JN0-660^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

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QUESTION 1

What are three reasons an OSPF neighbor ship would be stuck in ExStart? (Choose three.)

A. The LSA database exchange is not yet completed.

B. There is an MTU mismatch between the OSPF routers.

C. There is an interface-type mismatch between the OSPF routers.

D. There is a unicast communication problem between the OSPF routers.

E. Both OSPF routers are using the same router ID.

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.
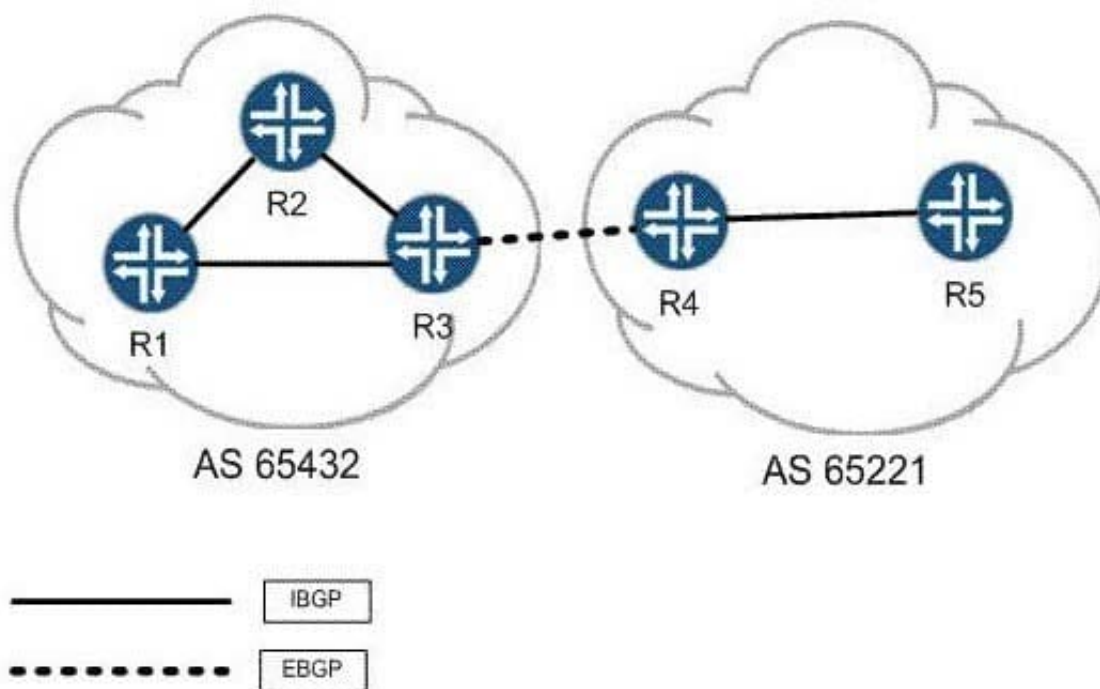
R3 and R4 want to establish an EBGP session between each other\\'s loopback addresses. Static routes have been configured for the loopback addresses and you can ping from loopback to loopback. Their EBGP sessions are configured with multihop to allow for additional hops. The correct AS numbers have been specified at the [routing-options] hierarchy as well. Considering the topology in the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. BGP\\'s protocol preference must be adjusted to be lower than protocol static for the session to establish.

