



Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-663

Service Provider Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-SP)

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NEW QUESTION 1

Exhibit.

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols evpn
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;
```

```
user@R1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-import EVPN-IMPORT;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
}
```

```
user@R2> show configuration protocols evpn
vni-options {
    vni 22030 {
        vrf-target target:65101:22030;
    }
}
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;
```

```
user@R2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
}
```

You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites. You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. On R1, issue the `set vrf-target target: 65101:22030` command
- B. On R2, issue the `set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030` command
- C. On R1, issue the `set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 vrf-target target:65101:22030` command
- D. On R2, issue the `set switch-options vrf-target target: 65101:22030` command

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2

Exhibit:

```
user@router> show bgp summary
Threading mode: BGP I/O
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table      Tot Paths  Act Paths  Suppressed  History  Damp State  Pending
inet.0
          0          0          0          0          0          0
Peer      AS      InPkt      OutPkt  OutQ      Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
192.168.1.2  64512      33          33       0          1      14:11 Establ
  inet.0: 0/0/0/0
```

```
user@router> show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.1.2
```

```
user@router>
```

```
user@router> show configuration protocols bgp
group northstar {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.1.1;
    family inet {
        unicast;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.1.2;
}
```

You are troubleshooting BGP routing issues between two MX Series routers. The BGP session is established but no BGP routes are being communicated. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The peer type should be external.
- B. No active BGP routes are in the inet.0 table
- C. No export routing policy is applied.
- D. The peers are in different ASs.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two statements about wide and narrow metrics used in IS-IS are correct? (Choose two)

- A. Wide metrics are sent by default and use 24 bits in TLVs to send information
- B. Narrow metrics are enabled by default and use 8 bits in TLVs to send information
- C. Disabling narrow metrics results in external routes being leaked from L1 to L2 areas automatically
- D. Wide metrics are enabled with the wide-metrics-or.ly parameter under protocols IS-IS hierarchy.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 4

Exhibit.

```
user@router# run show class-of-service rewrite-rule name
traffic-class
rewrite rule: traffic-class, code point type: exp, index:
58866
  Forwarding class      Loss Priority      Code Point
  best-effort           low               000
  best-effort           high              001
  expedited-forwarding  low              111
  expedited-forwarding  high              011
  assured-forwarding    low              100
  assured-forwarding    high              101
  network-control       low              110
  network-control       high              111
```

Your router should be configured with a rewrite rule which alters the default behavior of expedited forwarding as shown in the exhibit
In this scenario which configuration is correct?

A)

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import rewrite-rule best-effort;
    import rewrite-rule expedited-forwarding;
    import rewrite-rule assured-forwarding;
    import rewrite-rule network-control;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```

B)

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import best-effort;
    import assured-forwarding;
    import expedited-forwarding;
    import network-control;
  }
}
```

C)


```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import default;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}
```

D)

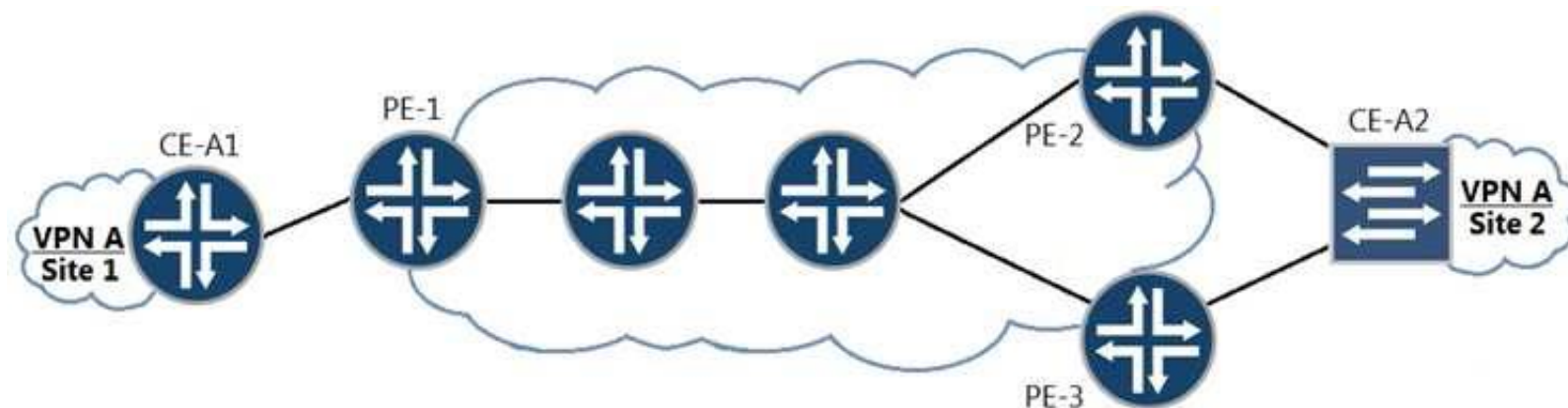
```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import best-effort;
        import assured-forwarding;
        import network-control;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you need to implement VPLS between CE-A1 and CE-A2. You must ensure that no loops are created due to the multihoming of the connection from CE-A2 to PE2 and PE3.

Based on the type of VPLS, which two solutions will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. In a BGP VPLS, configure a primary and backup neighbor.
- B. In an LDP VPL
- C. configure multihoming and local preference on PE-2 and PE-3
- D. In an LDP VPLS, configure a primary and backup neighbor.
- E. In a BGP VPLS, configure multihoming and local preference on PE-2 and PE-3.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 6

Exhibit:

```
user@router> show route protocol bgp hidden extensive

inet.0: 66 destinations, 66 routers (66 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

CES.inet.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
              Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
              Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
              Address: 0xc7412d0
              Next-hop reference count: 16
              State: <Secondary Hidden Int Ext ProtectionCand>
              Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
              Age: 1:53
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: BGP 65512.192.168.100.1
              AS path: I
              Communities: target:65512:100
              Import Accepted
              VPN Label:17
              Localpref: 100
              Router ID: 192.168.100.1
              Primary Routing Table: bgp.13vpn.0
              Indirect next hops: 1
                  Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
                  Label operation: Push 17
                  Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                  Load balance label: Label 17: None;
                  Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0

...

65512:1:10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    -BGP      Preference: 170/-101
              Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
              Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
              Address: 0xc7412d0
              Next-hop reference count: 16
              State: <Hidden Int Ext Changed ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>
              Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
              Age: 1:53
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: BGP 65512.192.168.100.1
              AS path: I
              Communities: target:65512:100
              Import Accepted
              VPN Label: 17
              Localpref: 100
              Router ID: 192.168.100.1
              Secondary Tables: CE5.inet.0
              Indirect next hops: 1
                  Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
                  Label operation: Push 17
                  Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                  Load balance label: Label 17: None;
                  Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0
```

Referring to the exhibit, a Layer 3 VPN is configured, however, the routes are being hidden. What is the problem?

- A. A route distinguisher mismatch exists between the peers.
- B. A VRF target community mismatch exists between the peers.
- C. The BGP peer is not reachable through the IGP.
- D. An active MPLS tunnel does not exist between the peers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

You are considering different MPLS VPN connectivity options of a new customer deployment Your customer requires shared LSPs Layer 2 connectivity and auto-provisioning

Which type of VPN satisfies the requirements?

- A. BGP Layer 3 VPNs
- B. circuit cross-connects
- C. BGP Layer 2 VPNs

D. LDP Layer 2 circuits

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Exhibit:

```
user@router> show bgp neighbor 192.168.100.2
Peer: 192.168.100.2+50862 AS 65512 Local: 192.168.100.1+179 AS 65512
  Group: INT                      Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal    State: Established    Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm    Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress Refresh>
  Options: <GracefulShutdownRcv>
  Local Address: 192.168.100.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Graceful Shutdown Receiver local-preference: 0
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 192.168.100.2    Local ID: 192.168.100.1    Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30    Group index: 0    Peer index: 0    SNMP index: 3
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0    State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65512)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  NLRI(s) enabled for color nexthop resolution: inet-unicast
...
```

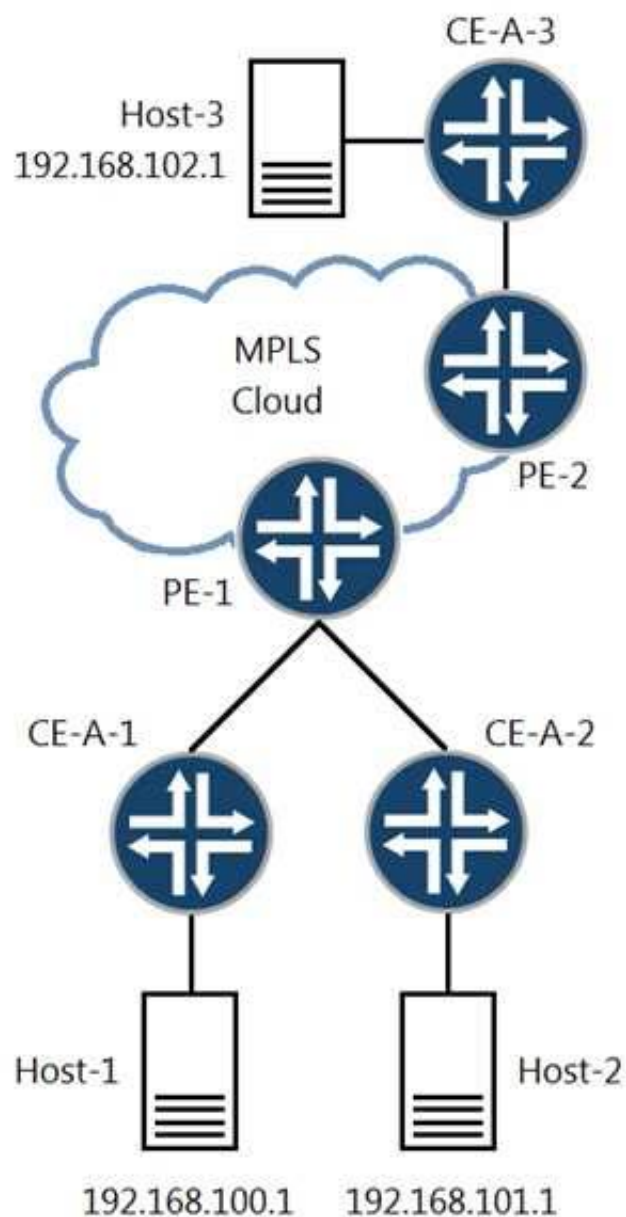
Referring to the exhibit, the local BGP router is receiving IPv4 routes from the BGP neighbor, but it is not receiving L3 VPN routes from the BGP neighbor. Which two actions should you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the family inet-vpn unicast statement on the local BGP router.
- B. Configure the family inet unicast statement on the local BGP router.
- C. Configure the family inet unicast statement on the BGP neighbor
- D. Configure the family inet-vpn unicast statement on the BGP neighbor.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 9

Exhibit.



