JN0-660_Juniper (JNCIP-SP)

Juniper JN0-660

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

Version: 6.0
Juniper JN0-660 Exam

Topic 1, Volume A

Exam A

QUESTION 1
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 2
Click the Exhibit button.

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

A. A ResvTear message is sent toward the egress router.
B. A ResvConf message is sent toward the ingress router.
C. A PathErr message is sent toward the egress router.
D. A ResvTear message is sent toward the ingress router.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 3
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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.
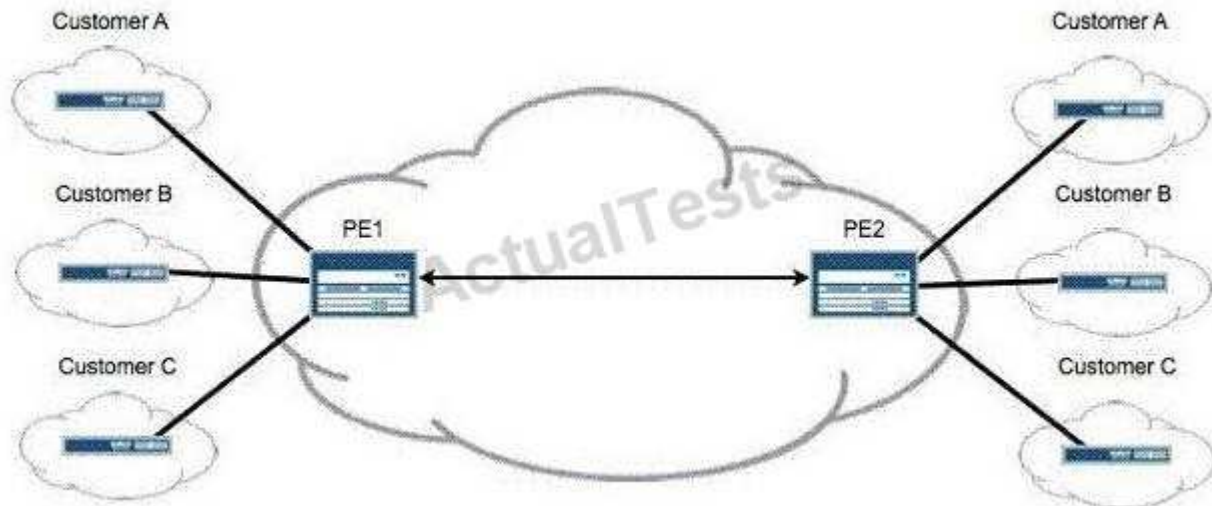
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 4
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 5
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.
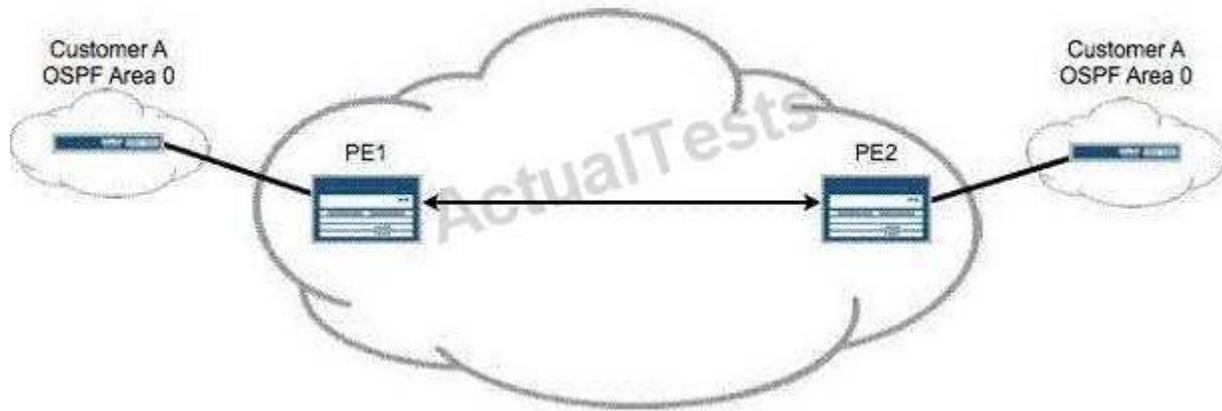
Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 6
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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)
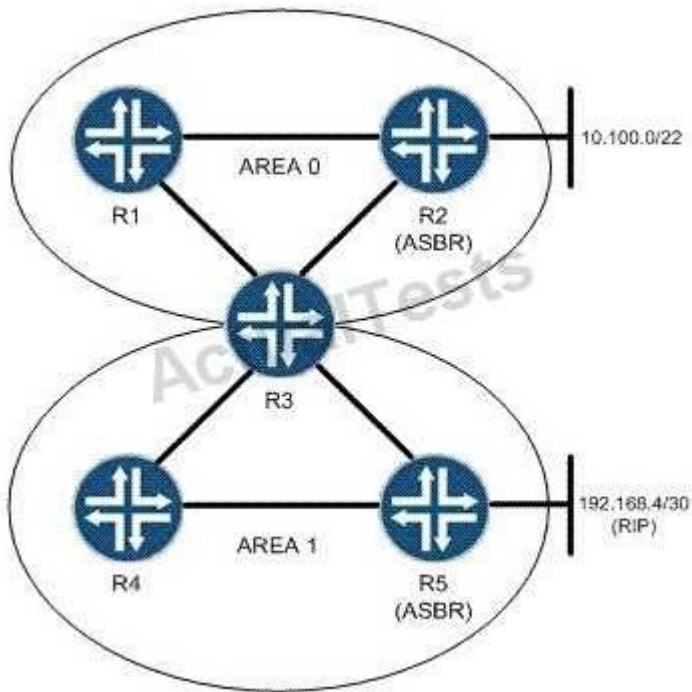**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 7
Click the Exhibit button.

