



JN0-694^{Q&As}

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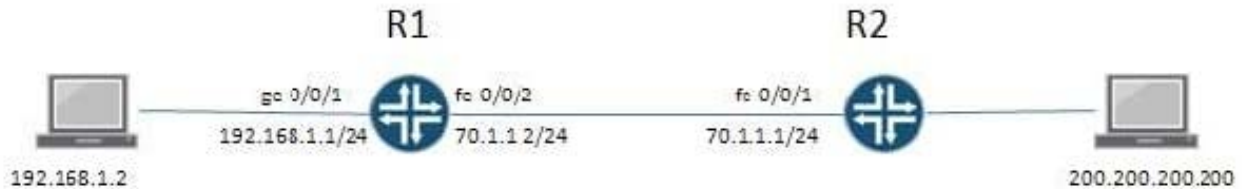
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QUESTION 1

-- Exhibit -- Exhibit -



```
user(R1# show routing-options
static {
    route 200.200.200.200/32 next-hop 70.1.1.1;
}

user(R1> show route

inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.1.0/24      * [Direct/0] 00:01:49
                    > via ge-0/0/1.0
192.168.1.1/32      * [Local/0] 00:01:49
                    Local via ge-0/0/1.0

VR-1.inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

70.1.1.0/24        * [Direct/0] 00:01:49
                    > via fe-0/0/2.0
70.1.1.2/32        * [Local/0] 00:01:49
                    Local via fe-0/0/2.0
```

Click the Exhibit button.

On R1, the interface fe-0/0/1 is assigned to the default routing instance and fe-0/0/2 is assigned to a virtual router instance named VR-1.

Referring to the exhibit, the static route 200.200.200.200/32 is missing from the routing table of the default routing instance.

What should you do on R1 to resolve this problem?

- A. Configure a static ARP entry for address 70.1.1.1.
- B. Change the instance type on VR-1 to forwarding.



C. Create a RIB group to import the direct route 70.1.1.0/24 to both the default instance and the VR-1 instance.

D. Configure an import policy to import the route 200.200.200.200/32 to the VR-1 instance.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

