



JN0-649^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

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 protocols bgp group neighbor] 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 routing-instances routing-options] hierarchy.

Correct Answer: BC

Fortunately, the Juniper Networks BGP implementation supports the notion of a bandwidth community. This extended community encodes the bandwidth of a given next hop, and when combined with multipath, the load-balancing algorithm distributes flows across the set of next hops proportional to their relative bandwidths. Put another way, if you have a 10-Mbps and a 1-Mbps next hop, on average nine flows will map to the high-speed next hop for every one that uses the low speed.

Use of BGP bandwidth community is supported only with per-packet load balancing.

The configuration task has two parts:

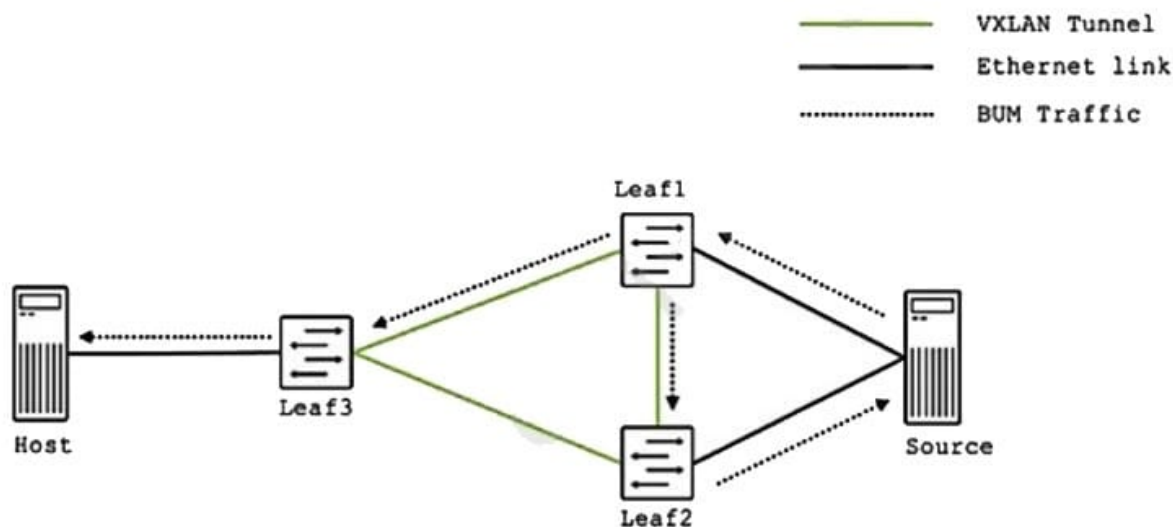
Configure the external BGP (EBGP) peering sessions, enable multipath, and define an import policy to tag routes with a bandwidth community that reflects link speed.

Enable per-packet (really per-flow) load balancing for optimal distribution of traffic.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/topic-map/load-balancing-bgp-session.html>

QUESTION 2

You are troubleshooting an EVPN-VXLAN IP fabric and observe the loop shown in the exhibit. Which two steps would you take to further troubleshoot this problem? (Choose two.)



- A. Verify that the same ESI is configured on the link from the host and that it matches the source.
- B. Issue the `show route table bgp.evpn.0` command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 4 routes are present.
- C. Issue the `show route table bgp.evpn.0` command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 3 routes are present.
- D. Verify that the same ESI is configured on the two links from the source.

Correct Answer: BC

Type 2 route, MAC with IP advertisement route--Type 2 routes are per-VLAN routes, so only PEs that are part of a VNI need these routes. EVPN allows an end host's IP and MAC addresses to be advertised within the EVPN Network Layer reachability information (NLRI). This allows for control plane learning of ESI MAC addresses. Because there are many Type 2 routes, a separate route-target auto-derived per VNI helps to confine their propagation. This route type is supported by all EVPN switches and routers. Type 5 route, IP prefix Route--An IP prefix route provides encoding for inter-subnet forwarding. In the control plane, EVPN Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes for inter-subnet connectivity across data centers. To reach a tenant using connectivity provided by the EVPN Type 5 IP prefix route, data packets are sent as Layer 2 Ethernet frames encapsulated in the VXLAN header over the IP network across the data centers.