```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
CE-A-1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/9.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:1;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.100.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.0.2;
}
CE-A-2 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/8.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:3;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.101.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.1.2;
}
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, there is an Layer 3 VPN setup that connects sites CE-A-1, CE-A-2 and CE-A-3 together. Host-1 can communicate with Host-3, but Host-1 cannot communicate with Host-2.

What must you do to solve the problem?

- A. Use the auto-export command in both routing instances
- B. Change the route distinguisher in both routing instances to the same value
- C. Use the next-table configuration statement for static routes in the corresponding routing instances.
- D. Use BGP instead of static routing between the CE and PE devices

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement BGP-IMPORT]
user@router# show
term 0 {
    from {
        protocol bgp;
    }
}
term 1 {
    from protocol static;
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    from protocol direct;
    then accept;
}
then reject;
```

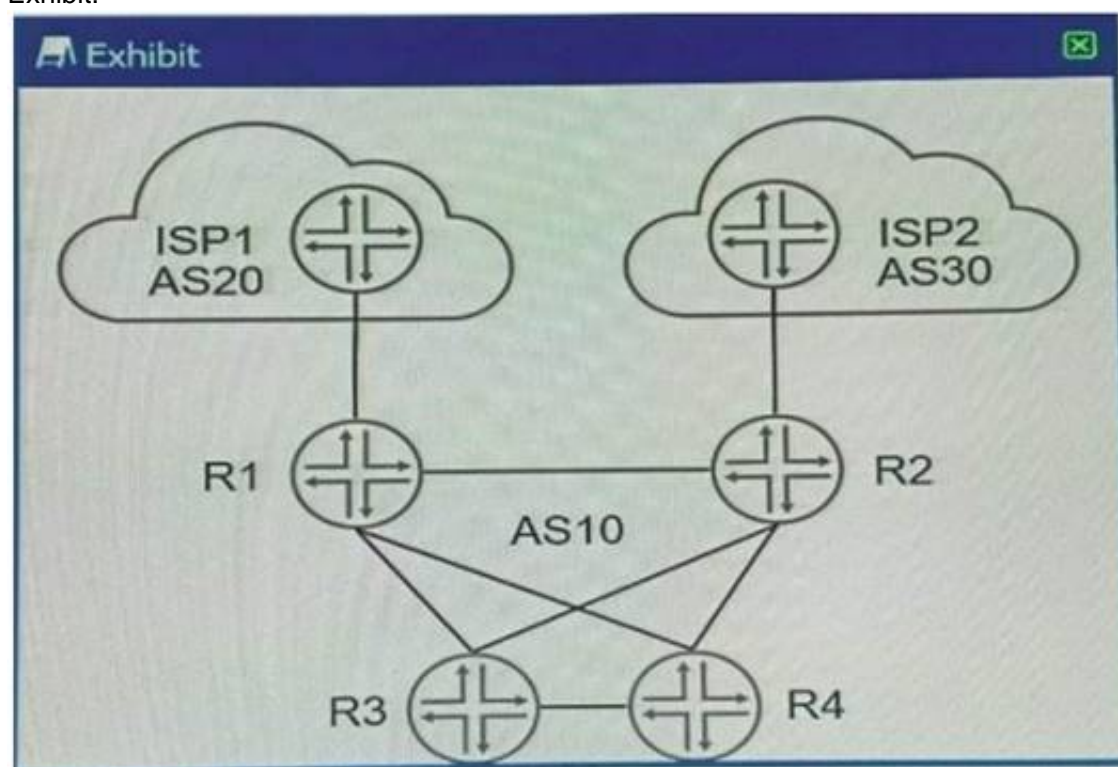
You are troubleshooting a problem with a BGP peer where BGP routes are not being accepted from that peer. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two)

- A. Term 0 is missing a terminating action that allows BGP routes to be accepted
- B. You cannot have terminating actions outside of terms.
- C. The reject at the end of the policy is preventing the routes from being accepted.
- D. Term 0 is missing a route-fitter that specifies the allowed routes

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you want to make ISP1 your preferred connection for inbound and outbound traffic. Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R1.
- B. Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R1.
- C. Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R2.
- D. Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R2.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 14

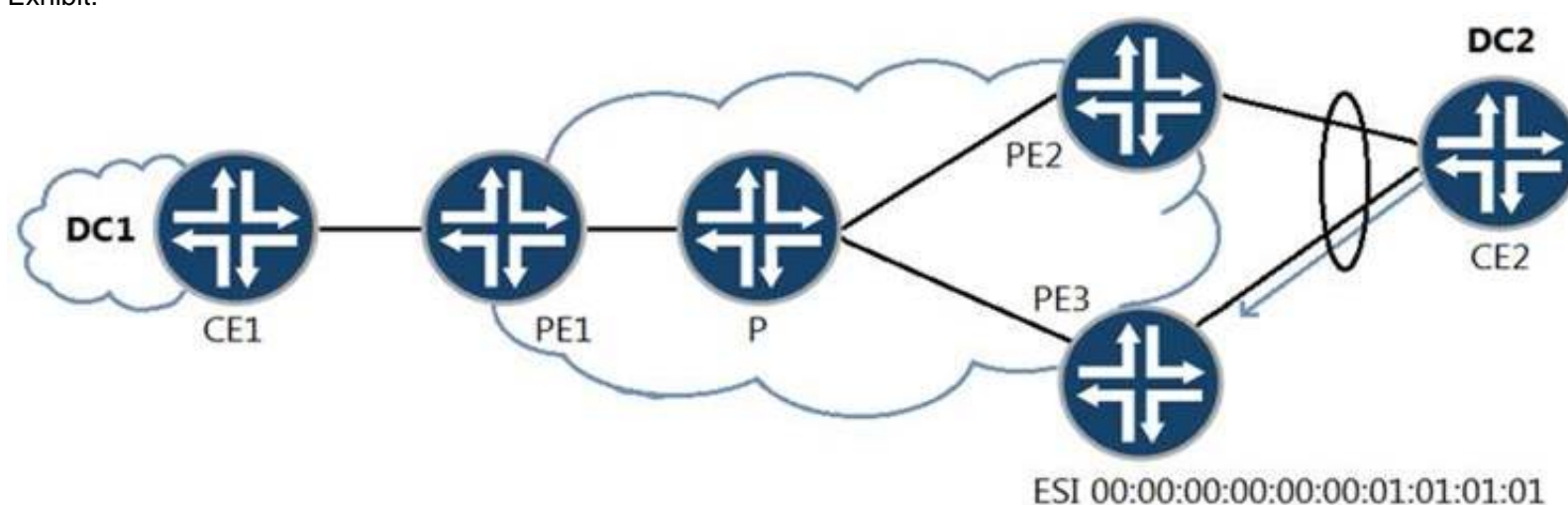
What information is stored in a VRF table for a BGP Layer 2 VPN? (Choose three.)

- A. remote interface of local CE device
- B. Layer 2 encapsulation
- C. logical interface provisioned to local CE device local site ID
- D. label-switched path

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 18

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, traffic sent from CE-A2 to PE3 does not loop back to CE-A2 through PE2. Which two EVPN functions accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. split horizon
- B. aliasing
- C. multicast ingress replication
- D. designated forwarder election

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 22

Which two statements regarding Ethernet segments (ES) are correct? (Choose two)

- A. The Type-1 EVPN route will indicate if the ES is all-active or single-active.
- B. The Type-4 EVPN route will be used to elect the designated forwarder for the ES.
- C. The Type-2 EVPN route will indicate if there is a designated forwarder on the ES.
- D. The Type-3 EVPN route will be used for the aliasing function to load-balance to the ES

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 23

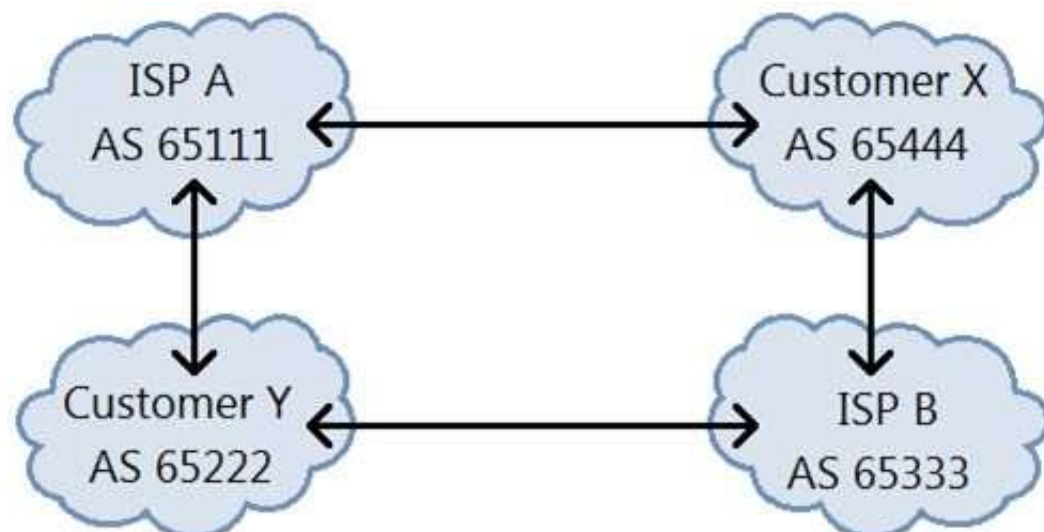
Why do interprovider option B VPNs scale better than interprovider option A VPNs?

- A. The ASBRs in interprovider option B VPNs only carry internal routes.
- B. The ASBRs in interprovider option A VPNs do not need per-VPN VRF tables.
- C. The ASBRs in interprovider option A VPNs only carry internal routes.
- D. The ASBRs in interprovider option B VPNs do not need per-VPN VRF tables.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

Exhibit:



All networks shown in the exhibit contain more than one BGP speaker. You operate ISP A and must ensure that Customer Y sends their traffic to you over the directly connected link. Customer Y is not to be used for transit into your network. What would you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Advertise routes to Customer Y with the custom defined 65535:65535 community.
- B. Advertise routes to Customer Y with the well-known no-export community.
- C. Advertise routes to Customer X with the well-known no-advertise community.
- D. Advertise routes to Customer X with the custom defined 0:0 community.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

Exhibit:

```

Exhibit

user@router> show route protocol bgp

inet.0: 562 destinations, 565 routes (558 active, 0 holddown, 5 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

5.2.0.0/24          *[BGP/170] 1w3d 05:14:15, localpref 10000, from 10.46.190.36
                    AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 23.23.23.2 via ae8.0
                    to 1.1.23.2 via ae7.0
                    *[BGP/170] 1w3d 05:14:15, localpref 10000, from 10.46.190.36
                    AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 23.23.23.2 via ae8.0
                    ...

```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The route is learned from only one neighbor.
- B. This is a multipath route.
- C. The route is learned from three different neighbors.
- D. This is a multihop route.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

Exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@R2# run show isis adjacency
Interface      System  L   State      Hold (secs) SNPA
ge-0/0/0.0     R3      1   Up          6 0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/0.0     R3      2   Up          7 0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/1.0     R4      2   Up          7 0:50:56:93:54:4b
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.2.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 22.22.22.22/32;
      }
      family iso;
        address 49.0001.0022.2222.0022.00;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.5/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 44.44.44.44/32;
    }
    family iso;
      address 49.0004.0044.4444.0044.00;
    }
  }
}
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}
```

R2 has IS-IS adjacencies with R3 and R4. You want to ensure that R2 has both a level 1 and level 2 adjacency to both R3 and R4 but R2 only has one adjacency with R4.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

- A. Change the IS-IS area on R2 to match R4.
- B. Change the IS-IS area on R4 to match R2
- C. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R4
- D. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

Exhibit:


```
user@host> show pim join 234.100.0.1 extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

Group: 234.100.0.1
Source: 192.168.100.2
Flags: sparse, spt
Active upstream interface: ge-1/0/0.0
Active upstream neighbor: 192.168.101.2
MoFRR Backup upstream interface: ge-1/0/1.0
MoFRR Backup upstream neighbor: 192.168.102.2
Upstream state: Join to Source, No Prune to RP
Keepalive timeout: 300
Uptime: 00:00:15
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: ge-1/2/0.0
    192.168.103.2 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 00:00:15 Time since last Join: 00:00:15
Number of downstream interfaces: 1
```

Which three statements are true about the show pim join output shown in the exhibit? (Choose three.)

- A. This is a source-specific multicast stream
- B. The multicast receiver is still using the RP to receive the stream.
- C. The multicast stream does not have an RP.
- D. The multicast stream has been configured with a backup path to allow for fast reroute.
- E. The shortest path to the source is through the RP

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 38

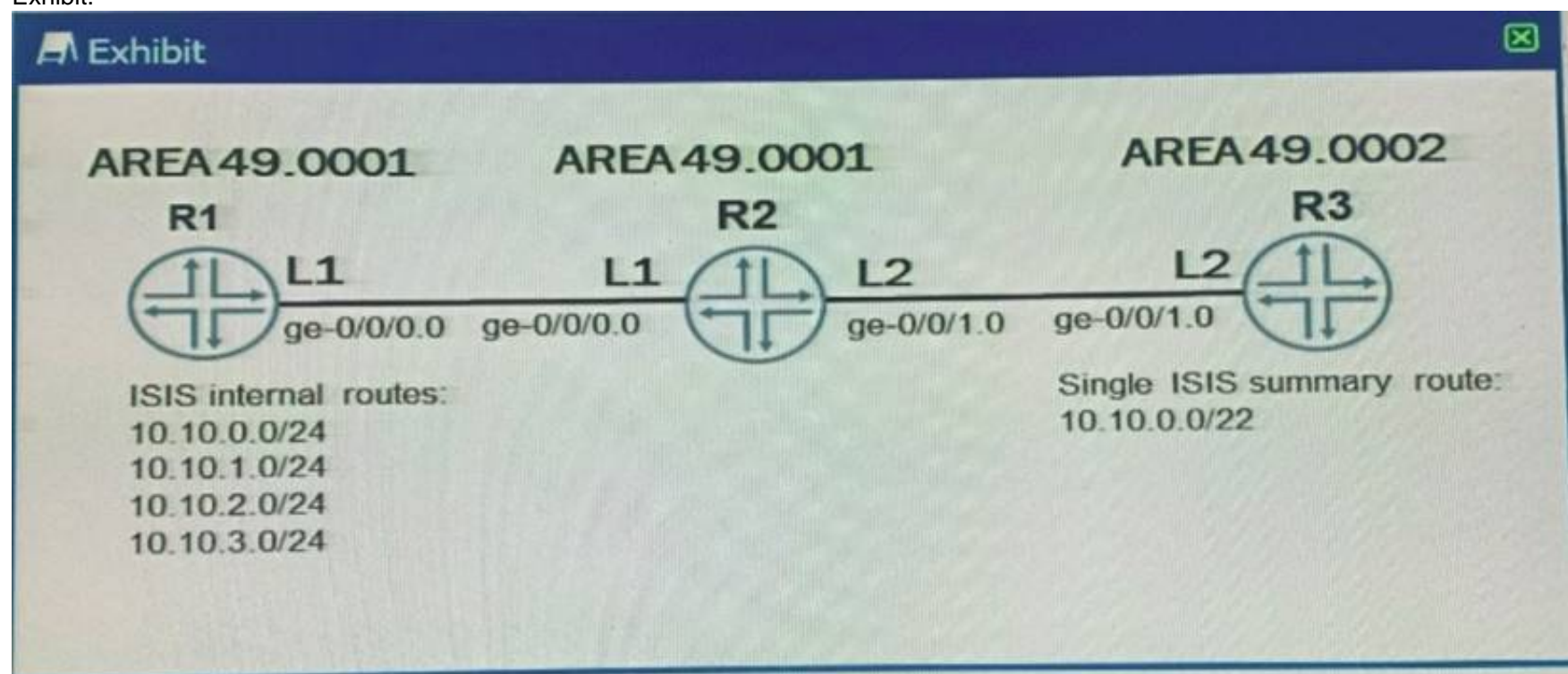
You are establishing a Layer 3 VPN between two PE devices. Currently you have a single internal IPv4 BGP peering between the PE devices. You must ensure that the IPv4 and IPv6 routes from both CE devices are exchanged between these sites. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You must establish an IPv6 BGP peering between the two PEs
- B. You must enable the inet-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.
- C. You must enable the inet6-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.
- D. You must enable IPv6 tunneling on the LSPs between the PE devices

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 41

Exhibit:



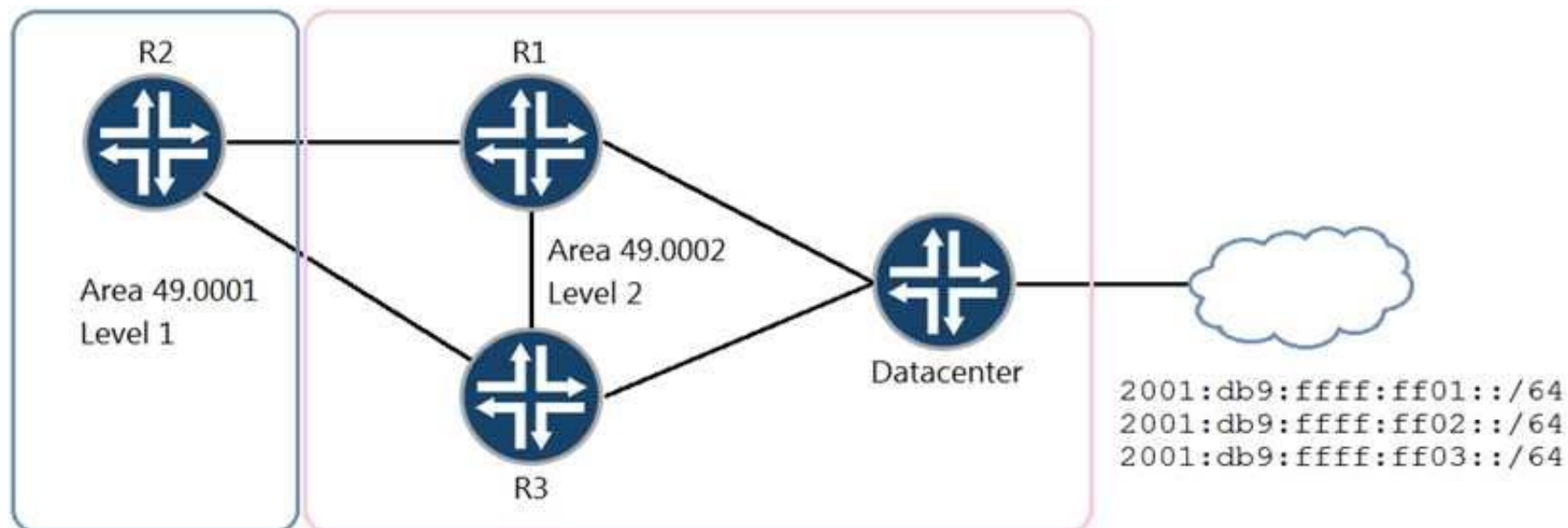
Referring to the exhibit, you are asked to summarize all routes in the 10.10.0.0/22 address range ensuring that a single summary route is present in area 49.0002 while the IS-IS internal contributing routes are restricted to area 49.0001. All other routes must not be affected. Which two operations would have to be performed on R2 to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Create and apply a policy with a single term to accept only the summary route.
- B. Include the from level 1 match criteria when referencing the summary route.
- C. Include the to level 2 match criteria when referencing the summary route.
- D. Create and apply a policy with two terms; one to accept the summary route and one to reject the contributing routes.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 43

Exhibit.



A network designer wants to ensure that traffic from R2 destined for 2001 db9:ffff:ff00. '62 always traverses the R2-R1 link if that link is available. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will satisfy this requirement?

A)

```

user@R1# show protocols isis
import leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 1;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 2;
    then accept;
  }
}

```

B)

```

user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    level 1;
    route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
  }
  to level 2;
  then accept;
}

```

C)

```

user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 2;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 1;
    then accept;
  }
}

```

D)


```
user@R2# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

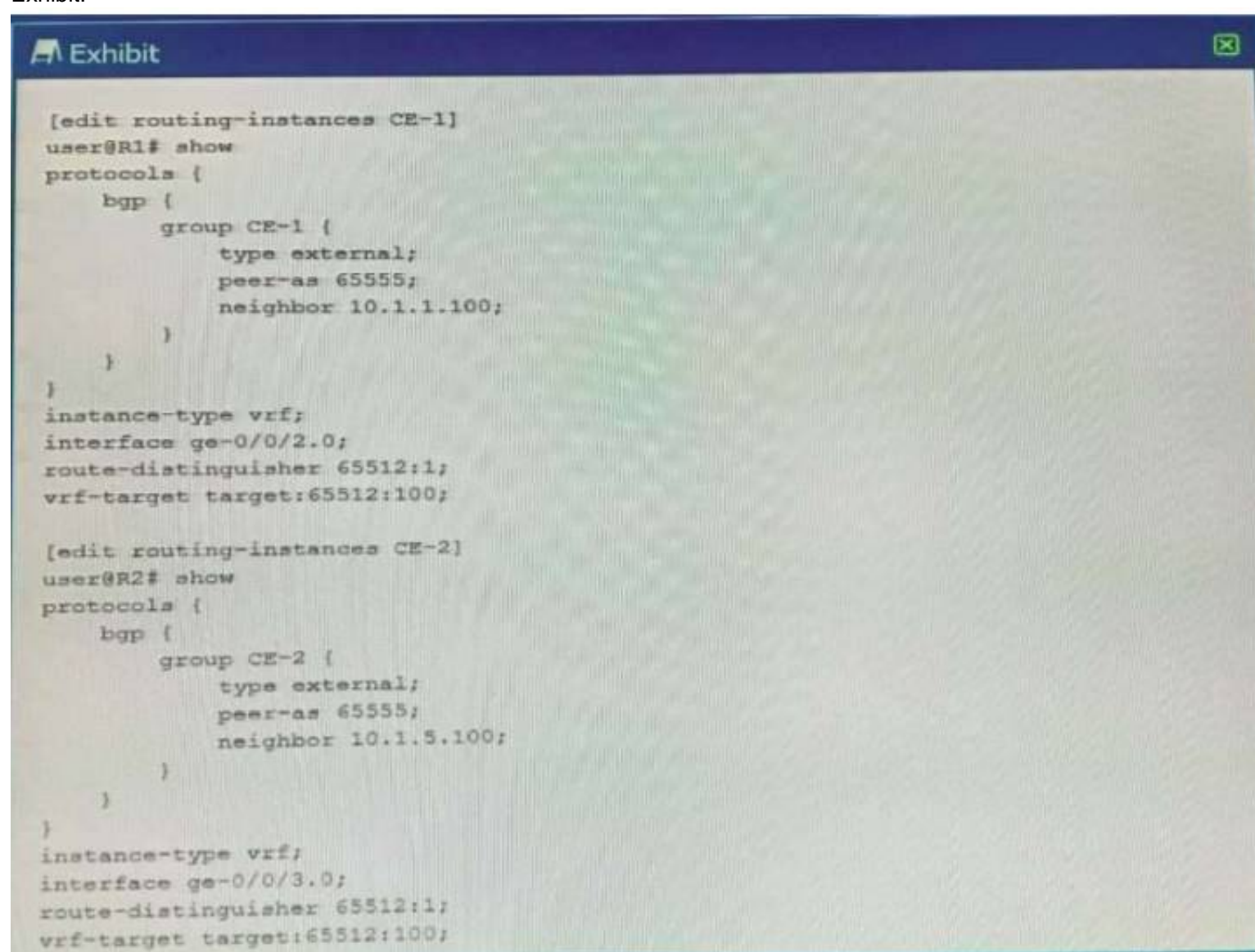
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 1;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46

Exhibit:



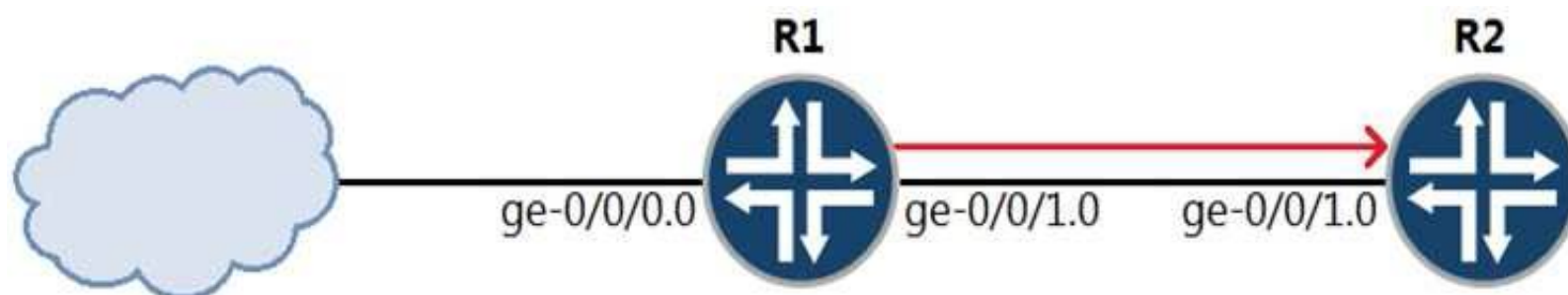
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An AS loop will not exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will be shared.
- B. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will stop the BGP routes from being shared.
- C. An AS loop will exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will not be shared.
- D. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will not stop the BGP routes from being shared.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 51

Exhibit:



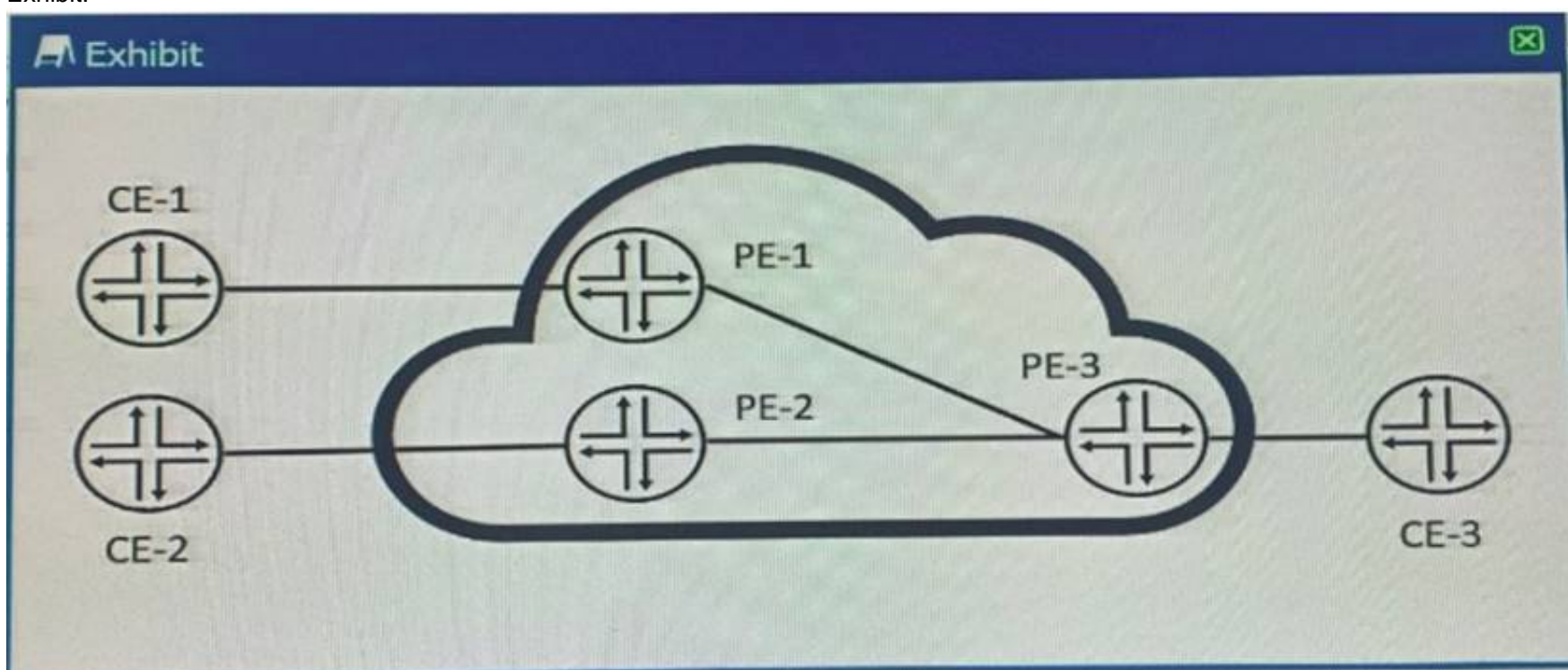
R1 assigns incoming voice traffic to the ef forwarding class. All other traffic is assigned to the best-effort forwarding class. You have configured a CoS re-write rule on R1 to include the correct CoS bit values in packets sent towards R2. You want R2 to classify traffic using the CoS markings created by R1. Which two configuration steps are necessary to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a CoS re-write rule on R2 and assign matching CoS values.
