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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about IS-IS levels? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 systems use a default route to reach AS external routes located in other areas.
- B. Level 2 systems must use the loopback address as a part of the ISO network address.
- C. Level 1 systems only from adjacencies with other systems that have different area IDs.
- D. Level 2 systems do not advertise Level 2 routes into a Level 1 area by default.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.



```
user@router-> show log ospf-trace.log
Oct 8 16:20:26.812781 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from
192.168.0.2, IFL 75
Oct 8 16:20:26.812804 Received OSPF packet of type and wire_length 1, 60
Oct 8 16:20:26.812807 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/2.0
IFL 73 area 0.0.0.1)
Oct 8 16:20:26.812809 Version 2, length 48, ID 172.29.0.5, area 0.0.0.1
Oct 8 16:20:26.812810 checksum 0x0, authtype 0
Oct 8 16:20:26.812812 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x18, prio
128
Oct 8 16:20:26.812814 dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.0.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Oct 8 16:20:26.812816 OSPF restart signaling: Received hello with LLS data
from nbr ip=192.168.0.2 id=172.29.0.5
Oct 8 16:20:26.812818 OSPF packet ignored: configuration mismatch from
192.168.0.2 on intf ge-0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.1
Oct 8 16:20:26.812831 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from
192.168.0.2, IFL 72
Oct 8 16:20:30.520194 OSPF periodic xmit from 192.168.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL
73 area 0.0.0.1)
Oct 8 16:20:30.520546 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from
192.168.0.1, IFL 75
Oct 8 16:20:30.520561 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from
192.168.0.1, IFL 72
Oct 8 16:20:36.114424 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from
192.168.0.2, IFL 75
Oct 8 16:20:36.114447 Received OSPF packet of type and wire_length 1, 60
Oct 8 16:20:36.114449 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-0/0/2.0
IFL 73 area 0.0.0.1)
Oct 8 16:20:36.114451 Version 2, length 48, ID 172.29.0.5, area 0.0.0.1
Oct 8 16:20:36.114452 checksum 0x0, authtype 0
Oct 8 16:20:36.114454 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x18, prio
128
Oct 8 16:20:36.114455 dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.0.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Oct 0 16:20:36.114450 OSPF restart signaling: Received hello with LLS data
from nbr ip=192.168.0.2 id=172.29.0.5.
Oct 8 16:20:36.114460 OSPF packet ignored: configuration mismatch from
192.168.0.2 on intf ge-0/0/2.0 area 0.0.0.1
```

A router is attempting to form an OSPF neighborhood with another router. However, the OSPF neighborhood fails to establish completely.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. There is an interface type mismatch.
- B. There is an interface subnet mask mismatch.
- C. There is an OSPF area mismatch.
- D. There is an interface MTU mismatch.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 3

When configuring class of service, what would you use to allocate bandwidth to a forwarding class?

- A. buffer depth
- B. transmit rate
- C. bandwidth
- D. speed

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

When configuring 802.1X authentication, what are three server fail fallback settings? (Choose three.)

- A. log
- B. sustain
- C. permit
- D. count
- E. move

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



```
user@MX1# show protocols bgp
group EVPN {
  local-address 10.0.0.1;
  family inet-vpn {
    unicast;
  }
  family evpn {
    signaling;
  }
  local-as 65001;
  multipath multiple-as;
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
    peer-as 65001;
  }
}
```

```
user@MX1# run show bgp summary
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths Act Paths Suppressed  History  Damp State
Pending
bgp.13vpn.0
      0
      0      0      0      0      0      0
bgp.evpn.0
      0      0      0      0      0      0
Peer          AS      InPkt  OutPkt      OutQ  Flaps  Last Up/Dwn
State | #Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
10.0.0.2      65001    6      6      0      0      1:33
Establ
  bgp.13vpn.0: 0/0/0/0
```

```
user@MX2# show protocols bgp
group EVPN {
  local-address 10.0.0.2;
  family inet-vpn {
    unicast;
  }
  cluster 172.1.1.55;
  local-as 65001;
  multipath multiple-as;
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 {
    peer-as 65001;
  }
}
```

```
user@MX2#run show bgp summary
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths Act Paths Suppressed  History  Damp State
Pending
bgp.13vpn.0
      0
      0      0      0      0      0
Peer          AS      InPkt  OutPkt      OutQ  Flaps  Last Up/Dwn
State | #Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
10.0.0.1      65001    3      5      0      0      1:20
Establ
  bgp.13vpn.0: 0/0/0/0
```



You are configuring an EVPN overlay to allow VLANs to be stretched between two campus sites, but EVPN routes are not being exchanged.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration statement would solve this problem?

- A. Apply the delete protocols bgp group EVPN cluster 172.1.1.55 configuration on MX2.
- B. Apply the set protocols bgp group EVPN family inet-vpn any configuration on MX1 and MX2.
- C. Apply the delete protocols bgp group EVPN multipath multiple-as configuration on MX1 and MX2.
- D. Apply the set protocols bgp group EVPN family evpn signaling configuration on MX2.

Correct Answer: D

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