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Exam Code:JN0-660

Exam Name:Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

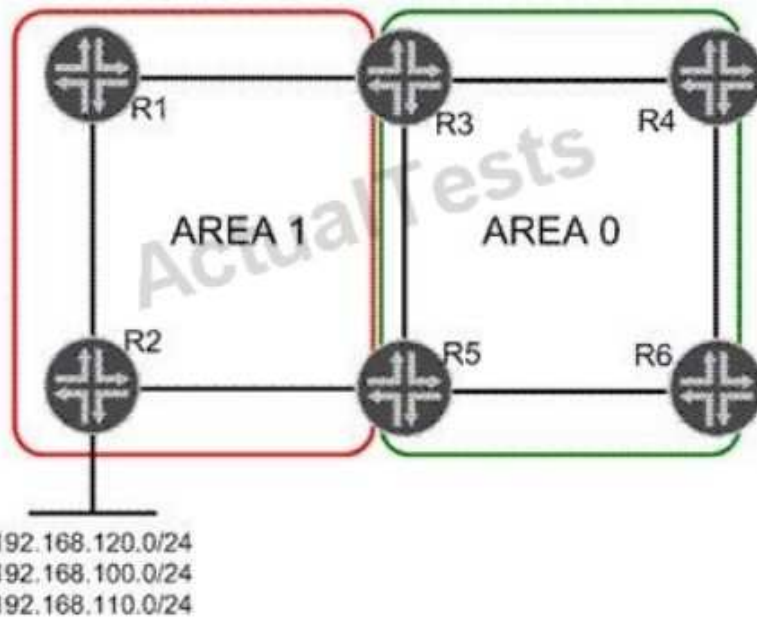


247Q&A

QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

R1 Loopback: 192.168.1.1/32
R2 Loopback: 192.168.1.2/32



In the exhibit, Area 1 is a not-so-stubby area. Three networks are redistributed into Area 1 on R2. You must summarize the redistributed network addresses in Area 1 so that only one network prefix is re-advertised into Area 0. You must also summarize the loopback addresses of R1 and R2 into a single address in Area 0. Which configuration sample on R3 and R5 will complete this task?

- ☒ A. [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1]
user@router# show
nssa {
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
 area-range 192.168.1.0/30;
}
- ☐ B. [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@router# show
nssa {
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
 area-range 192.168.1.0/30;
}
- ☒ C. [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1]
user@router# show
nssa {
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
}
area-range 192.168.1.0/30;
- ☐ D. [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@router# show
nssa {
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
}
area-range 192.168.1.0/30;

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

Referring to the exhibit, which MPLS feature was used to make the LSP the preferred path for internal routes?

```

[edit]
user@host# run show route

inet.0: 7 destinations, 10 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
@ = Routing Use Only, # = Forwarding Use Only
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.10.0/30      *[Direct/0] 06:35:12
                  > via ge-1/0/0.0
10.10.10.2/32     *[Local/0] 06:35:12
                  Local via ge-1/0/0.0
10.10.56.0/30     *[Direct/0] 03:55:10
                  > via ge-1/0/1.0
10.10.56.2/32     *[Local/0] 03:55:10
                  Local via ge-1/0/1.0
192.168.56.1/32   @[IS-IS/18] 00:00:05, metric 10
                  > to 10.10.56.1 via ge-1/0/1.0
                  #[RSVP/7/1] 00:00:00, metric 10
                  > to 10.10.56.1 via ge-1/0/1.0, label-switched-path to-r6
192.168.56.5/32   *[Direct/0] 02:06:50
                  > via lo0.0

inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.56.1/32   *[RSVP/7/1] 00:00:00, metric 10
                  > to 10.10.56.1 via ge-1/0/1.0, label-switched-path to-r6

```

- A. traffic engineering bgp-igp
- B. traffic engineering shortcuts
- C. traffic engineering mpls-forwarding
- D. install active

Correct Answer: C

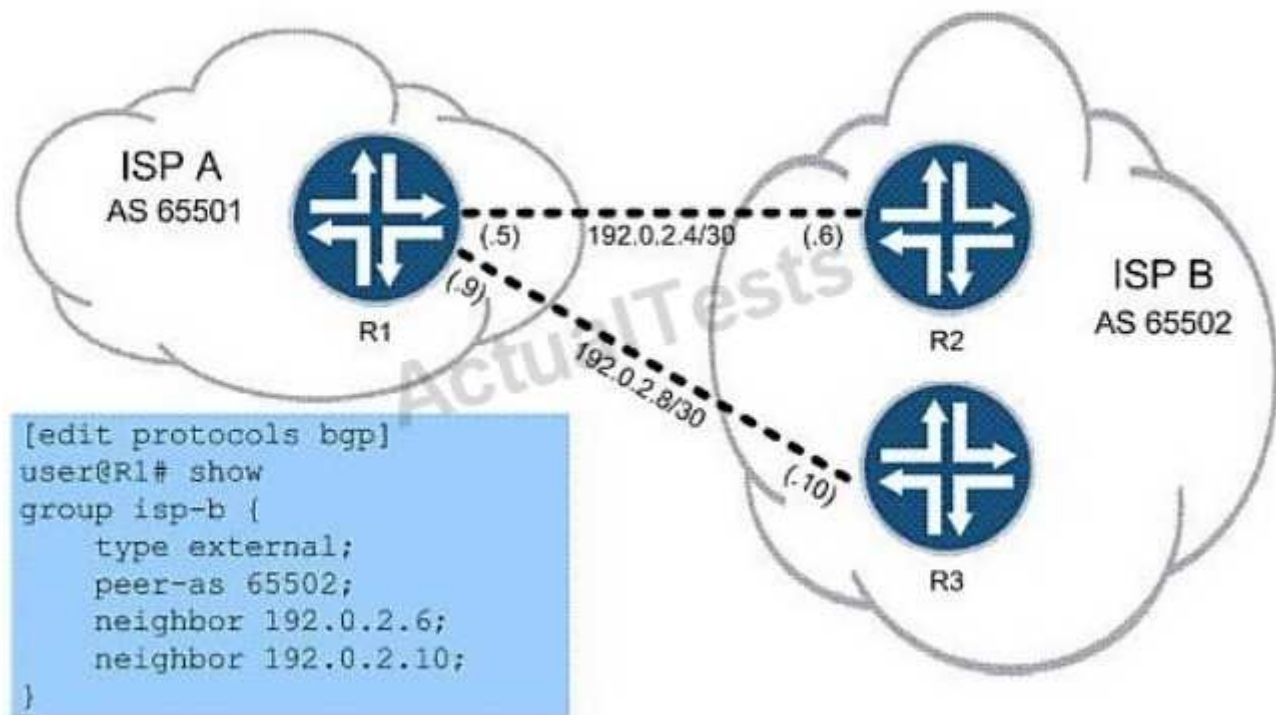
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button:



In the exhibit, ISP A is charged a higher rate for traffic sent to R2. You are asked to lower costs for ISP A by configuring R1 to send traffic to R3 whenever possible. What are two ways to do this? (Choose two.)

- A. set protocols bgp group isp-b neighbor 192.0.2.6 local-preference 120
- B. set protocols bgp group isp-b neighbor 192.0.2.6 local-preference 80
- C. set protocols bgp group isp-b neighbor 192.0.2.10 local-preference 120
- D. set protocols bgp group isp-b neighbor 192.0.2.10 local-preference 80

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

You are the administrator for a network that uses IBGP. As the network grows, you must examine options to support increased scale. Which two scaling options should you consider? (Choose two.)

- A. route reflection
- B. areas
- C. zones
- D. confederations

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

You manage an MPLS network where the PE devices consist of multiple vendors. You are asked to conceal the MPLS topology for all LSPs. Which global configuration parameter will accomplish this?



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- A. Configure no-decrement-ttl on the ingress router only
- B. Configure no-propagate-ttl on the ingress router only.
- C. Configure no-decrement-ttl on all routers within the MPLS network.
- D. Configure no-propagate-ttl on all routers within the MPLS network.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
label-switched-path to-egress {
    to 192.168.1.1;
    install 172.20.20.0/24;
}
interface all;
```

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

- A. The 172.20.20.0/24 route is installed in the inet.0 table with the next hop of the LSP.
- B. The 172.20.20.0/24 route is installed in the mpls.0 table with the next hop of the LSP.
- C. The 172.20.20.0/24 route is installed in the inet.3 table with the next hop of the LSP.
- D. The 172.20.20.0/24 route is installed in the inet6.3 table with the next hop of the LSP

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Which CoS feature supports per-VLAN queuing and scheduling?

- A. multilevel scheduling
- B. hierarchical scheduling
- C. tagged queuing
- D. per-instance queuing

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
schedulers {
    voice {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    critical {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        priority high;
    }
    less-critical {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    data {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    left-over {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority low;
    }
}
```

On your MX Series router, traffic using the critical scheduler is out of profile. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The critical queue is serviced before the less-critical queue.
- B. The critical queue is serviced after the left-over queue.
- C. The critical queue is serviced before the data queue.
- D. The critical queue is serviced before the voice queue.

Correct Answer: B

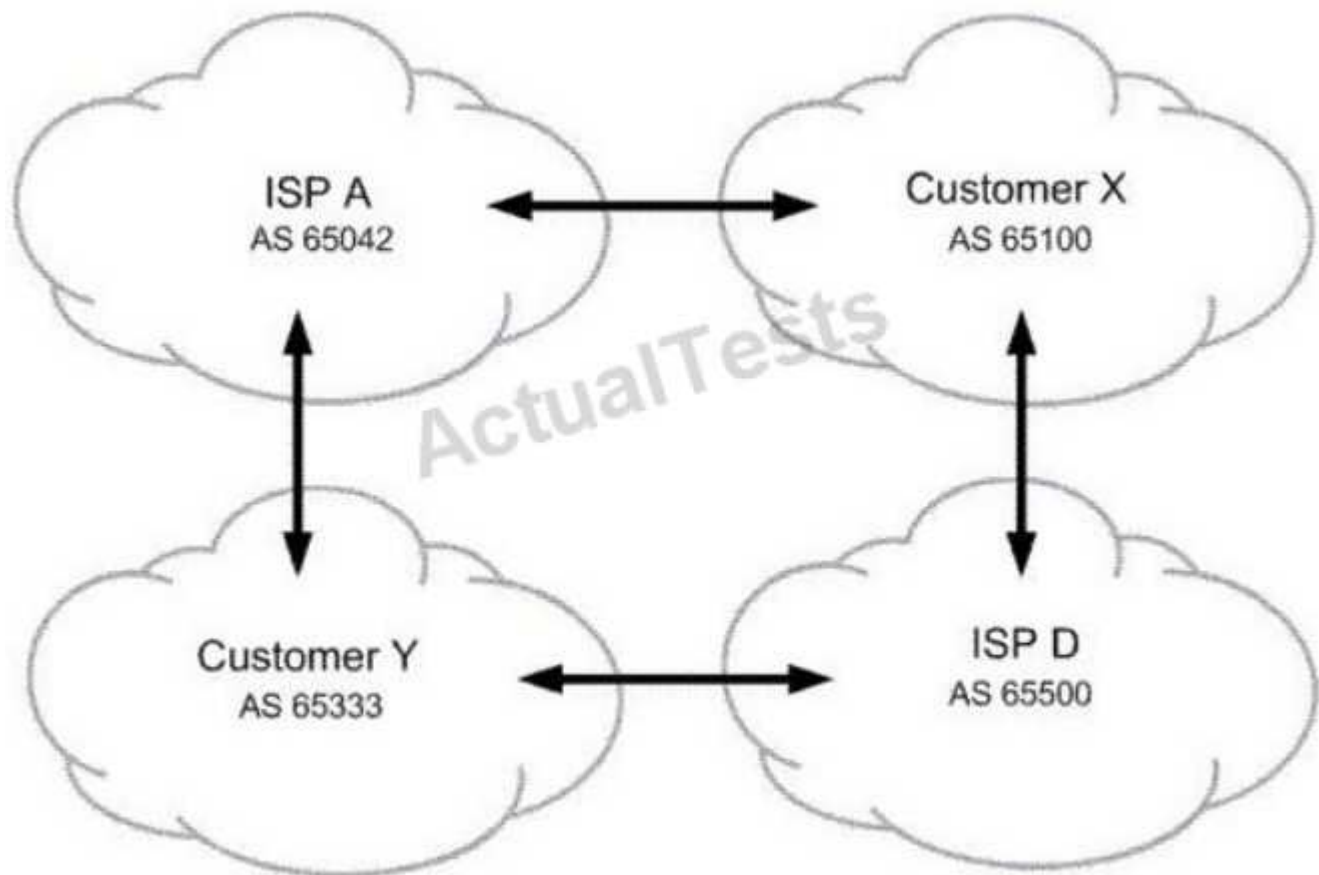
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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.



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

- A. Advertise routes to customer Y with the well-known no-transit community.
- B. Advertise routes to customer X with the well-known no-advertise community.
- C. Advertise routes to customer Y with the well-known no-export community.
- D. Advertise routes to customer X with the well-known as-transit community.

Correct Answer: C

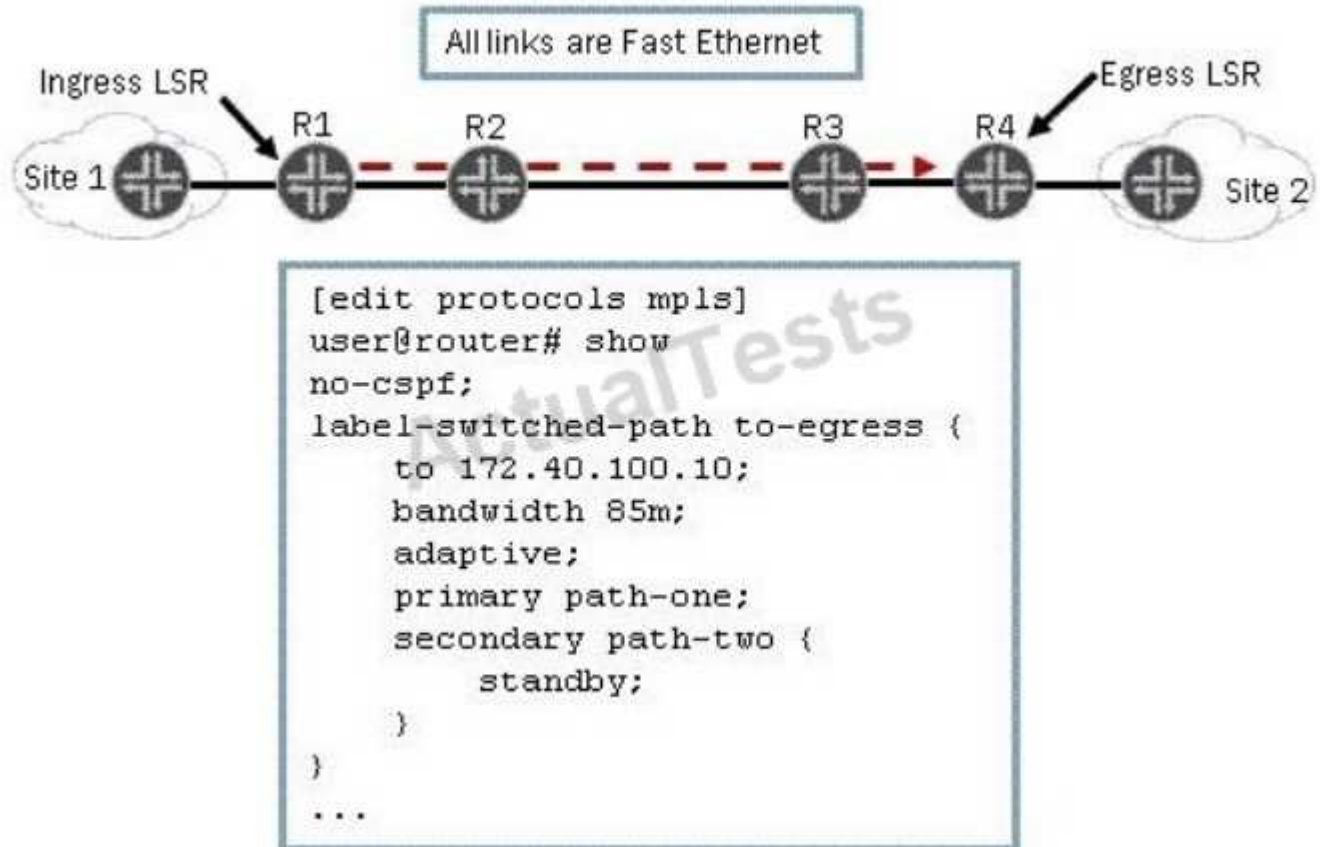
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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

Click the Exhibit button.



As shown in the exhibit, you have an adaptive LSP that requires 85 Mbps. The LSP is configured with a primary path and a secondary path in standby mode. All connections in the MPLS network are Fast Ethernet. Which statement is correct?

- A. The primary and secondary paths are in an up state and operational.
- B. The primary and secondary paths are in a down state and not operational.
- C. The secondary path is in a down state and not operational.
- D. The primary path is in a down state and not operational.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

You are the administrator for a network that uses IS-IS as its IGP. As the network grows, you find that the protocol's default capabilities for setting metrics is limiting your options. Which feature can you implement to provide a larger range of metric configuration capabilities?

- A. extended metrics
- B. wide metrics
- C. expanded metrics
- D. full metrics

Correct Answer: B

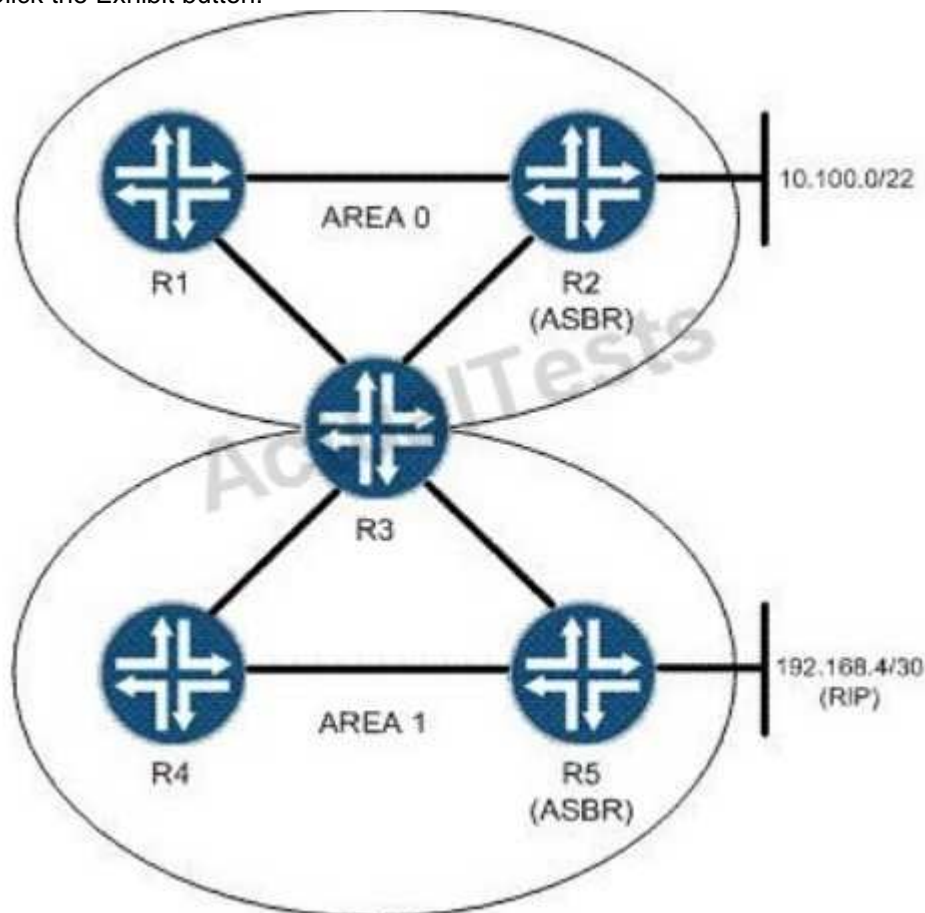
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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

Click the Exhibit button.



You are asked to configure an OSPF network based on the topology shown in the exhibit. You must keep the link-state database in Area 1 as small as possible. What will accomplish this?

- A. Area 0 should be configured as a stub area so that it will not announce routes into Area 1.
- B. Area 1 should be configured as an NSSA to limit the size of the link-state database.
- C. Area 1 should be configured as a stub area with no-summaries to limit the size of the link-state database.
- D. Area 0 should be configured with a virtual link to R4 to limit the size of the Area 1 link-state database.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

You are provisioning a new customer for access to your Layer 3 VPN. The customer is using 172.16.35.0/24 as their internal IP address space, which is also being used by an existing Layer 3 VPN customer. The two customers share many PE routers in common across your network.

Which mechanism allows these duplicate addresses to exist in your network?

- A. route origin
- B. route target
- C. route refresh
- D. route distinguisher

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

Click the Exhibit button.

```
drop-profiles {  
  profileA {  
    fill-level 60 drop-probability 60;  
    fill-level 80 drop-probability 70;  
    fill-level 100 drop-probability 100;  
  }  
}
```

Given the drop profile in the exhibit, what is the drop probability when the buffer reaches 90% full?

- A. 60%
- B. 70%
- C. 85%
- D. 90%

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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
Explot 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

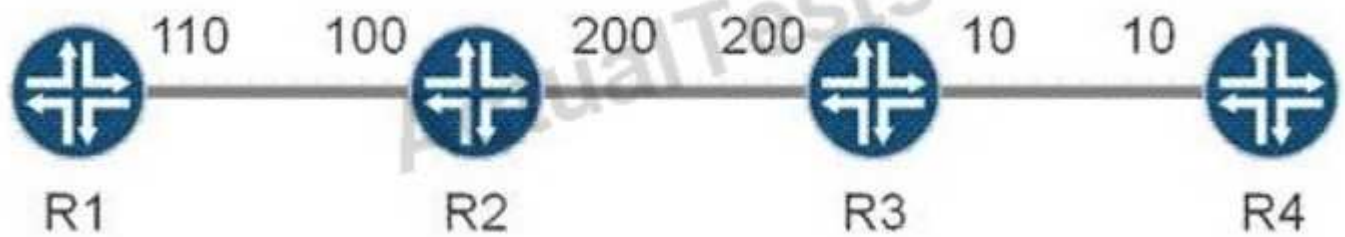
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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

Click the Exhibit button.



All routers in the exhibit are running IS-IS level 2 routing. The wide-metrics-only parameter is configured on all routers. Which metric does R1 see for the path to R4?

- A. 136
- B. 138
- C. 310
- D. 320

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

Which operational mode command displays the number of configured forwarding classes?

- A. show interfaces queue ge-1/0/0
- B. show interfaces terse
- C. show class-of-service interface
- D. show forwarding classes

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

Your multicast receivers are indirectly connected to an MX Series router. The receivers need to join multicast group 224.2.2.2. What must be configured in IGMP to receive report messages from receivers that are multiple hops away?

- A. By default, IGMP accepts report messages from indirectly connected receivers.
- B. Promiscuous mode must be enabled in IGMP.
- C. Promiscuous mode must be disabled in IGMP.
- D. DVMRP protocol must be configured.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

Your OSPF network includes an NSSA. Which LSA type is injected into the NSSA by the ASBR?

- A. Type 3
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 7
- D. Type 9

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router# run show class-of-service rewrite-rule name traffic-class
Rewrite rule: traffic-class, Code point type: exp, Index: 58855
  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. Which configuration is correct?

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

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

Correct Answer: A

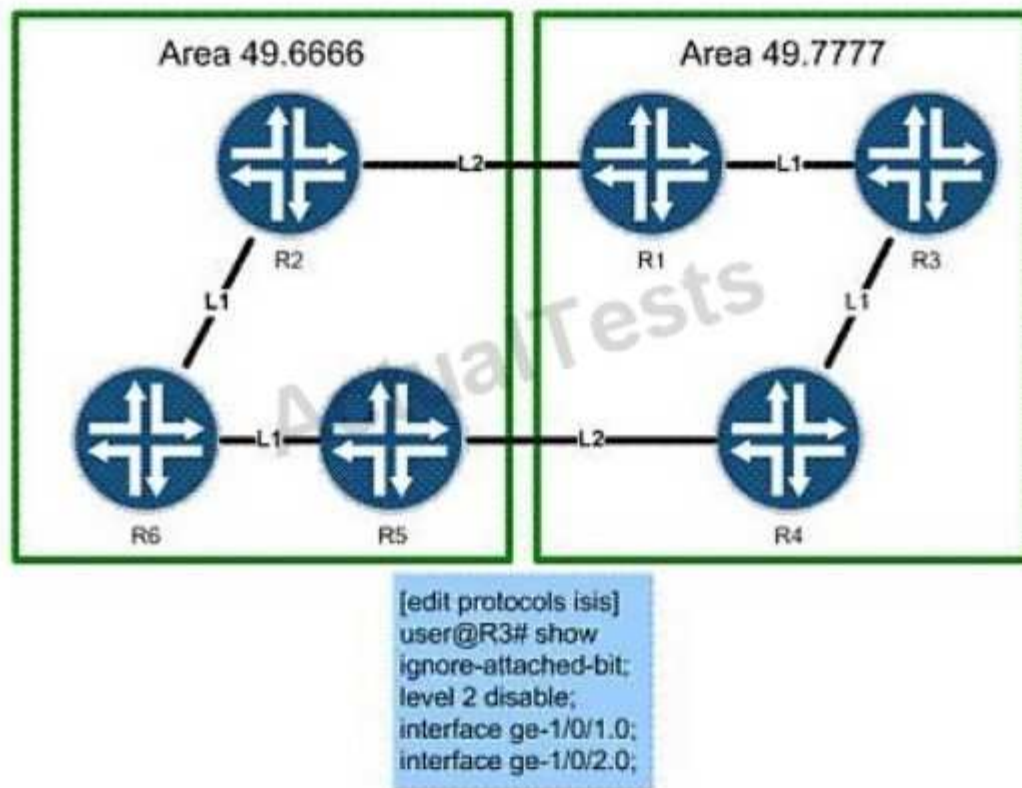
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Click the Exhibit button.



Based on the exhibit, what do you expect to find in the configuration on R1 and R4?

- A. a policy leaking level 1 routes into level 2
- B. a policy leaking level 2 routes into level 1
- C. a policy setting the attached bit on level 2 routes
- D. a policy setting the attached bit on level 1 routes

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

You have assigned target:65432:100 as the route target for Customer A's BGP Layer 2 VPN. The PE1 router VRF is configured with vrf-target export target:65432:100. Which configuration on PE2 correctly assigned Customer A's routes to their VRF?

- A. vrf-target target:65432:100
- B. route-target target:65432:100
- C. vrf-target export target:65432:100
- D. route-target export target:65432:100

Correct Answer: A

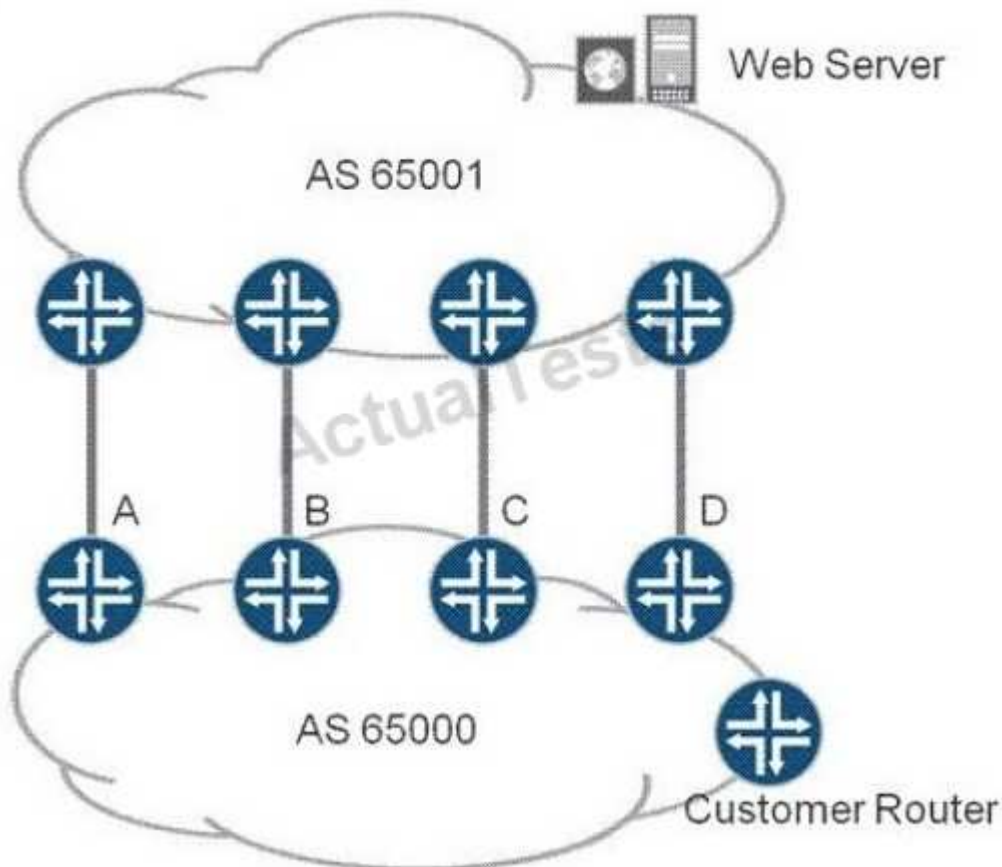
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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

Click the Exhibit button.



You are the administrator of AS 65000. In the exhibit, there are four links between your network (AS 65000) and your upstream provider (AS 65001).

You have an export policy on all of your routers to advertise your routes such that:

Router A: MED 100, AS Path (65000), Origin 1

Router B: MED 100, AS Path (65000 65000), Origin 0

Router C: MED 50, AS Path (65000 65000), Origin 1

Router D: MED 50, AS Path (65000), Origin 0

Through which link will traffic from the Web server enter your network (AS 65000)?