B. Each peer must configure a local-address of their own loopback for the session to establish.

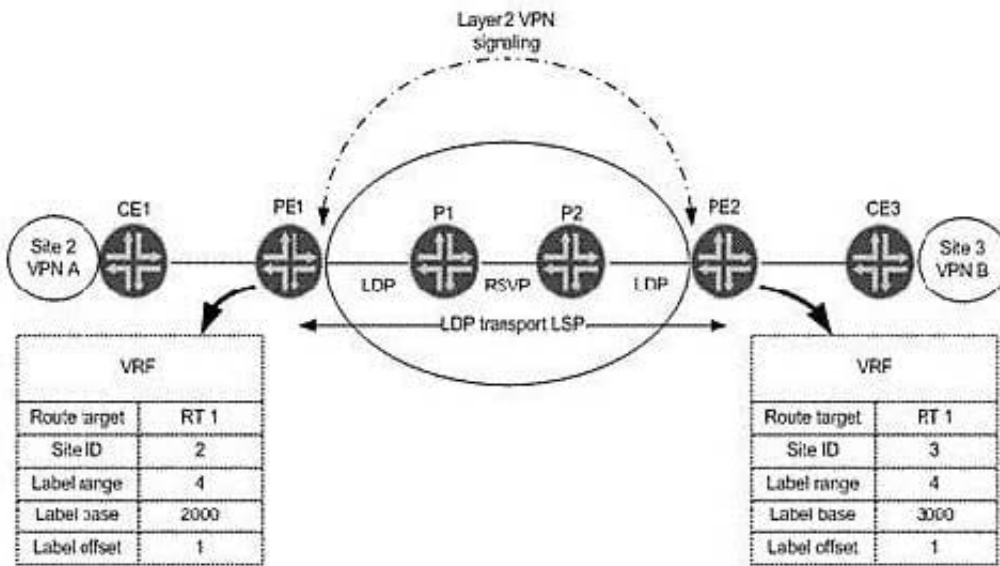C. Each peer must specify a local-as within their EBGP configuration for the session to establish.

D. Each peer must configure multipath for the session to establish.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.

In the exhibit, on which label value does PE1 expect to receive traffic from CE3 for VPN A?

A. 2002

B. 3001

C. 3002

D. 2001

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@PE2> show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.3.1

custcmer-vpn.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
   Pretix  Nexthop       MED     Lclpret    AS path
* 172.16.2.0/24          Self                           100      I
* 172.16.20.0/30         Self                           100      65001 I
* 172.16.20.4/30         Self                           100      65001 I
* 172.16.20.8/30         Self                           100      65001 I


user@PE1> show route receive-prctocol bgp 192.168.4.1

inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

custcmer-vpn.inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Customer A is complaining that routes advertised from the CE2 router are not being received on the CE1 router. The physical topology of the network is CE1-PE1-PE2-CE2. The CE1-PE1 subnet is 172.16.1.0/24. The CE2-PE2 subnet is 172.16.2.0/24. PE1\\'s loopback is 192.168.3.1 and PE2\\'s loopback is 192.168.4.1.Referring to the output in the exhibit, what is the problem?

A. No LSP exists between PE1 and PE2.

B. Route targets are not properly configured.

C. as-override is not configured in the VRFs.

D. family inet-vpn is not configured on the PEs.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

As shown in the exhibit, you have an LSP established from R1 to R4. Your network experiences a link failure between R2 and R3.Which statement is correct?

A. A ResvTear message is sent toward the egress router.

B. A ResvConf message is sent toward the ingress router.

C. A PathErr message is sent toward the egress router.

D. A ResvTear message is sent toward the ingress router.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
root@R4# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                        Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R4.00-00                           0x4    0xe888     1154 L1 L2
R3.00-00                           0x3    0x2ce1     1150 L1 L2
R3.02-00                           0x2    0x46c7     1150 L1 L2
   3 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                        Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R4.00-00                           0x5    0xee7d     1154 L1 L2
R3.00-00                           0x4    0xed1f     1150 L1 L2
R3.02-00                           0x3    0x44c8     1151 L1 L2
   3 LSPs

[edit]
root@R4#
```

Based on the output in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. R4 has been configured with an IS-IS export policy and is announcing external routing information.

B. R3 and R4 have an adjacency at both level 1 and level 2.

C. R3 has been configured so that it is not used for transit traffic.

D. R3 and R4 have only a level 2 adjacency.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

You manage an MPLS network. You are asked to classify traffic using the EXP bits from ingress to egress. What will allow you to accomplish this?

A. Configure explicit-null on the penultimate router.

B. Configure explicit-null on the egress router.

C. Configure implicit-null on the penultimate router.

D. Configure implicit-null on the egress router.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

You are asked to provision a BGP-signaled Layer 2 VPN for a new customer. What information is required for the VPN routing instance that is connected to the CE device? (Choose three.)

A. the logical interfaces provisioned to the local CE device

B. the logical interfaces provisioned to the remote PE device

C. the Layer 2 encapsulation type

D. the local site ID

E. the circuit identifier

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 9

In which two ways does VPLS populate the MAC table? (Choose two.)

A. dynamically using BGP

B. dynamically using the source MAC address on received frames

C. dynamically using LDP

D. statically using CLI

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
 user@router# show protocols isis
export tag-lo0;
traffic-engineering disable;
interface all;


[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement tag-lo0 {
       from interface [ lo0.0 fe-0/0/1.0 fe-0/0/2.0 ];
       then {
              tag 200;
              accept;
       }
}
```

You have configured your Junos device to tag routes; however, you are not seeing the routes being tagged. What is causing the problem?

