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Juniper JN0-650 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BGP: This section focuses on Border Gateway Protocol operations including route selection, next hop resolution, BGP attributes, communities, load balancing, IPv4IPv6 address families, advanced options, and routing policy implementation.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IP Multicast: This domain addresses one-to-many communication using multicast routing, covering addressing, ASM vs SSM models, RPF, IGMPsnooping, PIM sparse-mode, rendezvous points, Anycast RP, MSDP, and routing policies.

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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

You are configuring CoS throughout your enterprise network using DSCP. You have configured MF classification on your edge devices and are using BA classifiers throughout the core. You are using the EZQoS template provided on your EX Series switches that are acting as your edge devices. You have loaded the configuration group and applied it to the appropriate interfaces. Classification and scheduling are working properly on your edge devices; however, traffic is not being classified correctly when it reaches your core devices. In this scenario, which statement is correct about solving this problem?

- A. You should configure and apply a policer to the edge devices' egress interfaces toward the core.
- **B. You should configure and apply rewrite rules on the edge devices' egress interfaces toward the core.**
- C. You must configure the edge devices to use BA classifiers instead of MF classifiers.
- D. You must configure the core devices using the EZQoS template as well.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an end-to-end CoS (Class of Service) design, there is a clear distinction between classification at the ingress and rewrite rules at the egress.

* **The Problem:** Your edge devices are successfully classifying traffic (assigning packets to internal forwarding classes). However, the core devices—which use BA (Behavior Aggregate) classifiers—are not classifying correctly. BA classifiers look at the bits in the packet header (like DSCP or 802.1p) to determine priority.

* **The Missing Link (Option C):** When a packet leaves the edge device, its internal forwarding class and loss priority must be "written" back into the packet header so that the next-hop (the core device) can see it. By default, Junos may not preserve or set these bits correctly on egress. You must apply rewrite rules on the edge switches' egress interfaces facing the core. These rules ensure the DSCP values in the headers match the forwarding class determined by the edge's MF classifier, allowing the core's BA classifier to function properly.

* **Other Options:** Option A (policer) handles rate limiting, not classification. Option B is incorrect because core devices often have different hardware or scaling needs than edge switches, and standard BA configuration is preferred over templates in the core. Option D is incorrect because MF classifiers are standard for edge devices where deep packet inspection is needed to identify traffic types.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Exhibit:

```

user@R2> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State          ID              Pri  Dead
10.0.0.2         ge-0/0/2.0        ExStart       192.168.1.1     128  36
10.0.0.10        ge-0/0/3.0        Full          192.168.1.3     128  38
user@R2> show ospf interface ge-0/0/2.0 detail
Interface        State  Area          DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
ge-0/0/2.0       DR     0.0.0.0       192.168.1.2    192.168.1.1     1
  Type: LAN, Address: 10.0.0.1, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 10.0.0.1, BDR addr: 10.0.0.2, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 0
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
user@R1> show ospf interface ge-0/0/2.0 detail
Interface        State  Area          DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
ge-0/0/2.0       BDR   0.0.0.0       192.168.1.2    192.168.1.1     1
  Type: LAN, Address: 10.0.0.2, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 9164, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 10.0.0.1, BDR addr: 10.0.0.2, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 0
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1

```

You are running OSPF as your IGP. The interfaces connecting two routers are in the ExStart state. You notice that something is incorrect with the configuration. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The subnet mask is incorrect.
- B. The IP addresses are incorrect.
- **C. The MTU setting are incorrect.**
- D. The interface type is incorrect.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 59

When configuring OSPF, what is the purpose of adding the secondary command to an OSPF interface?

- A. The secondary command creates an intra-area backup path.
- B. The secondary command sets a backup path for virtual links
- C. The secondary command is used in conjunction with VRRP for failover.
- **D. The secondary command allows an interface to be in multiple areas.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Junos OS, a physical or logical interface is typically associated with a single OSPF area. However, there are specific design requirements—such as migrating an interface from one area to another without downtime or creating specific transit topologies—where an interface needs to exist in two areas simultaneously.