- A. Router A
- B. Router B
- C. Router C
- D. Router D

Correct Answer: D

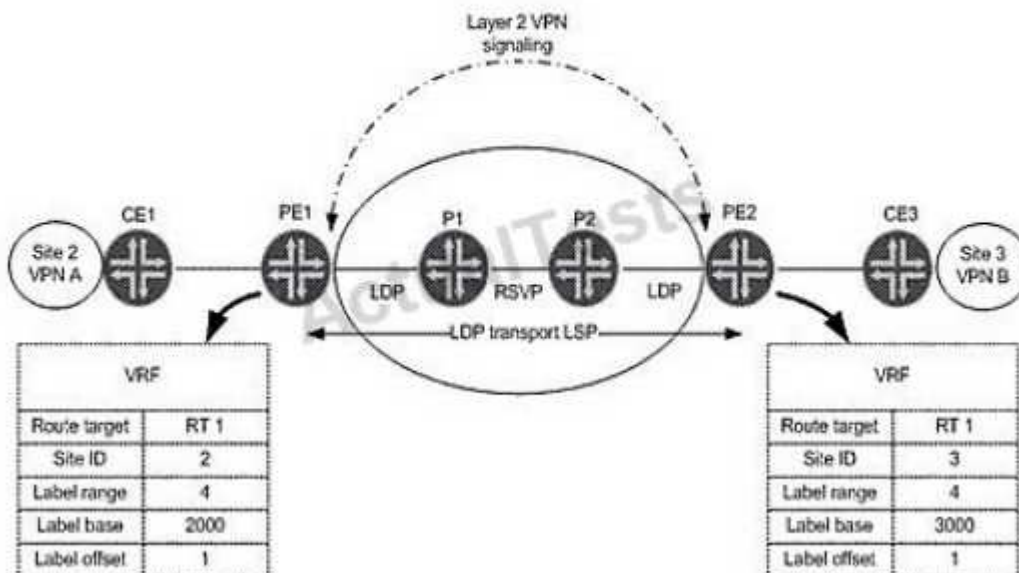
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@PE1> show bgp neighbor | match nlri
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast
NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast
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

user@PE2> show bgp neighbor | match nlri
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
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
```

Two PE routers in your Layer 3 VPN are not advertising customer VPN routes to each other. Referring to the output in the exhibit, which configuration parameter is missing?

- A. family inet on PE1
- B. family inet on PE2
- C. family inet-vpn on PE1
- D. family inet-vpn on PE2

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

IS-IS is configured to support both IPv4 and IPv6 routing. Which statement is true?

- A. Separate IPv4 and IPv6 hellos will be sent.
- B. IPv6 will have a separate link-state database.
- C. IS-IS v6 support must be enabled under protocols isis.

D. IS-IS sends IPv6 topology information as new TLVs in existing LSPs.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

Which two statements correctly describe BGP operation? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP does not advertise routes learned from other IBGP neighbors.
- B. IBGP advertises routes learned from other IBGP neighbors.
- C. EBGP advertises routes learned from other IBGP or EBGP neighbors.
- D. EBGP does not advertise routes learned from other EBGP neighbors.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

You have been asked to make a configuration which inherits the statements in a predefined configuration group. What will accomplish this?

- A. `groups {
 group-name {
 configuration-data;
 }
}`
- B. `apply-groups <apply-group-name>;`
- C. `apply-macro <apply-macro-name>;`
- D. `event-options {
 event-script {
 file file-name;
 }
}`

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

Correct Answer: B

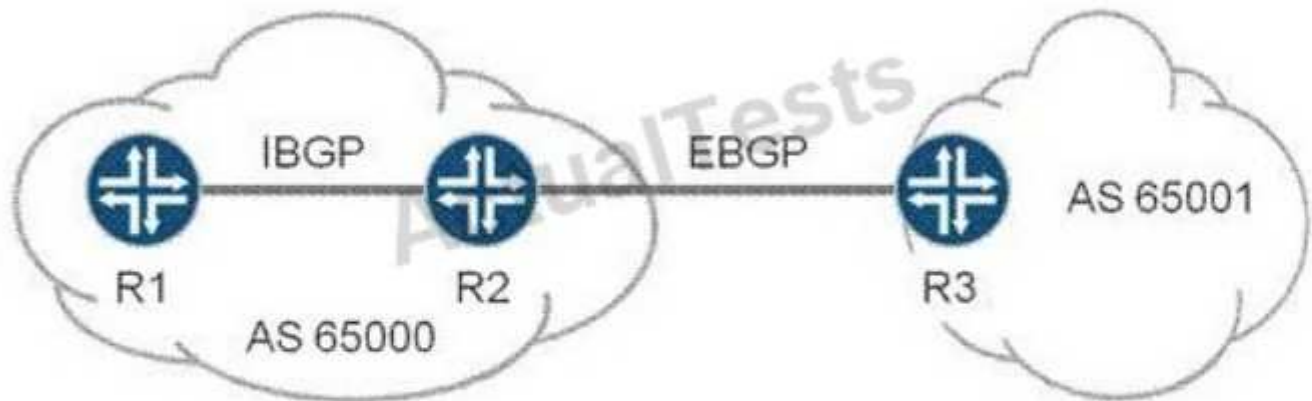
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Click the Exhibit button.



The exhibit contains a BGP topology. R1 and R2 are peering using IBGP. R2 and R3 are peering with EBGP. R1 is not installing any routes from R3 due to next-hop resolution issue. Which two configurations will resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a policy to advertise the loopback on R2 into the IGP.
- B. Advertise the R2-R3 subnet into the IGP.
- C. Configure advertise-inactive on the IBGP peering session on R2.
- D. Configure next-hop self on the IBGP peering session on R2.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

```

[edit]
user@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]
user@R4#

```

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

- A. R3 is the designated intermediate system.
- B. R3 is the backup designated intermediate system
- C. R3 has been configured with an export policy and is announcing external routes to IS-IS neighbors.
- D. R3 is using both IPv4 and IPv6 resulting in two pseudonodes.

Correct Answer: A

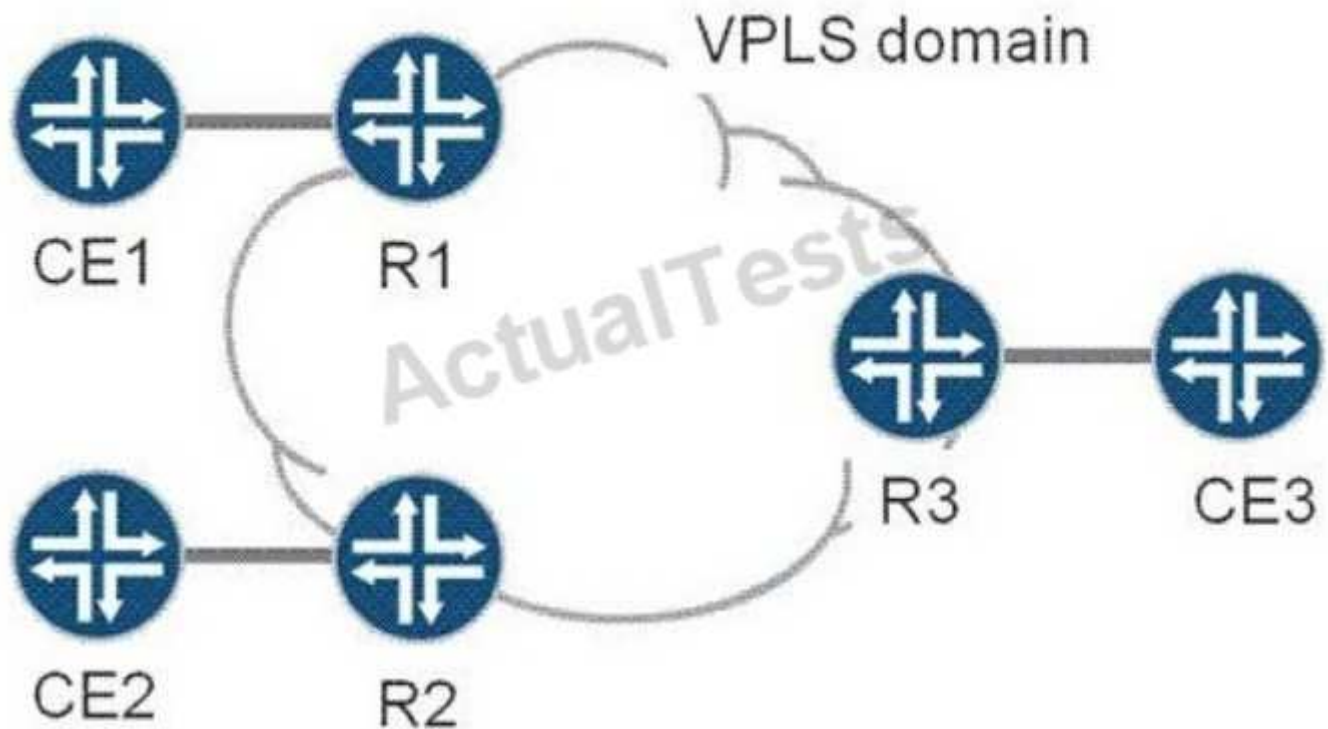
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Click the Exhibit button.



CE1, CE2, and CE3 are part of a single VPLS VPN. R1, R2, and R3 are PEs in the provider network, and have just been powered on. The VPLS domain has converged, and frames have passed between all CEs in the last minute. An Ethernet frame has just arrived at R3 from CE3. It has a source MAC address of CE3 and a destination MAC address of CE1. What does R3 do with the Ethernet frame?

- A. Drops the packet as the destination MAC address is not for R3.
- B. Drops the packet as the destination MAC address is not in R3's MAC table.
- C. Forwards the packet to R1 only.
- D. Forwards the packet to R1 and R2.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router# show
traffic-control-profiles {
  L3-unit-profile {
    scheduler-map "sched-map-example;";
    shaping-rate 30m;
    guaranteed-rate 20m;
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/1 {
    output-traffic-control-profile "l1-port-profile;";
    unit 100 {
      output-traffic-control-profile L3-unit-profile;
    }
  }
}
```

What would happen if the guaranteed-rate command is removed from the configuration shown in the exhibit?

- A. The logical interface gets a minimal bandwidth reservation.
- B. The minimum-rate command should be configured instead.
- C. The logical interface receives no bandwidth constraints.
- D. The transmit-rate command should be configured instead.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

Which statement is true about ASM and/ or SSM multicast?

- A. ASM requires an external mechanism to find the source.
- B. SSM only builds RPT trees, since the RP is replaced by an external mechanism.
- C. ASM and SSM for IPv6 multicast use embedded RP.
- D. SSM does not require MSDP.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

```
[edit]
user@router# show firewall
policer policerA {
    logical-interface-policer;
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-limit 10m;
        burst-size-limit 500k;
    }
    then discard;
}

[edit]
user@router# show interfaces
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            policer {
                input policerA;
            }
        }
        family inet6 {
            policer {
                input policerA;
            }
        }
    }
    unit 1 {
        family inet {
            policer {
                input policerA;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
    family inet6 {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Traffic is flowing through the interfaces in the exhibit as follows:

On ge-0/0/2.0, IPv4 traffic has a throughput rate of 4 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 200 KB.

On ge-0/0/2.0, IPv6 traffic has a throughput rate of 7 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 550 KB.

On ge-0/0/3.0, IPv4 traffic has a throughput rate of 5 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 250 KB.

On ge-0/0/3.1, IPv6 traffic has a throughput rate of 12 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 450 KB.

Which statement describes what is happening?

- A. IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0.3.1 is being dropped; all other traffic is unaffected.
- B. IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/3.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/3.1 is being dropped.
- C. IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/3.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/3.1 is unaffected.
- D. All IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2 and ge-0/0/3 is being dropped.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

The output in the exhibit was captured on an interface. Which three statements are true about the configuration on the router with hostname SaoPaulo? (Choose three.)

```

user@router> monitor traffic detail interface so-0/1/0 size 1514
Listening on so-0/1/0
11:55:48.470418 In ISIS(186), 30:30:30:30:30:30 > 30:30:30:30:30:30, hlen: 27, v: 1,
  sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0), L2 LSP
  lsp-id: 1921.6804.8001.00-00, seq: 0x00000008, lifetime: 1189s
  chksum: 0x86c9 (correct), PDU length: 186, L1L2 IS
  Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 4
    Area address (3): 49.0001
  Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
    NLPID(s): IPv4, IPv6
  Traffic Engineering Router ID TLV #134, length: 4
    Traffic Engineering Router ID: 192.168.48.1
  IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
    IPv4 interface address: 192.168.48.1
  Hostname TLV #137, length: 8
    Hostname: SaoPaulo
  IPv4 Internal reachability TLV #128, length: 24
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.48.1/32
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
    IPv4 prefix: 10.222.60.0/24
      Default Metric: 10, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 17
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.48.1/32
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
    IPv4 prefix: 10.222.60.0/24
      Metric: 10, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IPv4 External reachability TLV #130, length: 12
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 8
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IS Reachability TLV #2, length: 12
    IsNotVirtual
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 8
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IS Reachability TLV #2, length: 12
    IsNotVirtual
    IS Neighbor: 1921.6805.2001.00, Default Metric: 10, Internal
  Extended IS Reachability TLV #22, length: 23
    IS Neighbor: 1921.6805.2001.00, Metric: 10, sub-TLVs present (12)
      IPv4 interface address: 10.222.60.2
      IPv4 neighbor address: 10.222.60.1
  Authentication TLV #10, length: 17
    HMAC-MD5 password: 00bb32fd7712bcea6003e516e2333077

```

- A. Wide metrics is not in use.
- B. The router has the overload bit set to "on".
- C. Authentication is enabled.
- D. System ID is 1921.6805.2001.
- E. Level 2 routing is enabled.

Correct Answer: ACE

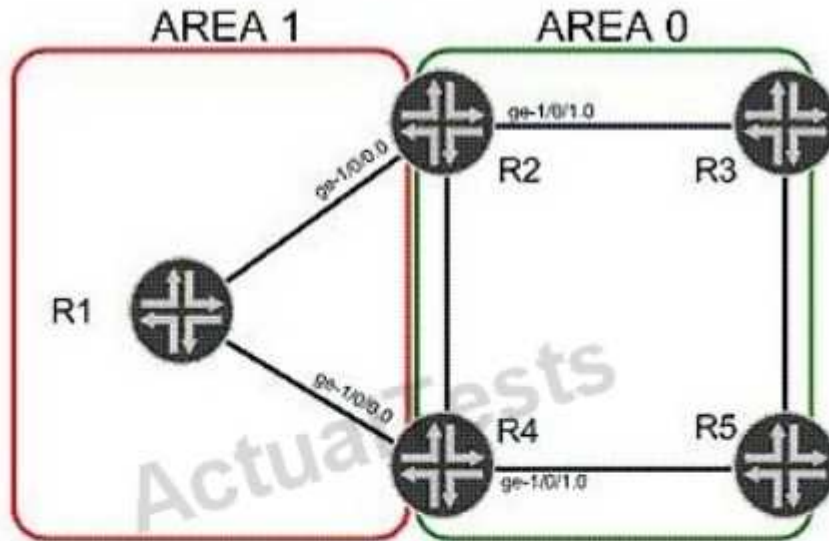
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

R2 and R3 advertise a default route into Area 1. Based on the configurations in the exhibit, which statement is true? (Choose two.)



R2 Configuration

```

protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.1 {
      stub default-metric 5 no-summaries;
      interface ge-1/0/0.0;
    }
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-1/0/1.0;
    }
  }
}

```

R4 Configuration

```

protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.1 {
      stub default-metric 10;
      interface ge-1/0/0.0;
    }
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-1/0/1.0;
    }
  }
}

```

- A. Traffic from R1 to internal OSPF destinations in Area 0 will always transit R4.
- B. Traffic from R1 to internal OSPF destinations in Area 0 will always transit R2.
- C. Traffic from R1 to external OSPF destinations in Area 0 will always transit R2
- D. Traffic from R1 to external OSPF destinations in Area 0 will always transit R4.

Correct Answer: AC

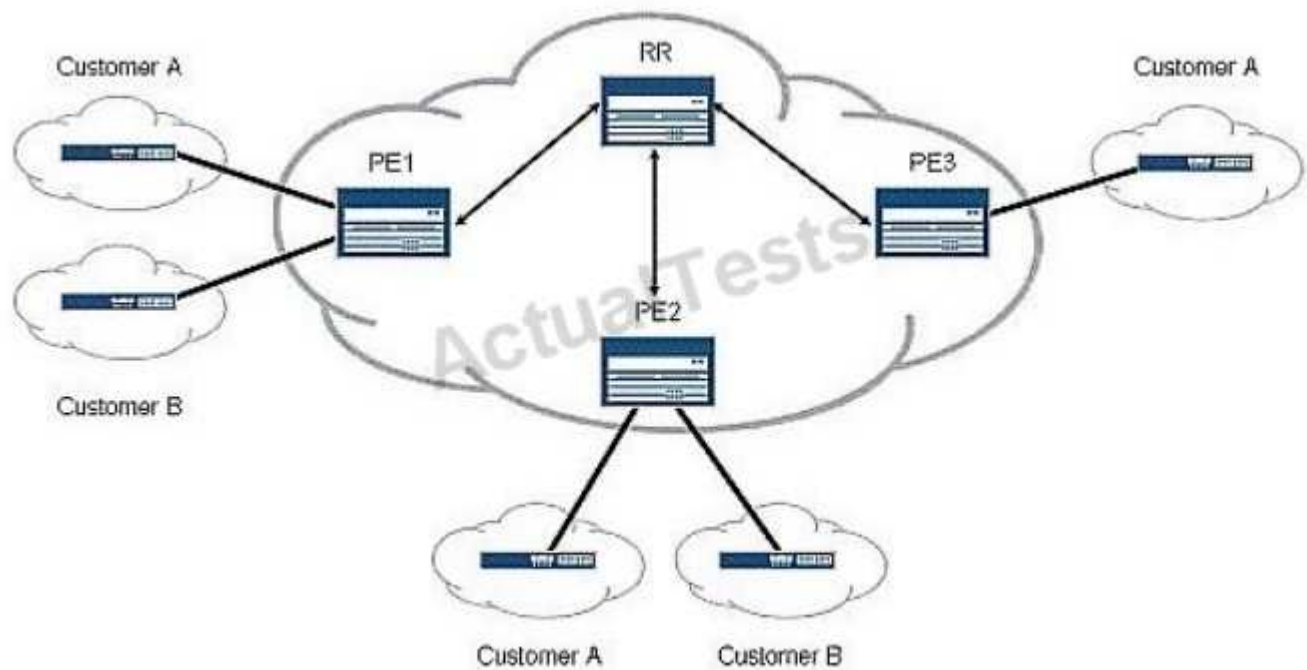
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

Referring to the exhibit, you want to save CPU processing load on the PE3 router by preventing the reception of routes belonging to Customer B. Which Layer 3 VPN scaling mechanism provides this functionality?



- A. route origin
- B. route refresh
- C. route reflection
- D. route target filtering

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Router R5 has the overload parameter configured. Which statement is true?

- A. R5 will purge its LSAs from the network until the overload condition is cleared.
- B. R5 will increase its link metrics to 65535 and will stop forwarding transit traffic to OSPF destinations.
- C. R5 will increase its link metrics to 65535 and will continue to forward transit traffic to OSPF destinations.
- D. R5 will send an overload LSA to its neighbors to indicate it is in the overload state.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

What is a limitation of LDP?

- A. Traffic must follow explicitly configured paths.

- B. It requires a full mesh of LSPs throughout the network.
- C. It requires a traffic engineering database (TED).
- D. It does not support traffic engineering.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

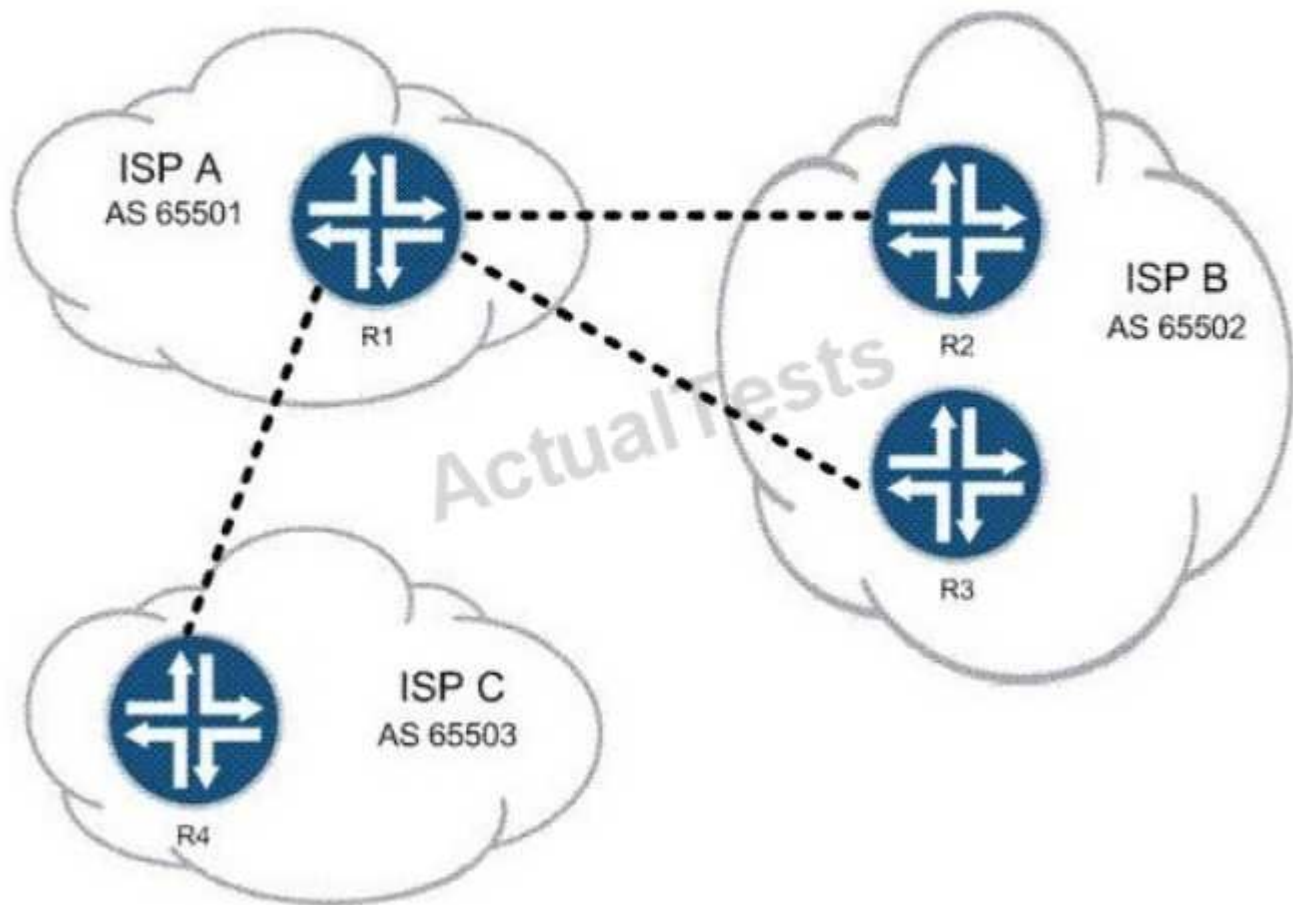
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

You work for ISP A. Customers of both ISP B and ISP C must be able to reach all of your customers, but your network must not allow transit traffic between ISP B and ISP C.

Referring to the exhibit, which two methods could you use? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Use local preference to prefer the proper routes.
- B. Use the well-known no-transit community.
- C. Use policy to filter routes on AS number.
- D. Use communities to identify and filter routes.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

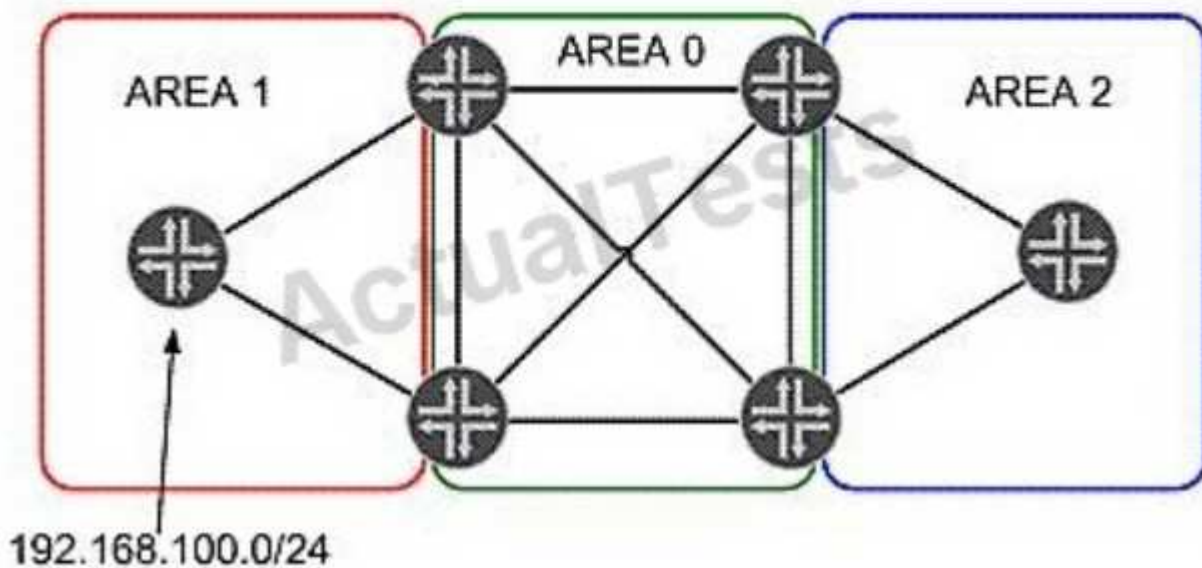
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

In the exhibit, Area 1 and Area 2 are configured as not-so-stubby areas. RIP network 192.168.100.0/24 is redistributed into OSPF in Area 1. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Network 192.168.100.0/24 is advertised in a Type 7 LSA in Area 1.
- B. Network 192.168.100.0/24 is advertised in a Type 7 LSA in Area 0.
- C. Network 192.168.100.0/24 is advertised in a Type 5 LSA in Area 0.
- D. The area border router between Area 0 and Area 2 converts network 192.168.100.0/24 to a Type 7 LSA.
- E. Area 2 does not see the network 192.168.100.0/24 in its link-state database.

Correct Answer: ACE

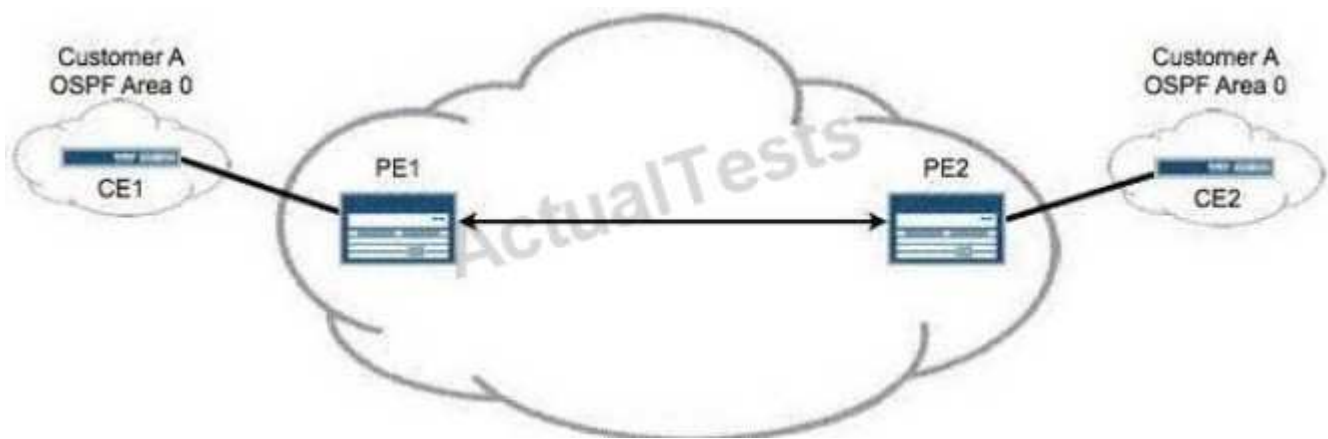
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Referring to the exhibit, your network management systems have alerted you to a loss of connectivity to the CE2 router in your Layer 3 VPN. The loopback address of the CE router is 10.10.1.1/32. Which operational command on PE2 verifies connectivity across the PE-CE link?



- A. ping 10.10.1.1
- B. ping 10.10.1.1 table customer-a
- C. ping 10.10.1.1 instance customer-a
- D. ping 10.10.1.1 routing-instance customer-a

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

Click the Exhibit button.

```
customer-vpn {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.1.1:1;
    vrf-target target:65000:100;
}
```

You are configuring a new PE router in your Layer 3 VPN. A remote PE router is using the configuration shown in the exhibit. Which configuration is needed to receive customer-vpn routes from the remote PE?

☐ A. customer-vpn {
 instance-type vrf;
 interface ge-0/0/1.0;
 route-distinguisher 172.16.1.2:1;
 vrf-target {
 export target:65000:100;
 import target:65000:200;
 }
}

☐ B. customer-vpn {
 instance-type vrf;
 interface ge-0/0/1.0;
 route-distinguisher 172.16.1.2:1;
 vrf-target {
 export target:65000:200;
 import target:65000:200;
 }
}

☒ C. customer-vpn {
 instance-type vrf;
 interface ge-0/0/1.0;
 route-distinguisher 172.16.1.2:1;
 vrf-target target:65000:100;
}

☐ D. customer-vpn {
 instance-type vrf;
 interface ge-0/0/1.0;
 route-distinguisher 172.16.1.2:1;
 vrf-target target:65000:200;
}

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

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              0x2    0xcfb6    1072 L1 L2
R3.00-00              0x3    0xf316    1192 L1 L2 Overload
R3.02-00              0x2    0xc17e    1192 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R4.00-00              0x2    0x4baa    1073 L1 L2
  1 LSPs
```

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 are both attached to other IS-IS areas.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

Which two statements describe advantages of using BGP for VPLS signaling instead of LDP signaling? (Choose two.)

- A. There is no need for MPLS signaling protocol.
- B. There is a well-defined scaling hierarchy.
- C. There is a separation of signaling from other services.
- D. There is auto discovery.

Correct Answer: BD

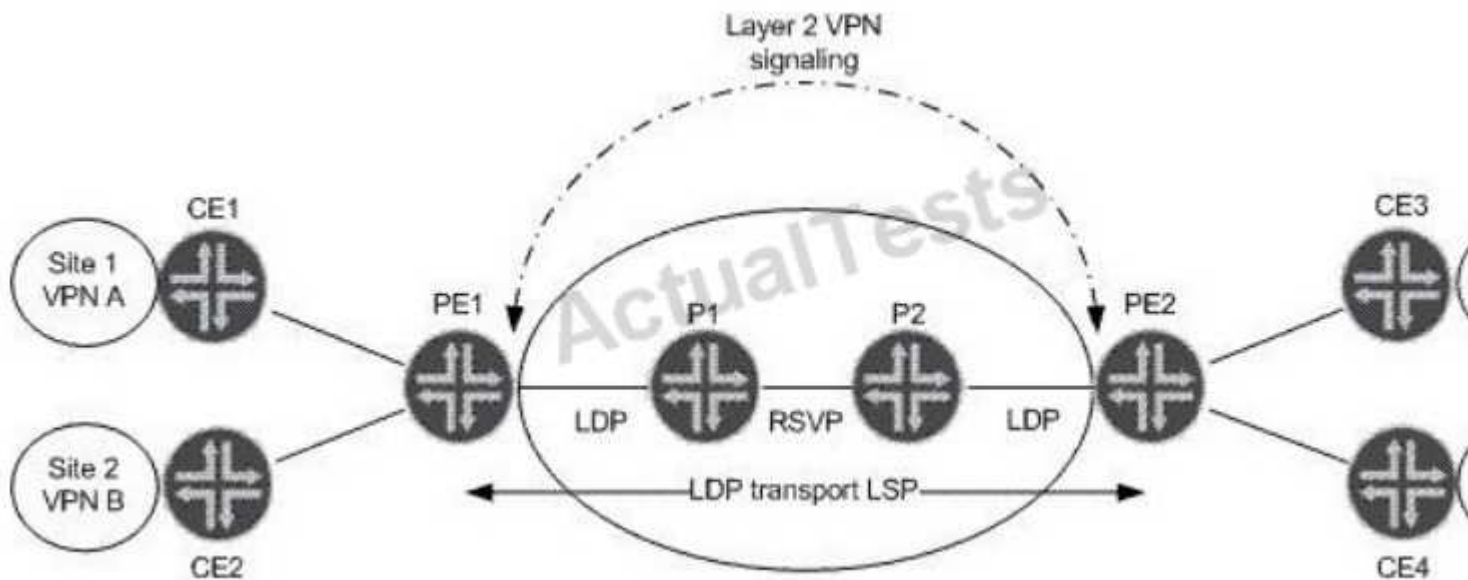
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

A LDP Layer 2 circuit is shown for VPN A and VPN B. LDP tunneling over RSVP is activated on P1 and P2. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true about the LDP Layer 2 circuit?



- A. MAC learning is needed and using the inner VPN label between PE1 and PE2 for VPN A or VPN B.
- B. Targeted LDP sessions are established between PE1, P1 and P2, PE2.
- C. Label stitching must be configured on P1 and P2 for end to end transport LSPs.
- D. LDP must be enabled on the loopback interfaces of PE1 and PE2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

Customer A is complaining that CE1 and CE2 cannot form an OSPF adjacency across your LDP Layer 2 circuit. The physical topology of the network is CE1-PE1-P-PE2-CE2. PE1's loopback is 192.168.5.1, P's loopback is 192.168.6.1, and PE2's loopback is 192.168.7.1.

```
user@PE2> show l2circuit connections
Layer-2 Circuit Connections:
```

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NF -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch	Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch	Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch	CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label	IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not CCC/TOC	TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection	ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad	SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down	RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down	XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational

Dn -- down

Neighbor: 192.168.7.1

Interface	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
ge-1/0/0.600 (vc 5)	rmt	EM		

```
user@PE1> show ldp database session 192.168.7.1
```

Input label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0

Label	Prefix
299792	192.168.5.1/32
299776	192.168.6.1/32
3	192.168.7.1/32
299824	L2CKT CtrlWord ETHERNET VC 5

Output label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0

Label	Prefix
3	192.168.5.1/32
299776	192.168.6.1/32
299792	192.168.7.1/32
299808	L2CKT CtrlWord VLAN VC 5

Referring to the output in the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. mismatched virtual circuit ID values
- B. mismatched interface encapsulations
- C. incorrect PE-CE interface configuration
- D. extended LDP neighbor not established

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

192.168.56.1

```
From: 192.168.56.5, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: to-r6, LSPpath: Primary
LSPTtype: Static Configured
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
Time left: -, Since: Tue Feb 22 21:38:36 2011
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 18916 protocol 0
FastReroute desired
PATH rcvfrom: localclient
Adspec: sent MTU 1500
Path MTU: received 1500
PATH sentto: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 7 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 5 pkts
Explot route: 10.10.56.1
Record route: <self> 10.10.56.1
  Detour is Up
  Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Detour adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  Detour PATH sentto: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 4 pkts
  Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 3 pkts
  Detour Explot route: 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
  Detour Record route: <self> 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
  Detour Label out: 299856
```

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

- A. link-protection
- B. fast-reroute
- C. node-link-protection
- D. bypass

Correct Answer: B

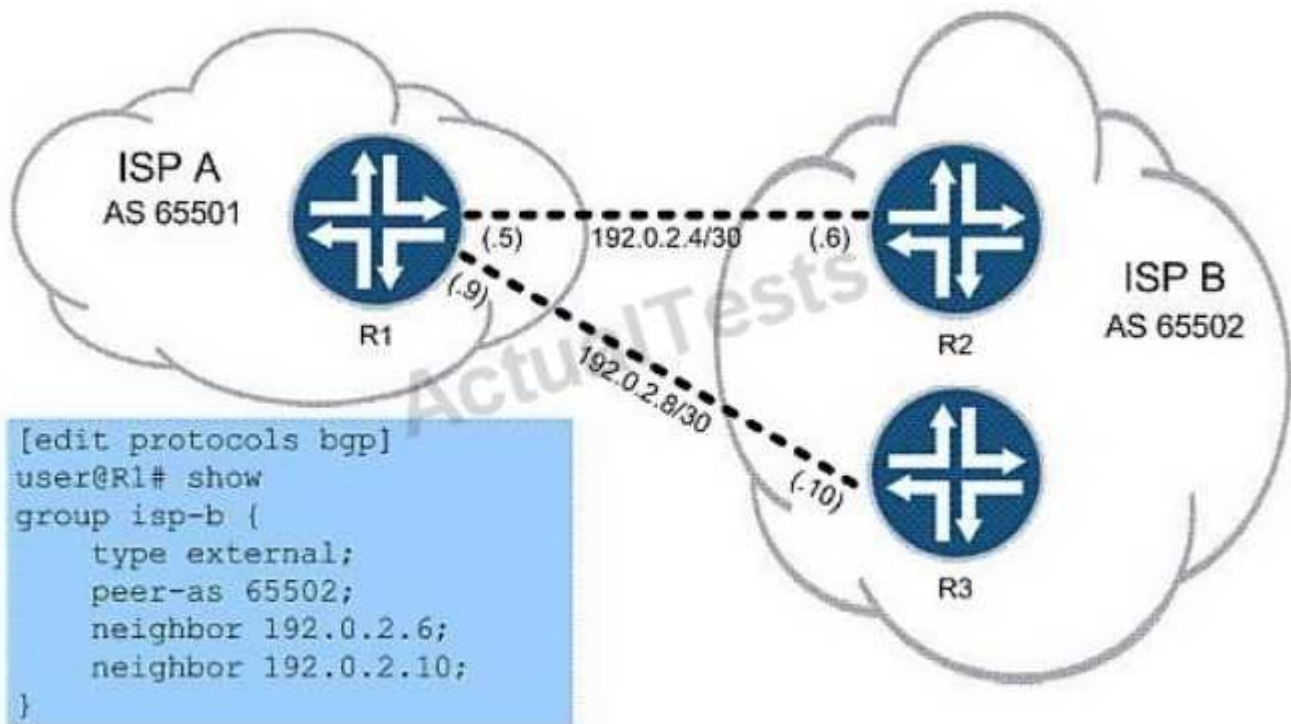
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

You work for ISP A, as shown in the exhibit, and must configure R1 to use load balancing across both available links to ISP B's network. Which command do you use to finish the configuration?