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 teem 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 8
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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;
}
```

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

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.
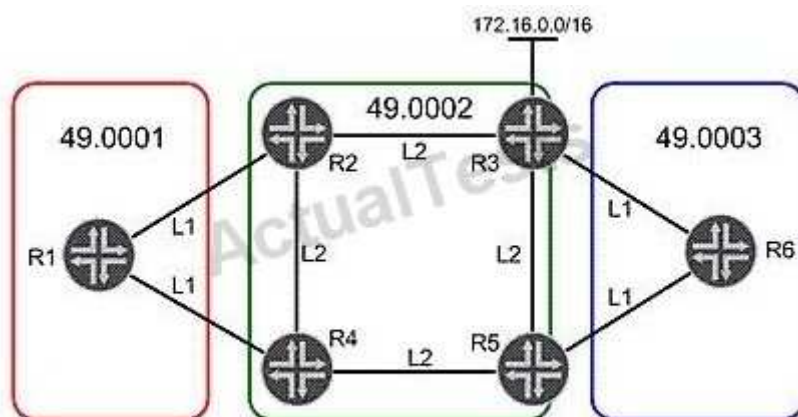
Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 9
Click the Exhibit button.

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.
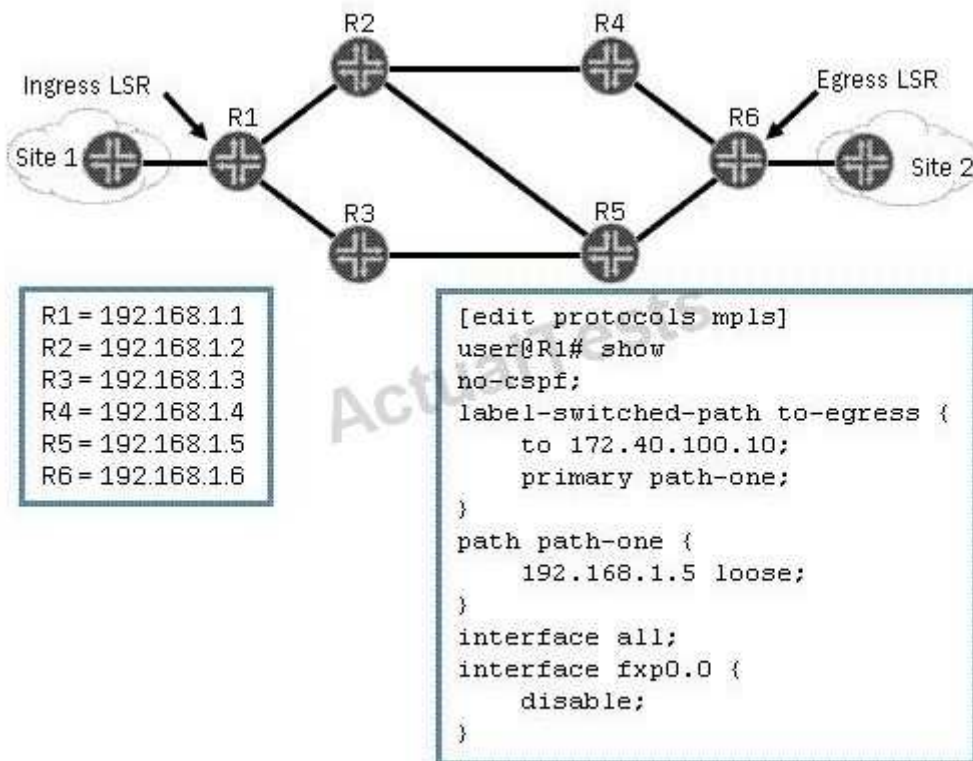
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 10
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.

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

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

[edit]
root@R4#
```

