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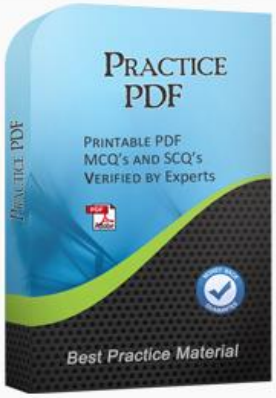

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Exam : **JN0-649**

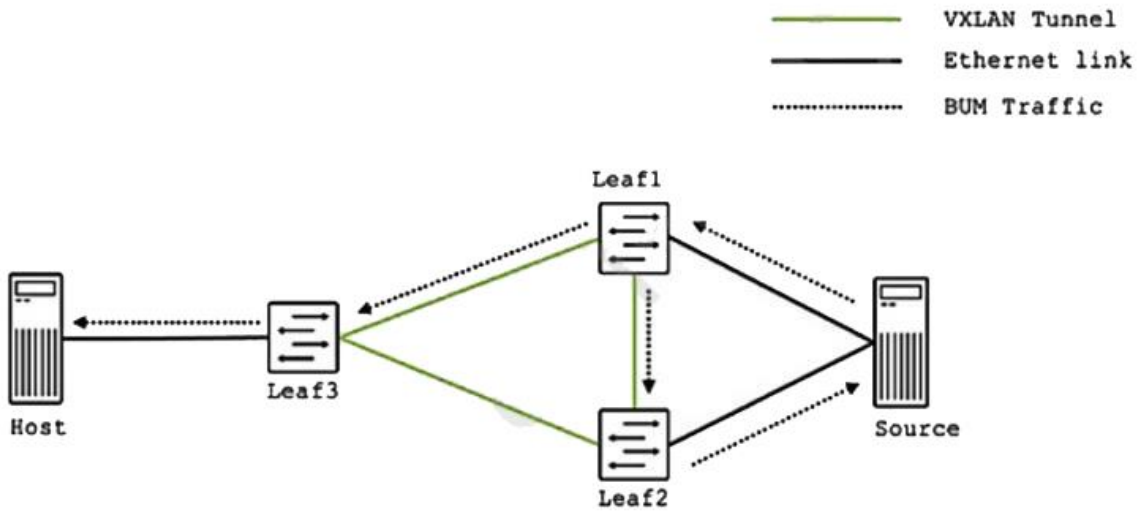
Title : Enterprise Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-ENT)

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Your network is multihomed to two ISPs. The BGP sessions are established; however, the ISP peers are not receiving any routes.
Which two statements are correct about troubleshooting your configuration? (Choose two.)
A. Verify the import policies on your router.
B. Verify that the BGP routes are active in your routing table.
C. Verify the export policies on your router.
D. Verity that the multihop settings are configured on your router.
Answer: B C
Explanation:
To troubleshoot why ISP peers are not receiving any routes in a multihomed BGP setup, the following steps are essential:
* Verify Active BGP Routes: Ensure that the BGP routes are active in the routing table. Only active routes can be advertised to BGP peers.
shell
Copy code
show route protocol bgp
* Verify Export Policies: Check the export policies configured on your router. The export policies determine which routes are advertised to BGP peers. If these policies are incorrectly configured or missing, routes will not be advertised.
shell
Copy code
show configuration policy-options policy-statement <policy-name>
show configuration protocols bgp group <group-name> export
References:
* Useful Juniper Commands.txt
* Tech Ops Managed Router Juniper Install Guide

NO.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.

Answer: B C

Explanation:

When troubleshooting an EVPN-VXLAN IP fabric loop, the following steps are crucial:

* Issue the show route table bgp.evpn.0 command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 4 routes are present: Type 4 routes indicate EVPN Ethernet Segment routes, which are essential for detecting and
* mitigating loops.
* Issue the show route table bgp.evpn.0 command on Leaf2 and verify that Type 3 routes are present: Type 3 routes (Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag routes) ensure that multicast and broadcast traffic is properly handled, helping identify and troubleshoot loop issues.