- A. set protocols bgp group isp-b multipath
- B. set routing-options forwarding-table export per-packet
- C. set protocols bgp group isp-b multihop
- D. set routing-options forwarding-table load-balance

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

```

user@R5# run show bgp neighbor
Peer: 192.168.56.1+179 AS 65000 Local: 192.168.56.5+56710 AS 65000
  Type: Internal      State: Established      Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: Open Message Error
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress Refresh>
  Local Address: 192.168.56.5 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 1
  Last flap event: RecvNotify
  Error: 'Open Message Error' Sent: 2 Recv: 0
  Error: 'Cease' Sent: 0 Recv: 1
  Peer ID: 192.168.56.1      Local ID: 192.168.56.5      Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30      Peer index: 0
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet6-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Restart time configured on the peer: 120
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Restart time requested by this peer: 120
  NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast inet6-unicast
  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 supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65000)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 10000
    RIS State: BGP restart is complete
    Send state: in sync
    Active prefixes:          0
    Received prefixes:        0
    Accepted prefixes:        0
    Suppressed due to damping: 0
    Advertised prefixes:      0
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 4      Sent 4      Checked 4
  Input messages:  Total 3      Updates 1      Refreshes 0      Octets 101
  Output messages: Total 7      Updates 0      Refreshes 0      Octets 284
  Output Queue[0]: 0

```

The exhibit shows the output of a Junos show bgp neighbor command. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. IPv4 routes will be exchanged over this session.
- B. IPv6 routes will be exchanged over this session.
- C. The local router initiated the BGP session.
- D. BFD keepalive is configured to 30 seconds.

Correct Answer: AC

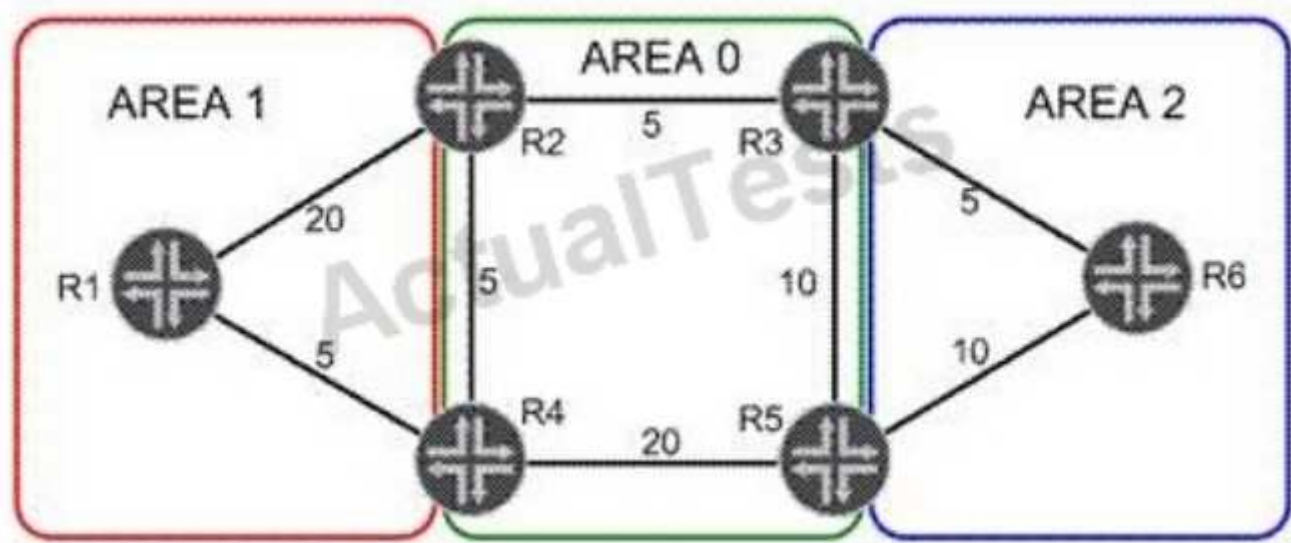
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Referring to the OSPF link metrics in the exhibit, which path will traffic from R6 take to reach R1?



- A. R6, R3, R2, R4, R1
- B. R6, R3, R2, R1
- C. R6, R5, R4, R1
- D. R6, R5, R3, R2, R4, R1

Correct Answer: B

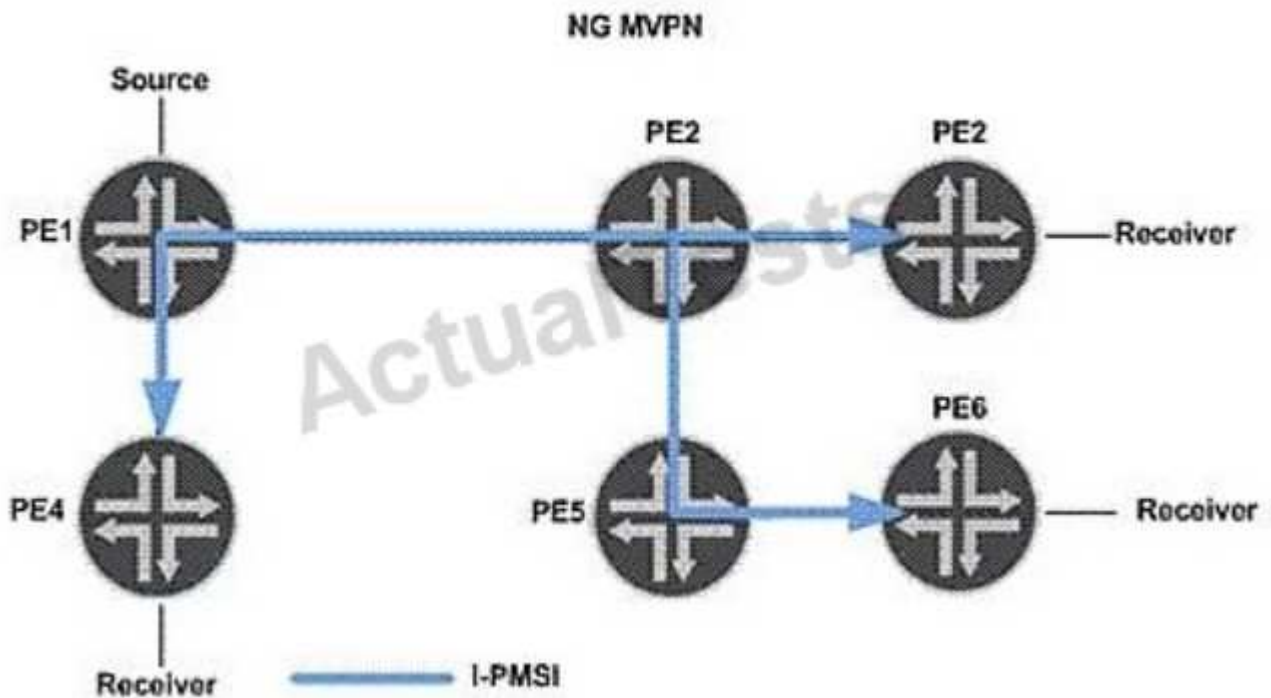
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

Click the Exhibit button.



A customer is using the Layer 3 VPN multicast technology shown in the exhibit. Which statement is true?

- A. PE6 sends a BGP NG-MVPN NLRI Type 5 message upon receiving a *,G join on its VRF interface.
- B. PE6 sends a BGP NG-MVPN NLRI Type 7 message upon receiving an S,G join on its VRF interface.
- C. The P2MP sub LSP reduces the traffic load on the interface between PE2 and PE5.
- D. PE6 signals PE2 through MBGP to include the I-PMSI tree on its P2MP sub LSP.

Correct Answer: B

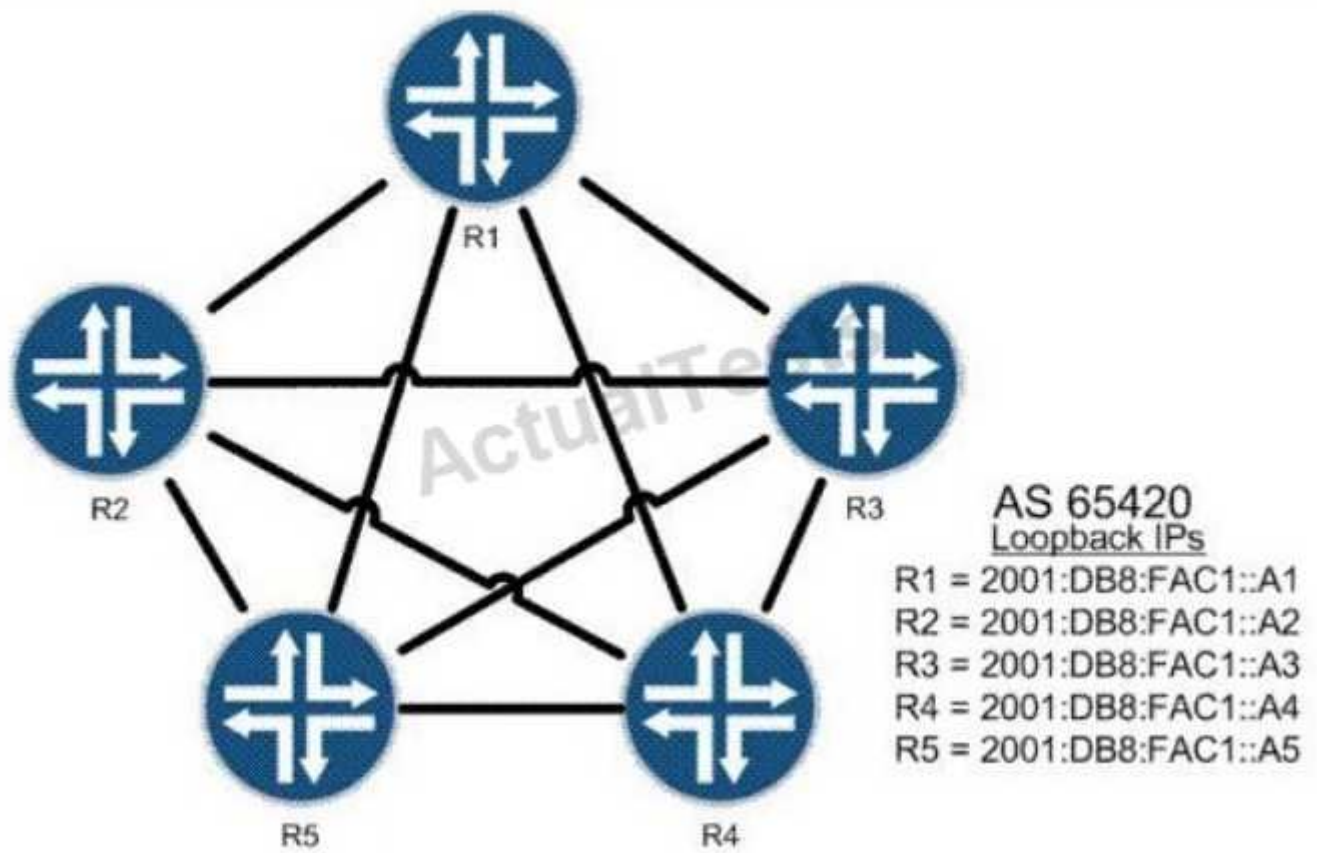
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, R1 is a route reflector and R2 through R5 are clients in a full mesh configuration. R2 should only receive one copy of all routes sent from R5. Which configuration is valid?

C A. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 cluster 10.1.1.1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

C B. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R5# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
 no-client-reflect;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
}

C C. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 cluster 10.1.1.1;
 no-client-reflect;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
}

C D. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R5# show
group AS65420 {
 type cluster;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
}

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

In an interdomain multicast deployment scenario, an RP1 is in AS1 and an RP2 is in AS2. MSDP is configured between RP1 and RP2. In which routing table on RP1 are source-active messages (SAs) received from RP2 by default?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet.2
- C. inet.1
- D. inet.4

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

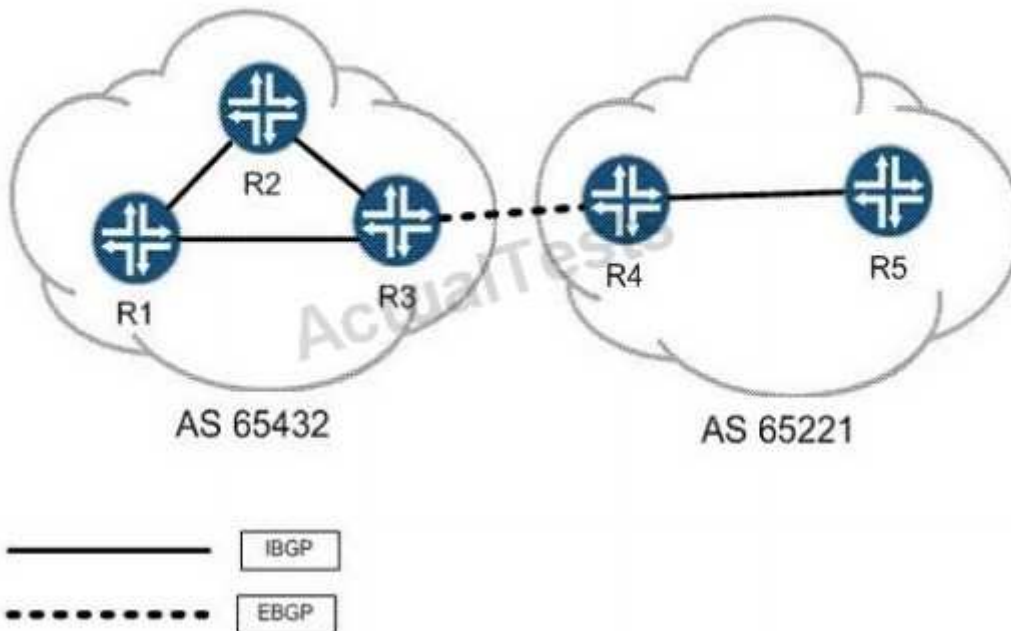
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

R3 and R4 want to establish an EBGP session between each other's loopback addresses. They have each configured static routes to the other's loopback address and can ping from loopback to loopback. Their EBGP session is configured with correct neighbor and local addresses. The correct AS numbers have been specified at the [routing-options] hierarchy as well. Considering the topology in the exhibit, which statement is true?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. BGP's protocol preference must be adjusted to be lower than protocol static for the session to establish.
- B. Each side must configure multipath 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 multihop for the session to establish.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

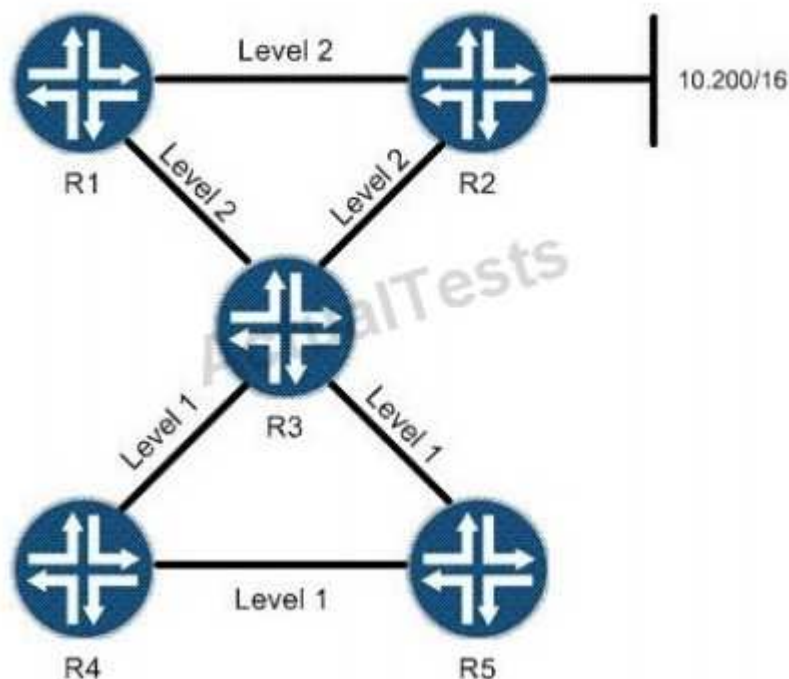
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

R2 is announcing the 10.200/16 network to its IS-IS neighbors. No routing policies have been applied to R3. Referring to the exhibit, will R5 have 10.200/16 as an IS-IS route?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Yes; IS-IS level 2 externals are passed from level 2 to level 1 by default.
- B. No; IS-IS level 2 externals are only passed to level 1 if wide-metrics-only is configured on all routers.
- C. Yes; all level 2 routing information is shared throughout an IS-IS domain by default.
- D. No; IS-IS does not announce routes from level 2 to level 1 unless a routing policy is applied.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

You are facing BGP scaling issues and decide to add dedicated route reflectors to your network. You notice that VPN routes are not being advertised by your route reflectors. Which three actions can you take to solve this? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a static default route to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.
- B. Add a full mesh of MPLS LSPs between all of the route reflectors.
- C. Add MPLS LSPs between the route reflectors and their client routers.
- D. Add a static default route to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on all of the client routers.
- E. Use rib-groups to add IGP routes to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

What is the purpose of the no-cspf command?

- A. to successfully signal the LSP across the network regardless of constraints
- B. to delete the CSPF database
- C. to ignore OSPF when calculating the ERO
- D. to successfully signal the LSP only if the default IGP path (or named path) meets all constraints

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

An OSPF network has been designed with multiple areas to improve scalability. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Each router in the OSPF network runs the shortest-path-first algorithm to determine paths through the network.
- B. The Area Border Router for each area runs the shortest-path-first algorithm and floods its results through the area.
- C. Each area must have at least one link connecting it to each of the other areas of the OSPF network.
- D. OSPF provides loop-free routing within an OSPF routing domain, but does not guarantee symmetrical routing.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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?

Click the Exhibit button.

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

customer-vpn.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Lc1pref 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 advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.2

user@PE1> show route receive-protocol bgp 192.168.4.1

inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
customer-vpn.inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 4 hidden)
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
bgp.l3vpn.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (0 active, 0 holddown, 4 hidden)
```

- 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: A

Section: (none)

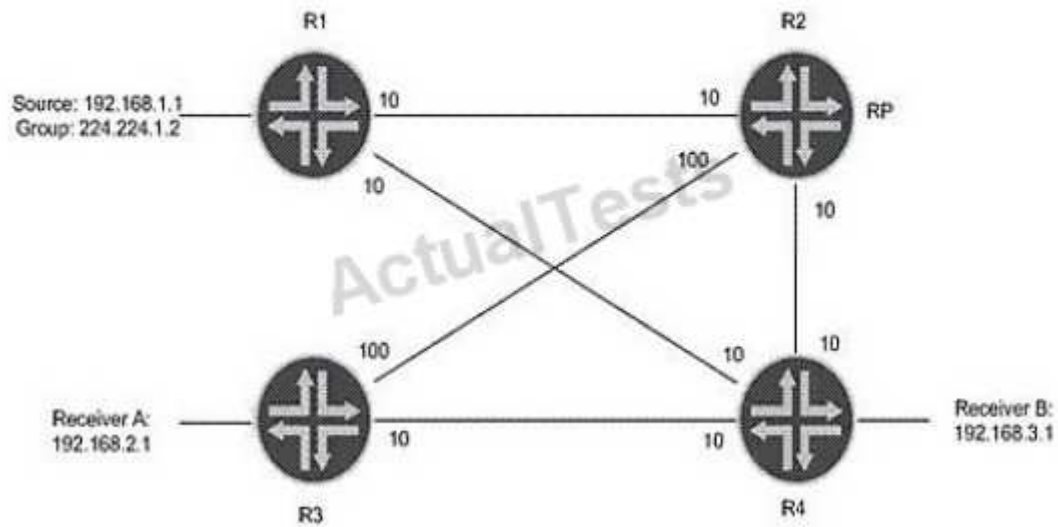
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63

In the exhibit, what happens if the source starts sending multicast traffic toward R1 and there are receivers registered at the RP?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. R1 encapsulates the multicast packets into a PIM register multicast packet.
- B. R1 encapsulates the multicast packets into PIM join unicast messages.
- C. R1 forwards the multicast packets on the S,G tree towards the RP.
- D. R1 tunnels the multicast packets in PIM register messages toward the RP.

Correct Answer: D

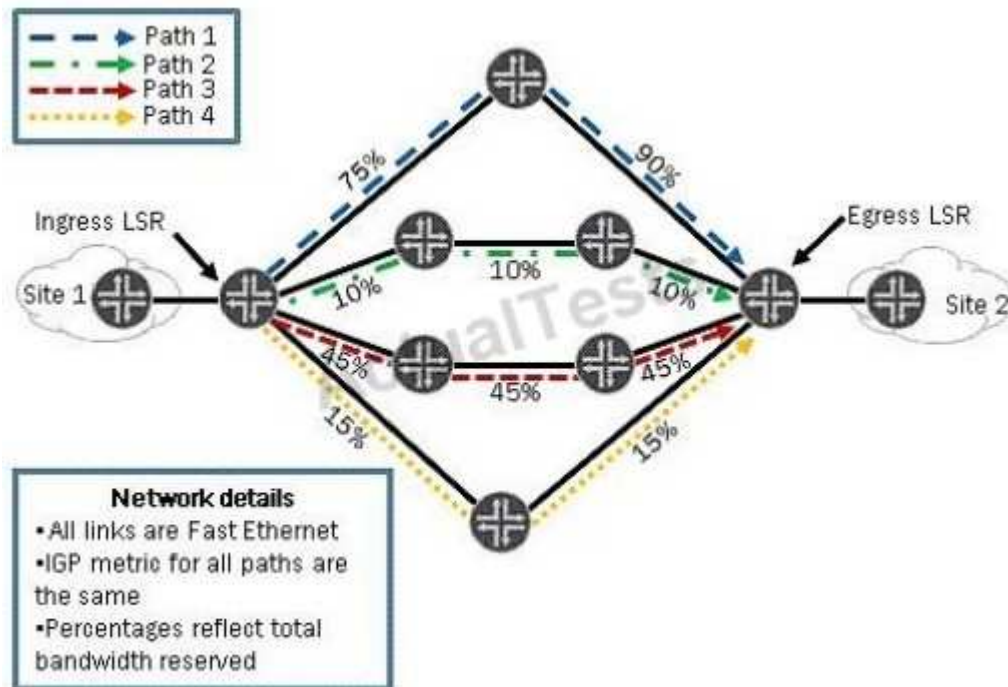
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64

You have an MPLS network and you have configured most-fill as a CSPF tiebreaker. Using the information in the exhibit, which path will be used to signal a new LSP requiring 12 Mbps?



- A. Path 1
- B. Path 2
- C. Path 3
- D. Path 4

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

Which two configuration parameters are required to configure a BGP-signaled VPLS service? (Choose two.)

- A. vpls-id
- B. site-identifier
- C. route-distinguisher
- D. site-address

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router# show routing-options multicast
scope 1 {
  prefix 224.0.1.39/32;
  interface fe-0/0/0.0;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Only multicasts packets (224.0.1.39) are allowed on the input and output direction.
- B. Auto-RP discovery messages are filtered in the input and output direction.
- C. Rendezvous point announcements are filtered in the output direction.
- D. This filter does not work because the input or output parameter is missing.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

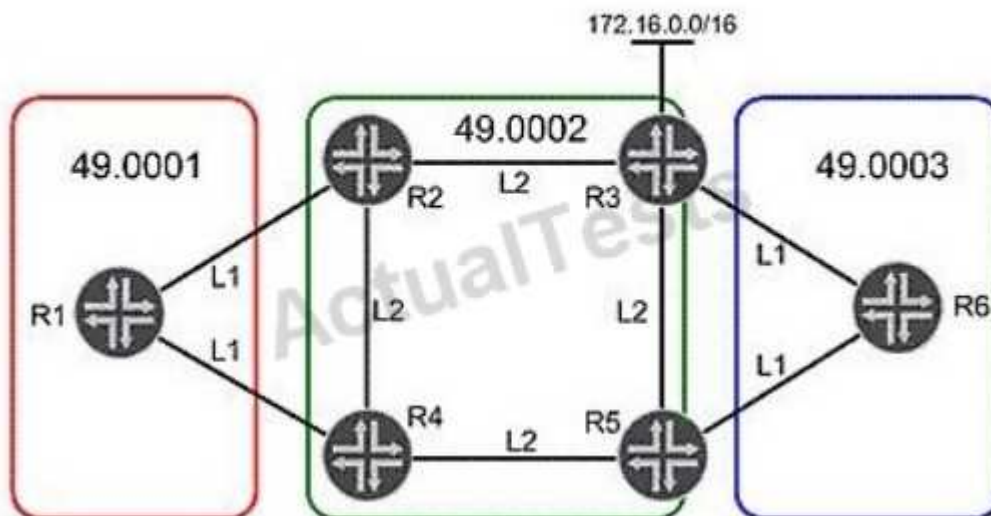
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

The IGP is IS-IS. Routes from R1 need to be present on R6. Referring to the exhibit, what will accomplish this task?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Create an L1 adjacency between R2 and R3 to allow the routes to pass through to R6.
- B. Use policy on R3 to leak R1's routes from L2 to L1
- C. Change the area address from 49.0003 to 49.0001 on R6 to allow R6 to accept routes from R1.
- D. Use policy on R2 to leak R1's routes from L1 to L2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

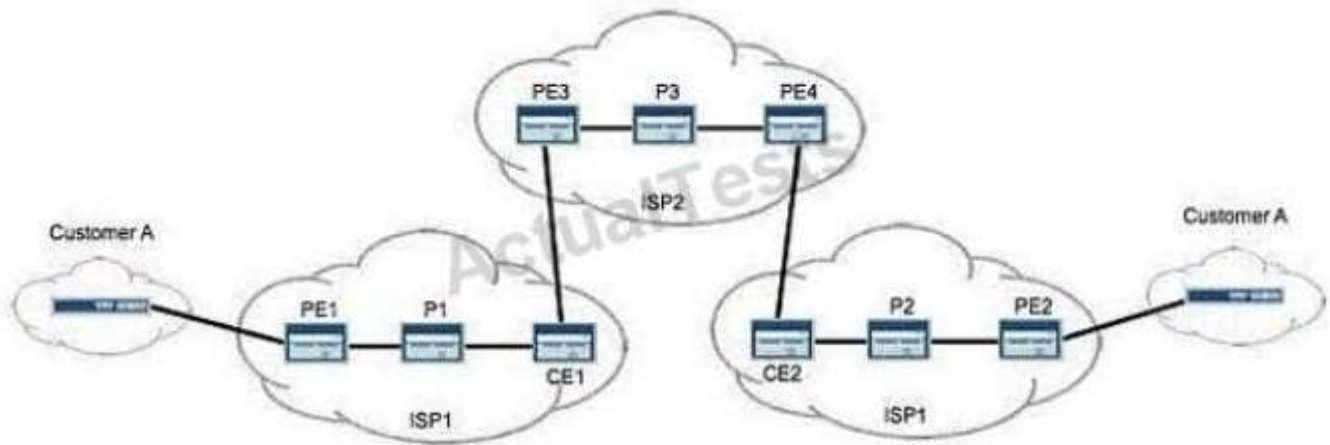
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

Referring to the exhibit, PE2 requires the loopback of PE1 to appear in the inet.3 routing table as a labeled route. Which configuration parameter is specifically required to support this?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. resolve-vpn
- B. family inet-vpn
- C. traffic-engineering bgp-igp
- D. traffic-engineering mpls-forwarding

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

What are three Junos automation scripts? (Choose three.)

- A. op scripts
- B. pulse scripts
- C. commit scripts
- D. event scripts

E. action scripts

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

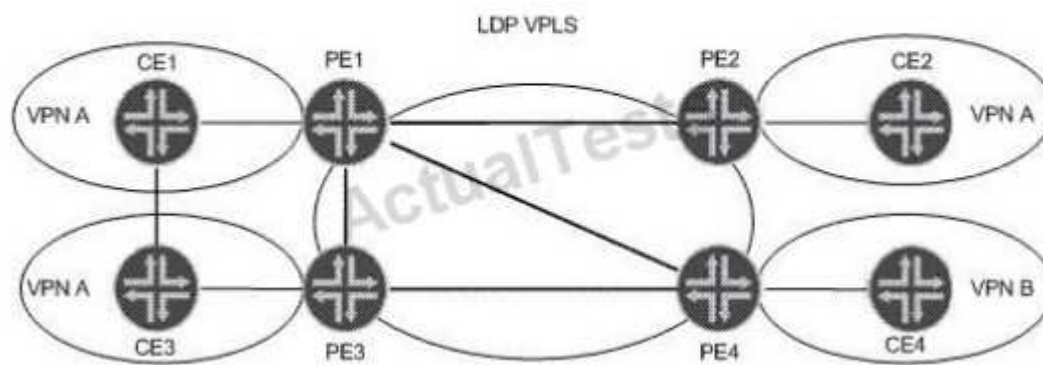
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70

Your IT manager asks you to describe a benefit of migrating from LDP VPLS towards BGP VPLS considering the operational network shown in the exhibit. What can you tell your manager?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Using BGP signaling improves scaling, because a full mesh of transport LSPs is not needed.
- B. MAC addresses are learned through BGP instead of LDP, which improves scaling.
- C. Ingress PE replication can be reduced, because BGP VPLS supports P2MP LSPs.
- D. Configuration overhead is reduced when adding new sites or new VPNs.

Correct Answer: D

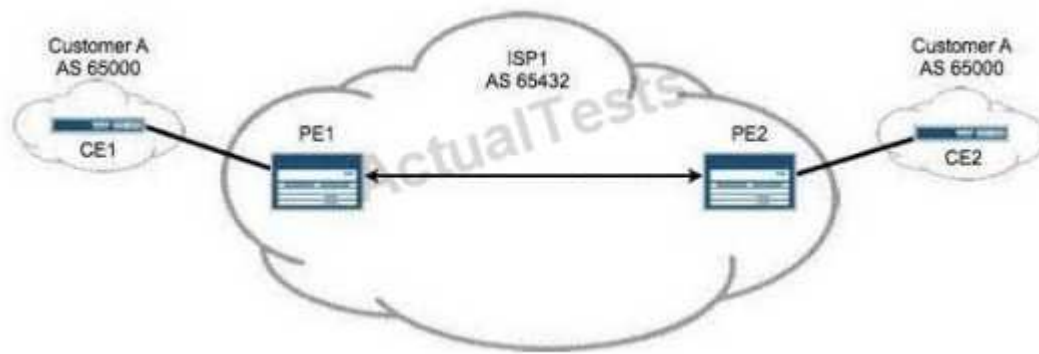
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71

In the exhibit, your Layer 3 VPN uses BGP to send and receive routes from customers. Customer A reports that remote routes are not being received on CE2. Which configuration parameter is missing from your PE router configuration?



- A. vrf-import
- B. vrf-export
- C. as-override
- D. advertise-peer-as

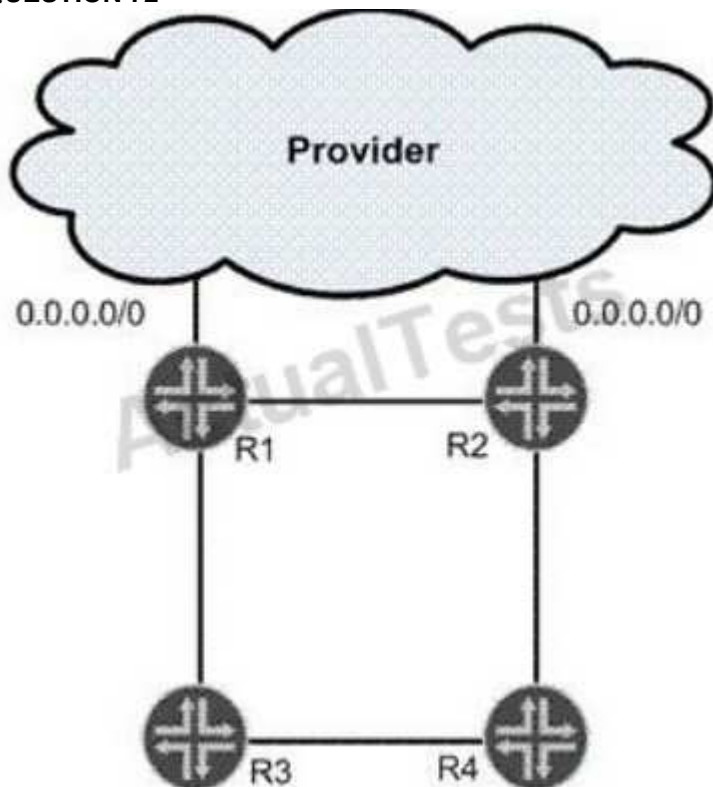
Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72



In the exhibit, R1 and R2 have a static default route configured that points toward the provider. Both routers redistribute the default route into OSPF. R2 is the preferred gateway to reach the provider. R1 is the backup gateway. All link metrics are equal. Which two steps ensure that traffic to the provider flows through R2 while the network is working properly? (Choose two.)

- A. Redistribute the default route as a Type 1 external route on router R1 and a Type 2 external route on router R2.
- B. Redistribute the default route as a Type 2 external route on router R1 and a Type 1 external route on router R2.
- C. Modify the preference value of the default route on router R1 so that it is less preferred than OSPF external routes.
- D. Modify the preference value of the default route on router R2 so that it is more preferred than OSPF external routes.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73

On your MX Series router, traffic using the voice scheduler has exceeded its transmit rate. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
schedulers {
    voice {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    critical {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        priority high;
    }
    less-critical {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    data {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    left-over {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority low;
    }
}
```

- A. The voice queue is serviced later than the less-critical queue.
- B. The voice queue is serviced later than the left-over queue.
- C. The voice queue is serviced before the critical queue.
- D. The voice queue is serviced after data queue.

