JN0-649^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 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?

```
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
```

A. The subnet mask is incorrect.

B. The MTU setting are incorrect.

C. The interface type is incorrect.

D. The IP addresses are incorrect.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Referring to the exhibit,traffic ingresses on interface ge-0/0/3 and egresses on interface ge- 0/0/4. Which queue does traffic with the IP precedence value of 100 use?

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# show
ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.42.67.1/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input cos;
            }
            address 10.42.16.1/30;
        }
    }
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        }
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 101;

user@router# show
classifiers {
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        }
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 101;
        }
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 100;
        }
        forwarding-class network-control {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 110 111 ];
        }
    }
}
```

```
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 best-effort;
    queue 1 expedited-forwarding;
    queue 2 assured-forwarding;
    queue 3 network-control;
}
interfaces {
    ge-* {
        unit * {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence default;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/4 {
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence cos;
            }
        }
    }
}
[edit firewall family inet]
user@router# show
filter cos {
    term 1 {
        from {
            precedence [ 0 2 5 ];
        }
        then {
            forwarding-class best-effort;
            accept;
        }
    }
    term 2 {
        from {
            precedence [ 1 4 ];
        }
        then {
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
            accept;
        }
    }
}
```

```
term 3 {
    from {
        precedence 3;
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
        accept;
    }
}
term 4 {
    from {
        precedence [ 6 7 ];
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class network-control;
        accept;
    }

    }
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# run show class-of-service classifier name ipprec-default
Classifier: ipprec-default, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 12
  Code point          Forwarding class                Loss priority
  000                 best-effort                     low
  001                 assured-forwarding              low
  010                 best-effort                     low
  011                 best-effort                     low
  100                 best-effort                     low
  101                 expedited-forwarding            low
  110                 network-control                 low
  111                 network-control                 high
```

A. network-control

B. assured-forwarding

C. best-effort

D. expedited-forwarding

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are correct about EVPN route types? (Choose three.)

A. Type 3 routes carry replication information.

B. Type 2 routes carry endpoint MAC address information.

C. Type 2 routes carry endpoint IP address information.

D. Type 5 routes carry replication information.

E. Type 1 routes carry endpoint MAC address information.

Correct Answer: ABC

Cisco explains it better: The EVPN control plane advertises the following types of information:

Route type 1 ?This is an Ethernet Auto-Discovery (EAD) route type used to advertise Ethernet segment identifier, Ethernet Tag ID, and EVPN instance information. EAD route advertisements may be sent for each EVPN instance or for each

Ethernet segment.

Route type 2 ?This advertises endpoint reachability information, including MAC and IP addresses of the endpoints or VTEPs.

Route type 3 ?This performs multicast router advertisement, announcing the capability and intention to use ingress replication for specific VNIs.

Route type 4 ?This is an Ethernet Segment route used to advertise the Ethernet segment identifier, IP address length, and the originating router\\'s IP address.

Route type 5 ?This is an IP prefix route used to advertise internal IP subnet and externally learned routes to a VXLAN network.

QUESTION 4

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

```
(master:0)[edit protocols mstp]
user@DS-1# show
configuration-name Region-1;
revision-level 1;
interface ge-0/0/8;
interface ge-0/0/9;
interface ge-0/0/10;
interface ge-0/0/12;
msti 1 {
    bridge-priority 4k;
    vlan 10-19;
}
msti 2 {
    bridge-priority 8k;
    vlan 20-29;
}
(master:0)[edit protocols mstp]
user@DS-2# show
configuration-name Region-1;
revision-level 1;
interface ge-0/0/8;
interface ge-0/0/9;
interface ge-0/0/10;
interface ge-0/0/12;
msti 1 {
    bridge-priority 8k;
    vlan 10-19;
}
```

A. The DS-2 switch will beroot bridge for MSTI 2.

B. The DS-1 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 1.

C. The DS-1 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 2.

D. The DS-2 switch will be root bridge for MSTI 1.

Correct Answer: CD

Bridge priority is to determine which bridge becomes the designated bridge.

QUESTION 5

Your enterprise network is running BGP VPNs to support multitenancy. Some of the devices with which you peer BGP do not support the VPN NLRI. You must ensure that you do not send BGP VPN routes to the remote peer.

Which two configuration steps will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Configure an import policy on the remote peer to reject the routes when they are received.

B. Configure an export policy on the local BGP peer to reject the VPN routes being sent to the remote peer.

C. Configure a route reflector for the VPN NLRI.

D. Configure the apply-vpn-export feature on the local BGP peer.

Correct Answer: BD

Apply both the VRF export and BGP group or neighbor export policies (VRF first, then BGP) before routes from the vrf or l2vpn routing tables are advertised to other PE routers. https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/ref/statement/vpn-apply-export-edit-protocols-bgp-vp.html

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QUESTION 6

You are asked to configure an802.1X solution that supports dynamic VLAN assignment.

In this scenario, which two modes support using vendor-specific attributes (VSAs)? (Choose two.)

A. static MAC bypass mode

B. single-secure supplicant mode

C. multiple supplicant mode

D. singlesupplicant mode

Correct Answer: BD

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access/topics/concept/dynamic-vlan-assignment-colorless-ports.html

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QUESTION 7

You are asked to configure 802.1X on your access ports to allow only a single device to authenticate. In this scenario, which configuration would you use?

A. single supplicant mode

B. multiple supplicant mode

C. single-secure supplicant mode

D. MAC authentication mode

Correct Answer: C

Single supplicant mode authenticates only the first end device that connects to an authenticator port. All other end devices connecting to the authenticator port after the first has connected successfully, whether they are 802.1X-enabled or not, are permitted access to the port without further authentication. If the first authenticated end device logs out, all other end devices are locked out until an end device authenticates. Single-secure supplicant mode authenticates only one end device to connect to an authenticator port. No other end device can connect to the authenticator port until the first logs out.

QUESTION 8

Which statement is correct about IS-IS?

A. IS-IS uses areas and an autonomous system.

B. Level 1/2 routers automatically inject a default route to the nearest Level 1 router.

C. Level 2 routers must share the same area address.

D. Level 1 routers route traffic between autonomous systems.

Correct Answer: A

Level 1/2 routers automatically inject a default route to the nearest Level 1 router. It\\'s the other way around

QUESTION 9

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

