cameras lack web browsers and cannot interact with the portal.
To accommodate these, Junos allows administrators to configure an authentication allowlist (or whitelist), which identifies these devices by their MAC addresses and permits them to bypass the portal entirely.
Precedence (Option A): This is incorrect because Captive Portal is generally the last method in the default sequence, not the first.
Layer 2 Participation (Option C): While Captive Portal requires a Layer 3 interface (RVI/IRB) for the redirection process, it is explicitly used to control Layer 2 access on EX Series switches.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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