Correct Answer: C

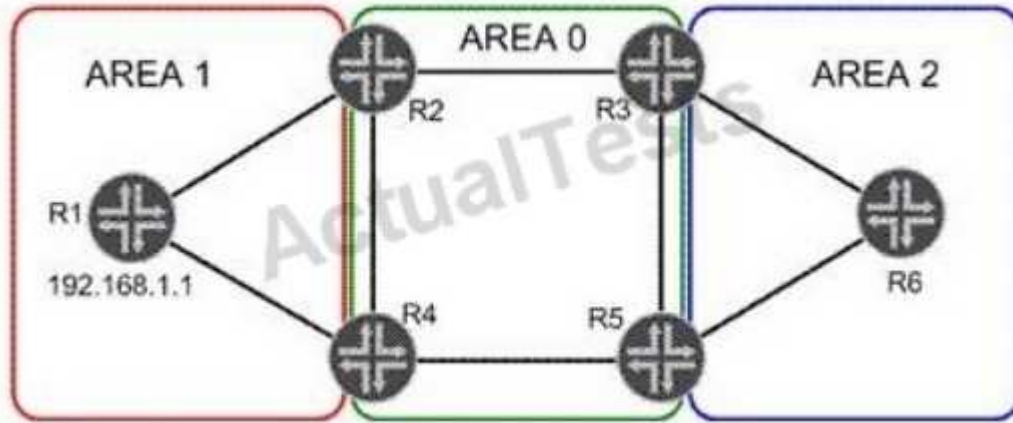
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

In the exhibit, R1 has a loopback address of 192.168.1.1. Its loopback interface is included in OSPF Area 1. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)



- A. R1 will advertise the loopback address in a Type 1 LSA.
- B. R1 will advertise the loopback address in a Type 3 LSA.
- C. Area 0 will see the loopback address in a Type 1 LSA.
- D. Area 0 will see the loopback address in a Type 3 LSA.

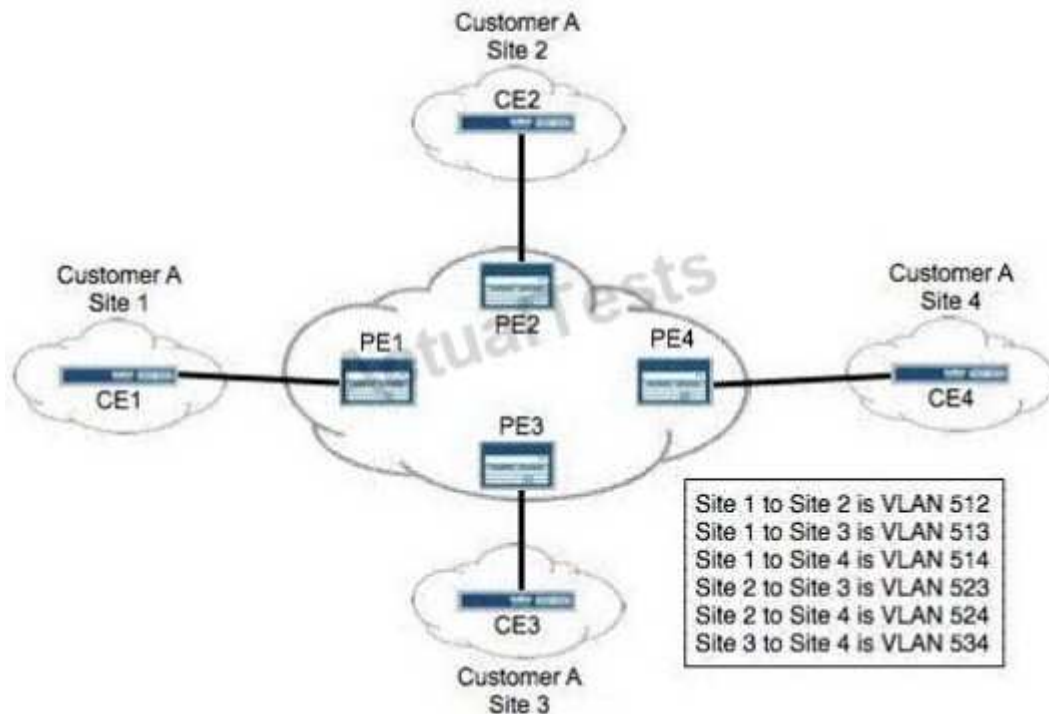
Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75



You are provisioning a full-mesh BGP Layer 2 VPN for Customer A. The customer has four remote sites in their network. Using best practices, you assigned interface unit numbers matching the assigned VLAN numbers. Which Layer 2 VPN configuration is correct for PE2?

A. `12vpn {`
`encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;`
`site CE2 {`
`site-identifier 2;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.523;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.512;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.524;`
`}`
`}`

B. `12vpn {`
`encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;`
`site CE2 {`
`site-identifier 2;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.523;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.524;`
`interface ge-0/0/0.512;`
`}`
`}`

```

C. 12vpn {
    encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    site CE2 {
        site-identifier 2;
        interface ge-0/0/0.512;
        interface ge-0/0/0.523;
        interface ge-0/0/0.524;
    }
}

```

```

D. 12vpn {
    encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    site CE2 {
        site-identifier 2;
        interface ge-0/0/0.512;
        interface ge-0/0/0.524;
        interface ge-0/0/0.523;
    }
}

```

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76

Which statement is true about IS-IS?

- A. IS-IS level 1 internal routes are announced to level 2 by default.
- B. All IS-IS level 1 routes are announced to level 2 by default.
- C. IS-IS level 2 internal routes are announced to level 1 by default.
- D. IS-IS does not share routes between level 1 and level 2 by default.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

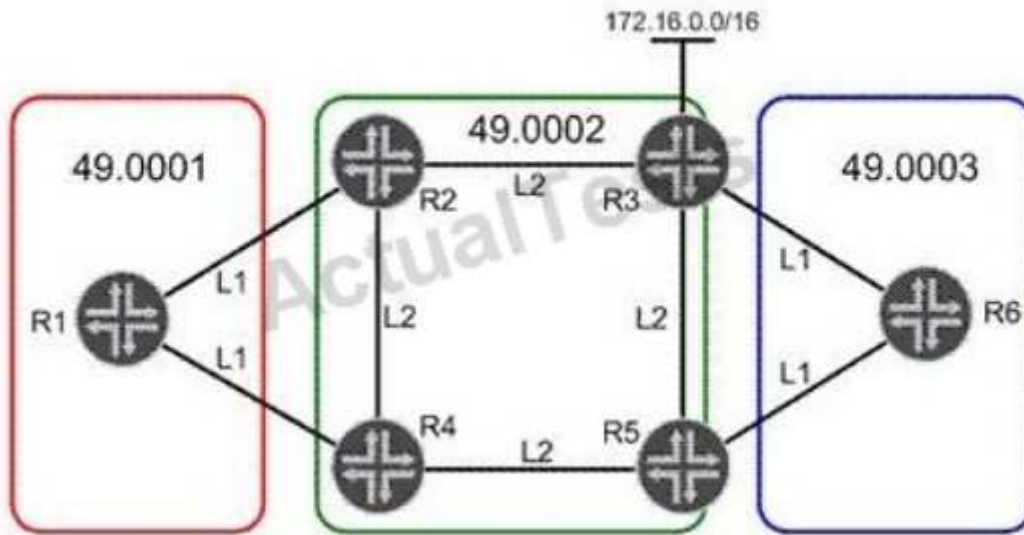
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

In the exhibit, network 172.16.0.0/16 is redistributed into IS-IS in Area 49.0002. R1 must use R2 to access 172.16.0.0/16. All other traffic leaving Area 49.0001 must use R4. Which three steps will accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. Configure R1 to ignore the attached bit.
- B. Disable the attached bit on R4 in Area 49.0001.
- C. Enable an L2 adjacency on the link between R1 and R2.
- D. Leak network 172.16.0.0/16 into L1 on R2.
- E. Redistribute a static default route into L1 on R4

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

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

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
root@R3# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R3.00-00                0x1    0x2748      1146  L1 L2
  1 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R4.00-00                0x2    0xda98      1150  L1 L2
R3.00-00                0x2    0x2de1      1152  L1 L2
R3.02-00                0x1    0x48c6      1152  L1 L2
  3 LSPs
```

- 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: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

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?

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

```
customer-vpn.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Iclpref 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-protocol 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)
customer-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)
```

- 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

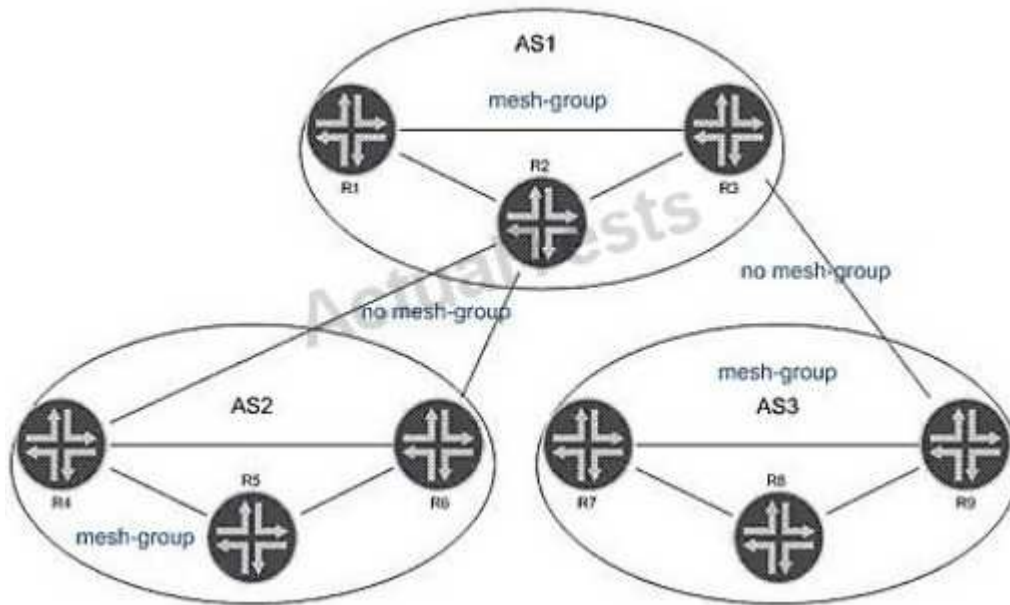
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

In the exhibit, all routers within each AS are configured for Anycast RP. All intra-AS routers are configured within the same MSDP mesh group. Inter-AS multicast has been enabled using MSDP without MSDP mesh groups. Which statement is true?



- A. The AS border routers allow TCP port 636 in their infrastructure ACLs.
- B. Duplicate SA messages may be received in AS2.
- C. SA messages from R5, R7, or R8 are not forwarded to AS1.
- D. Inter-AS MSDP peerings must be configured on the AS border routers.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81

What does the Junos command `advertise-inactive` allow?

- A. OSPF inactive routes to be advertised using BGP
- B. inactive and hidden BGP routes to be redistributed into OSPF
- C. the best BGP route to be re-advertised by BGP, even when it is not the best route
- D. the second-best BGP route to be re-advertised by BGP, to back up the best BGP route

Correct Answer: C

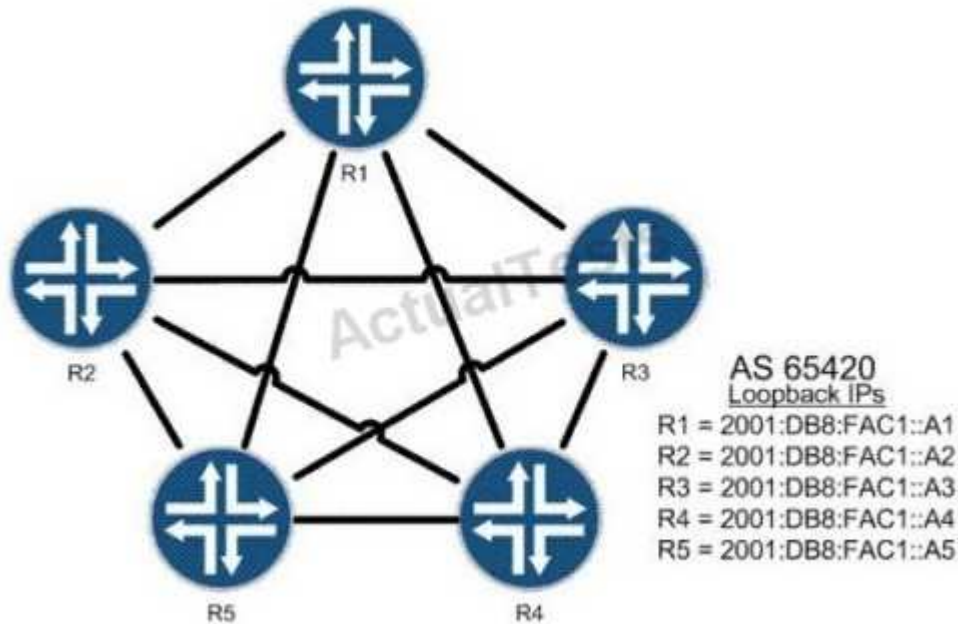
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82

Click the Exhibit button.



The routers shown in the exhibit are connected in a full BGP mesh. R1 is the route reflector and R2 through R5 are clients. R3 should only receive one copy of all routes sent from R4. Which configuration is valid?

- ☐ A. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R2# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 cluster 10.1.1.1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}
- ☐ B. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R2# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 no-client-reflect;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

```

C. [edit protocols bgp]
   root@R1# show
   group AS65420 {
       type internal;
       local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
       cluster 10.1.1.1;
       no-client-reflect;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
   }

```

```

D. [edit protocols bgp]
   root@R1# show
   group AS65420 {
       type internal;
       local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
       no-client-reflect;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
       neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
   }

```

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84

Junos scripts can be written in which two languages? (Choose two.)

- A. XLS
- B. XML
- C. XSLT
- D. SLAX

Correct Answer: CD

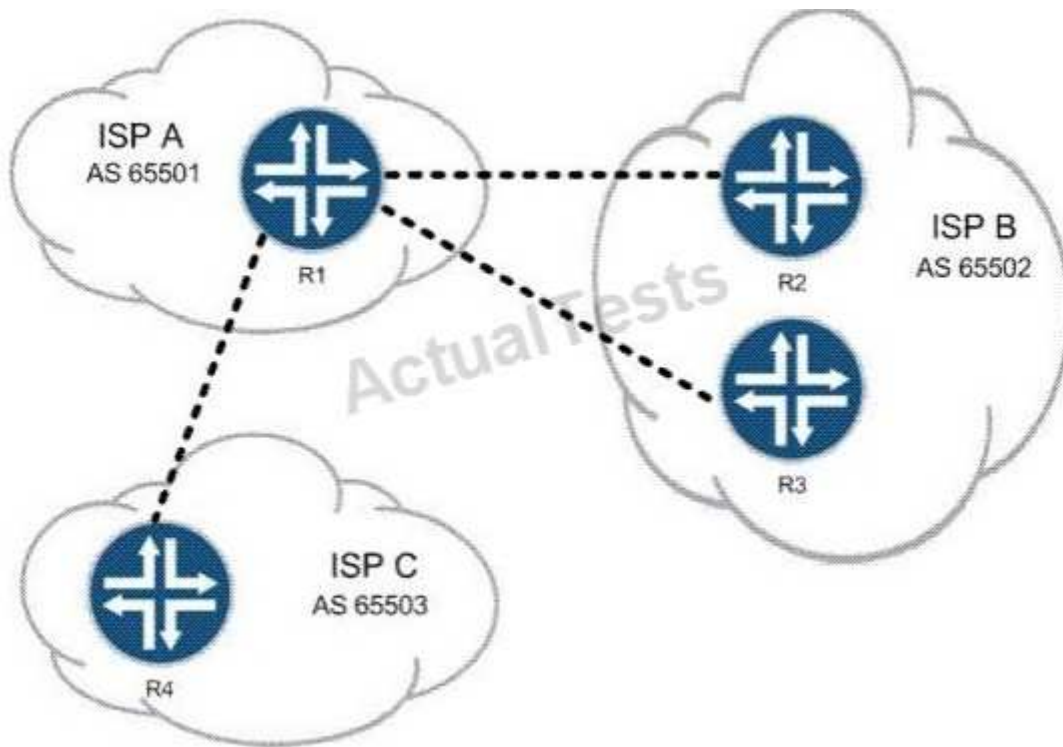
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85

You are an employee of ISP A. You must not allow traffic between ISP B and ISP C to cross your network, but customers of ISP B and ISP C must be able to reach your customers. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions would do this? (Choose two.)



- A. Use communities to identify and filter routes.
- B. Use policy to filter routes on AS number.
- C. Use origin code to identify and filter routes.
- D. Use the well-known no-advertise community.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86

Customer A is complaining that CE1 and CE2 cannot form an OSPF adjacency across your LDP Layer 2 circuit. The physical topology of the network is CE1-PE1-P-PE2-CE2. PE1's loopback is 192.168.5.1, P's loopback is 192.168.6.1, and PE2's loopback is 192.168.7.1.

```
user@PE2> show l2circuit connections
Layer-2 Circuit Connections:
```

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NP -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch	Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch	Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch	CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label	IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not OCC/TCC	TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection	ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad	SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down	RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down	XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational
Dn -- down

Neighbor: 192.168.5.1

Interface	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
ge-1/0/0.600(vc 7)	rmt	OL		

```

user@PE1> show l2circuit connections
Layer-2 Circuit Connections:

Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NP -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch              Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch     VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch      Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch          CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label         IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not OCC/TOC    TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection         ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad  SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down   RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down  XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down
Neighbor: 192.168.7.1
      Interface      Type  St      Time last up      # Up trans
      ge-1/0/0.600(vx 5)  rmt   OL

```

```

user@PE1> show ldp database session 192.168.7.1
Input label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0
      Label      Prefix
      299792     192.168.5.1/32
      299776     192.168.6.1/32
      3          192.168.7.1/32
      299808     L2CKT CtrlWord VLAN VC 7

Output label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0
      Label      Prefix
      3          192.168.5.1/32
      299776     192.168.6.1/32
      299792     192.168.7.1/32
      299808     L2CKT CtrlWord VLAN VC 5

```

Referring to the output in the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. mismatched virtual circuit ID values
- B. mismatched interface encapsulations
- C. incorrect PE-CE interface configuration
- D. extended LDP neighbor not established

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87

You are a network administrator in charge of configuring CoS for your network. Your network includes a voice application with strict latency requirements, so that any packets delayed by more than 75 ms are effectively useless. When configuring the scheduler for this application, which feature ensures that you do not waste buffer space?

- A. rate-limit
- B. adaptive

- C. latency-limit
- D. temporal

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88

You are the administrator of AS 65000. There are four links between your network (AS 65000) and your upstream provider (AS 65001). You have an import policy on all of your routers. The routing table on the customer router has four routes to the Web server as follows:

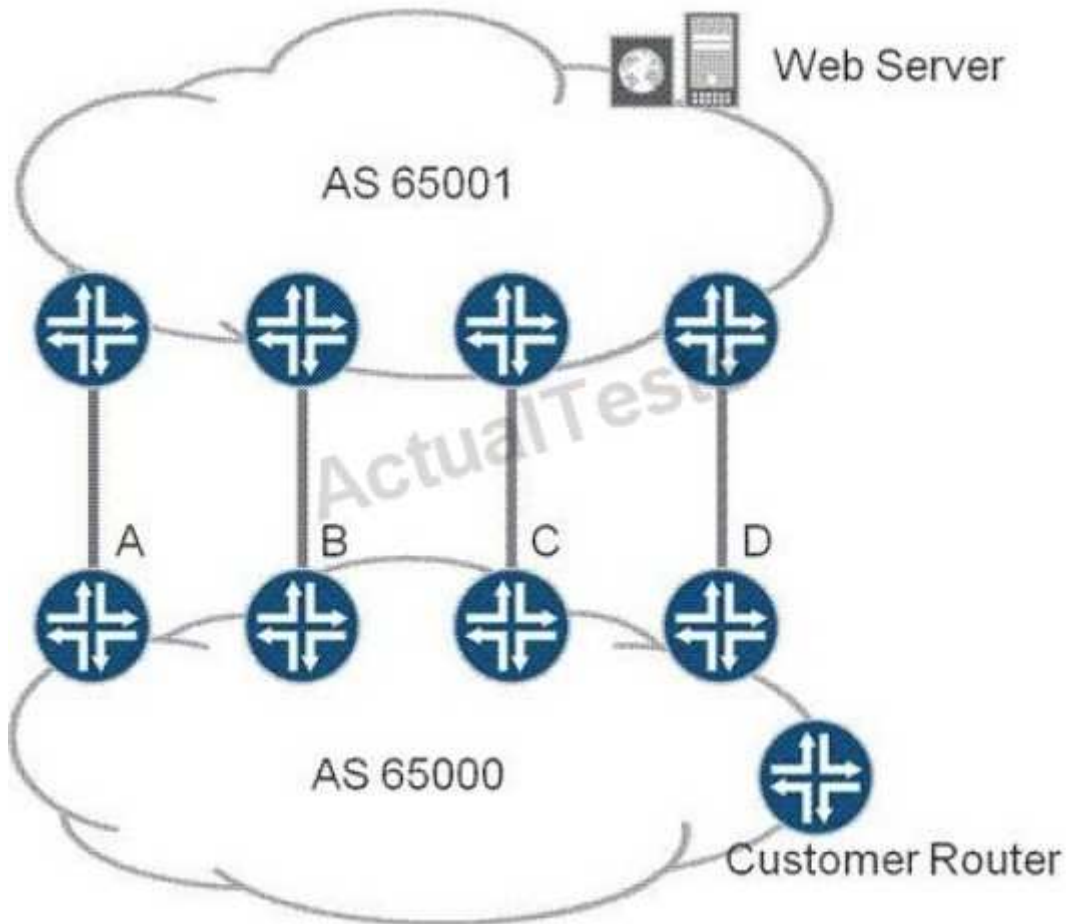
Router A: Local Pref 110, IGP Cost 1000

Router B: Local Pref 100, IGP Cost 200

Router C: Local Pref 110, IGP Cost 900

Router D: Local Pref 100, IGP Cost 1000

Through which link will traffic to the Web server leave your network (AS 65000) from the customer router?



- A. Router A
- B. Router B
- C. Router C
- D. Router D

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89

You are asked to design a Layer 2 VPN service between service provider networks that needs Ethernet transport capabilities. The VPN should support two or three endpoints. Which Layer 2 VPN technology should you propose?

- A. LDP-signaled VPLS
- B. BGP-signaled VPLS, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
- C. LDP Layer 2 circuit, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
- D. BGP Layer 2 VPN

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90

You just added route reflectors to your network and you find that all of your VPN routes are hidden on the route reflectors. What three solutions can you use to solve this? (Choose three.)

- A. Use rib-groups to add IGP routes to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on all of the client routers.
- B. Add MPLS LSPs between the route reflectors and their client routers.
- C. Apply a next-hop-self export policy on each of the route reflectors.
- D. Use rib-groups to add IGP routes to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.
- E. Add a static default route to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.

Correct Answer: BDE

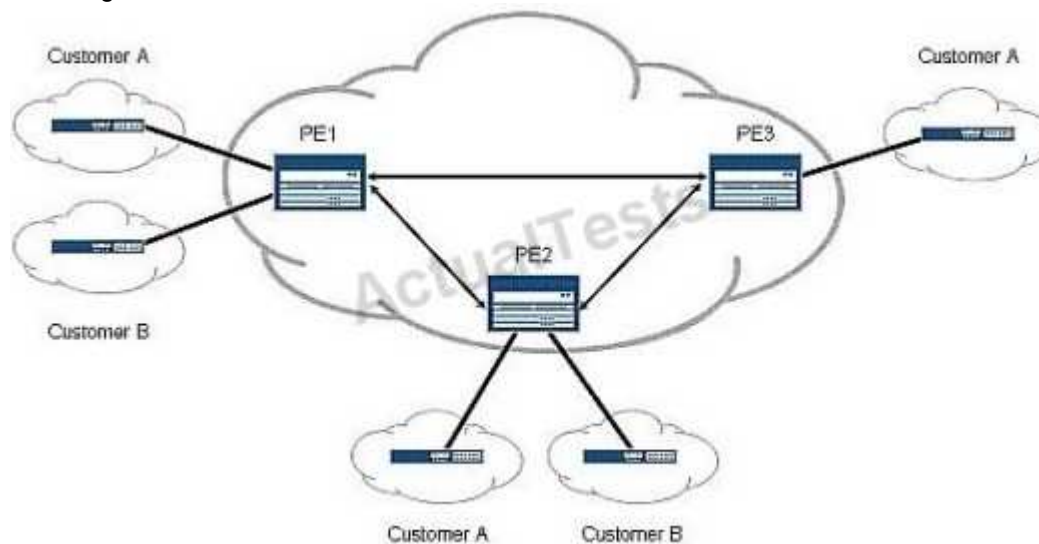
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91

Given the existing operational network shown in the exhibit, you now want to add a remote site for Customer B to the PE3 router. This change should not have an effect on the existing BGP sessions between the PE routers. Which Layer 3 VPN scaling mechanism allows PE3 to begin receiving Customer B routes?



- A. route origin
- B. route refresh
- C. route reflection
- D. route target filtering

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92

On your MX Series router, traffic using the critical scheduler is out of profile. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
schedulers {
    voice {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    critical {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        priority high;
    }
    less-critical {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    data {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    left-over {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority low;
    }
}
```

- A. The critical queue is serviced before the less-critical queue.
- B. The critical queue is serviced after the left-over queue.
- C. The critical queue is serviced before the data queue.
- D. The critical queue is serviced before the voice queue.

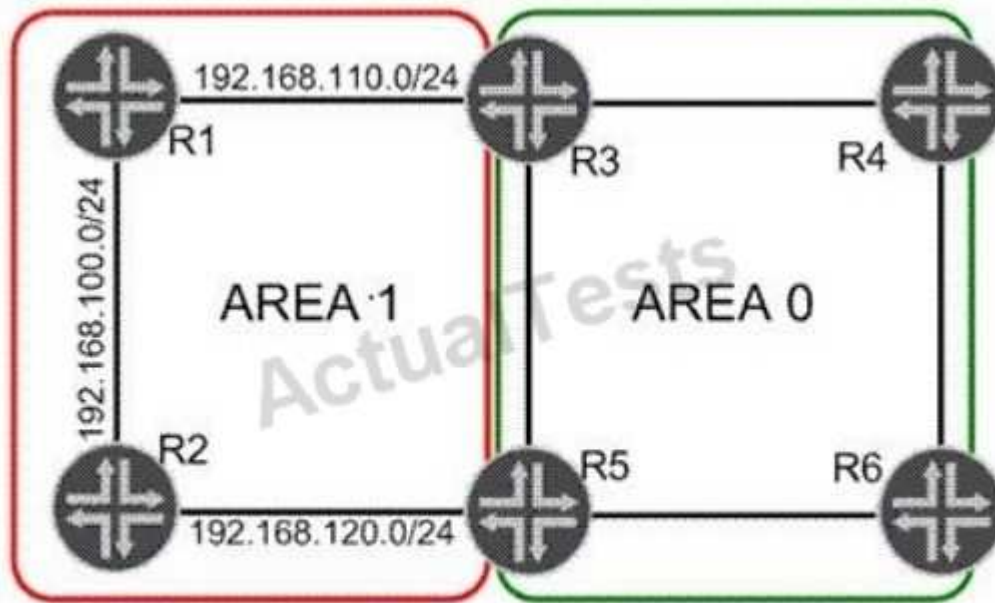
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93



R1 Loopback: 192.168.1.1/32

R2 Loopback: 192.168.1.2/32

Area 1 has three network links. You need to summarize the network addresses in Area 1 so that Area 0 sees one route representing the network links. A route to each loopback address must still be visible in Area 0. Which configuration sample on R3 and R5 will complete this task?

- ☐ A. [edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.1 (
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
 area-range 192.168.1.1/32 restrict;
 area-range 192.168.1.2/32 restrict;
)
- ☐ B. [edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.1 (
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16;
 area-range 192.168.1.1/32 exact;
 area-range 192.168.1.2/32 exact;
)
- ☐ C. [edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.1 (
 area-range 192.168.0.0/16 (
 192.168.1.1/32 except;
 192.168.1.2/32 except;
)
)
- ☐ D. [edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.1 (
 area-range 192.168.100.0/24;
 area-range 192.168.110.0/24;
 area-range 192.168.120.0/24;
 area-range 192.168.1.1/32;
 area-range 192.168.1.2/32;
)

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94

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 000101 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?

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;
}
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp classifierA;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/5 {
    scheduler-map sched-mapA;
  }
}
```

```

...

scheduler-maps {
  sched-mapA {
    forwarding-class low-priority scheduler low-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class medium-priority scheduler med-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class high-priority scheduler high-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class NC scheduler NC-scheduler;
  }
}

schedulers {
  low-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate 100m exact;
    buffer-size percent 30;
    priority low;
  }
  med-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority medium-high;
  }
  high-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate 100m rate-limit;
    buffer-size percent 20;
    priority high;
  }
  NC-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority high;
  }
}

```

- 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: D

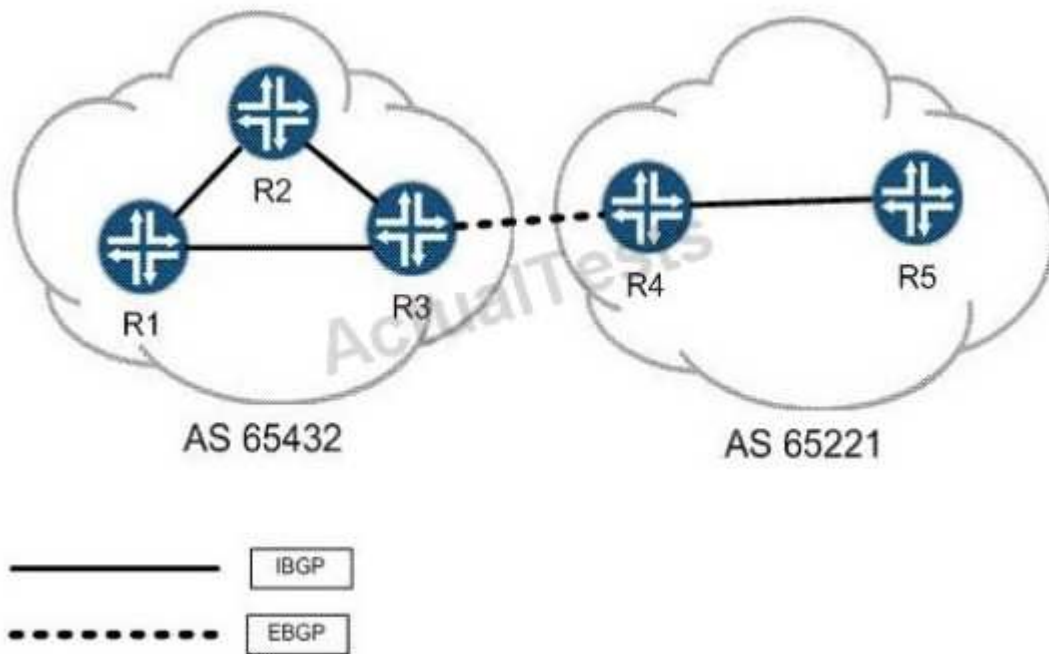
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

You are evaluating a routing policy for an ISP and you find the `^42+ . * (23|9)$` regular expression. Which three AS paths match the regular expression? (Choose three.)

- A. 42 42 42 42 9
- B. 42 42 23 500
- C. 42 42 42 60 9
- D. 42 60 23 9 42
- E. 42 69 500 23

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97

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

Click the Exhibit button.