```
user@DS-1> show spanning-tree interface
Spanning tree interface parameters for VLAN 10
Interface      Port ID    Designated      Designated        Port      State   Role
                          port ID         bridge ID         Cost
ge-0/0/7.0     128:521      128:521     4106.0019e25173c0    20000     FWD     DESG
ge-0/0/8.0     128:523      128:523     4106.0019e25173c0    20000     FWD     DESG
ge-0/0/9.0     128:525      128:525     4106.0019e25173c0    20000     FWD     DESG
...

Spanning tree interface parameters for VLAN 20
Interface      Port ID    Designated      Designated        Port      State   Role
                          port ID         bridge ID         Cost
ge-0/0/7.0     128:521      128:523     4116.0019e2551d40    20000     BLK     ALT
ge-0/0/8.0     128:523      128:521     4116.0019e2551d40    20000     FWD     ROOT
ge-0/0/9.0     128:525      128:525     4116.0019e2551d40    20000     BLK     ALT
```

A. BPDUs from the root bridge for VLAN 10 have been received on the ge-0/0/7.0 interface.

B. DS-1 is the root bridge for VLAN 10.

C. BPDUs fromthe root bridge for VLAN 20 have been received on the ge-0/0/7.0 interface.

D. Default VSTP bridge priority values are configured.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 10

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 RP set in PIM on R1, allowing R1 to forward PIM register messages to R2 and R3 in the set.

B. Configure an MSDP protocol between R2 andR3.

C. 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.

D. Configure an MSDP protocol between R1 and R2.

Correct Answer: AC

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/multicast/topics/ref/statement/rp-set-edit-protocols-pim.html

---

QUESTION 11

Referring to the outputs shown in the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the IS-IS adjacency? (Choose two.)

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency extensive
R2
    Interface: ge-1/0/0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 7 secs
    Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:02:19 ago
    Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 4c:96:14:93:9a:96
    Topologies: Unicast
    Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
    LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.1.1.2
    Transition log:
    When                    State         Event           Down reason
    Mon May 16 11:53:33    Up            Seenself
user@R2>  show isis adjacency extensive
R1
    Interface: ge-1/0/1.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 20 secs
    Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:01:55 ago
    Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 4c:96:14:93:9a:95
    Topologies: Unicast
    Restart capable: No, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
    LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.1.1.1
    Transition log:
    When                    State         Event           Down reason
    Mon May 16 11:53:33    Up            Seenself
```

A. R1 is configured to participate in bothLevel 1 and Level 2.

B. R2 is configured to participate in both Level 1 and Level 2.

C. R1 is configured to participate in Level 2 only.

D. R2 is configured to participate in Level 2 only.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 12

You want to create an OSPF area that only contains intra-area route information in the form of Type 1 and Type 2 LSAs.

In this scenario, which area is needed to accomplish this task?

A. totally non-to-stubby area

B. totally stubby area

C. stub area

D. non-to-stubby area

Correct Answer: B

A totally stubby area (TSA) is a stub area in which summary link-state advertisement (type 3 LSAs) are not sent. A default summary LSA, with a prefix of 0.0. 0.0/0 is originated into the stub area by an ABR, so that devices in the area can forward all traffic for which a specific route is not known, via ABR.

