JN0-662 Q&As

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

Pass Juniper JN0-662 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/jn0-662.html

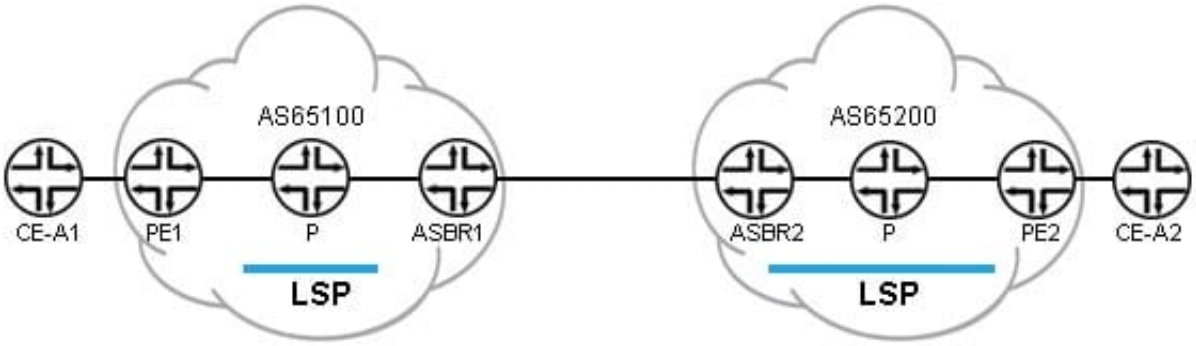
100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Juniper Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

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 2

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

A. Type 1

B. Type 2

C. Type 4

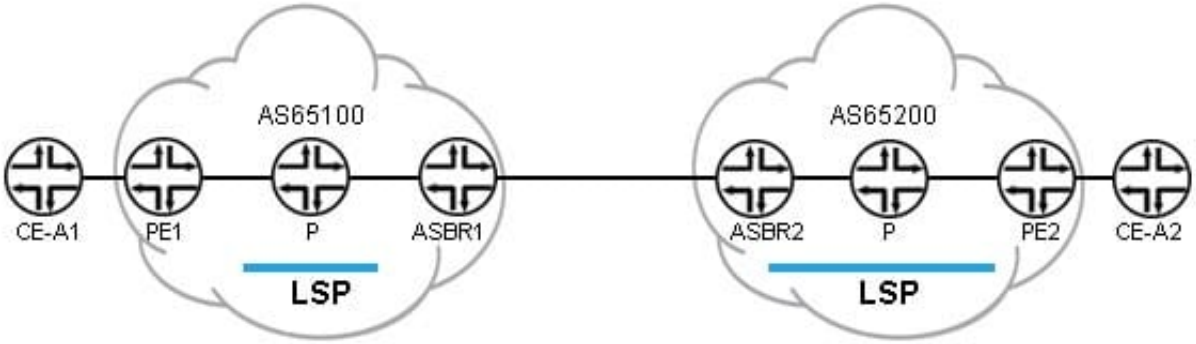
D. Type 5

Correct Answer: AB

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

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what information must be acquired about AS65200\\'s configuration for AS65100 to build an interprovider VPN between PE1 to PE2?

A. the route-distinguisher of PE2 and the loopback of PE2

B. the route-distinguisher of PE2 and the loopback of ASBR2

C. the route-target used for CE-A2 and the loopback of PE2

D. the route-target used for CE-A2 and the loopback of ASBR2

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# show
pim {
    rp {
        local {
            address 10.1.1.2;
        }
    }
}
```

While logging in to routers on your network, you find the exact configuration shown in the exhibit on multiple devices.

Which multicast RP strategy is being used in this scenario?

A. embedded-rp

B. auto-rp

C. bsr

D. anycast-rp

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```
        ge-0/0/1          ge-0/0/2
R1----------------R2----------------R3

[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.6.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0000.0000.0102.00;
        }
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.6.1/30;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0000.0000.0101.00;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.4.1/24;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0000.0000.0101.00;
        }
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R3# show interfaces
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet {
            address 192.168.4.2/24;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0000.0000.0103.00;
        }
    }
}
```

Routers R1, R2, and R3 have set protocols isis interface all configured and no other set protocols isis configuration.

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

A. The R2-R3 link will form a Level 1 and Level 2 adjacency.

B. The R1-to-R2 link will only form a Level 2 adjacency.

C. The R1-to-R2 link will form a Level 1 and Level 2 adjacency.

D. The R2-R3 link will only form a Level 1 adjacency.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

Which transport mechanism is required for Layer 3 VPNs?