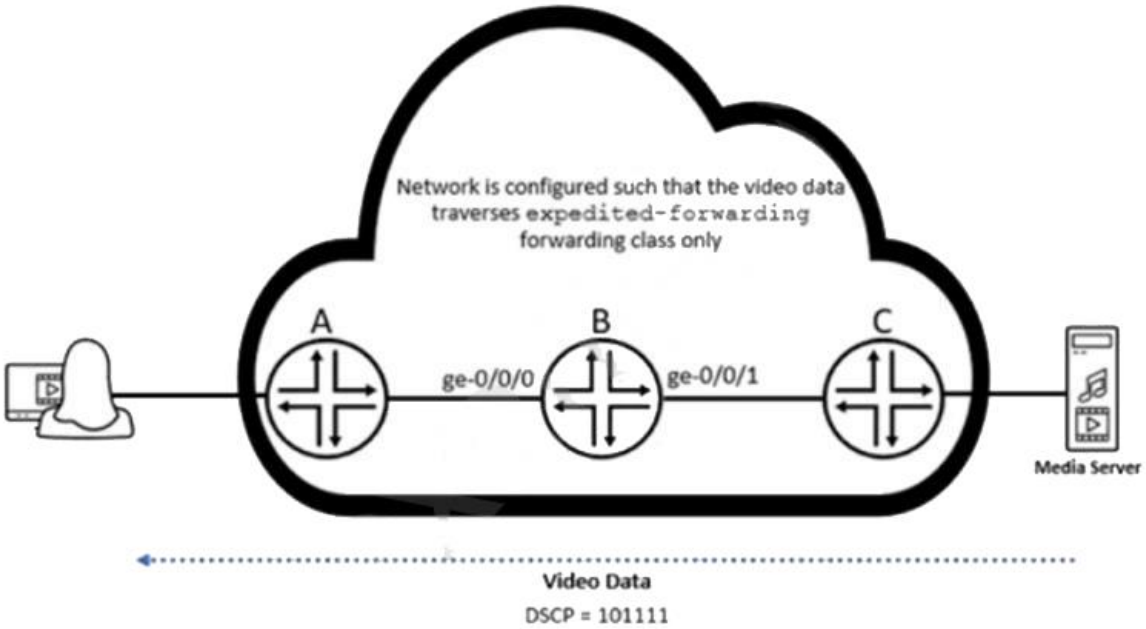
References:

* The commands for verifying BGP EVPN routes are standard in troubleshooting EVPN-VXLAN fabrics.
* Documentation from "Useful Juniper Commands.txt" and "Juniper Commands.pdf" which provide command references for verifying EVPN route types.

NO.3 A user is attempting to watch a high-definition video being streamed from the media server over the network.

However, the user complains that the experienced video quality is poor. While logged on to router B, a Juniper Networks device, you notice that video packets are being dropped.

In this scenario, what would solve this problem?



A. Adjust the scheduler for the expedited-forwarding forwarding class to support a higher transmit rate.

B. Adjust the expedited-forwarding BA classifier to router B's ge-0/0/0 interface to support a higher transmit rate.

C. Adjust the scheduler-map to support a higher transmit rate.

D. Adjust the expedited-forwarding BA classifier on router B's ge-0/0/1 interface to support a higher

transmit rate.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When video packets are being dropped, and the network is configured to use the expedited-forwarding forwarding class, it typically indicates that the scheduler assigned to this class does not have sufficient bandwidth to handle the traffic. Adjusting the scheduler to allocate more bandwidth to the expedited-forwarding class will ensure that video packets are transmitted without being dropped.

Steps:

* Identify the scheduler map: First, identify the scheduler map that is applied to the interfaces. This can be done using the following command:

shell

Copy code

show configuration class-of-service scheduler-maps

* Adjust the scheduler: Modify the scheduler for the expedited-forwarding forwarding class to support a higher transmit rate. You can edit the scheduler configuration to increase the bandwidth allocated.

Example:

shell

Copy code

set class-of-service schedulers expedited-forwarding transmit-rate percent 30

* Apply the configuration: Apply the modified scheduler to the interfaces using the following commands:

shell

Copy code

set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/0 scheduler-map <scheduler-map-name> set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/1 scheduler-map <scheduler-map-name> commit References:

* Useful Juniper Commands.txt

* Tech Ops Managed Router Juniper Install Guide

NO.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.