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are correct about the deployment of EVPN-VXLAN on QFX Series devices? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 1 route advertisements always have the single-active flag set to 1.
- B. Junos OS supports underlay replication for BUM traffic forwarding.
- C. Junos OS supports ingress replication for BUM traffic forwarding.
- D. Type 1 route advertisements always have the single-active flag set to 0.

Correct Answer: CD

BUM Traffic Forwarding



Junos devices that use MPLS encapsulation for EVPNs can only use ingress replication at this time.

Ingress replication means, to flood traffic to remote PE routers, the traffic has to be replicated, once for each remote PE router.

The EVPN label for this BUM traffic is learned per PE router from the route type 3, inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route.

This table shows the format of the inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route.

All-Active Redundancy (4)

This diagram shows the format of the type 1 route, A-D route per ES. The split horizon label is advertised as part of an extended community attached to the type 1 route. The split horizon label is also called the ESI label. The extended

community also indicates what type of redundancy mode is used for this given ESI: single-active represented by binary 1 or active-active represented by binary 0.

QUESTION 4

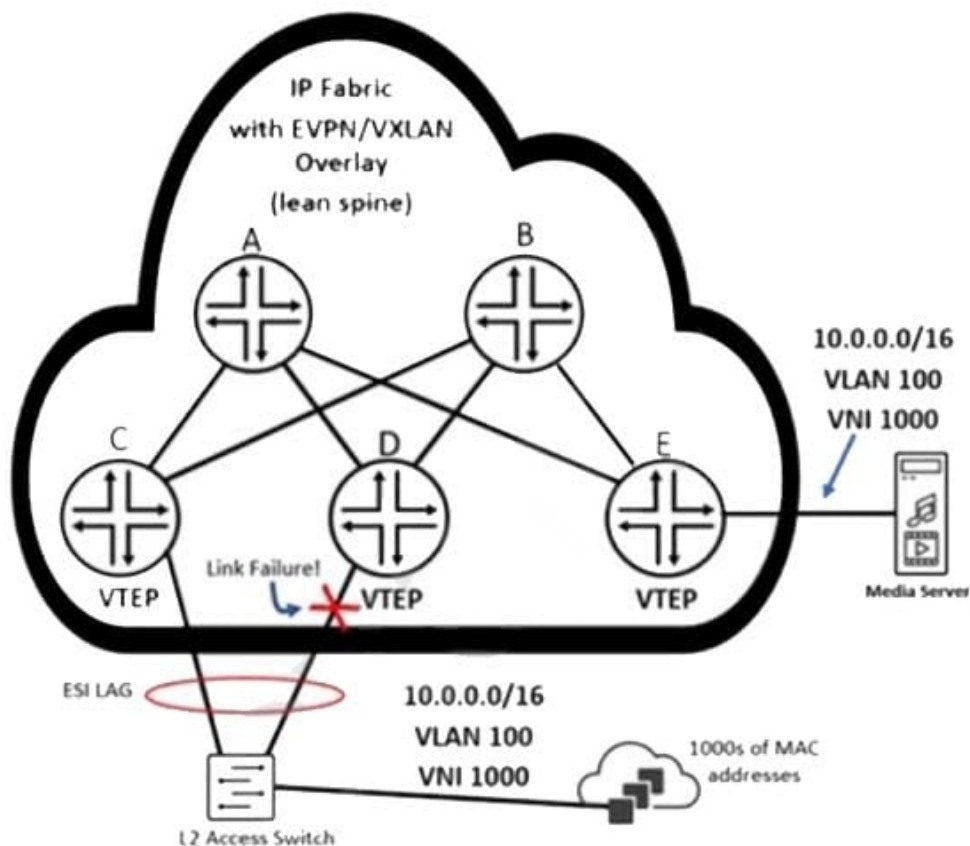
You are asked to implement fault tolerant RPs in your multicast network. Which two solutions would accomplish this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. Use BFD with statically defined RPs.
- B. Use MSDP with statically defined RPs.
- C. Use anycast PIM with statically defined RPs.
- D. Use IGMPv3 with statically defined RPs.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

Referring to the exhibit, how will router E quickly learn that the remote MAC addresses are no longer reachable through the router attached to the failed link?



- A. Router E receives Type 2 withdrawal messages from router D.
- B. Router E receives Type 1 withdrawal messages from router D.
- C. Router E receives Type 1 withdrawal messages from router C.
- D. Router E receives Type 2 withdrawal messages from router C.

Correct Answer: B

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