A. GRE

B. VXLAN

C. IPsec

D. MPLS

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show evpn database
Instance: default-switch
VLAN    DomainId   MAC address          Active source                       Timestamp          IP address
        22030      00:20:30:02:00:10    00:24:24:24:24:24:24:24:24:24       Feb 27 16:26:57    10.230.10.10
        22030      02:00:30:00:00:01    05:00:00:fe:4d:00:00:56:0e:00       Feb 23 21:03:15    10.230.0.1
```

Which two statements are true regarding the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. Both ESIs are generated from the router ID.

B. Both ESIs use the same VNI.

C. The ESI 05:00:00:fe:4d:00:00:56:0e:00 is an auto-generated ESI.

D. The ESI 00:24:24:24:24:24:24:24:24:24 is an auto-generated ESI.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 10

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:65512:101;
    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-1/0/4.200;
    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;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

R1 and R2 are not forwarding the routes received from a remote PE to their customers.

Referring to the exhibit, which parameter must be added to the configuration to allow the routes to be forwarded?

A. multipath multiple-as

B. family inet-vpn

C. multihop

D. as-override

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Which authentication strategy authenticates IS-IS hello PDUs only?

A. interface authentication

B. area authentication

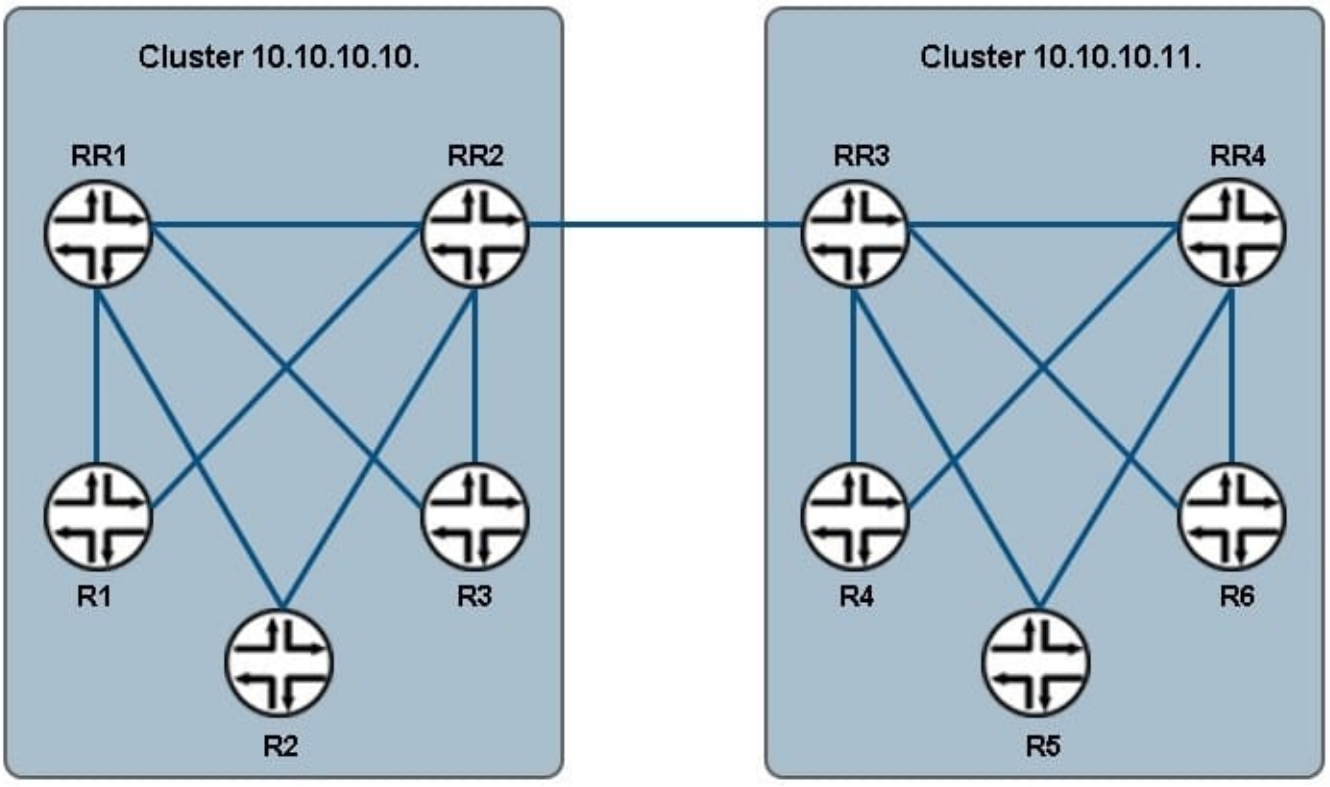
C. domain authentication

D. level authentication

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, RR1-RR4 are route reflectors.

Which three routers would RR1 need to peer with if the no-client-reflect parameter has been configured? (Choose three.)

A. R2

B. R5

C. RR4

D. R6

E. R1

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 13

According to Juniper Networks, what are three methods of scaling Layer 2 VPNs? (Choose three.)

A. inbound route filters

B. route reflection

C. outbound route filters

D. filter-based forwarding

E. BGP route refresh

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 14

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@R1# show routing-instances
vpn-a {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface ge-0/0/1.512;
    interface ge-0/0/1.513;
    route-distinguisher 192.168.1.1:1;
    vrf-import import-vpn-a;
    vrf-export export-vpn-a;
    protocols {
        l2vpn {
            encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
            site CE-A {
                site-identifier 1;
                interface ge-0/0/1.512;
                interface ge-0/0/1.513;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

You have configured a BGP-signaled Layer 2 VPN with the configuration shown in the exhibit. Which two statements are true in this situation? (Choose two.)

A. Remote site 1 is dual-homed.

B. The local site is site ID 1.

C. The route-distinguisher is in the wrong format.

D. Interface ge-0/0/l.512 is connected to the local site

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 15

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