* Multi-area Adjacency (Option B): The secondary command under the OSPF interface hierarchy allows an interface to be part of a secondary area in addition to its primary area.

* Protocol Behavior: When an interface is configured as secondary, the router sends and receives OSPF Hello packets for both the primary and secondary areas on that single link. This allows the router to form adjacencies with neighbors in both areas over the same physical connection.

* Use Case: This is frequently used in hub-and-spoke topologies or during network restructuring to ensure reachability is maintained while changing area boundaries. It effectively allows a "logical" split of the interface at the OSPF protocol level.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Exhibit

The exhibit shows a network diagram with two Autonomous Systems (AS 65001 and AS 65002) connected via two parallel physical links. Router1 (AS 65001) has a loopback address of 192.168.1.1 and interfaces 10.10.10.2/30 and 10.10.20.2/30. Router2 (AS 65002) has a loopback address of 172.16.1.1 and interfaces 10.10.10.1/30 and 10.10.20.1/30. Below the diagram is a terminal window showing the configuration and BGP summary for router1.

```
user@router1> show configuration protocols bgp group ext-peers
type external;
peer-as 65002;
neighbor 10.10.10.1;
neighbor 10.10.20.1;
}

user@router1> show bgp summary
[...]
```

Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last	Up/Dwn	State	#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
10.10.10.1	65002	53	53	0	0	22:48	0/4	4/0	0/0/0/0
10.10.20.1	65002	54	51	0	0	22:48	0/4	4/0	0/0/0/0

Referring to the exhibit, what will enable active routes from both peers?

- A. Configure neighbor 172.16.1.1 multipath under the ext-peers hierarchy.
- **B. Configure multipath under the ext-peers hierarchy**
- C. Configure neighbor 172.16.1.1 under the ext-peers hierarchy.
- D. Configure neighbor 10.10.20.2 multipath under the ext-peers hierarchy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows router1 (AS 65001) connected to router2 (AS 65002) via two parallel physical links. The show bgp summary output indicates that sessions are established with two neighbors: 10.10.10.1 and 10.10.20.1. Currently, for the second neighbor (10.10.20.1), there are 0 active routes despite having 4 accepted routes, which indicates that BGP has selected only one "best path" via the first neighbor for forwarding.

* BGP Best Path Selection: By default, BGP only selects a single best path for any given destination prefix and installs that one path into the forwarding table. In a topology with parallel links to the same AS, this leads to underutilization of available bandwidth.

* Multipath Solution (Option B): To enable active routes from both peers and allow for load-balancing (ECMP) across both links, you must enable the multipath feature.

* When the multipath statement is configured under the protocols bgp group ext-peers hierarchy, it tells Junos OS to install multiple equal-cost BGP paths into the routing table and subsequent forwarding table.

* Since both neighbors belong to the same peer group (ext-peers) and the same AS (65002), configuring multipath at the group level will apply to both sessions, allowing paths from both neighbors to be marked as "active".

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A: 172.16.1.1 is the loopback address of router2. The exhibit shows peering is currently done using physical interface addresses (10.10.10.1 and 10.10.20.1), so this address is irrelevant to the current active sessions.

* Option C: Configuring the neighbor address alone without the multipath parameter will not change the best-path selection behavior.

* Option D: 10.10.20.2 is the local interface IP of router1, not the neighbor's IP. BGP multipath must be configured to point to remote peer paths.

Configuration Example for Junos OS 24.4: To implement this, apply the following command: set protocols bgp group ext-peers multipath

NEW QUESTION # 61

OSFP is stuck in the ExStart state.

What is a common cause of this problem?

- A. IP addresses are not configured correctly.
- B. The DR priority is configured incorrectly.
- C. Jumbo frames are not enabled.
- **D. MTUs do not match.**

