JN0-662 Q&As

Service Provider Routing and Switching - Professional (JNCIP-SP)

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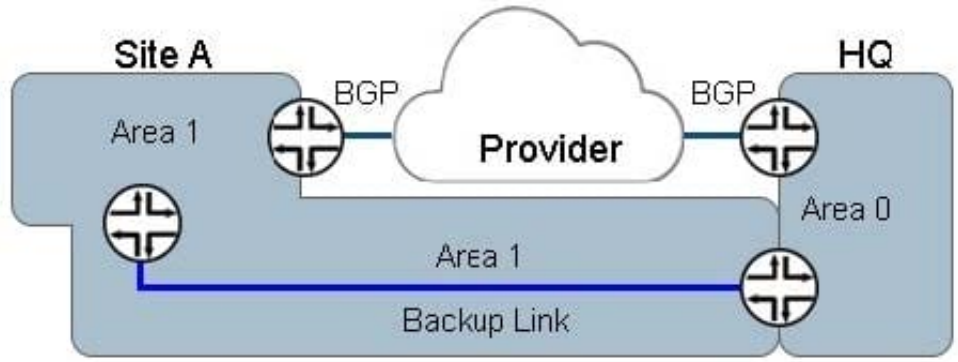
QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



Site HQ connects to Site A through a provider using BGP. The BGP route for Site A destinations is redistributed info OSPF within site HQ. You provision a backup link over a dedicated leased line that connects to Site A, which should only be used when Site A is not reachable through the provider.

When the backup circuit is provisioned, traffic destined to Site A transits the backup link instead of the provider link.

Referring to the exhibit, how do you solve this problem?

A. Configure the backup link to be in passive mode.

B. Configure the backup link to be part of Area 0.

C. Increase the metric on the backup link to Site A.

D. Change the route preference on OSPF external routes.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which two LSA types are permitted in an OSPF stub area? (Choose two.)

A. Type 1

B. Type 2

C. Type 4

D. Type 5

Correct Answer: AB

Stub areas can contain type 1, 2, and 3 LSAs. A default route is substituted for external routes.

QUESTION 3

Which two protocols are available in the Junos OS for the data plane encapsulation of EVPN traffic? (Choose two.)

A. MPLS

B. IPsec

C. VXLAN

D. GRE

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@R1> show route 200/24

inet.0: 14 destinations, 15 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, *
= Both

200.0.0.0/24     *[BGP/170] 01:19:08, MED 1, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.4
                    AS path: 6 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 20.0.0.2 via ge-1/0/5.0
                  [BGP/170] 01:19:08, MED 10, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.3
                    AS path: 10 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.0.0.2 via qe-1/0/4.0

user@R1> show route 200/24

inet.0: 14 destinations, 16 routes (14 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, *
= Both

200.0.0.0/24     +[BGP/170] 01:19:10, MED 10, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.3
                    AS path: 10 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.0.0.2 via ge-1/0/4.0
                  [BGP/170] 00:00:00, MED 0, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.2
                    AS path: 6 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 30.0.0.2 via qe-1/1/2.0
                 -[BGP/170] 01:19:10, MED 1, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.4
                    AS path: 6 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 20.0.0.2 via qe-1/0/5.0


user@R1> show route 200/24

inet.0: 14 destinations, 15 routes (14 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, *
= Both

200.0.0.0/24     +[BGP/170] 01:19:13, MED 1, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.4
                    AS path: 6 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 20.0.0.2 via ge-1/0/5.0
                 -[BGP/170] 01:19:13, MED 10, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.3
                    AS path: 10 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.0.0.2 via qe-1/0/4.0

user@R1> show route 200/24

inet.0: 14 destinations, 15 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, *
= Both

200.0.0.0/24     *[BGP/170] 01:19:15, MED 1, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.4
                    AS path: 6 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 20.0.0.2 via ge-1/0/5.0
                  [BGP/170] 01:19:15, MED 10, localpref 100, from 192.168.10.3
                    AS path: 10 100 I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.0.0.2 via qe-1/0/4.0
```

You have deployed route reflectors in your network. You are receiving the route 200.0.0.0/24 from AS10 and AS6 and are seeing the oscillation happening as shown in the exhibit.

What are two ways to solve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the always-compare-med parameter on both route reflectors.

B. Configure the add-path parameter on both route reflectors.

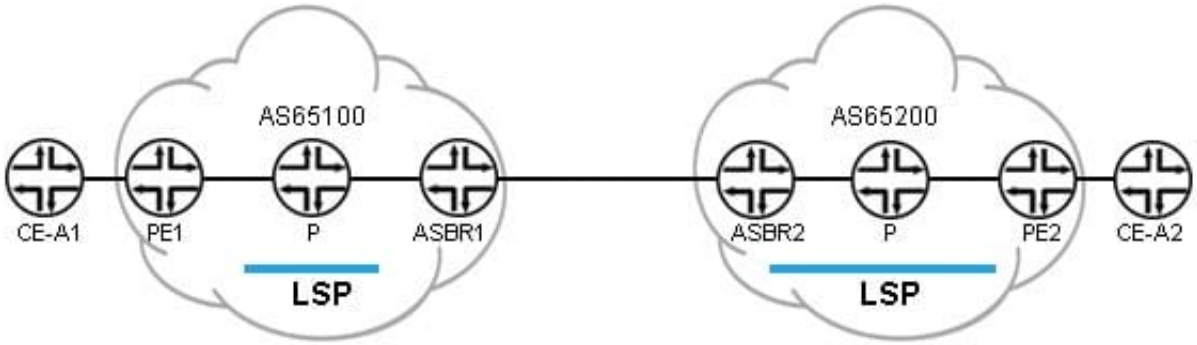
C. Configure the med-plus-igp parameter on both route reflectors.

D. Configure the as-path-ignore parameter on both route reflectors.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, when building an interprovider VPN Option C between AS65100 and AS65200, which two parameters must be configured on the EBGP connection between PE1 and PE2? (Choose two.)

A. family inet-vpn unicast

B. multihop

C. family inet labeled-unicast

D. multipath

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 6

The network team will be performing maintenance on R3. The maintenance window requires a reboot of router R3. You want to gracefully move traffic away from R3 until after the reboot. In this scenario, how would you solve this problem?

A. Configure the set protocols isis interface all level 1 hold-time 300 parameter, then reboot the router.

B. Configure the set protocols isis overload parameter, then commit the configuration.

C. Configure the set protocols isis spf-options delay 300 parameter, then reboot the router.

D. Configure the set protocols isis interface all level 1 hello-interval 300 parameter, then reboot the router.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

You are troubleshooting a Layer 3 VPN issue. The VPN has been passing traffic successfully for some time, but now it is reported that traffic is no longer flowing. You look into the bgp.l3vpn.0 table and see newly hidden routes.

What would be the cause of this problem?

A. The LSP used to connect the PE routers is down.

B. The connection from the PE to the customer is down.

C. The BGP routes received from the customer are no longer reachable.

D. The family inet-vpn parameter was deleted from the BGP configuration of the PE router.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@host# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.6 {
    nssa {
        default-lsa {
            default-metric 10;
            metric-type 1;
            type-7;
           }
no-summaries;
     }
}
```

