

Free Questions for JN0-649 by vceexamstest

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to implement fault tolerant RPs in your multicast network.

Which two solutions would accomplish this behavior? (Choose two.)

Options:

- 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

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Options:
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 4
D- Type 5
Answer:
D
Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn-vxlan/topics/concept/evpn-route-type5-
understanding.html#:~:text=In%20the%20control%20plane%2C%20EVPN,subnet%20connectivity%20across%20data%20centers.

A Layer 2 connection does not expend across data centers. The IP subnet in a Layer 2 domain is confined within a single data center.

Which EVPN route type is used to communicate prefixes between the data centers?

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must provide network connectivity to hosts that fail authentication.

In this scenario, what would be used in a network secured with 802.1X to satisfy this requirement?

Options:

- A- Configure the native-vlan-id parameter on the port.
- B- Use the server-reject-vlan command to specify a guest VLAN.
- **C-** Configure a secondary IP address on the port for unauthenticated hosts.
- D- Configure the port as a spanning tree edge port.

Answer:

В

Explanation:

For a device configured for 802.1X authentication, specify that when the device receives an Extensible Authentication Protocol Over LAN (EAPoL) Access-Reject message during the authentication process between the device and the RADIUS authentication server,

supplicants attempting to access the LAN are granted access and moved to a specific bridge domain or VLAN. Any bridge domain, VLAN name or VLAN ID sent by a RADIUS server as part of the EAPoL Access-Reject message is ignored.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

Explanation:

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 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two multicast listener registration protocols are supported in the Junos operating system? (Choose two.)

Options:		
A- MLD		
B- DVMRP		
C- IGMP		
D- PIM		
Answer:		
A, C		
Explanation:		

internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) are the Multicast Group Membership Discovery (MGMD) protocols

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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: Adventise
 LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.1.1.2
 Transition log:
                       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, IF addresses: 10.1.1.1
 Transition log:
 When
                        State
                                    Event
                                                     Down reason
 Mon May 16 11:53:33 Up
                                    Seenself
```

Options:

- A- R1 is configured to participate in both Level 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.

Answer:

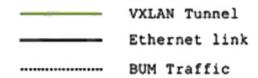
A, D

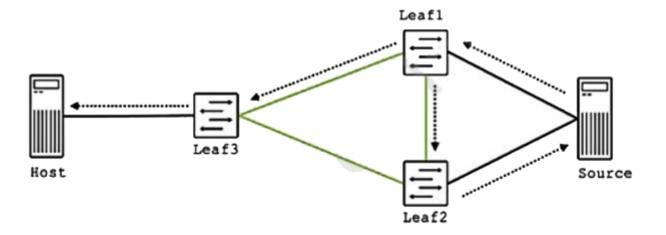
Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)





Options:

- 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.

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B, C

Explanation:

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.

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