QUESTION 13

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. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement advertise-ospf-routes {
  term find-ospf {
    from {
      protocol ospf;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term reject-area-10 {
    from {
      protocol ospf;
      area 10;
    }
    then {
      reject;
    }
  }
}
```

A. The OSPF protocol is first matched by find-ospf and accepted.

B. The routes only timeout after 24 hours.

C. The routes remain in the table until the device is rebooted.

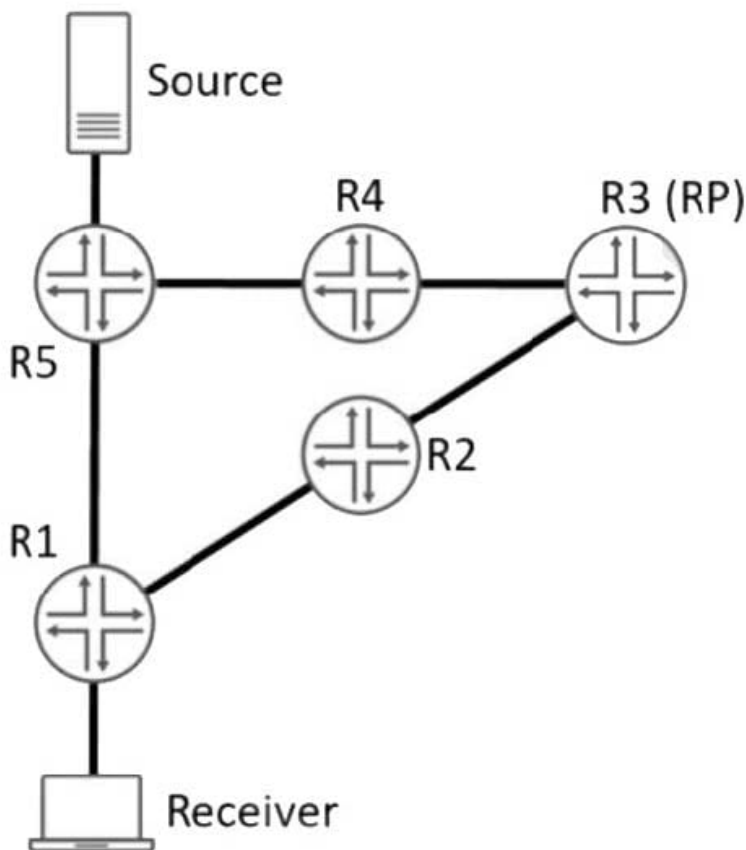D. The routes remain in the table until the routing daemon is restarted.

Correct Answer: A

Once a route is accepted, no other terms in the routing policy are evaluated.

QUESTION 14

Referring to the exhibit, a PIM-SM network is set up to enable communication between multicast devices.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Before the formation of the rendezvous-point tree, a join message is sent from R1 to R3.

B. Before theformation of the rendezvous-point tree, an IGMP is sent from the Receiver to R1.

C. Before the formation of the rendezvous-point tree, an IGMP is sent from the Source to R5.

D. Before the formation of the rendezvous-point tree, a join message is sent from R1 to R5.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 15

A BGP network has been designed to provide resiliency and redundancy to a multihomed customer network.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
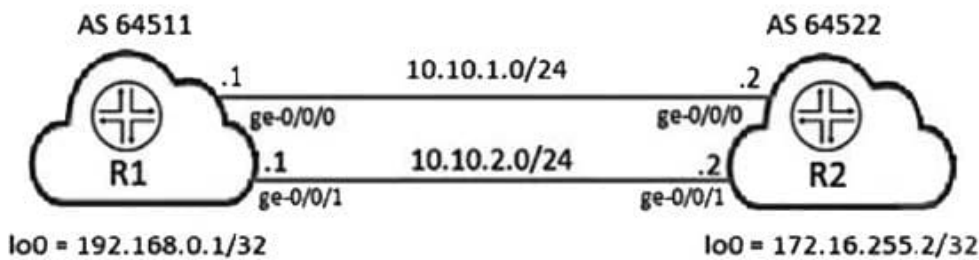
```
user@R1# show protocols bgp group ext-peers
type external;
local-address 192.168.0.1;
peer-as 64522;
neighbor 172.16.255.2 {
    multihop {
        ttl 1;
    }
}


user@R1# show routing-options
autonomous-system 65411;
static {
    route 172.16.255.2/32 next-hop [ 10.10.1.2 10.10.2.2 ];
}


user@R1> show route 172.16.255.2/32 terse

inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A V Destination        P Prf   Metric 1   Metric 2  Next hop         AS path
* ? 172.16.255.2/32    S   5                        >10.10.1.2
                                                     10.10.2.2

user@R1> show route forwarding-table matching 172.16.255.2/32
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop        Type Index   NhRef Netif
172.16.255.2/32    user    1 10.10.1.2        ucst   590       5 ge-0/0/0.0
```

A. Both the next hops will be used to forward traffic to R2.

B. A routing policy will be required to forward traffic to both next hops.

C. The TTL value of 1 is set to limit the scope of the EBGP session.

D. The ttl statement must be configuredto accommodate peering to a loopback address of a directly connected peer.

Correct Answer: BD