```
192.168.56.1
From: 192.168.56.5, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: to-r6, LSPpath: Primary
LSPTYPE: Static Configured
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
Time left: -, Since: Tue Feb 22 21:38:36 2011
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 18916 protocol 0
FastReroute desired
PATH rcvfrom: localclient
Adspec: sent MTU 1500
Path MTU: received 1500
PATH sentto: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 7 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 5 pkts
Explot route: 10.10.56.1
Record route: <self> 10.10.56.1
Detour is Up
Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Detour adspec: sent MTU 1500
Path MTU: received 1500
Detour PATH sentto: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 4 pkts
Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 3 pkts
Detour Explot route: 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
Detour Record route: <self> 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
Detour Label out: 299856
```

- A. link-protection
- B. fast-reroute
- C. node-link-protection
- D. bypass

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98

A customer has the configuration shown in the exhibit applied to the VRF C-PIM domain. What can you determine from this configuration?

```

[edit]
jorg@pel# show routing-instances mcast-pe-vrf
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-1/0/9.101;
interface lo0.1;
provider-tunnel {
    rsvp-te {
        label-switched-path template {
            mvpn-example;
        }
    }
}
protocols {
..
    pim {
        rp {
            local {
                address 192.168.13.3;
            }
        }
        interfaces all {
            mode sparse;
        }
    }
    mvpn {
        mvpn-mode {
            spt-only;
        }
    }
..

```

- A. The PE is configured for selective PMSI (S-PMSI) only.
- B. The C-RP is collocated on one of the PEs in the MVPN.
- C. The MVPN is not working because the receiver-site command is missing.
- D. Multicast traffic will not switch to the S-PMSI because the vpn-group-address command (data MDT) is missing.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99

The network design team has decided to activate multicast in the network. Auto-RP has been selected as the RP mechanism. Which PIM operational mode must be enabled in this network?

- A. sparse mode
- B. sparse-dense mode
- C. dense mode
- D. source specific multicast

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100

R1 and R2 are directly connected using the interfaces shown in the exhibit. R1 can ping R2's interface, and R2 can ping R1's interface. The IS-IS adjacency will not come up. What is causing the adjacency to fail?

Click the Exhibit button.

R1 Configuration:

```
user@R1> show isis interface
```

IS-IS interface database:

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-1/0/2.0	3	0x1	R1.00	R1.00	10/10
lo0.0	0	0x1	Passive	Passive	0/0

```
root@R1> show configuration interfaces
```

```
ge-1/0/2 {  
  mtu 1450;  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 10.10.10.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
  }  
}  
lo0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 192.168.1.2/32;  
    }  
    family iso {  
      address 49.0002.0000.0000.0002.00;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols
```

```
isis {  
  interface ge-1/0/2.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}
```

R2 Configuration

```
user@R2> show isis interface
```

```
IS-IS interface database:
```

Interface	L CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-1/0/0.0	3	0x1 R2.00	R2.00	10/10
lo0.0	0	0x1 Passive	Passive	0/0

```
root@R2> show configuration interfaces
```

```
ge-1/0/0 {  
  mtu 1450;  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 10.10.10.2/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
  }  
}  
lo0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 192.168.3.1/32;  
    }  
    family iso {  
      address 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
user@R2> show configuration protocols
```

```
isis {  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}
```

- A. The correct levels are not configured under protocols isis.
- B. The link MTU is too small to support IS-IS.
- C. Authentication is not properly configured for the adjacency.
- D. Both routers are configured as the DR, causing a conflict.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101

An administrator wants to block the re-advertisement of the 10.10.255.6 FEC to all LDP neighbors while still advertising the local router's loopback address. What will accomplish this?

```
C A. ldp {
    egress-policy block-one;
    interface all;
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement block-one {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 10.10.255.6/32 exact reject;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
```

```
C B. ldp {
    export block-one;
    interface all;
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement block-one {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 10.10.255.6/32 exact reject;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
```

Tests

Actual

```

C. ldp {
    import block-one;
    interface all;
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement block-one {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 10.10.255.6/32 exact reject;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}

D. ldp {
    ingress-policy block-one;
    interface all;
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement block-one {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 10.10.255.6/32 exact reject;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then accept;
        }
    }
}

```

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102

Click the Exhibit button.

```
My_VPLS2 {  
    instance-type vpls;  
    interface ge-1/0/1.0;  
    protocols {  
        vpls {  
            no-tunnel-services;  
            vpls-id 100;  
            neighbor 192.168.1.1;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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

- A. The VPN uses LDP signaling for VPLS services.
- B. The VPN uses BGP signaling for VPLS services.
- C. The PE and directly attached CE are multihomed.
- D. There are only 2 PEs with VPN membership in the network.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103

Given the output in the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

```

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

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.255.14.144
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: Local
  Upstream neighbor: Local
  Upstream state: Local RP
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: so-1/0/0.0
      10.111.10.2 State: Join Flags: SRW Timeout: 174
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32768
      10.10.47.100 State: Join Flags: SRW Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.255.14.144
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: Local
  Upstream neighbor: Local
  Upstream state: Local Source, Local RP
  Keepalive timeout: 344
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: so-1/0/0.0
      10.111.10.2 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: 174
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32768
      10.10.47.100 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.255.70.15
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: so-1/0/0.0
  Upstream neighbor: 10.111.10.2
  Upstream state: Local RP, Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 344
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: Pseudo-GMP
      fe-0/0/0.0 fe-0/0/1.0 fe-0/0/3.0
    Interface: so-1/0/0.0 (pruned)
      10.111.10.2 State: Prune Flags: SR Timeout: 174
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32768
      10.10.47.100 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity

```

- A. PIM sparse-dense mode is used.
- B. PIM sparse mode is used.
- C. The receiver and source 10.255.70.15 are on the shortest path tree.
- D. The receiver and source 10.255.70.15 are on the shared tree.
- E. The receiver and RP are on the shortest path tree.

Correct Answer: BCE

Section: (none)

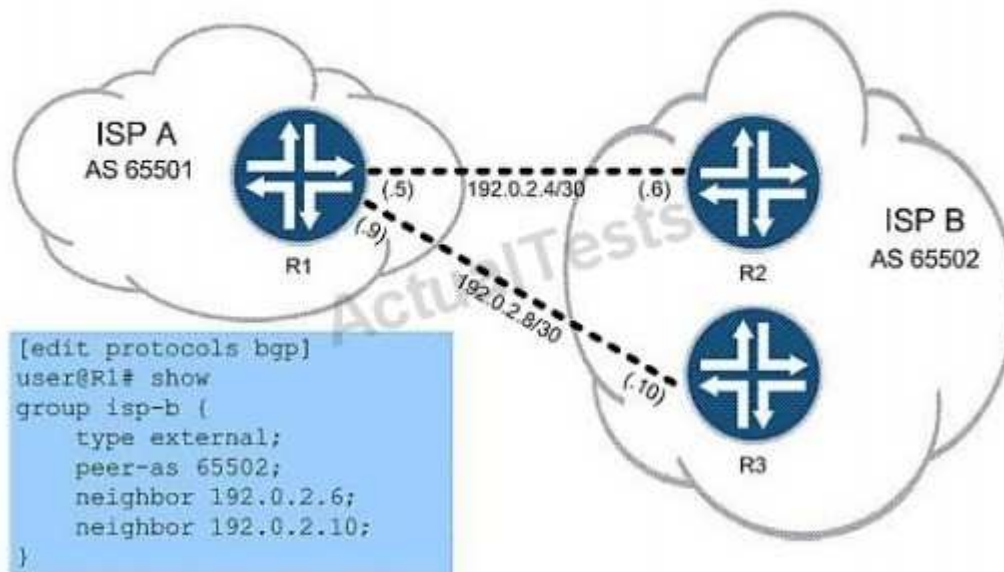
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104

Referring to the exhibit, you work for ISP A and are asked to configure R1 to forward traffic for all routes across both available links, to both routers in ISP B's network. Which three configuration commands do you use? (Choose three.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. set protocols bgp group isp-b multihop
- B. set policy-options policy-statement load-balance then load-balance per-packet
- C. set routing-options forwarding-table import load-balance
- D. set protocols bgp group isp-b multipath
- E. set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance

Correct Answer: BDE

Section: (none)

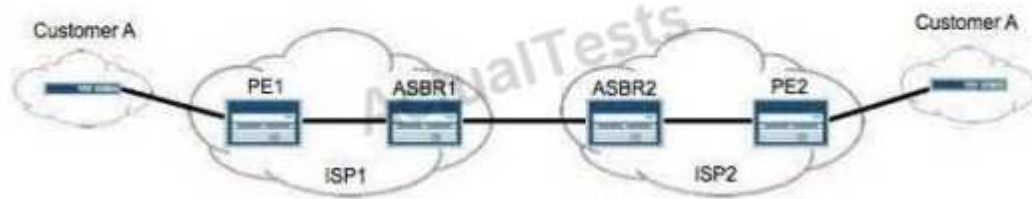
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105

You are building an interprovider VPN with ISP2 to support end-to-end connectivity for Customer A, as shown in the exhibit. For scalability reasons, the ASBR routers cannot exchange VPN routes for Customer A. Which two configurations are needed to support this requirement? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. family inet-vpn on the ASBRs
- B. labeled-unicast on the ASBRs
- C. multihop EBGP between the PEs
- D. one VRF on the ASBRs for Customer A

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106

An OSPF database contains two router LSAs with identical link information indicating that one LSA is not valid. Which action will immediately clear the invalid LSA from the network without waiting for the LSA to time out or resetting the OSPF sessions on the router?

- A. `user@router# deactivate protocols ospf`
`user@router# commit`
`user@router# activate protocols ospf`
`user@router# commit`
- B. `user@router> clear ospf database purge`
- C. `user@router> clear ospf database`
- D. `user@router> restart routing`

Correct Answer: B

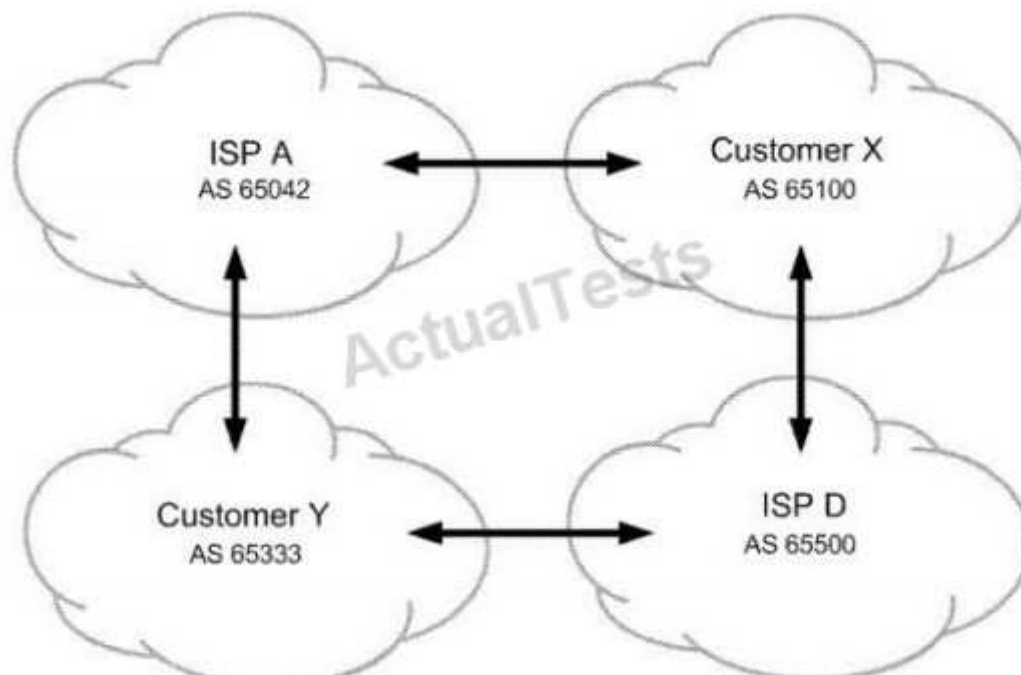
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107

All ISP networks shown in the exhibit contain many BGP speaking routers. You are in charge of ISP A. You must ensure that customer Y sends their traffic to you over the directly connected link but customer Y is not used for transit into your network. What do you do to accomplish this?



- A. Advertise routes to customer Y with a higher MED than routes advertised to customer X.
- B. Advertise routes to customer Y with the well-known no-advertise community.
- C. Advertise routes to customer Y with your AS number prepended four times.
- D. Advertise routes to customer Y with the well-known no-export community.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

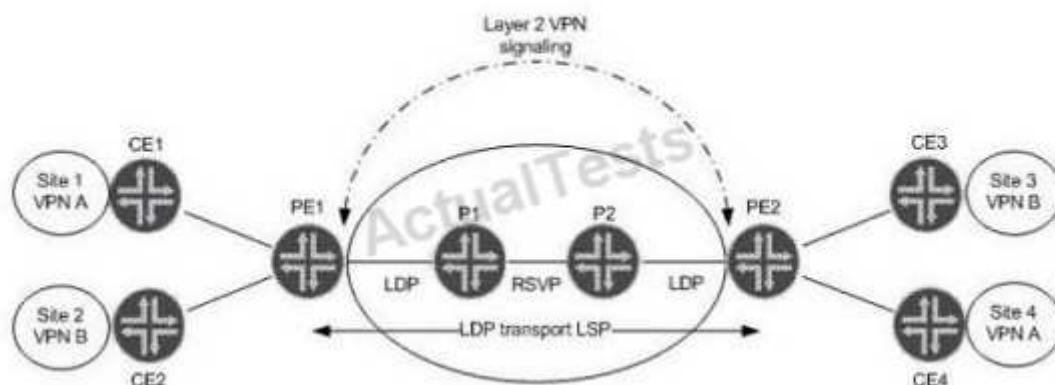
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true assuming BGP Layer 2 VPN signaling?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. PE1 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- B. PE2 receives one BGP NLRI update containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- C. PE2 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, label vc, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- D. PE1 receives one BGP NLRI for VPN A containing only a remote site ID and a label offset value.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109

You are asked to design a Layer 2 VPN service for a service provider network that supports Ethernet and ATM transport. Which two Layer 2 VPN technologies will meet this requirement? (Choose two.)



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

- A. LDP-signaled VPLS, using draft martini encapsulation
- B. BGP-signaled VPLS, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
- C. LDP Layer 2 circuit, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
- D. BGP Layer 2 VPN, using draft-Martini encapsulation

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110

An LDP Layer 2 circuit is configured for VPN A and VPN B. Which three statements are true regarding LDP Layer 2 circuit signaling? (Choose three.)

- A. PE-P LDP sessions use Martini encapsulation.
- B. PE-PE LDP sessions can be extended or adjacent.
- C. VRF tables are needed on the PEs.
- D. TCC encapsulation is needed to interconnect different interface types.
- E. The VC type field in the LDP header specifies the encapsulation type

Correct Answer: BDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 111

You are provisioning a new customer for an LDP Layer 2 circuit. You have assigned them VLAN 600 on interface ge-1/0/0. Which configuration correctly provisions the interface?

- A.

```
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 600 {
      encapsulation vlan-ccc;
      vlan-id 600;
    }
  }
}
```
- B.

```
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    unit 600 {
      vlan-id 600;
    }
  }
}
```
- C.

```
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    unit 600 {
      encapsulation vlan-ccc;
      vlan-id 600;
    }
  }
}
```
- D.

```
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    unit 600 {
      encapsulation vlan-ccc;
      vlan-id 600;
    }
  }
}
```

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

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

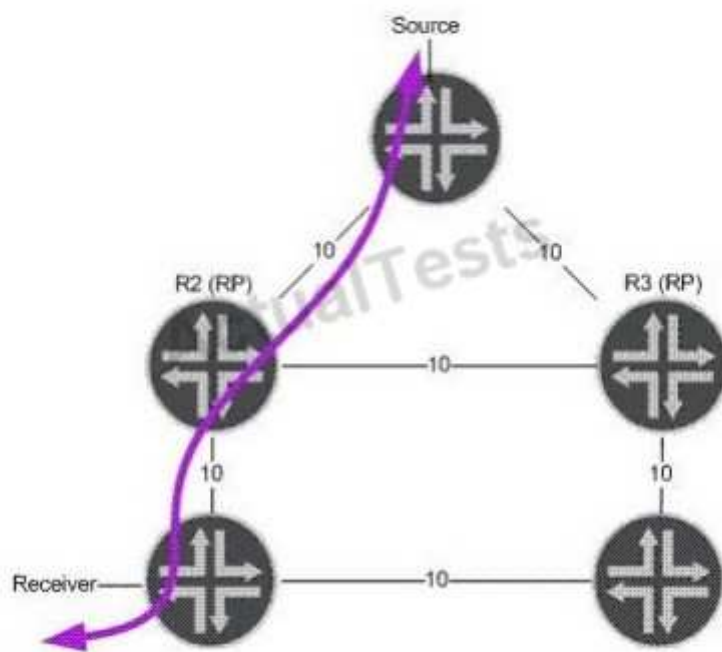
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 112

In the exhibit, R2 and R3 are both rendezvous points. Assume that R2 fails. Which RP redundancy method could converge the multicast stream and RP as quickly as the IGP?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. BSR without the use of MSDP
- B. Anycast RP and MSDP
- C. Auto-RP in combination with MSDP
- D. Auto-RP without using MSDP

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113

Which two statements are true when configuring OSPF authentication? (Choose two.)

- A. An OSPF link can support both simple password and MD5 authentication at the same time.
- B. An MD5 password requires a key ID

- C. You can configure multiple MD5 passwords simultaneously on the same link.
- D. If the MD5 password negotiation fails, you can configure OSPF to automatically use a simple password as a backup.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114

Which three statements are true about the BGP community attribute? (Choose three.)

- A. There are three well-known communities.
- B. Communities can be used to signal local preference in other AS networks.
- C. Only well-known communities can be passed between AS networks.
- D. Routing policies can be simplified using BGP communities.
- E. Communities are used in the route selection process.

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115

An IS-IS level 1-only router is configured within a larger multilevel hierarchy. Which OSPF area type resembles the routing information in the L1 router's table?

- A. OSPF default area
- B. OSPF stub area
- C. OSPF NSSA
- D. OSPF NSSA with no summaries

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116

The exhibit contains a sample trace file of a BGP update message. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.

```
BGP RECV 192.168.56.1+179 -> 192.168.56.5+49444
BGP RECV message type 4 (KeepAlive) length 19

BGP RECV 192.168.56.1+179 -> 192.168.56.5+49444
BGP RECV message type 2 (Update) length 54
BGP RECV Update PDU length 54
BGP RECV flags 0x40 code Origin(1): IGP
BGP RECV flags 0x40 code ASPath(2) length 0: <null>
BGP RECV flags 0x40 code NextHop(3): 192.168.56.1
BGP RECV flags 0x40 code LocalPref(5): 100
BGP RECV          10.10.56.0/30 , 192.168.56.1/32
```

- A. 10.10.56.0/30 is a route internal to the AS.
- B. The router that sent this update is the BGP originator of 10.10.56.0/30.
- C. The BGP session is EBGP.
- D. The local preference has been changed from the default settings.

Correct Answer: AB

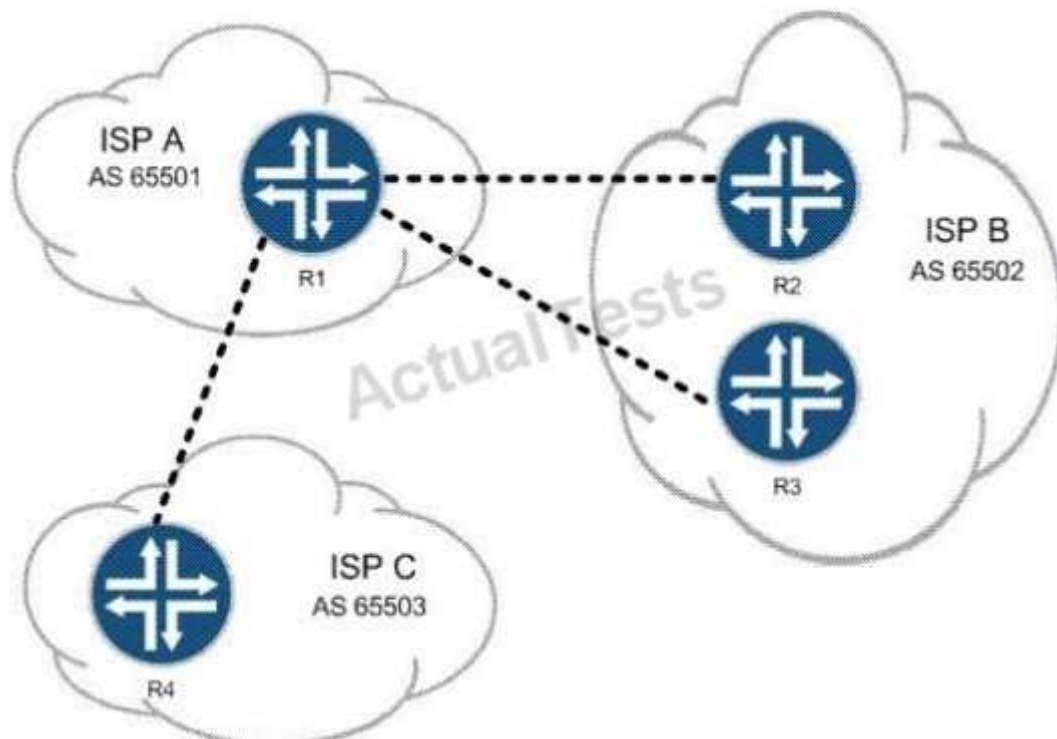
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117

Your employer is ISP A. Your customers must be able to reach customers of both ISP B and ISP C, but your network must not allow transit traffic between ISP B and ISP C at any time. Referring to the exhibit, what are two solutions? (Choose two.)



- A. Use policy to filter routes on AS number.
- B. Use the well-known no-export community.
- C. Use the MED to prefer the proper routes.
- D. Use communities to identify and filter routes.

Correct Answer: AD

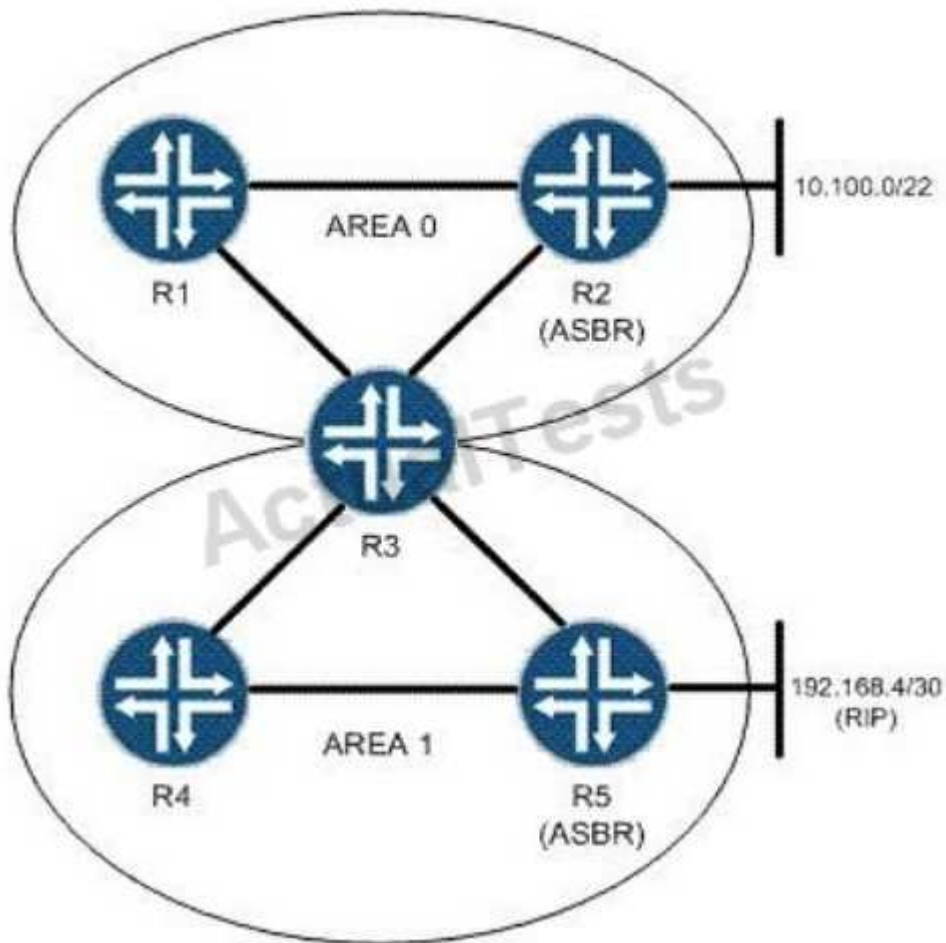
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118

You are asked to configure an OSPF network based on the topology shown in the exhibit. Area 1 must not receive Type 5 LSAs from the backbone, but must be capable of containing ASBRs. What will accomplish this?



- A. Area 1 should be configured as a stub area, which by default meets the network's requirements.
- B. R3 should be configured with no-externals for Area 1, which will suppress Type 5 announcements.
- C. R3 should be configured with no-summaries for Area 1, which will suppress Type 5 announcements.
- D. Area 1 should be configured as an NSSA, which by default meets the network's requirements.

Correct Answer: D

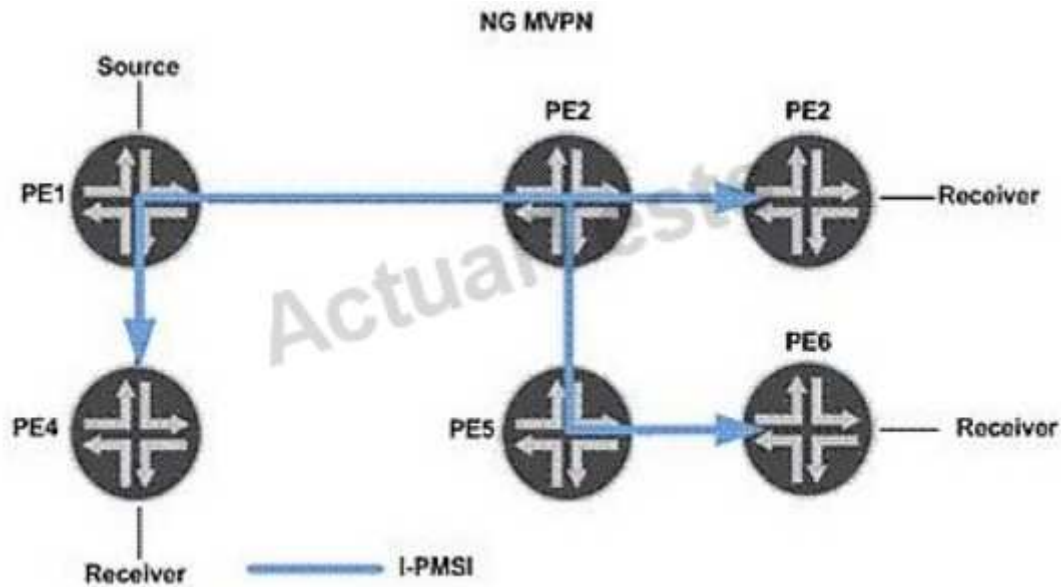
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119

In the exhibit, NG-MVPN is used for a Layer 3 VPN. Which two statements are valid? (Choose two.)



- A. The egress PEs for I-PMSI tunnels should signal a label value of 3.
- B. The vrf-table-label parameter is configured on the PEs.
- C. PIM must be enabled on the PE and P routers.
- D. The provider tunnel shown is similar to a draft-Rosen default MDT.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120

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

```

[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;
}

```

- 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 121

You are monitoring the control plane traffic using a network analyzer on an Ethernet network segment with all routers configured with IS-IS routing. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. DIS will send hellos more frequently than other IS-IS devices.
- B. L1 and L2 hellos are combined in a single hello packet.
- C. PSNPs are sent periodically.
- D. Only the DIS will send CSNPs periodically.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

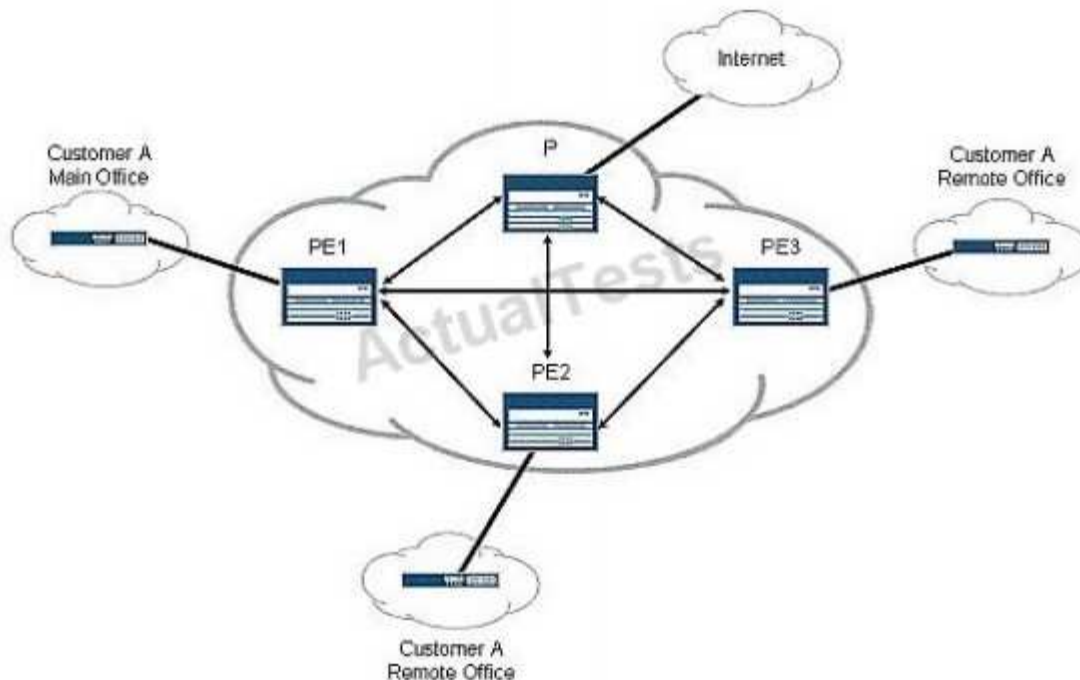
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 122

In the exhibit, Customer A uses private RFC1918 addresses within its network. The customer wants to have all Internet access for its organization transit through the main office for security and NAT purposes. Each of the PE routers in your network contains Internet routes in the main instance routing table and is capable of provisioning both a VRF and a non-VRF interface to its attached CE router. Which router should be configured to accomplish the administrative goal of the customer?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. P
- B. PE1
- C. PE2
- D. PE3

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123

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?

