



JN0-662^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

How does Juniper Networks use selective BGP route damping to help stabilize the network?

- A. The damping decay half-life holds down peer links for a defined measure of time to prevent route table reconvergence.
- B. The damping max-suppress timer is set to the lowest possible value by default.
- C. The figure-of-merit value measures route stability by advertisement and withdrawal.
- D. Aggressive IGP hold timers prevent the routes from entering and exiting the BGP route selection process.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit routing instances]
user@R1# show
vpn-a {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-1/1/4.100;
  route-distinguisher 192.168.1.1:1;
  vrf-target target:65101:101;
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group eternal {
        type external;
        peer-as 65101;
        neighbor 10.0.10.2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
[edit routing instances]
user@R2# show
vpn-a {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-1/0/4.100;
  route-distinguisher 192.168.1.2:1;
  vrf-target target:65512:101;
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group my-ext-group {
        type external;
        peer-as 65101;
        neighbor 10.0.11.2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, why are R1 and R2 not exchanging routes between their VPNs?

- A. The route targets are not property configured.
- B. The IP addresses in the BGP configuration must be in the same subnet.
- C. The interfaces unit numbers must be the same on both sides.
- D. The route distinguishers are not properly configured.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3



In a carrier-of-carrier VPN model, which type of network layer reachability information is used for the MPBGP signaling between CE and PE routers?

- A. flow
- B. labeled-unicast
- C. unicast
- D. inet-vpn

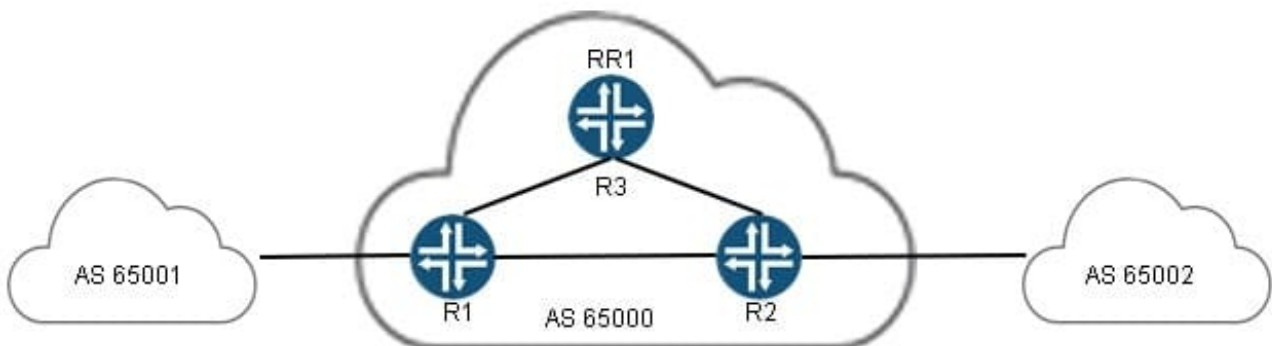
Correct Answer: D

In a Carrier-of-Carrier VPN environment, specify the inet-vpn address family and unicast traffic type to enable BGP to carry IPv4 network layer reachability information (NLRI) for VPN routes. References:

http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/example/mppls-vpn-option2configuration.html

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



```
user@router# show protocols bgp
group route-reflector {
  type internal;
  local-address 10.1.1.1;
  export nhs;
  cluster 10.1.1.1;
  neighbor 10.1.1.2;
  neighbor 10.1.1.3;
}
user@router# show policy-options policy-statement nhs
term 1 {
  then {
    next-hop self;
  }
}
```

You administer AS 65000, and have deployed a route reflector (RR1) in your network as shown in the exhibit. The traffic between AS 65001 and AS 65002 is going through the route reflector, even though it is not the best path.

What will solve this problem?



- A. Change the LOCAL_PREF so that it uses the preferred path.
- B. Remove the nhs policy.
- C. Change the originator to be the preferred path.
- D. Change the IGP metric so it is lower on the preferred path.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@PE2# show
iw0 {
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 610;
    peer-unit 1;
  }
  unit 1 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 610;
    peer-unit 1;
  }
}
```

You have configured Layer 2 VPN stitching between two Layer 2 circuits on PE2, but traffic is not passing through the VPN.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. The unit 1 peer unit must be set to 0.
- B. The VLAN IDs must be lower than 512.
- C. The VLAN IDs must be different on each unit.
- D. The peer units must reference the VLAN IDs.

Correct Answer: A