A. You must configure the tagging on the physical interfaces, not on the loopback.

B. Route tagging does not work when IS-IS traffic engineering is disabled.

C. You must import the policy into IS-IS, not export it.

D. The policy-statement should have only a then tag 200; the acceptis accepting the route and ignoring the tag.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    dscp classifierA {
        forwarding-class low-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000000;
            loss-priority high code-points 000001;
        }
        forwarding-class medium-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000010;
            loss-priority high code-points 000011;
        }
        forwarding-class high-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000100;
            loss-priority high code-points 000101;
        }
    }
}

...

forwarding-classes {
    class low-priority queue-num 0;
    class medium-priority queue-num 1;
    class high-priority queue-num 2;
    class NC queue-num 3;
```

You manage an MX series router (with 100 ms buffer size per port) that includes the configuration shown in the exhibit. Traffic marked with DSCP 000011 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps. The traffic exits the device on the ge-1/0/5 interface. There is no other traffic transiting the router. What happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.

B. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is buffered.

C. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is redirected to a rate limiter.

D. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is dropped.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
label-switched-path to-egress {
     to 172.40.100.10;
     secondary path-one;
     secondary path-three;
     secondary path-two;
}
path path-one {
     172.20.100.1;
}
path path-two {
     172.20.100.5;
}
path path-three {
     172.20.100.5;
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
     disable;
}
```

Based on the configuration in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using path-three.

B. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using path-two.

C. If path-one fails, the LSP will not attempt to signal a new LSP.

D. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using both path-two and path- three.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Click the Exhibit button.

```
192.168.56.1
  From: 192.168.56.5, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.10.56.1
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 299840
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 299840
  Time left:    -, Since: Tue Feb 22 21:27:22 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18914 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
    Number of data route tunnel through: 0
    Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 2 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 2 pkts
  Explct route: 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
  Record route: <self> 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
```

Referring to the exhibit, which type of traffic protection mechanism is used for the LSP?

A. fast-reroute

B. link-protection

C. node-link-protection

D. secondary

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

Which two statements are true about OSPFv3? (Choose two.)

A. OSPFv3 uses a 32-bit router ID to uniquely identify a node in the network.

B. OSPFv3 uses a 128-bit router ID to uniquely identify a node in the network.

C. OSPFv3 routes are always preferred over OSPFv2 routes for all traffic.

D. OSPFv3 and OSPFv2 can be configured at the same time.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router> show route receive-protocol rip 2.2.2.2

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

50.50.0.0/26        *[RIP/100] 00:09:12, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.1.0/24        *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.2.0/24        *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.3.0/25        *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.4.0/25        *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.4.128/25      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.5.0/26        *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.5.64/26       *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
50.50.5.128/26      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                     > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-3/0/0.2
```

A.

[edit policy-options policy-statement RIP-redist]
user@router# show
term 1 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.1.0/24 exact;
    }
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.0.0/24 upto /27;
    }
    then reject;
}
term 3 {
    from protocol rip;
    then accept;
}

B.

[edit policy-options policy-statement RIP-redist]
user@router# show
term 1 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.0.0/24 upto /27;
    }
    then reject;
}
term 2 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.1.0/24 exact;
    }
    then accept;
}
term 3 {
    from protocol rip;
    then accept;
}

C.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement RIP-redist]
user@router# show
term 1 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.0.0/16 prefix-length-range /24-/26;
    }
    then reject;
}
term 2 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.1.0/24 exact;
    }
    then accept;
}
```

D.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement RIP-redist]
user@router# show
term 1 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.1.0/24 exact;
    }
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    from {
        protocol rip;
        route-filter 50.50.0.0/16 prefix-length-range /24-/26;
    }
    then reject;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

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