Referring to the ABR configuration shown in the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The ABR advertises a default route to the NSSA with a metric of 10.

B. To reach the ABR, routers within the NSSA add 10 to their calculated path cost.

C. The ABR advertises NSSA routes to the backbone area with a metric of 10.

D. To reach the ABR, routers within the NSSA use the metric 10 as their path cost.

Correct Answer: A

You must explicitly configure the ABR to generate a default route when attached to a stub or not-sostubby-area (NSSA). To inject a default route with a specified metric value into the area, you must configure the default-metric option and specify a metric value.

QUESTION 9

Which two routes use a proper route distinguisher? (Choose two.)

A. 192.168.0.1:12:10.1.0.0/16

B. 12345:12:10.1.0.0/16

C. 192.168.0.1:10.1.0.0:12/16

D. 12345:10.1.0.0:12/16

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route damping history extensive
inet.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

200.200.200.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
BGP Preference: /-101
Nexthop: 172.16.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, selected
State: <Hidden Ext>
Local AS:    2 Peer AS:  1
AS path: 1 I
Localpref: 100
Router ID: 192.168.1.1
Merit (last update/now) : 2777/2454
Default damping parameters used
Last update: 00:02:45 First update: 00:04:35
Flaps: 3
History entry. Expires in:  00:54:20
```

Which two statements are true about the route shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. The route is currently active.

B. The route is currently hidden.

C. The route has an unreachable next-hop.

D. The route is currently being damped.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Which two statements are correct regarding site IDs and circuit IDs in a VPLS routing instance? (Choose two.)

A. In an LDP VPLS routing instance, vpls-id parameters must be different in each location.

B. In an LDP VPLS routing instance, the vpls-id parameters must match in all locations.

C. In a BGP VPLS routing instance, the site-id parameters must be different in each location.

D. In a BGP VPLS routing instance, the site-id parameters must match in all locations.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 12

You want to use IS-IS on a GRE interface where the underlying Layer 3 MTU is 1500.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

A. IS-IS can be used because every IS-IS interface must be capable of transmitting packets at least as large as 1476 bytes, and the GRE header is 24 bytes.

B. IS IS can be used, but the networking device directly attached to the circuit must be capable of fragmentation.

C. IS-IS cannot be used, but the router can enable a GRE key that serves the same function as IS-IS.

D. IS-IS cannot be used because the IS-IS hello is not allowed to be fragmented and has the DF bit set.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Click the exhibit button.

```
[edit routing-instances VPLS-1]
user@router# show
instance-type vpls;
vlan-tags outer 4000 inner 4001;
interface ge-1/0/1.400;
route-distinguisher 65004:12043;
vrf-target target:65005:100;
protocols {
    vpls {
        site 5 {
            site-identifier 5;
            interface ge-1/0/1.400 {
            }
        }
    }
}
```

What would be the expected outcome from the configuration shown in the exhibit?

A. The VPLS instance would use a control-word instead of a tunnel-services interface, or no-tunnelservices parameter.

B. The VPLS instance would default to using no-tunnel-services because a tunnel-services interface was not specified.

C. The VPLS instance would cycle through all virtual tunnel interfaces on the router to find one to use.

D. The VPLS instance would cycle through all physical interfaces configured on the router to find one to use.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Which authentication strategy authenticates IS-IS hello PDUs only?

A. interface authentication

B. area authentication

C. domain authentication

D. level authentication

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

You have deployed class of service on your network. You notice that the single strict-high queue is starving traffic to all other queues. What will help to ensure that all queues receive the desired transmission rates?

A. Configure the rate-limit parameter on the strict-high queue.

B. Set the packet-loss priority to high on the other queues.

C. Change the other forwarding-classes to a lossless queue.

D. Increase the priority of all queues to high priority

Correct Answer: A