- B. Assign the CoS re-write rule to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- C. Assign the behavior aggregate classifier to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- D. Configure a behavior aggregate classifier on R2.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 52

Exhibit:



CE-1, CE-2, and CE-3 are part of a single VPLS VPN. An Ethernet frame has just arrived at PE-3 from CE-3. It has a source MAC address of CE-3 and a destination MAC address of CE-1. You want to know what PE-3 does with the Ethernet frame. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. It forwards the packet to PE-1 only.
- B. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not for PE-3.
- C. It forwards the packet to PE-1 and PE-2.
- D. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not in PE-3's MAC table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

You are asked to configure a series of interface policers and firewall filters, which include policers, on the same device. You must ensure that the two configuration methods do not conflict.

What are two considerations when performing this task? (Choose two.)

- A. On inbound traffic, interface policers are applied before firewall filters.
- B. On inbound traffic, firewall filters are applied before interface policers.
- C. On outbound traffic, interface policers are applied before firewall filters.
- D. On outbound traffic, firewall filters are applied before interface policers.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 54

You recently deployed CoS-based forwarding in your network, which uses OSPF as its IGP. You notice that the forwarding of traffic has not changed and is not following the path indicated within your configuration.

In this scenario, which statement explains this behavior?

- A. The defined policy has not been applied under [edit class-of-service forwarding-policy].
- B. The defined policy references interface names as the next-hops instead of IP addresses.
- C. Load balancing has not been enabled under [edit forwarding-options].
- D. The defined policy references IP addresses as the next-hops instead of interface names.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56

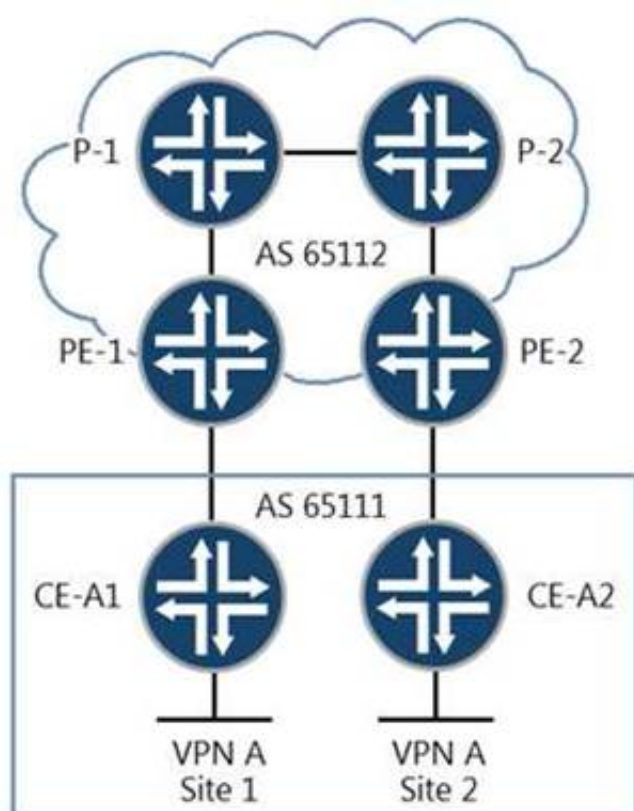
You are creating a new LDP signaled Layer 2 circuit between three customer sites. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. LDP is used to exchange the virtual circuit labels with other PEs.
- B. You are allowed to tunnel your LDP sessions through RSVP LSPs.
- C. You are not allowed to use any RSVP-signaled LSPs in your core network.
- D. BGP is used to exchange the virtual circuit labels with other PEs.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 60

Exhibit:



```
[edit routing-instances CE-A1]
user@PE-1# show
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/9.0;
route-distinguisher 10.222.222.3:2;
vrf-target target:65511:101;
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-A1 {
      type external;
      peer-as 65111;
      neighbor 192.168.0.2;
    }
  }
}

[edit routing-instances CE-A2]
user@PE-2# show
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/9.0;
route-distinguisher 10.222.222.3:2;
vrf-target target:65511:101;
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-A2 {
      type external;
      peer-as 65111;
      neighbor 192.168.6.2;
    }
  }
}
```

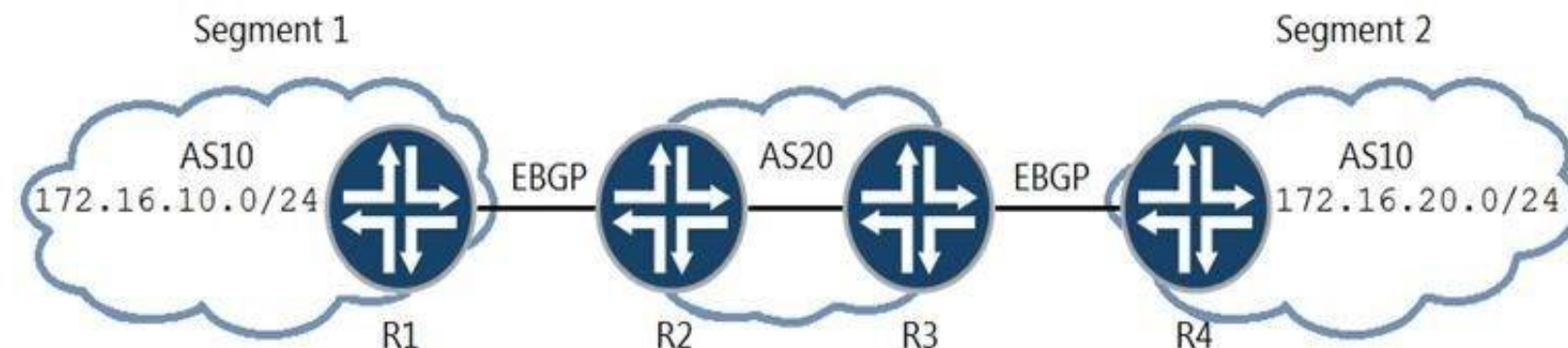
Referring to the exhibit, hosts in Site 1 and Site 2 are unable to communicate with each other through the Layer 3 VPN. What is the problem?

- A. The two sites are using the same route distinguishes.
- B. The two sites are in the same AS.
- C. The two sites are using the same instance type.
- D. The two sites are using the same route target.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

Exhibit:



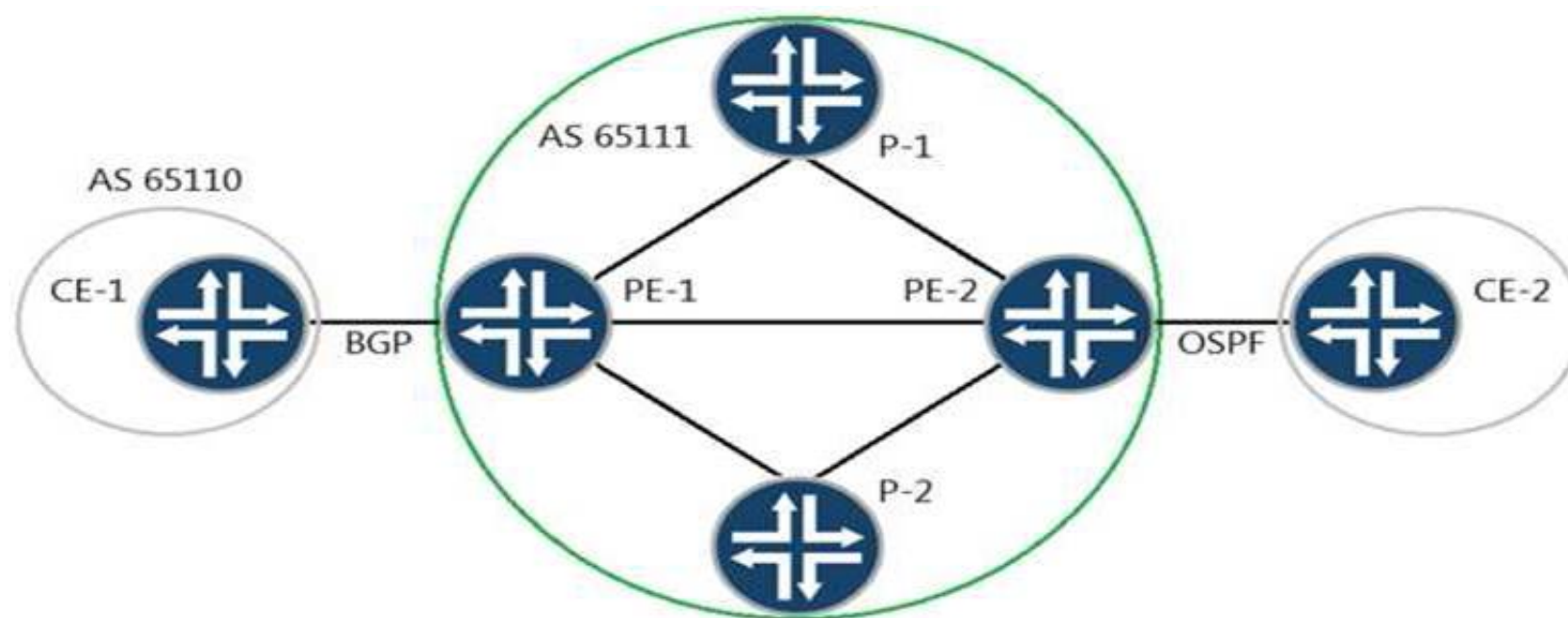
Your network connects two segments of your customer's network as shown in the exhibit They need to exchange routes between Segment 1 and Segment 2 but both segments use the same AS number. Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops I parameter on routers R1 and R4.
- B. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops I parameter on routers R2 and R3.
- C. Configure the BGP group with the as-override parameter on routers R1 and R4.
- D. Configure the BGP group with the advertise-peer-as parameter on routers R2 and R3.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 63

Exhibit.



You have a Layer 3 VPN established between PE-1 and PE-2 to allow communication between CE-1 and CE-2. You want to establish communication between CE-1 and CE-2.

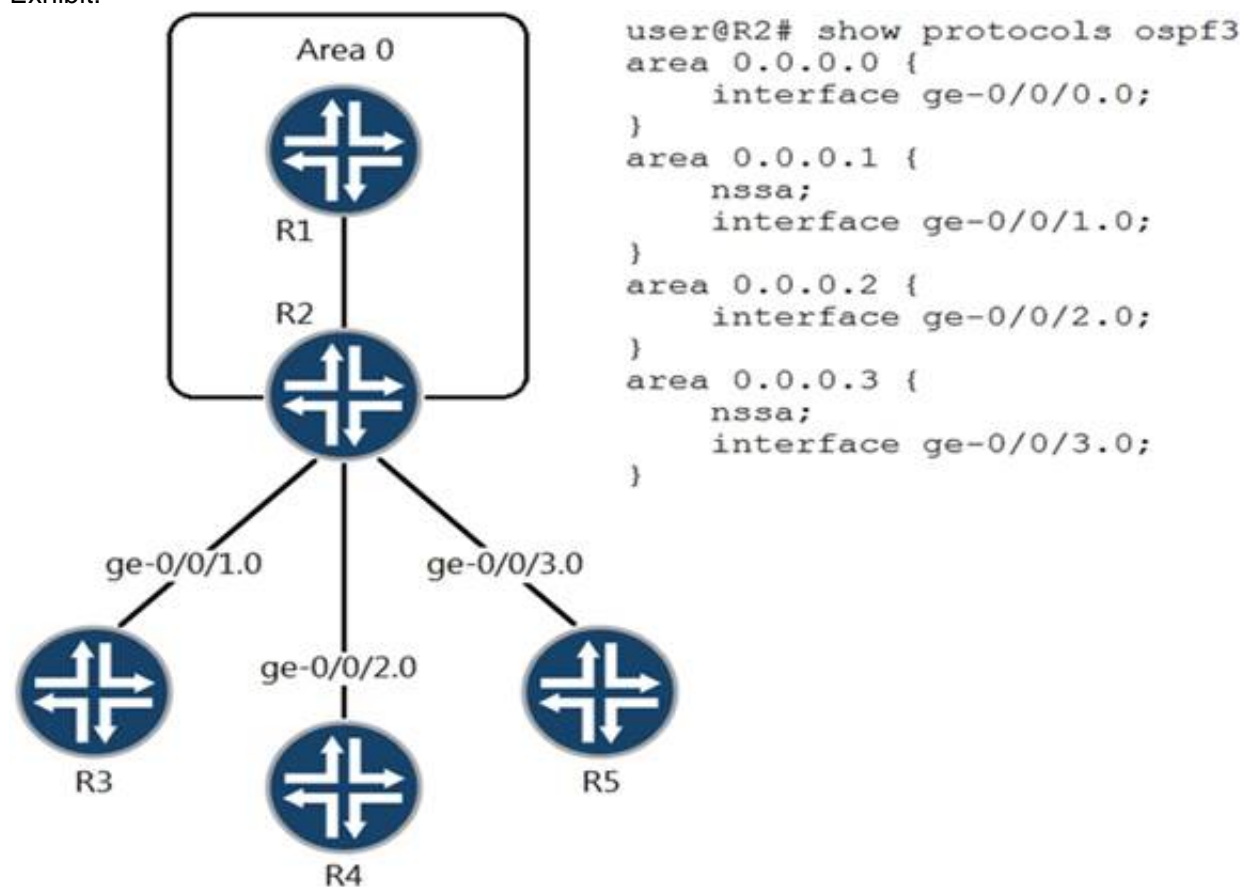
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. You will need a VRF import policy on PE-2 to advertise the OSPF routes learned from CE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN
- B. You will need a VRF export policy on PE-2 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from CE-2. through the Layer 3 VPN
- C. You will need a BGP export policy on PE-1 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from PE-2 to the CE1 BGP neighbor
- D. You will need a VRF import policy on PE-1 to receive the OSPF routes learned from PE-2. through the Layer 3 VPN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

Exhibit:



A network administrator is concerned about the number of LSAs that they are observing on the network. What will reduce Type 7 LSAs advertised from R2 to the non-backbone routers shown in the exhibit?

- A. Configure no-summaries under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- B. Configure no-naaa-abr under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- C. Configure no-summaries under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.
- D. Configure nssa under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

Exhibit:


```
[edit routing-instances vpn-x]
user@router# show
instance-type 12vpn;
interface ge-1/0/1.513;
interface ge-1/0/1.512;
route-distinguisher 192.168.1.2:1;
vrf-import import-vpn-x;
vrf-export export-vpn-x;
protocols {
    12vpn {
        encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
        site ce-a {
            site-identifier 2;
            interface ge-1/0/1.512;
            interface ge-1/0/1.513;;
        }
    }
}
```

You have the Layer 2 VPN configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to determine the remote site ID for ge-1/0/1.512. In this scenario, what is the remote site ID?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 4

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

Exhibit:

(65001)R1-----R2-----R3 (65003)

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R2# show
group 65001 {
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
group 65003 {
    neighbor 172.16.2.1 {
        peer-as 65003;
    }
}
local-as 65002;

[edit]
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement no-advertise {
    term 1 {
        then {
            community add no-advertise;
        }
    }
}
policy-statement no-export {
    term 1 {
        then {
            community add no-export;
        }
    }
}
policy-statement nhs {
    term 1 {
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
}
```