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

A. R4 has been configured with an IS-IS export policy and is announcing external routing information.
B. R3 and R4 have an adjacency at both level 1 and level 2.
C. R3 has been configured so that it is not used for transit traffic.
D. R3 and R4 have only a level 2 adjacency.
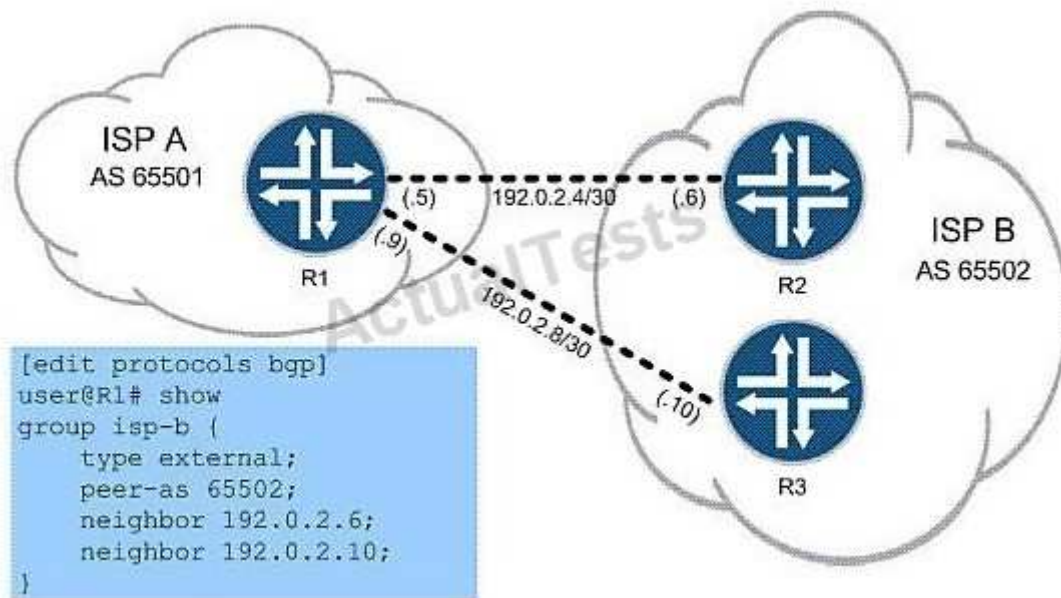
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 12
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group isp-b {
    type external;
    peer-as 65502;
    neighbor 192.0.2.6;
    neighbor 192.0.2.10;
}
```

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.)

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 13
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
```

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

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.