Click the Exhibit button.

```

user@PE2> show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.3.1

customer-vpn.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Lclpref 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-protocol 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)

customer-vpn.inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Lclpref AS path
* 172.16.2.0/24 192.168.4.1 100 I
* 172.16.20.0/30 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I
* 172.16.20.4/30 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I
* 172.16.20.8/30 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I

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

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

bgp.13vpn.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Lclpref AS path
192.168.4.1:1:172.16.2.0/24
* 192.168.4.1 100 I
192.168.4.1:1:172.16.20.0/30
* 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I
192.168.4.1:1:172.16.20.4/30
* 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I
192.168.4.1:1:172.16.20.8/30
* 192.168.4.1 100 65001 I

user@PE1> show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.2

customer-vpn.inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix Nexthop MED Lclpref AS path
* 172.16.2.0/24 Self I

```

- 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:

Section: (none)

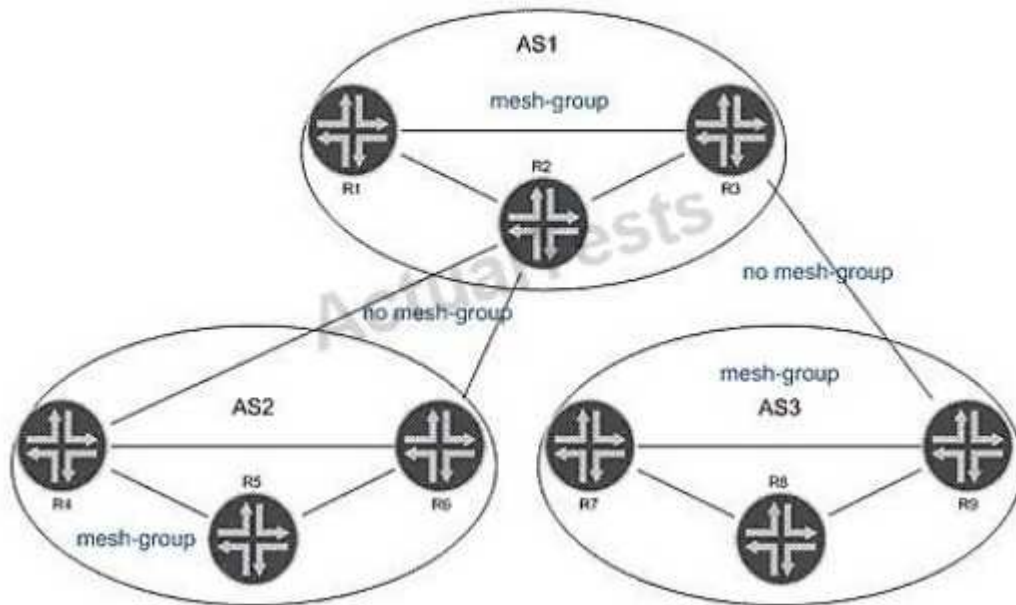
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124

In the exhibit, all routers within each AS are configured for Anycast RP. All intra-AS routers are configured within the same MSDP mesh group. Inter-AS multicast has been enabled using MSDP without MSDP mesh groups. Which statement is true?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. R6 and R7 should have an MSDP peering, because multiple MSDP AS hops are not allowed.
- B. SA messages received from R2 are not forwarded to R5, R7, and R8.
- C. SA messages from R5 are not forwarded to AS1.
- D. Duplicate SA messages may be received in AS2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125

On your MX Series router, traffic using the less-critical scheduler is out of profile. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

```
[edit]
user@host# show class-of-service
schedulers {
    voice {
        transmit-rate percent 40;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    critical {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        priority high;
    }
    less-critical {
        transmit-rate percent 15;
        priority medium-high;
    }
    data {
        transmit-rate percent 10;
        priority medium-low;
    }
    left-over {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        priority low;
    }
}
```

- A. The less-critical queue can use the remaining bandwidth.
- B. The less-critical queue cannot buffer traffic, so traffic is dropped.
- C. The less-critical queue is serviced before the critical queue.
- D. The less-critical queue cannot use the remaining bandwidth.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126

Traffic is flowing through the policer as shown in the exhibit. The traffic has a throughput rate of 3 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 1.5 MB. How is traffic affected?

```
[edit firewall three-color-policer policerA]
user@router# show
two-rate {
    color-aware;
    committed-information-rate 1m;
    committed-burst-size 500k;
    peak-information-rate 5m;
    peak-burst-size 1m;
}
```

- A. Traffic has its PLP set to low.
- B. Traffic has its PLP set to medium-low.
- C. Traffic has its PLP set to medium-high.
- D. Traffic has its PLP set to high.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 127

Which two configuration parameters are required to configure an LDP-signaled VPLS service?
(Choose two.)

- A. vpls-id
- B. site-identifier
- C. route-distinguisher
- D. instance-type vpls

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 128

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 129

What is the significance of RIB groups, as shown in the exhibit?

```
routing-options {  
  interface-routes {  
    rib-group inet ifrg;  
  }  
  rib-groups {  
    ifrg {  
      import-rib [ inet.0 inet.2 ];  
    }  
    mcrfg {  
      export-rib inet.2;  
      import-rib inet.2;  
    }  
  }  
}  
protocols {  
  msdp {  
    rib-group mcrfg;  
    group lab {  
      peer 192.168.6.18 {  
        local-address 192.168.6.17;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



```

pim {
    dense-groups {
        224.0.1.39/32;
        224.0.1.40/32;
    }
    rib-group inet mcrg;
    rp {
        local {
            address 192.168.1.1;
        }
    }
    interface all {
        mode sparse-dense;
        version 1;
    }
}

```

- A. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.0.
- B. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.2.
- C. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.4.
- D. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.3.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

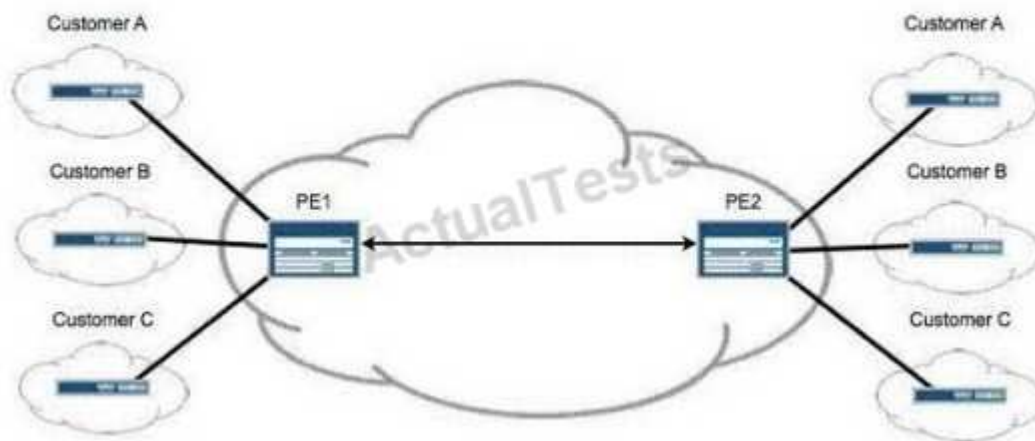
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 130

After adding Customer C to your Layer 3 VPN, you must validate that PE2 is receiving VPN routes for all customers attached to PE1, as shown in the exhibit. Which operational command displays this information?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. show route instance
- B. show route summary
- C. show route table bgp.l3vpn.0
- D. show route table customer-c.inet.0

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 131

You are adding nonforwarding route reflectors to your network. Which three actions ensure that VPN routes are advertised properly? (Choose three.)

- A. Use rib-groups to add IGP routes to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.
- B. Add MPLS LSPs between the route reflectors and their client routers
- C. Add the route reflectors to the same IGP domain as their clients.
- D. Use rib-groups to add VPN routes to inet.0 and/or inet6.0 on the route reflectors.
- E. Add a static default route to inet.3 and/or inet6.3 on the route reflectors.

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

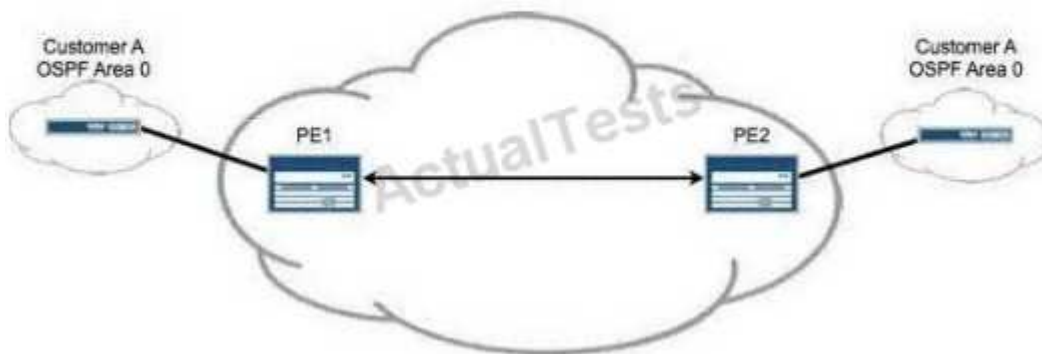
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 132

Referring to the exhibit, Customer A is complaining that no OSPF routes are being received across your Layer 3 VPN. You suspect that a problem exists with the PE-CE protocol. The core network is operational. Which operational command on PE1 helps troubleshoot this problem?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. show ospf neighbor
- B. show bgp summary
- C. show ospf neighbor instance customer-a
- D. show bgp summary instance customer-a

Correct Answer: C

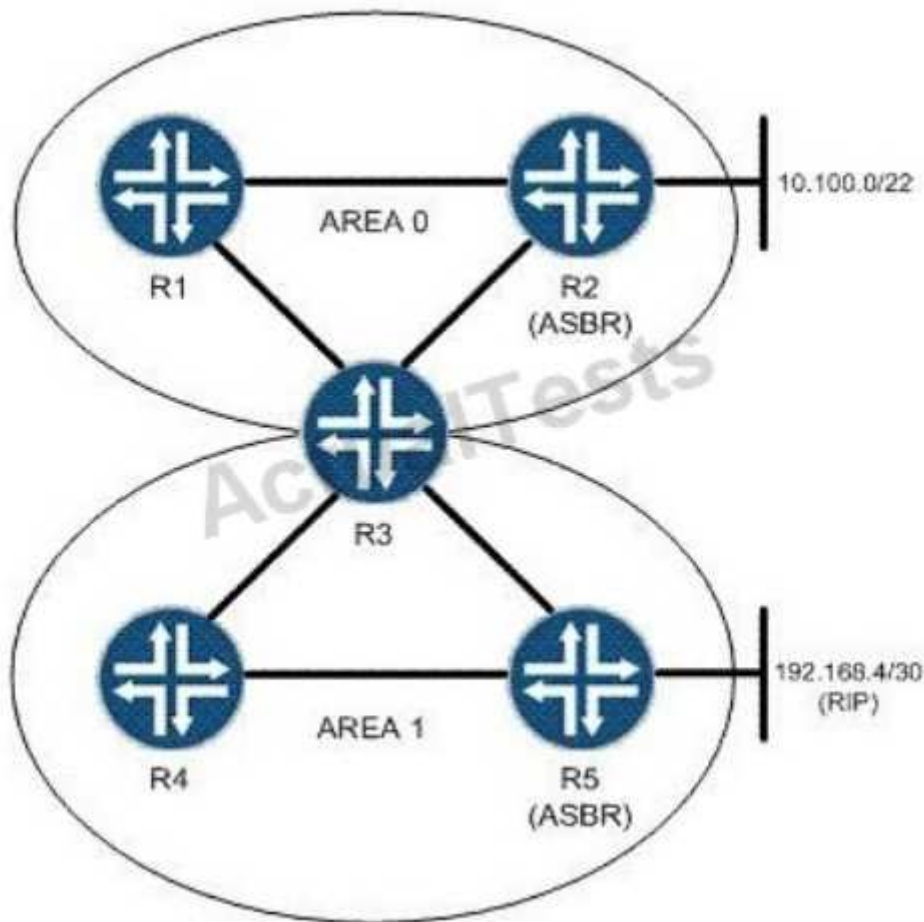
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 133

Based on the topology shown in the exhibit, which two configuration statements must be applied on R2 so that it announces the 10.100/22 network to its OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)



- A. [edit policy-options policy-statement announce]
user@router# set term 1 from route-filter 10.100.0.0/22 exact accept
- B. [edit policy-options policy-statement announce]
user@router# set term 1 from 10.100.0.0/22 exact accept
- C. [edit]
user@router# set protocols ospf export announce
- D. [edit]
user@router# set protocols ospf area 0 export announce

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 134

Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
label-switched-path to-egress {
    to 172.40.21.1;
    primary path-one;
    secondary path-two;
}
path path-one {
    172.20.20.5;
}
path path-two {
    172.20.21.5;
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

```

- A. The secondary path is only signaled if the primary path fails.
- B. The secondary path is signaled and in standby mode.
- C. The LSP will revert back to the primary path when it becomes available.
- D. The LSP will not revert back to the primary path until the session is cleared.

Correct Answer: AC

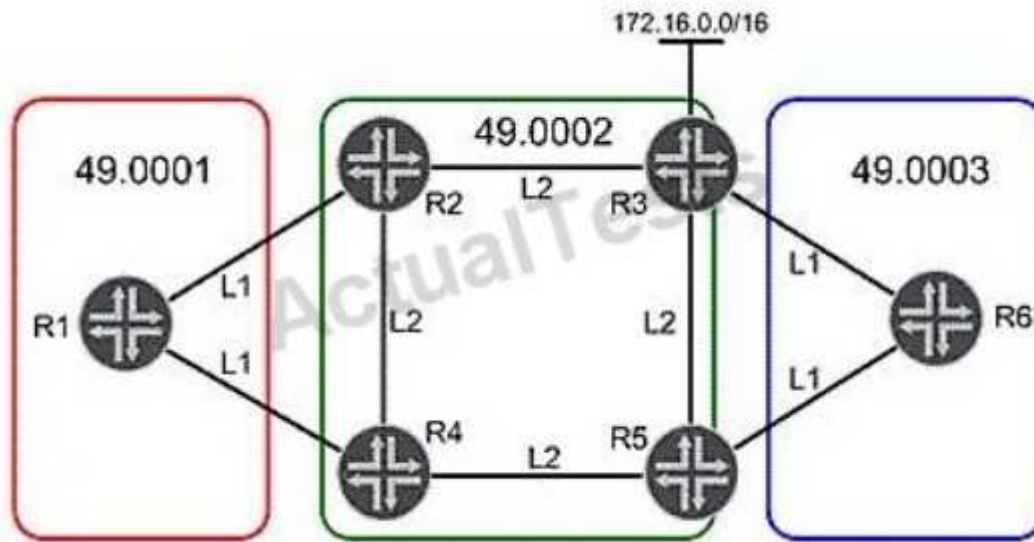
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135

The IGP is IS-IS. R2 has configured its loopback interface in Level 2 only. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?



- A. R2 advertises its loopback address to all L1 adjacencies.
- B. R1 cannot reach R2's loopback address.
- C. R1 uses a default route to reach R2's loopback address.
- D. R1 automatically selects R2 as the default gateway to reach R2's loopback address.

Correct Answer: C

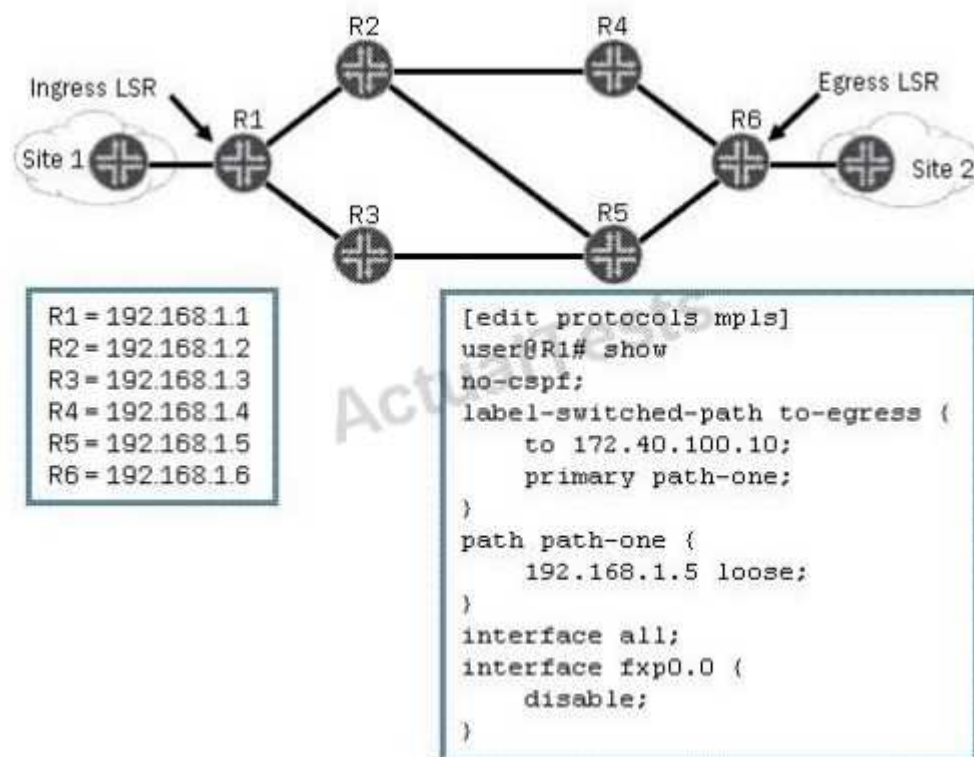
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 136

Using the configuration and topology in the exhibit, which statement is true?



- A. Each LSR randomly selects the physical path to reach the loose hop R5 for the LSP.
- B. Each LSR uses the IGP to select the physical path to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.
- C. Each LSR selects the lowest next-hop IP address to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.
- D. Each LSR selects the highest next-hop IP address to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 137

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

```

[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#

```

- 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 138

You work for ISP A, as shown in the exhibit, and must configure R1 to use load balancing across both available links for all routes to ISP B's network. You start by configuring this policy:

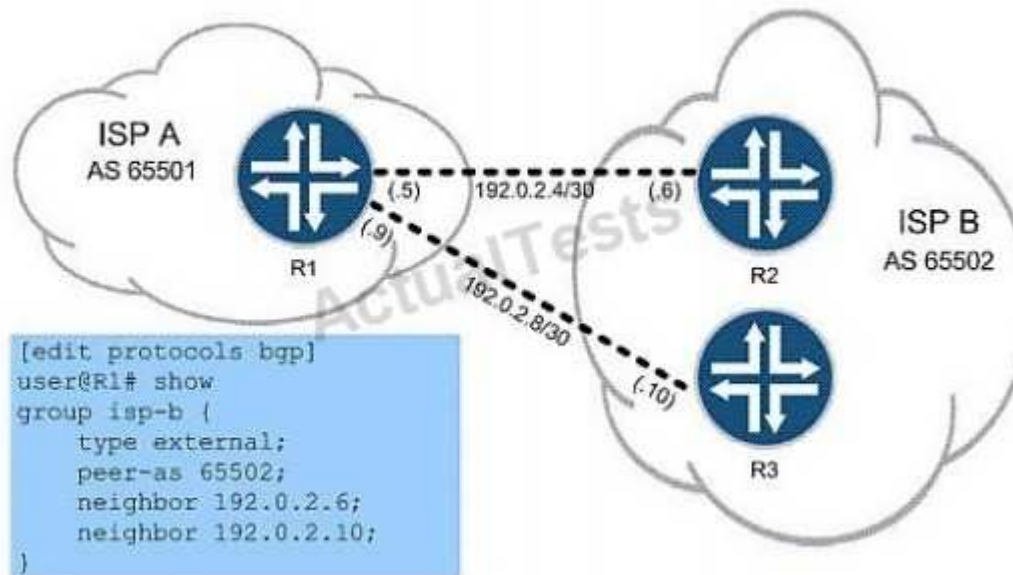
```

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

```

Which two commands do you use to finish the configuration? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. set protocols bgp group isp-b multihop
- B. set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance
- C. set routing-options forwarding-table import load-balance
- D. set protocols bgp group isp-b multipath

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 139

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, what does up signify?

Click the Exhibit button.

```
root@R7# run show isis database extensive | find TLV
TLVs:
Area address: 49.0001 (3)
Speaks: IP
Speaks: IPV6
IP router id: 192.168.3.1
IP address: 192.168.3.1
Hostname: R7
IP prefix: 192.168.3.1/32, Internal, Metric: default 0, Up
IP prefix: 10.10.10.0/24, Internal, Metric: default 10, Up
IP extended prefix: 192.168.3.1/32 metric 0 up
IP extended prefix: 10.10.10.0/24 metric 10 up
No queued transmissions
```

- A. Prefixes are up if the interface on the local router toward the destination is functioning correctly.
- B. Prefixes are up if their unfragmented-packets value is flagged in the LSP.
- C. Prefixes are up if their LSP has not crossed an area boundary from level 2 to level 1.
- D. Prefixes are up if their unusable-path value is flagged in the LSP.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

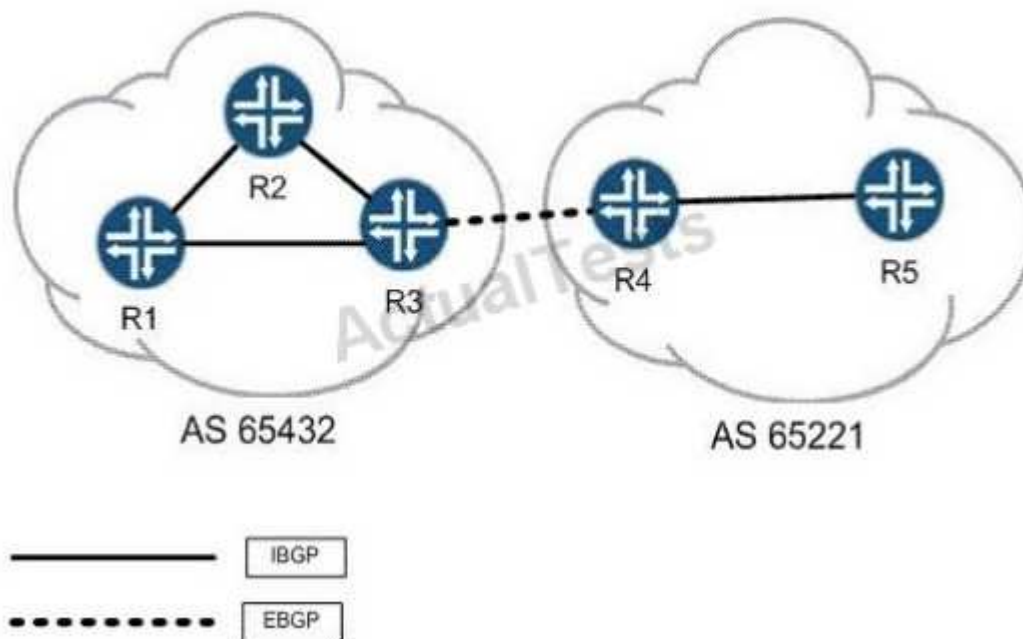
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140

A route is advertised from AS 65221 to AS 65432 using EBGP. The route is active and reachable on R3, but does not appear as an active route on R1 and R2. R3 has an export policy applied to its IBGP group matching on routes from R4, but does not have a then criteria specified. Which policy action should router R3 configure to make this route visible on routers R1 and R2?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. then next-hop self
- B. then accept
- C. then announce
- D. then resolve-recursive

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

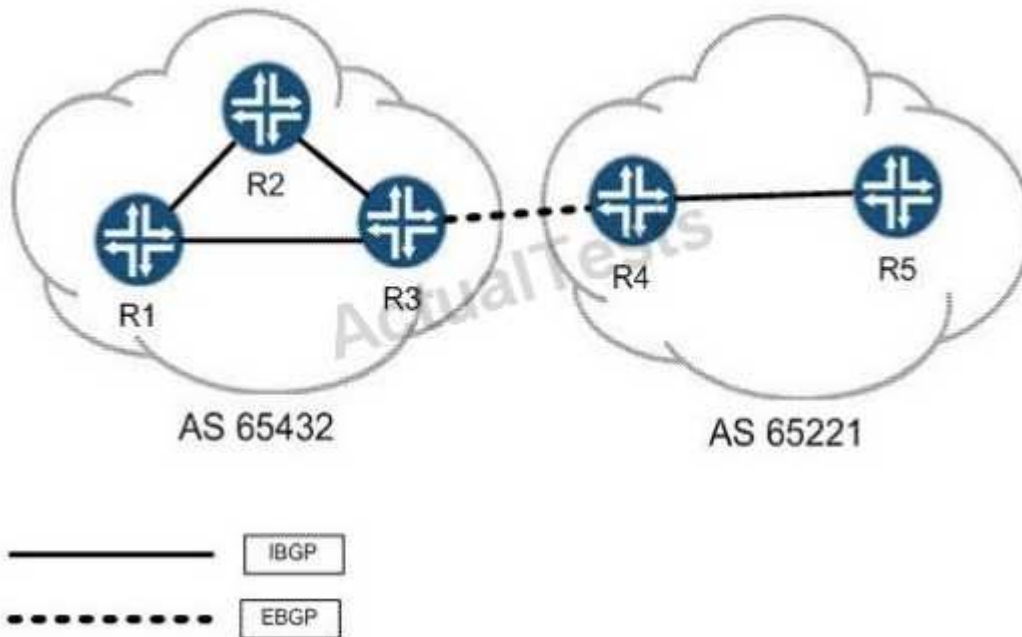
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141

R3 is announcing a route to R4 using EBGP, as shown in the exhibit. All routers in AS 65221 should learn this route, but it should not be announced to any other AS. What can be done to enforce this behavior?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. R3 should add the community no-export to the route prior to announcing it.
- B. R3 should add the community no-advertise to the route prior to announcing it.
- C. R4 should add the community no-announce after receiving the route.
- D. R4 should add the community no-advertise after receiving the route.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 142

Click the Exhibit button.

```
interfaces {  
  ge-0/0/0 {  
    disable;  
  }  
}
```

Which choice shows the configuration in the exhibit in SLAX format?

- ☐ A.

```
<interfaces> {  
  <interface> {  
    <name="ge-0/0/0"/>;  
    <disable>;  
  }  
}
```
- ☐ B.

```
<interfaces>  
  <interface>  
    <name>ge-0/0/0</name>  
    <disable/>  
  </interface>  
</interfaces>
```

```

C. interfaces {
    interface {
        name "ge-0/0/0";
        disable;
    }
}

D. <interfaces> {
    <interface> {
        <name> "ge-0/0/0";
        <disable>;
    }
}

```

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

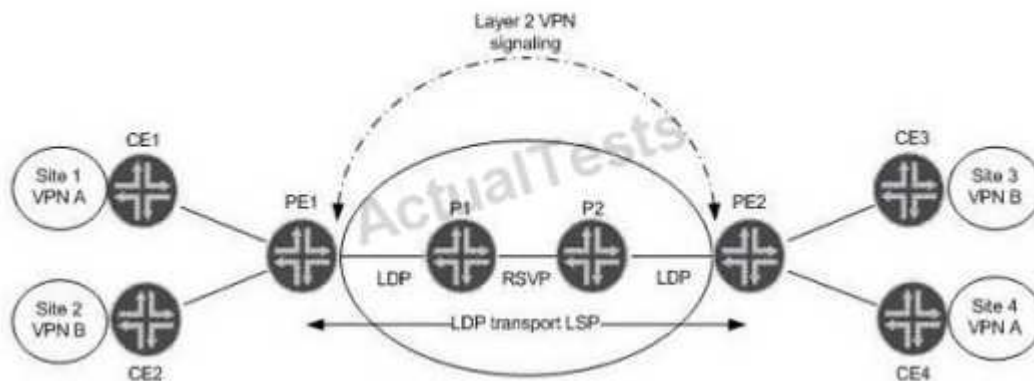
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 143

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true assuming LDP VPN signaling?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. PE1 uses the label value received from PE2 for VPN B as the inner label for VPN B.

- B. PE2 uses the label value received from PE1 for VPN A as the transport label for VPN A
- C. P1 uses the label value for VPN A advertised by PE1, because RSVP is enabled.
- D. PE1 uses the transport label value received for VPN A that is advertised by PE2 as the inner label for VPN A.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 144

Which configuration excerpt will advertise all local IPv4 and IPv6 destinations to the network?

```
A. protocols {  
    ospf {  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
            family inet {  
                interface all;  
            }  
            family inet6 {  
                interface all;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
B. protocols {  
    ospf {  
        export ipv6-routes;  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
            interface all;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

policy-options {
  policy-statement ipv6-routes {
    term get-ipv6 {
      from family inet6;
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

```

C. protocols {

```

  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
    }
  }
  ospf3 {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
    }
  }
}

```

D. protocols {

```

  ospf3 {

```

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 145

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?

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;
}
```

- 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

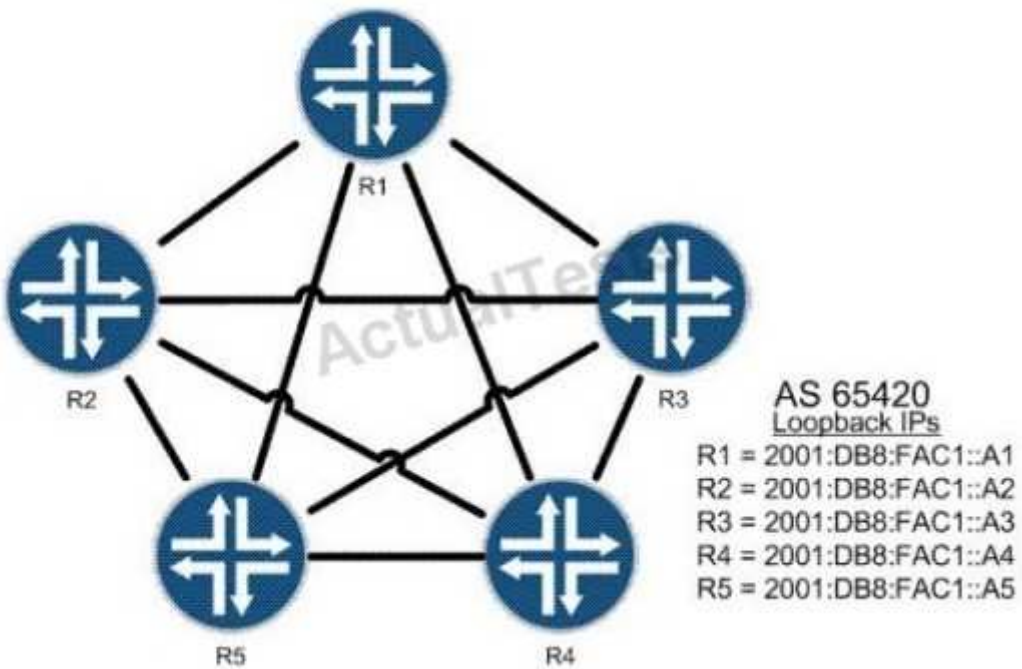
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146

Click the Exhibit button.



All routers shown in the exhibit are BGP neighbors. R1 must be a route reflector, and R2 through R5 must be clients. R2 should only receive one copy of all routes sent from R4.

Which configuration is valid?

C A. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R3# show
group AS65420 {
 type reflector;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

C B. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 cluster 10.1.1.1;
 no-client-reflect;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

C. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R3# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 cluster 10.1.1.1;
 no-client-reflect;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

D. [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
 type internal;
 local-address 2001:db8:fac1::a1;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a2;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a3;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a4;
 neighbor 2001:db8:fac1::a5;
}

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

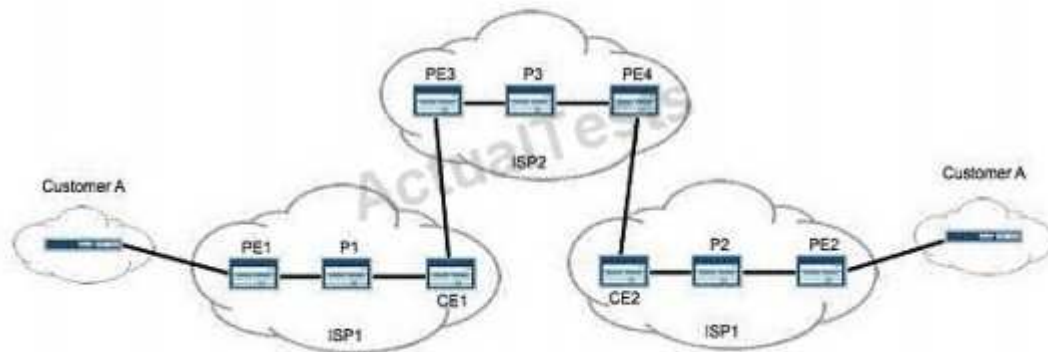
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 147

Customer A wants a Layer 3 VPN between their two sites. To support this, you purchase a carrier-of-carriers solution from ISP2. Referring to the topology in the exhibit, how many labels does PE1 push onto data packets destined for PE2?

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 148

Two of your customers have just merged into a single company. Because of time constraints, you have been asked to connect Customer A's BGP-signaled Layer 2 VPN with Customer B's LDP-signaled Layer 2 circuit using the interworking interface.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two).

- A. You must have a tunnel PIC to create the interworking interface.
- B. You must configure the Layer 2 interworking protocol.
- C. The logical interworking interfaces must specify their logical peer units.
- D. The Junos OS automatically links the interworking interface units.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 149

In an interdomain multicast deployment scenario, RP1 is in AS1 and RP2 is in AS2. MSDP is configured between RP1 and RP2. A source in AS1 and a receiver in AS2 have just become active. What initially triggers RP1 to send source-active messages (SAs) to RP2?

- A. A join-to-RP message is sent from RP2 to RP1.
- B. A join-to-source message is sent from RP2 to RP1.

- C. A register message is received on RP1.
- D. A register message is received on RP2.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 150

A network administrator has configured the LSPs shown in the exhibit on the ingress router of a 10-Gigabit Ethernet network

Which statement is true?

```
[edit protocols mpls]

user@Boston# show

label-switched-path Boston-to-Seattle {

    to 192.168.10.100;

    bandwidth 6g;

    priority 5 4;
}

label-switched-path Boston-to-Denver {

    to 192.168.10.200;

    bandwidth 6g;

    priority 4 4;

}

...
```

- A. Both LSPs will establish and remain established.

- B. The Boston-to-Denver LSP will establish and remain established.
- C. The Boston-to-Seattle LSP will establish and remain established.
- D. Neither LSP will remain established.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 151

What is the first step of the CSPF algorithm's pruning process?

- A. Prune links with insufficient bandwidth.
- B. Prune links that contain an excluded administrative group.
- C. Prune links that do not contain an included administrative group
- D. Prune links that do not contain an administrative group.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 152

You are configuring CoS schedulers on an M Series router. For some queues, you want to limit throughput to the configured transmit rate, and buffer excess traffic.

Which two transmission rate options can you use? (Choose two.)

- A. exact
- B. rate-limit
- C. remainder
- D. shaping-rate

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 153

You recently implemented an MSDP mesh group within your PIM-SM domain. Which two new behaviors can you expect? (Choose two.)

- A. SA messages from peer ASs will now be received.
- B. SA messages from group members will now require a peer-RPF check.
- C. SA messages will no longer be forwarded to other members in the group.
- D. SA messages from group members will no longer require a peer-RPF check.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 154

A network uses IPv4 and IPv6 addressing. You must use only OSPFv3 as your IGP. Which configuration will advertise both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to the network?