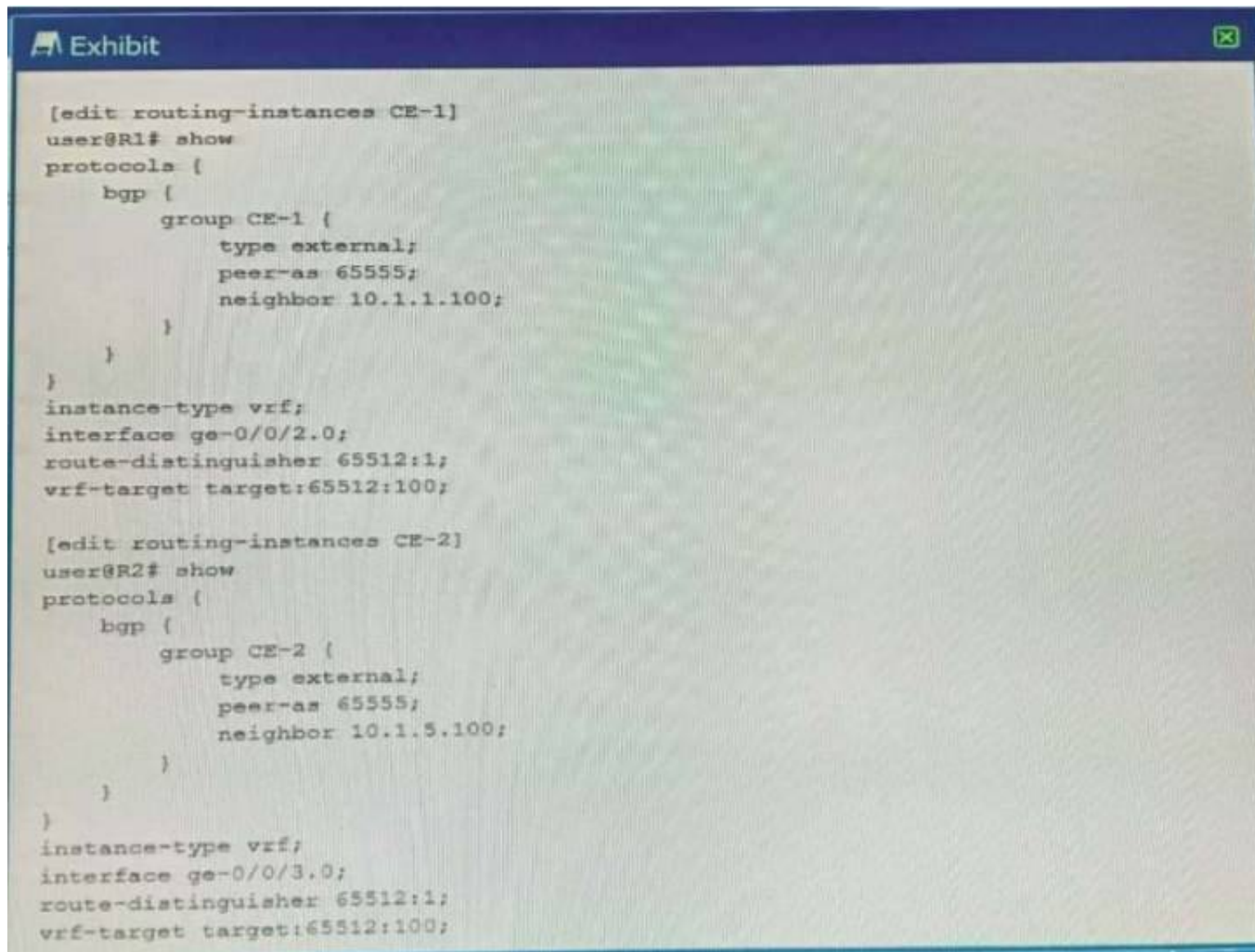
R2 is receiving a route from R1 and you must ensure that the route is not advertised to R3. Referring to the exhibit, which two configurations on R2 will solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply the no-export policy as an import policy under group 65001
- B. Apply the no-advertise policy as an export policy under group 65003
- C. Apply the no-export policy as an export policy under group 65003
- D. Apply the no-advertise policy as an import policy under group G5001

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 71

Exhibit:



```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            neighbor 10.1.1.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The vrf-target configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B. The route-distinguisher configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C. The vrf-target configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D. The route-distinguisher configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 72

You must deploy an interprovider VPN option that ensures that the ASBRs do not need to store any VPN routes. In this scenario, which interprovider VPN option should you choose?

- A. option B
- B. option A
- C. option C
- D. option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

You are deploying a new EVPN service for your customers. You must build the service based on the following requirements

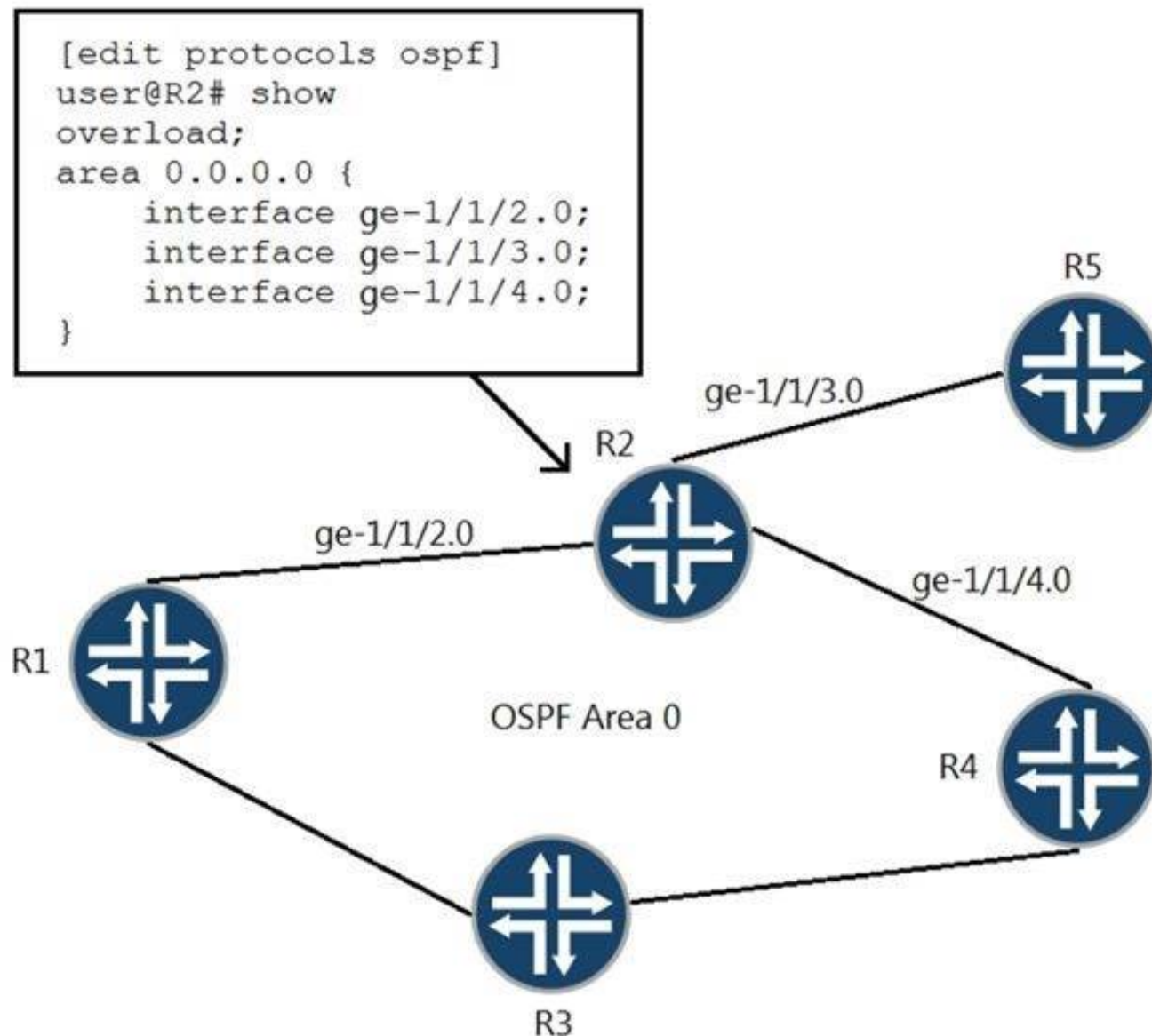
- both Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality must be supported
- your customers must be able to support multiple VLANs in the same EVPN instance (EVI). In this scenario which two types of routing instances should be configured? (Choose two.)

- A. VRF
- B. virtual switch
- C. virtual router
- D. EVPN

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 82

Exhibit:



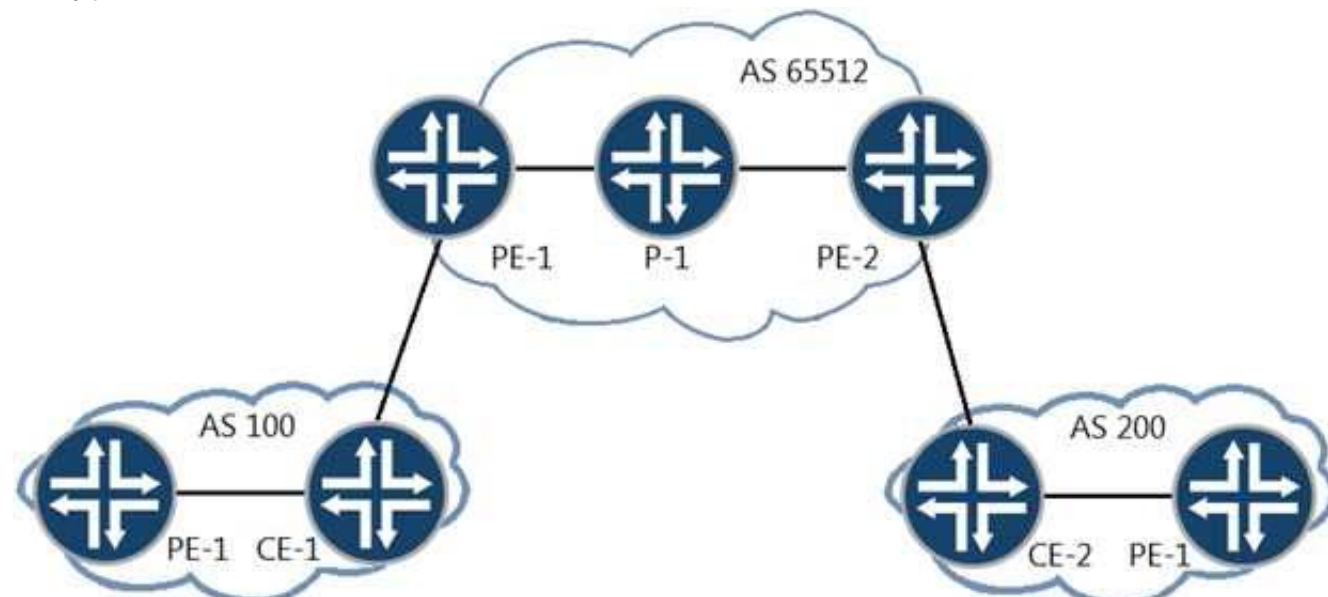
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 will never forward transit traffic through R2.
- B. Transit traffic from R1 to R4 will traverse R3.
- C. The OSPF interface metrics on R2 are all set to 65535.
- D. R2 stops sending LSAs into the network.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 83

Exhibit.



You are providing carrier-of-carrier VPN services for AS 100 and AS 200. You want to distribute MPLS labels between your PE routers and the AS 100 and AS 200 CE routers.

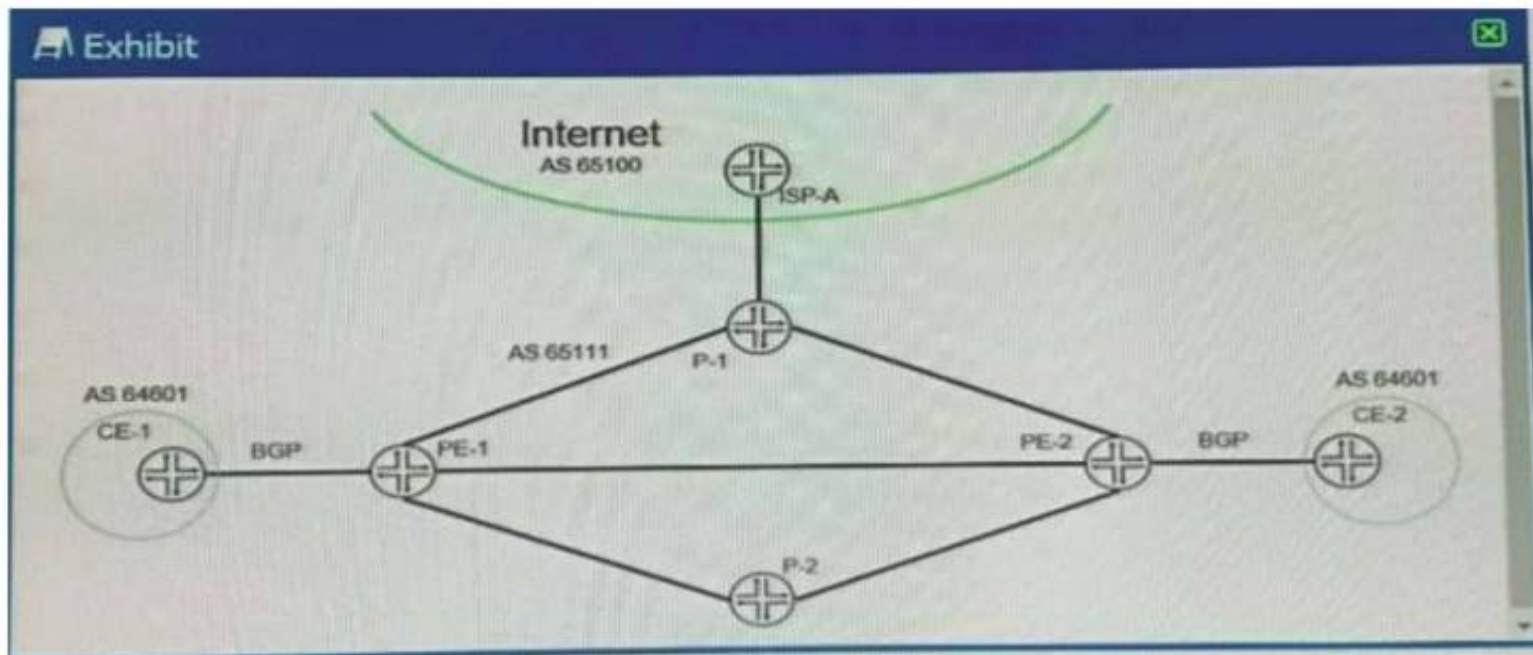
What must be enabled to accomplish this task?

- A. Use BGP with the labeled-unicast address family enabled
- B. Use RSVP with the tunnel-services parameter enabled
- C. Use BGP with the inet-vpn address family enabled
- D. Use RSVP with the lsp-set parameter enabled

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you have recently established a Layer 3 VPN between PE-1 and PE-2, connecting the two CE sites. Routing information is being shared between sites and the customer has two-way communication. After adding this VPN to your core network, PE-1 and PE-2 are no longer able to forward traffic to the Internet.

In this scenario, what is the problem?

- A. You must configure the inet unicast NLRI for the BGP session on both your PE devices.
- B. You must configure a separate internal BGP group on both your PE devices specifically for Internet connectivity.
- C. You must configure the inet-vpn NLRI for the BGP sessions on both your PE devices.
- D. You must configure a multihop external BGP session between your PE devices and the Internet provider's ISP-A device.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91

Exhibit:

```

user@R1# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00              0x7       0x7de      1013 L1
R3.00-00              0xb       0xa4dd      971 L1 L2 Attached
  2 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
  0 LSPs

user@R1# run show route protocol isis 0/0 exact

[edit]
user@R1#

```

You are troubleshooting an issue where R1 is no longer receiving the default IS-IS route from R3. Referring to the exhibit, which action would you take to solve the problem?

- A. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R3.
- B. Delete the protocols isis import configuration statement on R1.
- C. Delete the protocols isis level 2 disable configuration statement on R3.
- D. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

Exhibit:


```
user@PE-1>show bgp neighbor 10.111.111.2
Peer: 10.111.111.2+65154 AS 65512 Local: 10.111.111.1+179 AS 65512
  Group:MBGP-INT          Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal          State: Established      Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress AddressFamily Rib-group Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-
multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Local Address: 10.111.111.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.111.111.2    Local ID: 10.111.111.1      Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30   Group index: 0      Peer index: 0      SNMP index: 2
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast
inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast
12vpn inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast
inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast
inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast
inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast
inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65512)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 20000
...
```

The exhibit shows a BGP peering session for two PE routers. The BGP session is up, but the hosts in the Layer 2 VPN that uses the BGP session are unable to communicate.

What is the problem in this situation?

- A. The BGP peer does not support the restarter functionality.
- B. The local BGP router does not support Layer 2 VPN and Layer 3 VPN NLRI address families at the same time.
- C. There is a mismatch in the supported NLRI address families between the BGP peers.
- D. The BGP peer does not support the add-path feature.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 98

What occurs when a router running IS-IS receives an LSP with the overload bit set?

- A. The LSP is not added to the link-state database.
- B. The LSP's metric will be set to 65535.
- C. The LSP is ignored during SPF calculation.
- D. The LSP's metric will be set to 16777215.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101

Exhibit:

```
user@PE1> show route table vjna.mvpn.0
vjna.mvpn.0: 6 destinations, 9 routes (6 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
1:10.1.1.1:1:10.1.1.1/240
  *[MVPN/70] 04:09:44, metric2 1
  Indirect
```

The route shown in the exhibit is an example of which type of next-generation MVPN route?

- A. Type 3 Selective MVPN autodiscovery route
- B. Type 1 Intra-AS inclusive MVPN membership discovery
- C. Type 2 Inter-AS inclusive MVPN membership discovery
- D. Type 4 Selective MVPN autodiscovery route for leaf

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

Exhibit:


```
(65001)R1-----R2-----R3(65001)
```

```
[edit]
```

```
user@R2# run show route 11.11.11.0/24
```

```
inet.0 : 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
11.11.11.0/24      *[BGP/170] 00:04:55, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 172.16.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
                   [BGP/170] 00:10:33, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
```

```
[edit]
```

```
user@R2# show protocols bgp
```

```
group R1 {
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
```

```
group R3 {
    neighbor 172.16.2.1 {
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
```

```
local-as 65002;
```

```
[edit]
```

```
user@R2# show policy-options
```

```
policy-statement lb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
```

```
policy-statement prepend {
    term 1 {
        then as-path-prepend 65001;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
```

```
user@R2# show routing-options
```

```
forwarding-table {
    export lb;
}
```

R2 is receiving the same route from R1 and R3. You must ensure that you can load balance traffic for that route. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes will allow load balancing? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure multipath under group R1.
- B. Configure multipath under the global BGP configuration.
- C. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R3.
- D. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R1.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 107

A customer recently migrated to IS-IS and is concerned about resource starvation when the routing protocol daemon (RPD) starts. To resolve this issue and protect R2 and R3, which feature should you implement?

- A. Deploy firewall filters to limit the prefix count in the route table
- B. Double the policy-options damping half-life timer to let the network settle.
- C. Use the forwarding-options ip-options-protocol-queue parameter to increase resources.
- D. Implement the overload bit and timer to signal service availability.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 110

.....

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