The exhibit shows the BGP configuration for a router. The router should be receiving an identical set of prefixes over its two peering sessions. You want to ensure the router is using both routes for forwarding. Which command will show this information?

```
protocols {  
  bgp {  
    group isps {  
      peer-as 13090194;  
      multipath multiple-as;  
      neighbor 1.2.3.4;  
      neighbor 4.3.2.1;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

A. show bgp neighbor

B. show route forwarding-table

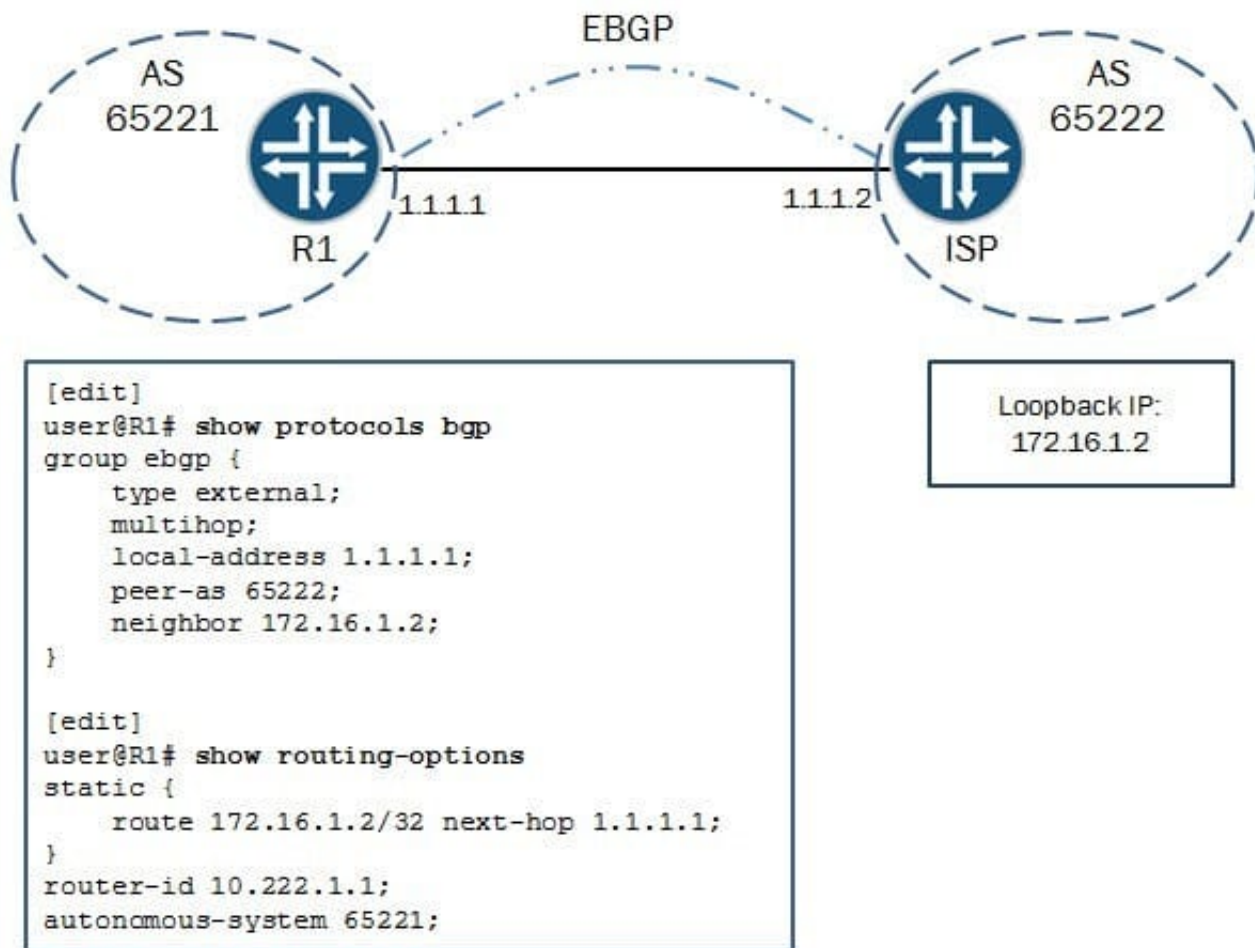
C. show route protocol bgp

D. show route receive-protocol bgp

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

-- Exhibit



-- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

You are asked to configure a multihop EBGP peering to a loopback address of your ISP. The peering does not establish, and the ISP has verified that the settings are correct on their side.

Referring to the exhibit, what is causing the problem?

- A. The peer-as parameter is misconfigured.
- B. The local-address parameter is misconfigured.
- C. The static route is misconfigured.
- D. The neighbor parameter is misconfigured.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You are monitoring a network that is configured with PIM sparse mode. An end user's PC (PC1) joins a multicast



stream. The stream never switches from the rendezvous-point tree (RPT) to the shortest-path tree (SPT).

Which two statements explain this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. An interface on the SPT is not configured for PIM.
- B. The designated router for PC1's LAN does not have a route to the multicast source.
- C. This is the normal operation of PIM sparse mode.
- D. This is a source-specific multicast (SSM) stream.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

-- Exhibit -protocols {

bgp {

group isps {

type external;

peer-as 13090194;

multipath multiple-as;

neighbor ;

neighbor ;

}

}

}

-- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

The exhibit shows the complete BGP configuration for a router. The network operator reports that both peering sessions are up, but the router is not conducting per-flow load balancing over the connections to these two peers.

What are two causes for this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. The forwarding-table export policy is not configured to cause per-flow load balancing.
- B. The multiple-as parameter causes BGP to only choose multiple paths to different ASs, rather than multiple paths to the same AS.



- C. The router has different IGP metrics to these BGP peers.
- D. The BGP peers are not sending identical advertisements over the two sessions.

Correct Answer: AD

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