```
A. [edit]
user@router# show protocols
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
    }
}
ospf3 {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
    }
}
```

B. [edit]
 user@router# show protocols
 ospf3 {
 area 0.0.0.0 {
 family inet {
 interface all;
 }
 family inet6 {
 interface all;
 }
 }
}

C. [edit]
 user@router# show protocols
 ospf3 {
 export ipv4-routes;
 area 0.0.0.0 {
 interface all;
 }
}

[edit]
 user@router# show policy-options
 policy-statement ipv4-routes {
 term get-ipv4 {
 from {
 family inet;
 protocol ospf;
 }
 ~~then accept;~~
 }
}

"Pass Any Exam. Any Time." - www.act

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 155

Traffic is flowing through an MX Series router. Traffic using the top and critical schedulers is out of profile, while all other traffic is currently in profile.

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

[Click the Exhibit button.](#)

```
[edit]
user@router# show class-of-service
schedulers {
  top {
    transmit-rate percent 40;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  critical {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    priority high;
  }
  less-critical {
    transmit-rate percent 15;
    priority medium-high;
  }
  data {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    priority medium-low;
  }
  best-effort {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    priority low;
  }
}
```

- A. The top queue is serviced before the best-effort queue.
- B. The top queue is serviced after the best-effort queue.
- C. The critical queue is serviced before the best-effort queue.
- D. The critical queue is serviced after the best-effort queue.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

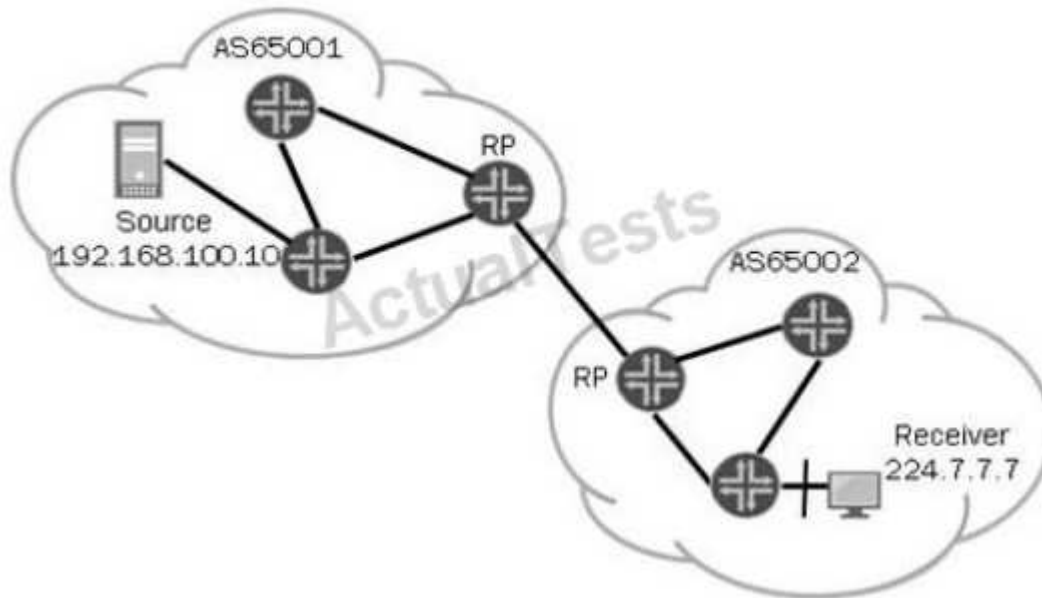
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 156

Given the topology in the exhibit, which two requirements must be met to allow multicast traffic to flow from AS65001 to AS65002? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button



- A. MSDP sessions must exist between all routers in AS65001.
- B. Source information must be relayed from AS65001 to AS65002.
- C. A full mesh of MBGP peering sessions must be formed within AS65001.
- D. A TCP session must be formed between the RPs in AS65001 and AS65002.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 157

Which statement is true regarding the no-propagate-ttl feature?

- A. Supported only by Junos devices
- B. Configured on every LSR
- C. Configured only on ingress LSR
- D. Supported only on RSVP LSPs

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

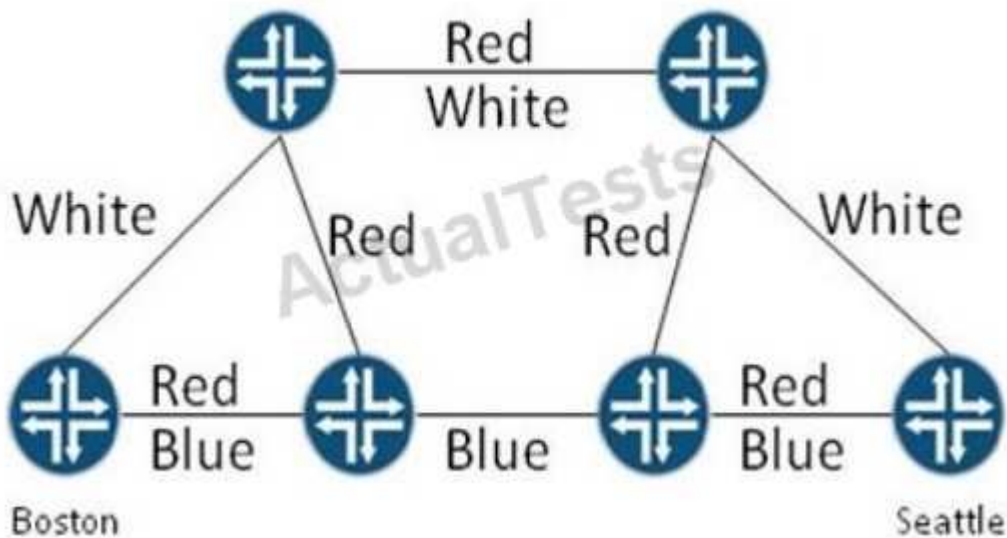
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 158

On the network shown in the exhibit, a network administrator is attempting to bring up an LSP between Boston and Seattle using administrative groups.

Which two of the following LSP configurations allow the LSP to establish? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path Boston-to-Seattle]`
`user@Boston# show`
`to 192.168.10.100;`
`admin-group {`
`include-any White;`
`exclude Red;`
`}`
- B. `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path Boston-to-Seattle]`
`user@Boston# show`
`to 192.168.10.100;`
`admin-group include-all [Red White Blue];`
- C. `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path Boston-to-Seattle]`
`user@Boston# show`
`to 192.168.10.100;`
`admin-group {`
`include-any [Red Blue];`
`include-all Blue;`
`}`
- D. `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path Boston-to-Seattle]`
`user@Boston# show`
`to 192.168.10.100;`
`admin-group {`
`include-any Red;`
`include-all Blue;`
`}`

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

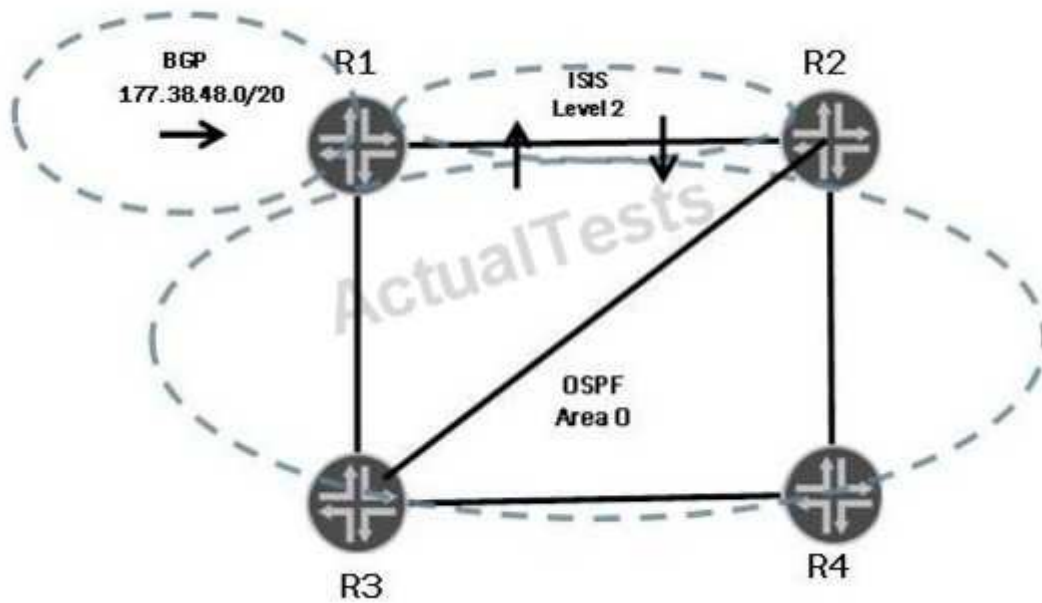
Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 159



In the exhibit, R1 is advertising a BGP route into both IS-IS and OSPF. There is mutual redistribution from R1 and R2 into both OSPF and IS-IS.

The following traceroute is performed on R4:

```

user@R4> traceroute 177.38.48.1 ttl 10
traceroute to 177.38.48.1 (177.38.48.1), 10 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  R3 (67.176.0.21)    9.011 ms      9.690 ms      9.618 ms
 2  R1 (67.176.0.13)    7.742 ms      10.603 ms     6.200 ms
 3  R2 (67.176.0.10)    11.726 ms     12.128 ms     13.842 ms
 4  R4 (67.176.0.33)    10.740 ms     11.859 ms     10.632 ms
 5  R3 (67.176.0.21)    16.012 ms     13.542 ms     12.900 ms
 6  R1 (67.176.0.13)    13.780 ms     13.573 ms     13.220 ms
 7  R2 (67.176.0.10)    16.344 ms     11.528 ms     12.869 ms
 9  R3 (67.176.0.21)    12.624 ms     17.229 ms     14.596 ms
10  R1 (67.176.0.13)    21.244 ms     19.124 ms     15.726 ms

```

What is one way to fix the routing loop?

- A. On R1:
[edit]
user@R1# set protocols bgp preference 145
- B. On R1:
[edit]
user@R1# set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
- C. On R4:
[edit]
user@R4# set protocols ospf external-preference 180
- D. On all routers:
[edit]
user@router# set protocols ospf reference-bandwidth 10g

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

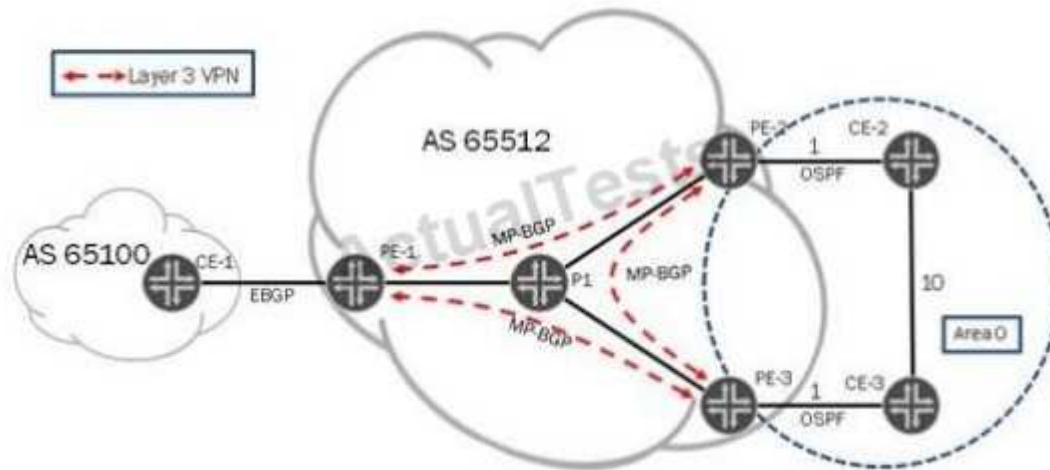
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 160

You manage the network in the exhibit. Your customer contacts you and requests that OSPF traffic being routed between CE-2 and CE-3 use the VPN connection instead of the direct connection in its local network.

In addition to creating a sham link between PE-2 and PE-3, what step is required?

Click the Exhibit button



- A. Set the sham link remote metric to be lower than 8.
- B. Set the sham link local metric to be lower than 8.
- C. Set the sham link preference to be lower than 8.
- D. Set the sham link interface metric to be lower than 8.

Correct Answer: A

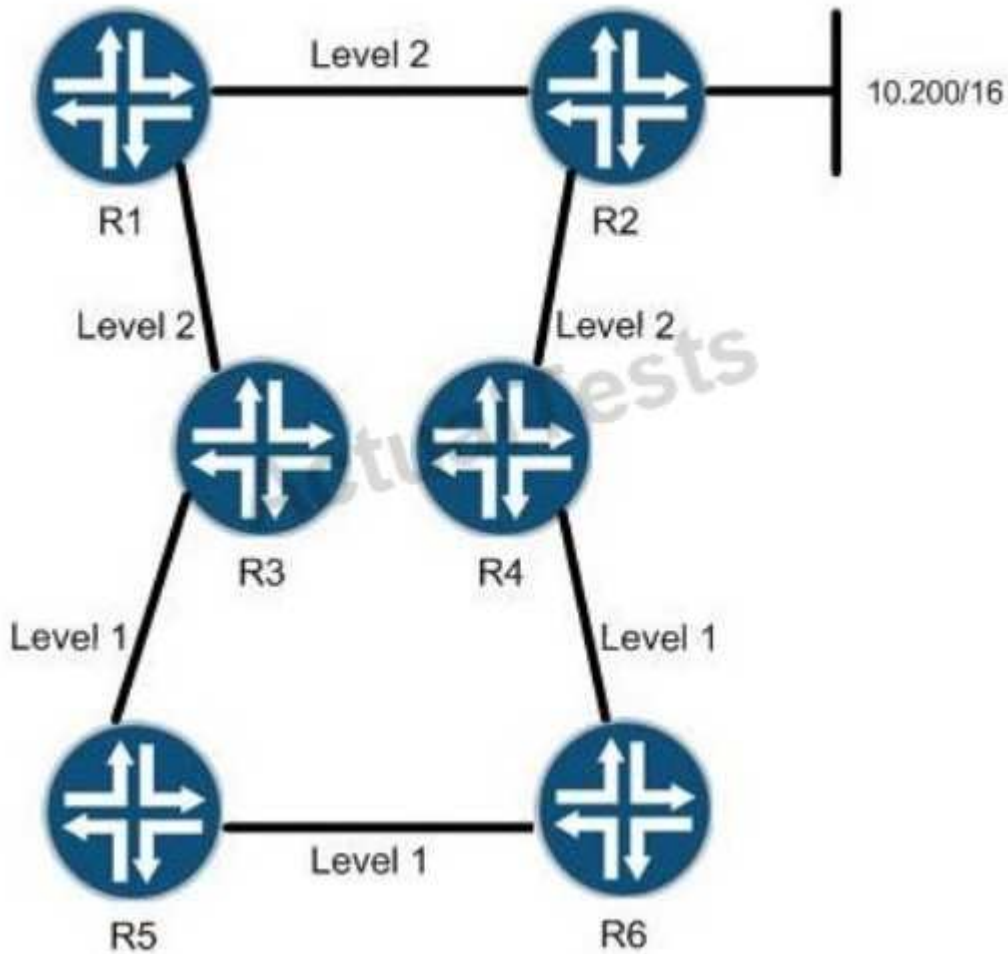
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 161

Click the Exhibit button



The 10.200/16 network is announced as an IS-IS route by R2 to its IS-IS neighbors. R3 and R4 are configured with an IS-IS export policy, which announces this route to R5 and R6. Which statement is true?

- A. When viewed on R5 the 10.200/16 route will be marked down.
- B. When viewed on R5 the 10.200/16 route will be marked up.
- C. The 10.200/16 route will not be visible on R5.
- D. The 10.200/16 route will be marked with the overload bit.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 162

What does an operation (op) script do?

- A. Instructs the Junos OS to perform a set of actions whenever the script is run manually or called by another script

- B. Instructs the Junos OS to perform a set of actions based on its location in the configuration.
- C. Instructs the Junos OS to perform a set of actions during the process of activating configuration changes.
- D. Instructs the Junos OS to perform a set of actions automatically based on operational status of the device.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 163

Based on the exhibit, why is the router not installing routes in the OSPF database into the routing table?

```

user@router> show route table inet.0 protocol ospf
inet.0: 17 destinations, 17 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
224.0.0.5/32      *[OSPF/10] 1w2d 21:43:55, metric 1
                  MultiRecv

user@router> show ospf database
  OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0

  Type      ID          Adv Rtr          Seq      Age    Opt  Cksum  Len
Router  67.176.255.1    67.176.255.1    0x80000176  1138   0x22  0x3f8e  48
Router  67.176.255.2    67.176.255.2    0x80000151  1131   0x22  0xa349  48
Router  *67.176.255.3    67.176.255.3    0x80000152  1137   0x22  0xa733  72
Router  67.176.255.4    67.176.255.4    0x80000167  1138   0x22  0x9937  48
Network 67.176.10.2     67.176.255.1    0x80000007  1138   0x22  0x7ae2  40

  OSPF AS SCOPE link state database

  Type      ID          Adv Rtr          Seq      Age    Opt  Cksum  Len
Extern  10.128.0.0      67.176.255.2    0x8000013a  2118   0x22  0xda22  36
Extern  10.128.55.32    67.176.255.2    0x8000013a  1624   0x22  0xe1f   36
Extern  10.128.128.0     67.176.255.2    0x8000013a   628   0x22  0xd5a6  36
Extern  10.128.128.32    67.176.255.2    0x8000013a   127   0x22  0xe7fb  36

user@router> show ospf neighbor
Address      Interface      State      ID          Pri  Dead
67.176.10.5  ge-0/0/8.0    Full       67.176.255.4  128   37
67.176.10.2  ge-0/0/8.0    Full       67.176.255.1  128   39
67.176.10.3  ge-0/0/8.0    ExStart    67.176.255.2   1     36

user@router> show ospf interface ge-0/0/8.0 extensive
Interface      State  Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
ge-0/0/8.0     PtToPt 0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0      3
  Type: P2MP, Address: 67.176.10.4, Mask: 255.255.255.0, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
  Adj count: 2
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1

```

- A. The neighbor is stuck in the ExStart state

- B. The routes are going to a different table than inet.0
- C. There is an interface type mismatch
- D. There is an MTU mismatch

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 164

You are trying to establish an EBGP peering with a neighbor that is not in the same subnet.

What configuration parameter, when accompanied with a supporting import policy, can you use to resolve the issue and maintain multipath functionality?

- A. multihop
- B. accept-remote-nexthop
- C. . multipath
- D. include-mp-next-hop

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

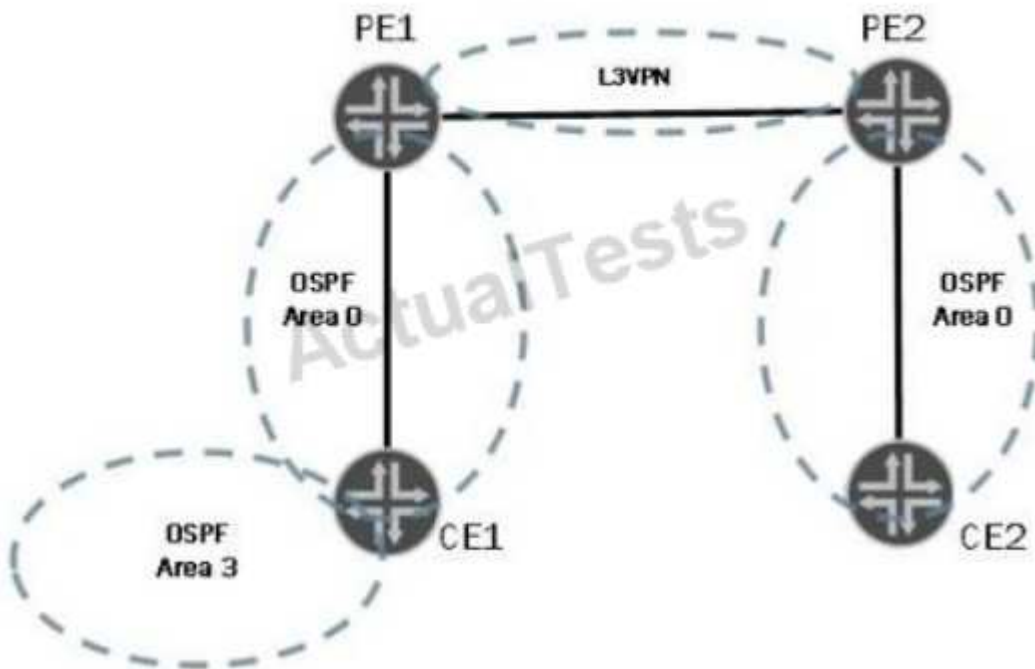
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 165

In the exhibit, a working Layer 3 VPN exists between all routers. No OSPF domain IDs are configured or attached in advertisements.

What can be configured on the PE routers to allow the internal OSPF routes in Area 3 to show up as summary (Type 3) LSAs in CE2?

Click the Exhibit button



- A. Assign a domain ID of 1.1.1.1 to all routes injected into the Layer 3 VPN on PE1.
- B. The routes will show up as summary LSAs by default.
- C. Configure PE2 to have a different domain ID than PE1.
- D. Configure a sham link between PE1 and CE1.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 166

Your router is receiving four BGP route advertisements for the 192.168.100.0/24 network. By default, which route becomes active?

- A. Route A, which is learned through EBGp with an AS path of 8001 and a MED of 175.
- B. Route B, which is learned through IBGP with an AS path of 9900, a MED of 150, and an IGP cost of 15.
- C. Route C, which is learned through IBGP with an AS path of 8001, a MED of 100, and an IGP cost of 10.
- D. Route D, which is learned through EBGp with an AS path of 9900 and a MED of 200.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

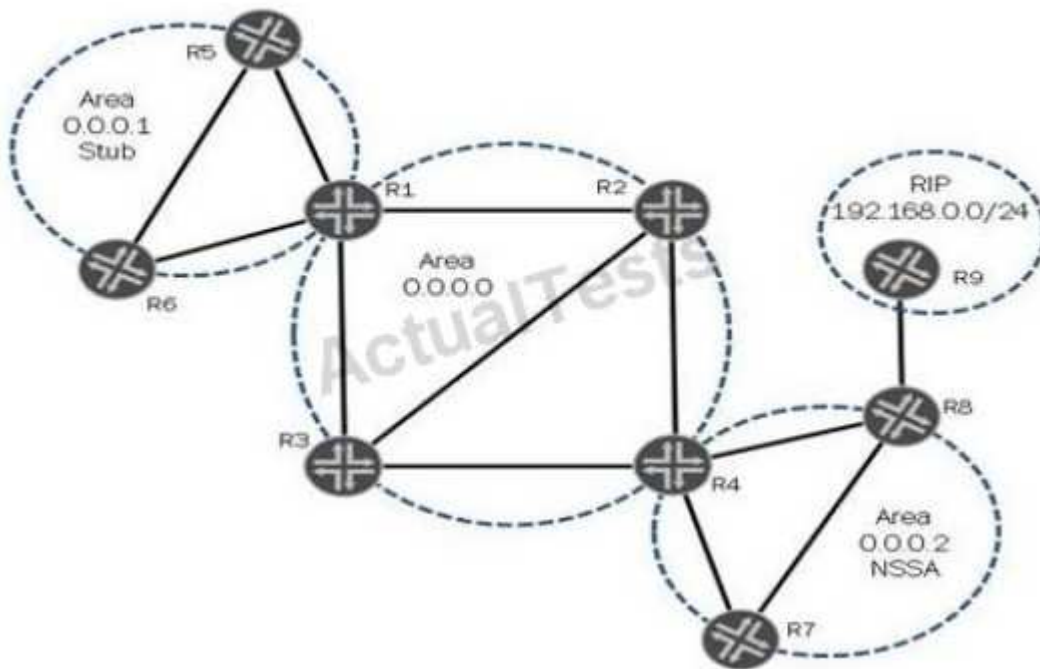
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 167

In the exhibit, the RIP network 192.168.0.0/24 is redistributed into OSPF on R8

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.



- A. R4 receives the RIP network in a Type 7 LSA from R8.
- B. R7 receives the RIP network in a Type 5 LSA from R4.
- C. R2 receives the RIP network in a Type 7 LSA from R4.
- D. R3 receives the RIP network in a Type 5 LSA from R4.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 168

Click the Exhibit button.



The configuration excerpts shown below are applied to R1 and R2:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# show
level 2 disable;
interface all;

[edit protocols isis]
user@R2# show
interface all;
```

Based on the exhibit and the configurations above, what combination of IS-IS adjacencies are created between R1 and R2?

- A. No adjacency is created
- B. Both L1 and L2
- C. L1 only
- D. L2 only

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 169

In your network, customers are complaining about the performance of voice traffic.

Which command displays the number of packets dropped due to the drop profile configured?

- A. show interfaces queue ge-1/0/0
- B. show interfaces terse
- C. show class-of-service interface ge-1/0/0
- D. show class-of-service forwarding-class

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 170

You operate a Layer 3 VPN for multiple customers. To support advanced route filtering on your PE routers, you must advertise more than one BGP community on advertised VPN routes to remote PE routers. Which routing-instance configuration parameter supports this requirement?

- A. vrf-import
- B. vrf-export
- C. vrf-target import
- D. vrf-target export

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

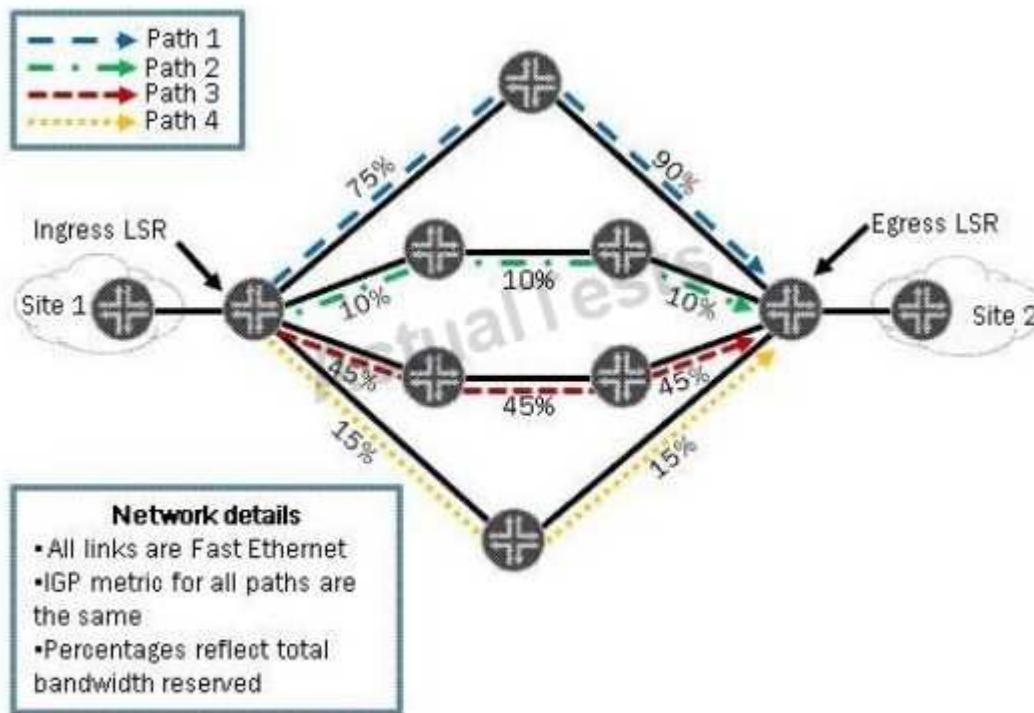
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 171

You have an MPLS network and you have configured least-fill as your CSPF tiebreaker.

Using the information in the exhibit, which path will be used to signal a new LSP requiring 12 Mbps?



- A. Path 1
- B. Path 2
- C. Path 3
- D. Path 4

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 172

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

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 4

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 173

You want to add a new OSPF area to your existing OSPF network; however, this area will not be directly connected to Area 0. Which feature would you use to complete this task?

- A. Routing policy
- B. Not-so-stubby area
- C. Virtual link
- D. Type 10 LSA

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 174

Which neighbor state indicates that two BGP neighbors have full connectivity?

- A. Idle
- B. Connect
- C. Open Confirm
- D. Established

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 175

Which table is considered the MPLS routing table?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet.2
- C. inet.3
- D. inet6.0

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 176

What are two elements that must be configured to enable LDP? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the relevant interfaces under the [edit protocols ldp] hierarchy.
- B. Add the relevant interfaces under the [edit protocols RSVP] hierarchy.
- C. Add the family iso statement to the relevant interfaces under the [edit interfaces] hierarchy.
- D. Add the family mpls statement to the relevant interfaces under the [edit interfaces]

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 177

Which statement correctly describes the function of a policer?

- A. It defines a set of parameters, including transmission rate, queue priority, delay buffers, and congestion management and avoidance.
- B. It provides a first stage of congestion management by controlling the amount of traffic entering a device.
- C. It writes a value into an outbound packet's CoS field according to the packet's forwarding class and loss priority.
- D. It determines the amount of bandwidth allocated to a queue.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 178

What does 192.168.1.2 represent?

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@R2> show ospf interface
```

Interface	State	Area	DR ID	BDR ID	Nbrs
ge-1/1/4.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1
lo0.2	DR	0.0.0.0	172.16.10.2	0.0.0.0	0
vl-192.168.1.2	PtToPt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1

- A. The address of the Area 0 virtual link
- B. The address of the vltunnel interface

- C. The router ID of the local virtual ABR
- D. The router ID of the remote router

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 179

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 180

You are receiving the OSPF link state advertisement shown in the exhibit. What are two reasons for the displayed metric value? (Choose two.)

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show ospf database router lsa-id 20.0.0.2 detail area 0
```

```
OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
```

Type	ID	Adv Rtr	Seq	Age	Opt	Cksum	Len
Router	20.0.0.2	20.0.0.2	0x80000004	118	0x22 0xdb9		48

```
bits 0x3, link count 2
```

```
id 5.0.0.1, data 5.0.0.10, Type Transit (2)
```

```
Topology count: 0, Default metric: 65535
```

```
id 20.0.0.2, data 255.255.255.255, Type Stub (3)
```

```
Topology count: 0, Default metric: 0
```

```
Topology default (ID 0)
```

```
Type: Transit, Node ID: 5.0.0.1
```

```
Metric: 65535, Bidirectional
```

- A. The neighboring router has the overload option configured.
- B. The local router has the overload option configured.

- C. The neighboring router has exceeded its configured prefix export limit.
- D. The local router has exceeded its configured prefix import limit.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 181

You have an AS boundary router which is also an area border router with an NSSA attached. Which two LSA types are exported into the NSSA by default? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 3
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 7
- D. Type 9

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 182

You are creating an OSPF multiarea adjacency with a link between two ABRs. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration setting must be added to the routers to allow the second adjacency to form?

[edit]

user@R1# show interfaces so-0/0/0

unit 0 {

family inet {

address 192.168.8.45/30;

}

}

[edit]

user@R1# show routing-options router-id

router-id 10.255.0.1;

[edit]

user@R1# show protocols ospf

area 0.0.0.1 {

interface so-0/0/0.0;

}

Tests

----- Actual

```

[edit]
user@R2# show interfaces so-1/0/0
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 192.168.8.45/30;
    }
}

[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options router-id
router-id 10.255.0.1;

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.1 {
    interface so-1/0/0.0;
}

```

- A. You must add the second area under [edit protocols ospf] and add a policy statement exporting the respective router-id into OSPF.
- B. You must add the second area under [edit protocols ospf] and add a static route with the destination of the other ABR's router-id in the area.
- C. You must add the second area under [edit protocols ospf] and configure the respective interface as secondary in the area.
- D. You must add the second area under [edit protocols ospf] and add the respective interfaces

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 183

OSPF was configured 15 minutes ago and all databases are synchronized. However, the router is not receiving any transit traffic.