Answer: B C

Explanation:

To implement fault-tolerant RPs (Rendezvous Points) in a multicast network, the following two solutions are appropriate:

* Use MSDP with statically defined RPs:

* MSDP (Multicast Source Discovery Protocol) is used to share multicast source information between multiple RPs in different domains or within the same domain. It allows for RP redundancy by ensuring that if one RP fails, another RP can take over the role and continue to manage multicast group memberships.

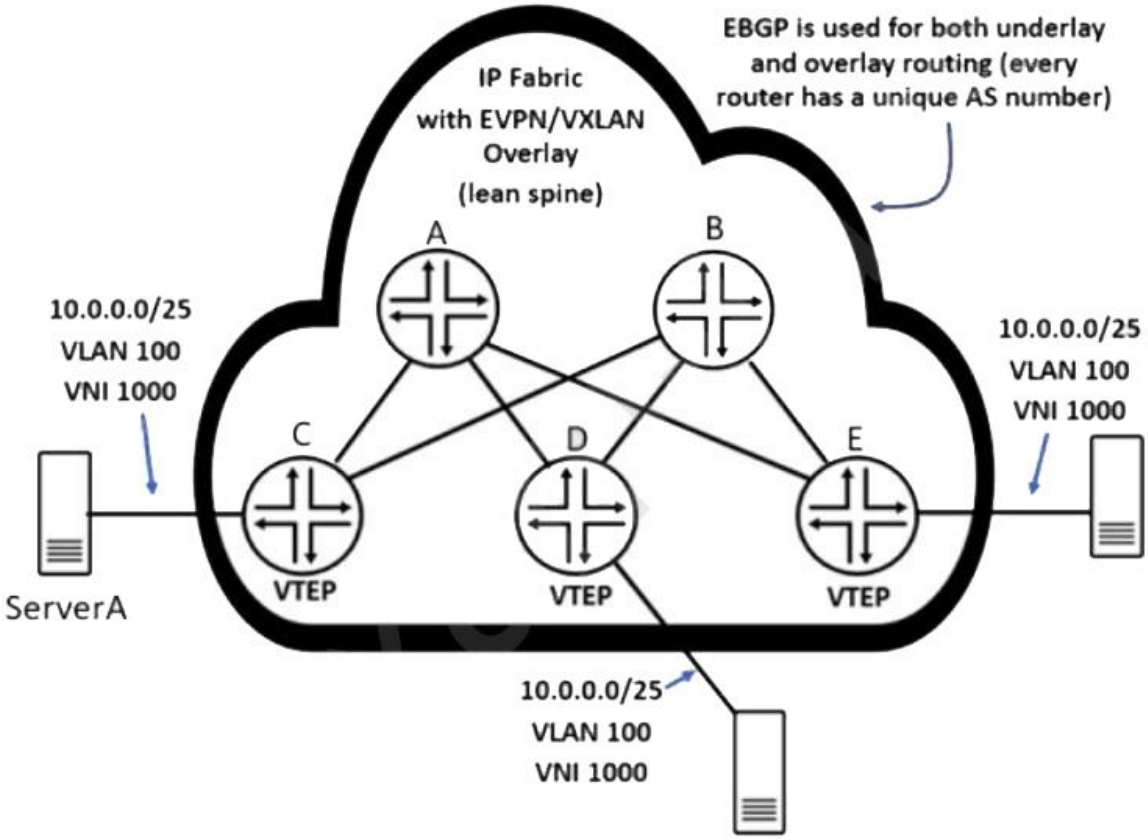
NO.5 Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
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 from the root bridge for VLAN 20 have been received on the ge-0/0/7.0 interface.
D. Default VSTP bridge priority values are configured.
Answer: B C

NO.6 What are two similarities between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3? (Choose two.)
A. virtual links
B. support for multiple instances per link
C. 32-bit router ID
D. protocol processing per link, not per subnet
Answer: A C

NO.7 Referring to the exhibit, ServerA sends a single IP packet destined to 10.0.0.127.
Which two statements correctly describe the behavior of the resulting outbound VXLAN packets that contain the original packet destined to 10.0.0.127? (Choose two.)



A. Router E will replicate and send a copy of the received VXLAN packet to router D.
B. Router C will send a VXLAN packet destined only to router D and router E.
C. Router D will not replicate and send a copy of the received VXLAN packet to router E.
D. Router C will send a single VXLAN packet to one remote VTEP.
Answer: B C