What is a reason for this behavior ?

```
edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
overload timeout 1800;
preference 25;
reference-bandwidth 1g;
area 0.0.0.0 {
interface ge-1/4/2. {
    metric 10;
    priority 255;
}
interface ge-1/4/4. {
    metric 15;
    priority 100;
}
}
area 0.0.0.1 {
interface xe-1/2/3.0 {
    metric 12;
    priority 125;
}
interface xe-1/2/1.0 {
    metric 16;
    priority 99;
}
}
```

- A. The reference bandwidth has been set incorrectly.
- B. The hold-time attribute is set too low
- C. The overload timeout threshold has not been reached.
- D. The preference attribute has been set too high.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 184

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

[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;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

- 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 accept is accepting the route and ignoring the tag.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 185

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@router# show
interface so-0/0/0.0 {
    level 2 disable;
}
interface fe-1/0/0.0;
interface fe-2/0/0.0 {
    passive;
}
```

You have implemented the IS-IS configuration shown in the exhibit. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An IS-IS adjacency can establish on the fe-2/1/0.0 interface.
- B. The SONET interface configuration allows the sharing of only Level 2 routes.
- C. The fe-1/0/0.0 interface configuration allows sharing of Level 1 and Level 2 routes.
- D. The fe-2/0/0.0 interface configuration allows advertising of its IP address into the LSPs.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 186

```

user@R1> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/4.0
  Index:      , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
      2              3      64      10      9.000      27 R2.02 (not us)

user@R2> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/2.0
  Index:      , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x2, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
      2              3      64      10      3.000      9 R2.02 (us)

user@R3> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/2.0
  Index:      , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
      2              3      64      10      3.000      9 R2.02 (not us)

```

Referring to the exhibit, what are two reasons why R2 and R4 show a different hello interval than R1 and R3? (Choose two.)

- A. R4 is the DIS.
- B. R2 is the DIS.
- C. R4 has explicit configuration to set the hello interval to 3 seconds.
- D. R2 has explicit configuration to set the hello interval to 3 seconds.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 187

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

- 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 cannot be used because the IS-IS hello is not allowed to be fragmented and has the DF bit set.
- C. IS-IS can be used, but the networking device directly attached to the circuit must be capable of fragmentation.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 188

How does a router use BGP to deflect a distributed denial-of-service attack against a prefix at all edge routers in the same AS?

- A. It advertises the prefix with a local preference that is higher than any other node, and sets the next hop to a unicast route that has a discard next hop.
- B. It advertises the prefix with a local preference that is higher than any other node and sets the next hop to self.
- C. It advertises the prefix with a local preference that is lower than any other node and sets the next hop to a unicast route that has a discard next hop.
- D. It advertises the prefix with a local preference that is lower than any other node and sets the next hop to self.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 189

You are hired at an ISP and your new employer asks you to become familiar with the routing policy. The A42+.* (21112) \$ regular expression is in one of the policies. Which three AS paths match the regex statement? (Choose three.)

- A. 42 42 42 42 6
- B. 42 42 42 27 21
- C. 42 42 42 42 12
- D. 42 69 2112 112
- E. 42 69 212112

Correct Answer: BCE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 190

You have an existing Layer 3 VPN connecting Site 1 and Site 2. Both CE devices are in the same autonomous system and are sharing routes with your PE devices using EIGRP. You must share routes between the sites.

Which BGP configuration parameter must you use?

- A. Advertise-inactive
- B. Remove-private
- C. As-override
- D. Multihop

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 191

Which set of BGP attribute values is most preferred by the Junos OS?

- A. Origin?
Local Preference 1
AS Path 20 10 3 2 1
- B. Origin I
Local Preference 100
AS Path 10 3 2 1
- C. Origin I
Local Preference 1
AS Path 20 10 3 2 1
- D. Origin E
Local Preference 100
AS Path 10 3 2 1

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 192

What is the expected result based on the configuration shown in the exhibit?

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
autonomous-system 1;
```

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# show
bgp {
  group peer-AS2 {
    type external;
    export policy-1;
    peer-as 2;
    neighbor 10.10.10.2;
  }
}
```

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement policy-1 {
  then as-path-prepend "1 1 1 1";
}
```

- A. To discourage IBGP routers from using the path through 10.10.10.2
- B. To encourage IBGP routers to use the path through 10.10.10.2
- C. To discourage EBGP routers from using the path through 10.10.10.2
- D. To encourage EBGP routers to use the path through 10.10.10.2

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 193

You are asked to set up a route reflection cluster for a group of IBGP peers that are fully meshed.

You want to only reflect routes that arrive outside the cluster to the IBGP peers.

Which route reflector configuration accomplishes this task?

- A.
- ```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group int-peers {
 type internal;
 local-address 172.16.1.1;
 cluster 172.16.1.1;
 advertise-external;
 neighbor 172.16.2.2;
 neighbor 172.16.3.3;
}
```
- B.
- ```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group int-peers {
    type internal;
    local-address 172.16.1.1;
    cluster 172.16.1.1;
    export next-hop-self;
    neighbor 172.16.2.2;
    neighbor 172.16.3.3;
}
```

C.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group int-peers {
    type internal;
    local-address 172.16.1.1;
    cluster 172.16.1.1;
    no-client-reflect;
    neighbor 172.16.2.2;
    neighbor 172.16.3.3;
}
```

D.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group int-peers {
    type internal;
    local-address 172.16.1.1;
    cluster 172.16.1.1;
    damping;
    neighbor 172.16.2.2;
    neighbor 172.16.3.3;
}
```

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 194

What would explain why the policer is allowing 100 Mbps of traffic into the router?

```

user@router# show
chassis {
    aggregated-devices {
        ethernet {
            device-count 1;
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
        gigether-options {
            802.3ad ae0;
        }
    }
    ge-1/0/0 {
        gigether-options {
            802.3ad ae0;
        }
    }
    ae0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                policer {
                    input limit-50m;
                }
                address 192.168.42.1/30;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

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- A. The burst-size-limit is inappropriate for the bandwidth-limit and for the default MTU of the ge-*/3# interfaces.
- B. The policer is not using shared-bandwidth-policer, which it must to achieve a rate of 50 Mbps of traffic.
- C. The policer is applied in the wrong direction.
- D. The policer is not using logical-interface-policer, which it must to achieve a rate of 50 Mbps of traffic.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 195

```
user@router# show
class-of-service {
  scheduler-maps {
    core {
      forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be;
      forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef;
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler af;
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    be {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      buffer-size percent 30;
      priority low;
    }
    nc {
      transmit-rate percent 3;
      buffer-size percent 3;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        priority high;
    }
    ef {
        transmit-rate {
            percent 24;
            exact;
        }
        buffer-size percent 24;
        priority high;
    }
    af {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        buffer-size percent 25;
        priority strict-high;
    }
}
}

```

The core scheduler-map is assigned to fe-0/1/0.

The following traffic is queued for transmission from fe-0/1/3:

40 Mbps of best-effort traffic
 2 Mbps of network-control traffic
 41 Mbps of expedited-forwarding traffic
 30 Mbps of assured-forwarding traffic

Which queue uses the highest amount of interface bandwidth?

- A. The best-effort queue
- B. The expedited-forwarding queue
- C. The network-control queue
- D. The assured-forwarding queue

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 196

Refer to the exhibits.

user@router> show class-of-service interface xe-0/0/8

Physical interface: xe-0/0/8, Index:

Queues supported: 8, Queues in use: 6

Scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Input scheduler map: <default>, Index: 2

Chassis scheduler map: <default>, Index: 4

Congestion-notification: Disabled

Logical interface: xe-0/0/8.0, Index: 88

Object	Name	Type	Index
Rewrite	exp-default	exp (mpls-any)	33
Classifier	exp-default	exp	10
Classifier	ipprec-compatibility	ip	13

user@router> show interfaces queue xe-0/0/8 egress | except " 0 bps| 0 pps"

Physical interface: xe-0/0/8, Enabled, Physical link is Up

Interface index: 166, SNMP ifIndex: 567

Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 8 in use

Egress queues: 8 supported, 6 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: BE

Queued:

Packets	:	8652949729	8311298 pps
---------	---	------------	-------------

Transmitted:

Packets	:	8652949729	8311298 pps
---------	---	------------	-------------

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: EF

Queued:

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: AF

Queued:

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: VOICE

Queued:

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: DATA

Queued:

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: NC

Queued:

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:

Queues: 8 supported, 6 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: BE

Queued:

Packets	:	12524320315	10566331 pps
Bytes	:	576118744304	3888410032 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	10246615526	9831972 pps
Bytes	:	471344324010	3618165696 bps
Tail-dropped packets :		2277704789	734359 pps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: EF
Queued:

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: AF
Queued:

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: VOICE
Queued:

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: DATA
Queued:

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: NC
Queued:

In the exhibits, what is the reason for the tail drops in queue 0?

- A. The interface cannot physically handle 3.37 Gbps of traffic.
- B. The default network-control scheduler is taking bandwidth from the best-effort scheduler.
- C. The default queue 0 scheduler does not allocate enough buffer size for 3.37 Gbps of traffic.
- D. The default queue 0 scheduler does not allocate enough transmit rate for 3.37 Gbps of traffic.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 197

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, only the assured-forwarding queue exceeds its configured transmission rate. Given this scenario, in which order will the queues be serviced?

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
schedulers {
  best-effort {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    buffer-size percent 25;
    priority low;
  }
  assured-forwarding {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    buffer-size percent 25;
    priority high;
  }
  expedited-forwarding {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    buffer-size percent 25;
    priority high;
  }
  network-control {
    transmit-rate percent 25;
    buffer-size percent 25;
    priority medium-high;
  }
}
```

- A. Assured-forwarding, expedited-forwarding, network-control, best-effort
- B. Assured-forwarding, network-control, expedited-forwarding, best-effort
- C. Expedited-forwarding, best-effort, network-control, assured-forwarding
- D. Expedited-forwarding, network-control, best-effort, assured-forwarding

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 198

In which configuration hierarchy must the hierarchical-scheduler parameter be applied to enable hierarchical scheduling?

- A. [edit class-of-service]
- B. [edit class-of-service <interface_name>]
- C. [edit interfaces]
- D. [edit interfaces <interface_name>]

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 199

You want to aggregate policing for different protocol families and different logical interfaces on the same physical interface. Which CoS configuration attribute will accomplish this goal?

- A. hierarchical policer
- B. shared bandwidth policer
- C. physical interface policer
- D. logical interface policer

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 200

You have recently deployed PIM-SM in your network and must control some of the associated protocol exchanges.

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Policy can be used to control outgoing register messages at the source RP.
- B. Policy can be used to control outgoing register messages at the source DR.
- C. Policy can be used to control incoming register messages at the RP.
- D. Policy can be used to control incoming register messages at the DR.
- E. Policy can be used to control incoming and outgoing join and prune messages.

Correct Answer: BCE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 201

Multicast traffic from 192.168.25.6 to 228.0.0.0/8 is entering the router on xe-3/0. Which statement is correct?

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router# show
routing-options {
  multicast {
    rpf-check-policy [ disable-from-group disable-from-source ];
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement disable-from-group {
    term first {
      from {
        route-filter 228.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
      }
      then reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement disable-from-source {
    term first {
      from {
        source-address-filter 192.168.25.6/32 exact;
      }
      then reject;
    }
  }
}
```

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0	*[BGP/170] 1w5d 22:33:28, localpref 100, from 192.168.177.7
	AS path: 65330 I
<hr/>	
	> to 192.168.177.70 via xe-4/0/0

- A. The reverse-path forwarding lookup will succeed without these policies because of a default route.
- B. The traffic to 228.0.0.0/3 will be rejected.
- C. The traffic from 192.168.25.6 will be rejected.
- D. The reverse-path forwarding lookup will fail without these policies.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 202

You are using the 224.2.0.0/16 multicast address range for SSM applications in your network. However, since you have deployed SSM in your network, SAP/SDP application communications have not been functioning properly. What must you do to allow the SSM and SAP/SDP applications to function properly?

- A. Use the 232.0.0.0/3 address range for SAP/SDP applications.
- B. Use the 232.0.0.0/B address range for SSM applications.
- C. Use the 224.1.0.0/16 address range for SAP/SDP applications.
- D. Use the 224.1.0.0/16 address range for SSM applications

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 203

You are asked to implement PIM-SM in your network, which consists of equipment from multiple vendors.

You must configure multiple RP discovery methods in this environment for redundancy purposes. MSDP cannot be used.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. If you configure a static RP and auto-RP, auto-RP will be preferred and used by all routers.
- B. If you configure a static RP and a BSR, the BSR will be preferred and used by all routers.
- C. Auto-RP can be used to provide RP failover and load sharing between the elected RPs.
- D. The BSR can be used to provide RP failover and load sharing between the elected RPs.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 204

You are asked to configure auto-RP as part of a new PIM sparse mode deployment in your network.

Which two configuration tasks are required? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure MSDP peering sessions between all RP candidates.
- B. Configure PIM sparse-dense mode on all interfaces.
- C. Configure IGMP version 2 on all routers.

D. Configure the appropriate auto-RP role on all routers.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 205

You want to enable PFE fast reroute for the MPLS nodes that are acting as bypass routers for multiple MPLS LSPs. Which action must you take to facilitate this behavior?

- A. Apply a load balancing policy to the forwarding tables of the bypass routers.
- B. Apply the RSVP fast reroute feature on the bypass routers.
- C. Apply the MPLS link protection feature on the bypass routers.
- D. Apply the RSVP load balance feature on the ingress and the bypass routers.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 206

You are setting up MPLS RSVP LSPs between R1 and R6 through your core network. You must ensure that R1 has redundant ERO paths. If the main path fails and moves traffic to a second path, it should not switch back to the original path automatically. Which two actions will accomplish these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create two secondary paths.
- B. Create a primary path with a revert timer of 0 and create a secondary path.
- C. Create two primary paths.
- D. Create a primary path with the revert timer set to 255 and create a secondary path.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 207

You are setting up MPLS RSVP LSPs between R1 and R6 through your core network. You must ensure that the R1 has redundant ERO paths. You must also ensure that both paths are signaled and ready for traffic.

Which action will accomplish these requirements?

- A. Create two primary paths.
- B. Create a primary path and create a secondary path.
- C. Create a primary path and create a secondary path with the standby parameter.

D. Create a primary path and create a secondary path with the active parameter.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 208

You are deploying an MPLS network that uses traffic engineering. You are asked to formulate a plan to engineer LSPs and must identify configurable user inputs to do this. Which three inputs would be used? (Choose three.)

- A. Bandwidth requirement
- B. Source prefix
- C. Explicit route
- D. Protocol type
- E. Administrative group

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 209

Which two statements are true regarding the CSPF algorithm? (Choose two.)

- A. LSPs with higher numerical setup priorities are computed before LSPs with lower setup priority values.
- B. LSPs with lower numerical setup priorities are computed before LSPs with higher setup priority values.
- C. The selected path for a given LSP is passed to RSVP in the form of an ERO.
- D. The selected path for a given LSP is passed to the TED in the form of an ERO.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 210

You want to ensure your multivendor MPLS core network does not decrease the TTL when using ping and traceroute from IP endpoints. Which configuration parameter satisfies this requirement?

- A. no-decrement-ttl, configured on all routers in the path
- B. no-decrement-ttl, configured on the ingress router only
- C. no-propagate-ttl, configured on all routers in the path
- D. no-propagate-ttl, configured on the ingress router only

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 211

You want to ensure that your all-Junos MPLS core network does not decrease the TTL when using ping and traceroute from IP endpoints. Which two configuration parameters satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. no-decrement-ttl, configured on all routers in the path
- B. no-decrement-ttl, configured on the ingress router only
- C. no-propagate-ttl, configured on all routers in the path
- D. no-propagate-ttl, configured on the ingress router only

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 212

You have configured an MPLS LSP that includes defined hops. For this path, you want the MPLS label to be popped at the egress node.

Which configuration statement meets this requirement?

- A. Set protocols rsvp explicit-null, configured on the ingress node
- B. Set protocols mpls explicit-null, configured on the egress node
- C. Set protocols mpls explicit-null, configured on the ingress node
- D. Set protocols rsvp implicit-null, configured on the egress node

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 213

You are asked to provide Layer 3 VPN services to a new customer site. The site will connect to the Layer 3 VPN using a Layer 2 switch. Which two configuration elements meet the requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. vrf-table-label
- B. vt interface
- C. vrf-target
- D. vrf-export

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 214

You are implementing a Layer 3 VPN between Site 1 and Site 2. You notice that you are not sharing routes between PE1 and PE2. You have verified that MPLS and RSVP are functioning correctly. Referring to the exhibit, what is causing the problem?

```
user@PE1> show route receive-protocol bgp 193.168.1.2
inet.0: 37 destinations, 37 routes (37 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
vpn-A.inet.0: 7 destinations, 8 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
user@PE1> show bgp summary
Groups: 2 Peers: 2 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed  History Damp State  Pending
inet6.0
                0          0          0          0          0          0
inet.0
                0          0          0          0          0          0
Peer           AS           InPkt   OutPkt   OutQ   Flaps  Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
10.0.10.2      65101        49      55        0        0      Establ
  vpn-A.inet.0: 5/5/5/0
193.168.1.2    65512        15      16        0        0      Establ
  inet.0: 0/0/0/0
```

- A. The multihop feature is not enabled.
- B. The next hop for the VPN routes is unusable.
- C. The Layer 3 VPN NLRI has not been enabled on PE1.
- D. The PE2 BGP session is restarting.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 215

You want to copy only OSPF prefixes from site.inet.0 to company.inet.0.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
interface-routes {
    rib-group inet site-to-company;
}
rib-groups {
    site-to-company {
        import-rib [ site.inet.0 company.inet.0 ];
        import-policy site-to-company;
    }
}
```

What is the proper configuration syntax you must use to accomplish this task?

A.

```
[edit]
user@router# show policy-options policy-statement site-to-company
term ospf {
    from protocol ospf;
    then accept;
}
term default {
    then reject;
}
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
interface-routes {
    rib-group inet site-to-company;
}
rib-groups {
    site-to-company {
        export-rib [ site.inet.0 company.inet.0 ];
        import-policy site-to-company;
    }
}
```

ActualTests

B. [edit]
user@router# show policy-options policy-statement site-to-company
term ospf {
 from protocol ospf;
 then accept;
}
term default {
 then reject;
}
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
interface-routes {
 rib-group inet site-to-company;
}
rib-groups {
 site-to-company {
 import-rib [company.inet.0 site.inet.0];
 import-policy site-to-company;
 }
}

C. `user@router# show policy-options policy-statement site-to-company`
`term ospf {`
 `from protocol ospf;`
 `then accept;`
`}`
`term default {`
 `then reject;`
`}`
`[edit routing-options]`
`user@router# show`
`rib-groups {`
 `site-to-company {`
 `import-rib [site.inet.0 company.inet.0];`
 `import-policy site-to-company;`
 `}`
`}`

D. `[edit]`
`user@router# show policy-options policy-statement site-to-company`
`term ospf {`
 `from protocol ospf;`
 `then accept;`
`}`
`term default {`
 `then reject;`
`}`

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 216

You are deploying a next-generation multicast VPN in your network and must identify which routers require tunnel services? (Select Two)

- A. DRs closest to the receiver require tunnel services.
- B. DRs closest to the source require tunnel services.
- C. All MVPN PE routers require tunnel services.
- D. All MVPN P routers require tunnel services.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 217

You have the Layer 2 VPN configuration shown in the exhibit. You have been asked to determine the remote site ID for ge-1/0/4.512. What is the remote site ID?

```
[edit routing-instances vpn-a]
user@PE2# show
instance-type l2vpn;
interface ge-1/0/4.513;
interface ge-1/0/4.512
route-distinguisher 192.168.1.2:1;
vrf-import import-vpn-a;
vrf-export export-vpn-a;
protocols {
  l2vpn {
    encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    site ce-A {
      site-identifier 2;
      interface ge-1/0/4.512;
      interface ge-1/0/4.513;
    }
  }
}
```

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

D. unspecified

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 218

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 219

You are configuring a Layer 2 circuit. Which two configuration steps are required? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure LDP on the interfaces between PE and CE routers.
- B. Configure circuit or translational cross-connects between PE routers and between PE and P routers.
- C. Configure circuit or translational cross-connects between PE and CE routers
- D. Configure LDP on the interfaces between PE routers and between PE and P routers.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 220

You are asked to implement an LDP-signaled VPLS network for a new customer. Which two statements are correct regarding this implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. A full mesh of LDP sessions between PEs must be configured.
- B. The PE routers distribute VPLS to label mapping using MP-IBGP.
- C. The same NLRI as Layer 2 VPNs is used.
- D. The PE router advertises a label for each remote PE configured.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 221

You are asked to deploy VPLS in your network as a new service for several customers and must identify the configuration and provisioning requirements. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. PE routers must include a VRF routing instance.
- B. PE interfaces facing customers must have family VPLS configured.
- C. PE routers must create a unique site ID for each CE device.
- D. CE routers must be configured with their assigned route target.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 222

In a newly configured VPLS network, you see the output shown in the exhibit. The remote PE is 10.1.1.2. What is the cause for the OL status?

user@router> show vpls connections instance vpls-3001

Layer-2 VPN connections:

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NC -- interface encapsulation not CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down	NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch	-> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned	<- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range	Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label	Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down	CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down	SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated	LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated	RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status	IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch	MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection	ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure	PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby	SN -- Static Neighbor

VM -- VLAN ID mismatch

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational

Dn -- down

Instance: vpls-3001

Local site: son-821-3001 (821)

connection-site	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
30	rmt	OL		
836	rmt	OL		
891	rmt	OL		
897	rmt	OL		
960	rmt	OL		
8802	rmt	RN		

user@router> show route table inet.3

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

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.1.1.2/32 *[LDP/9] 00:06:31, metric 1
 > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-0/1/2.2

- A. There is not a proper label-switched path to the remote PE, so there is no MPLS path to the remote PE.
- B. The VPLS site identifiers are not contiguous, causing label block allocation to run out of labels.
- C. The MPLS protocol family is not configured for interface fe-0/1/2.2, so the LDP adjacency is in an error state.
- D. The remote PE is using the wrong route distinguisher, so the outgoing labels are incorrect.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 223

Which configuration parameter would be used by a commit script to use custom syntax and simplify the configuration?

- A. Apply-groups
- B. Allow-transients
- C. Direct-access
- D. Apply-macro

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 224

Click:

```
user@router# run file show /var/db/scripts/op/forget-me-not.slax
version 1.0;
ns junos = "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/*/junos";
ns xnm = "http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm";
ns jcs = "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/commit-scripts/1.0";
import "../import/junos.xsl";
match configuration {
  var $mpls = protocols/mpls;
  for-each (interfaces/interface[not(starts-with(name, "lo"))]/unit[family/iso]) {
    var $ifname = ../name _ '.' _ name;
    if (not(family/mpls)) {
      call jcs:emit-change() {
        with $message = {
          expr $ifname;
          expr " does not have MPLS.";
        }
        with $content = {
          <family> {
            <mpls>;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
if ($mpls and not($mpls/interface[name = $ifname])) {
  call jcs:emit-change($dot = $mpls) {
    with $message = {
      expr "You forgot something.";
    }
    with $content = {
      <interface> {
        <name> $ifname;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

```

```

user@router# show interfaces ge-1/0/0
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.42.0.1/30;
  }
  family iso;
}

```

```

user@router# show system scripts
commit {
  file forget-me-not.slax;
}

```

Referring to the script and configuration shown in the exhibit, what would be the output after committing the configuration?

A.

```
[edit interfaces interface ge-1/0/0 unit 0]  
warning: ge-1/0/0 does not have MPLS.  
commit complete
```

B.

```
[edit interfaces interface ge-1/0/0 unit 0]  
warning: You forgot something.  
commit complete
```

C.

```
[edit interfaces interface ge-1/0/0 unit 0]  
warning: ge-1/0/0 does not have MPLS.
```

D.

```
[edit interfaces interface ge-1/0/0 unit 0]  
warning: You forgot something.  
commit complete  
commit complete
```

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 225

You are deploying OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 in your network.

- A. MD5
- B. Simple
- C. IPsec
- D. RSA

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 226

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@R2> show route 10.100.100.0
inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.100.100.0/24    *[OSPF/150] 00:04:14, metric 11, tag 112
                  > to 10.10.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0

user@R2> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface          State      ID              Pri  Dead
10.10.10.1       ge-0/0/0.0        Full      1.1.1.1         128  30
10.10.11.2       ge-0/0/1.0        Full      4.4.4.4         128  31

user@R2> show ospf database lsa-id 10.100.100.0 extensive
      OSPF AS SCOPE link state database
Type      ID              Adv Rtr      Seq           Age  Opt  Cksum  Len
Extern  10.100.100.0    1.1.1.1     0x80000002    19  0x22 0x22be 36
mask 255.255.255.0
Topology default (ID 0)
  Type: 1, Metric: 10, Fwd addr: 0.0.0.0, Tag: 0.0.0.112
Aging timer 00:59:41
Installed 00:00:18 ago, expires in 00:59:41, sent 00:00:18 ago
Last changed 00:00:18 ago, Change count: 2
Extern  10.100.100.0    4.4.4.4     0x80000003    12  0x22 0xf70d 36
mask 255.255.255.0
Topology default (ID 0)
  Type: 2, Metric: 100, Fwd addr: 0.0.0.0, Tag: 0.0.0.100
Aging timer 00:59:48
Installed 00:00:11 ago, expires in 00:59:48, sent 00:00:11 ago
Last changed 00:00:11 ago, Change count: 3
```

In the exhibit, R2 is receiving the 10.100.100.0/24 prefix from R1 and R4. R1 uses the 1.1.1.1 router ID and R4 uses the 4.4.4.4 router ID to advertise the prefix to R2.

Why is R2 preferring the version of the route that R1 is advertising?

- A. The version of the route that R4 is advertising has a higher metric value.
- B. The version of the route that R4 is advertising has an external Type 2 LSA value.
- C. The version of the route that R1 is advertising has a lower associated router ID value.
- D. The version of the route that R1 is advertising has a lower age value.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 227

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-30/0.2
50.50.1.0/24      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.2.0/24      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.3.0/25      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.4.0/25      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.4.128/25    *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.5.0/26      *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.5.64/26     *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
50.50.5.128/26    *[RIP/100] 00:32:24, metric 2, tag 0
                  > to 2.2.2.2 via fe-30/0.2
```


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;
}

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 228

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router> show ospf neighbor brief
```

Address	Intf	State	ID	Pri	Dead
192.168.158.103	ge-0/1/0	Full	10.250.240.35	1	36
192.168.158.115	ge-0/1/0	Full	10.250.240.9	128	38
192.168.158.123	ge-0/1/0	Full	10.250.240.31	128	33
10.1.1.126	ge-1/2/1	Full	10.250.240.10	128	37
10.1.1.125	ge-1/2/1	Full	10.250.240.7	128	38
10.1.2.10	ge-3/1/0	Full	10.250.240.3	64	32
10.1.2.51	ge-4/1/1	Full	10.250.240.5	128	33

Which statement is true?

- A. . OSPF neighbor 192.168.158.103 is least likely to be selected as the designated router.
- B. OSPF neighbor 192.168.158.103 is most likely to be selected as the designated router.
- C. OSPF neighbor 192.168.158.103 is ineligible to be selected as the designated router.
- D. OSPF neighbor 192.168.158.103 is second most likely to be selected as the designated router.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 229

Which authentication method secures IS-IS hello, link-state, and sequence number PDUs?

- A. Level authentication
- B. Interface authentication
- C. Area authentication
- D. Domain authentication

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 230

Given the following regular expression:

(14203121870)

Which two AS paths will match? (Choose two.)

- A. 1045814203
- B. 21870
- C. 10458 21870 21870
- D. 27522 14203 21870

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 231

Given the following regular expression:

. * 14203+(21870110458)

Which two AS paths match? (Choose two.)

- A. 27522 2187010458
- B. 27522 14203 14203 14203 21870
- C. 14203 21780 10458
- D. 14203 21780 27522

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 232

Which action is required for BGP confederations to function?

- A. Remove the well-known private AS numbers.
- B. Change the maximum number of times an AS can be in an AS path.
- C. Replace the neighbor AS number with the local AS number.
- D. Set the confederation autonomous system to include private AS number(s).

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 233

Your network engineer reported that they lost BGP connectivity to the neighbor 192.163.6.4 one

hour ago, for five to ten minutes.

What are two ways to determine what happened? (Choose two.)

```
[edit]
user@router# show protocols bgp
traceoptions {
    file bgptrace files 5 world-readable;
    flag bfd;
}
log-updown;
group internal-peers {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.6.5;
    export send-direct;
    neighbor 192.163.6.4;
    neighbor 192.168.40.4;
}
```

```
[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement send-direct {
    term 2 {
        from protocol direct;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@router# show routing-options
bgp {
```

- A. Run the show bgp neighbor orf 192.163.6.4 detail command.
- B. View the information on the BGP monitoring station at 192.168.44.100.
- C. Run the show log bgptrace command and search for the time of the lost connectivity.
- D. Run the show log messages command and search for the time of the lost connectivity.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 234

Referring to the applied drop profile shown in the exhibit, if the buffer is 30 percent full, what is the probability of traffic being dropped?

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
drop-profiles {
    moderate-profile {
        fill-level 15 drop-probability 25;
        fill-level 45 drop-probability 50;
        fill-level 80 drop-probability 75;
        fill-level 95 drop-probability 100;
    }
}
```

- A. 25 percent
- B. 30 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 75 percent

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 235

You have recently configured an aggregated Ethernet interface between two devices in your network. The member links do not all reside within the same PFE complex. You must ensure that the bandwidth and burst size defined in a policer applied to this aggregated Ethernet interface are properly enforced when the traffic falls out of profile.

Which configuration parameter should you use?

- A. committed-information-rate
- B. committed-burst-size
- C. shared-bandwidth-policer
- D. physical-interface-policer

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 236

You have established an MSDP peering between multicast domains for your AS and a neighboring AS. You are concerned about unnecessary flooding or looping of source active messages between MSDP peers. Which MSDP mechanism is used to prevent this problem?

- A. The receiving MSDP peer performs a multicast RPF check to ensure that the SA messages are forwarded away from only the originating multicast source.
- B. The receiving MSDP peer sends register-stop messages towards the originating RP that forwarded the SA messages.
- C. The receiving MSDP peer performs a multicast peer-RPF check to ensure that the SA messages are forwarded away from only the originating RP.
- D. The receiving MSDP peer sends prune messages to all upstream neighbors to avoid receiving additional SA messages.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 237

You have configured PIM dense mode on your network. One of your PIM-enabled routers is not in the path of the source-based tree between the source and the receivers, and has no need for the multicast traffic. Which behavior would you expect from that router?

- A. The router will send register stop messages to the RP.
- B. The router will send prune messages to its upstream router.
- C. The router will send assert messages to the RP
- D. The router will send graft messages to its upstream router.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 238

You are asked to configure auto-RP as part of a new PIM sparse mode deployment in your network. Which two configuration tasks are required? (Choose two.)

- A. All RP routers must be configured with the mapping auto-RP role.
- B. All RP routers must be configured with the discovery auto-RP role.
- C. All non-RP routers must be configured with the mapping auto-RP role.
- D. All non-RP routers must be configured with the discovery auto-RP role.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 239

You are asked to mask your Junos MPLS core network from users that use traceroute. You have configuration privileges only on the ingress device. Which feature will accomplish this task?

- A. Egress-protection
- B. No-propagate-ttl
- C. No-record
- D. No-decrement-ttl

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 240

You have recently deployed an MPLS network using CSPF with its default settings. Which statement is true regarding path selection when multiple candidate paths exist?

- A. The path selected will be based on the most-fill bandwidth ratio.
- B. The path selected will be based on the least-fill bandwidth ratio.
- C. The path selected will be based on a randomized algorithm.
- D. The path selected will be based on the first-hop LSR's RID.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 241

You must add the 5.0.0.1 OSPF route to the inet.3 routing table for LSP resolution.

Which two configuration examples meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
resolution {
    rib jncie {
        resolution-ribs inet.3;
    }
}
```

B.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
```

C.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
traffic-engineering {
    shortcuts;
}
```

D.

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path jncip]
user@router# show
to 10.0.0.1;
install 5.0.0.1/32;
primary jncis;
```

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 242

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router# show routing-instances
VRF {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface fe-1/2/3.0;
  route-distinguisher 65535:1;
  vrf-target target:65535:1;
}
```

```
user@router# run show route advertising-protocol bgp 4.4.4.4 extensive
VRF.inet.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 172.16.1.0/30 (1 entry, 1 announced)
BGP group RR type Internal
  Route Distinguisher: 65535:1
  BGP label allocation failure: Need a nexthop address on LAN
  Nexthop: Not advertised
  Flags: Nexthop Change
  Localpref: 100
```

AS path: I

Communities: target:65535:1

What are two ways to resolve the error BGP label allocation failure: Need a next hop address on LAN? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a /32 static route with the next hop as itself to any remote address on the network assigned to the CE-facing interface.
- B. Resolve the MPLS issue between the PE routers.
- C. Configure a static ARP entry on fe-l/#3.0.
- D. Configure vrf-table-label in the routing-instance.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 243

Which two statements describe the benefits of using point-to-multipoint LSPs in an environment with MVPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. Performance levels within the LSPs can be guaranteed, regardless of the signaling protocol used.
- B. A service provider network does not need to run PIM to support multicast routing.
- C. Data replication can be done by downstream LSRs and not just by the ingress PE router.
- D. Multicast traffic can be protected, regardless of the signaling protocol used.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 244

What are two requirements of Layer 2 VPN BGP route reflectors? (Choose two.)

- A. Routes are kept in the bgp.l2vpn.0 table.
- B. Route reflectors must support the l2vpn family.
- C. Route reflectors must support the inet-vpn family.
- D. Routes are kept in the inet.2 table.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 245

What must you do to use the Layer 2 interworking interface to connect a BGP Layer 2 VPN with an LDP Layer 2 circuit? (Choose two.)

- A. You must configure a policy importing the bgp.l2vpn.O routing table into the inet.0 routing table.
- B. You must enable the l2iw protocol.
- C. You must have a Tunnel Services PIC installed to use the L2 interworking interface.
- D. You must include the iw0 statement under the [edit interfaces] hierarchy.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 246

You are asked to implement a BGP-signaled VPLS network for a new customer. Which two statements are correct regarding this implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. A full mesh of LDP sessions between PEs must be configured.
- B. The PE routers distribute VPLS-to-label mapping using MP-IBGP.
- C. These MP-BGP sessions must be configured to support the l2vpn signaling address family.
- D. These MP-BGP sessions must be configured to support the inet-vpn signaling address family.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 247

The configuration shown in the exhibit displays a configuration for a commit script. However, you are unable to automatically retrieve the script from the remote server.

How do you retrieve the commit script from a different remote server without adding to the configuration?

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[edit system scripts commit]
user@R1# show
file script.slax {
    source scp://2.2.2.2/etc/script.slax;
}
```

- A. Use the refresh-from feature.
- B. Use the refresh feature.
- C. Issue the direct-access feature.
- D. Use the allow-transients feature.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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