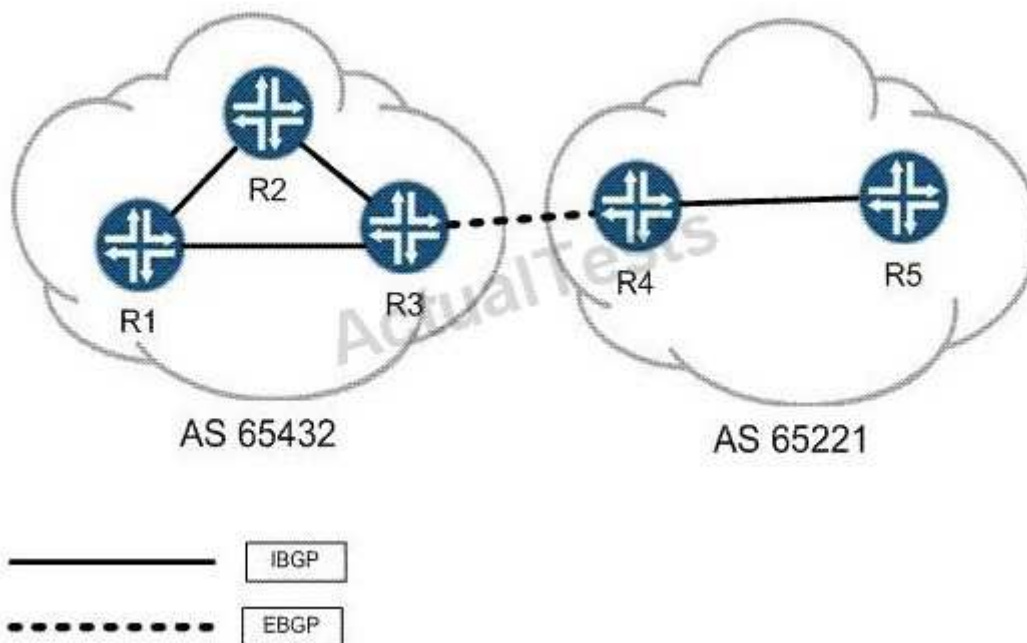**Correct Answer:** C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Topic 3, Volume C

QUESTION 14
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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

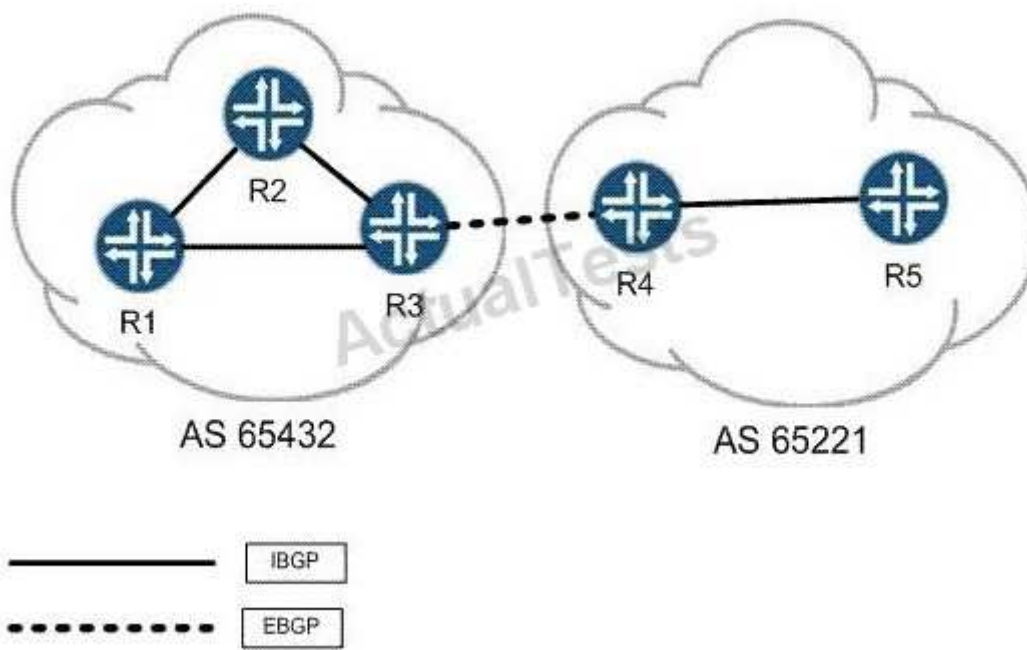**Correct Answer:** A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 15
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 16
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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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
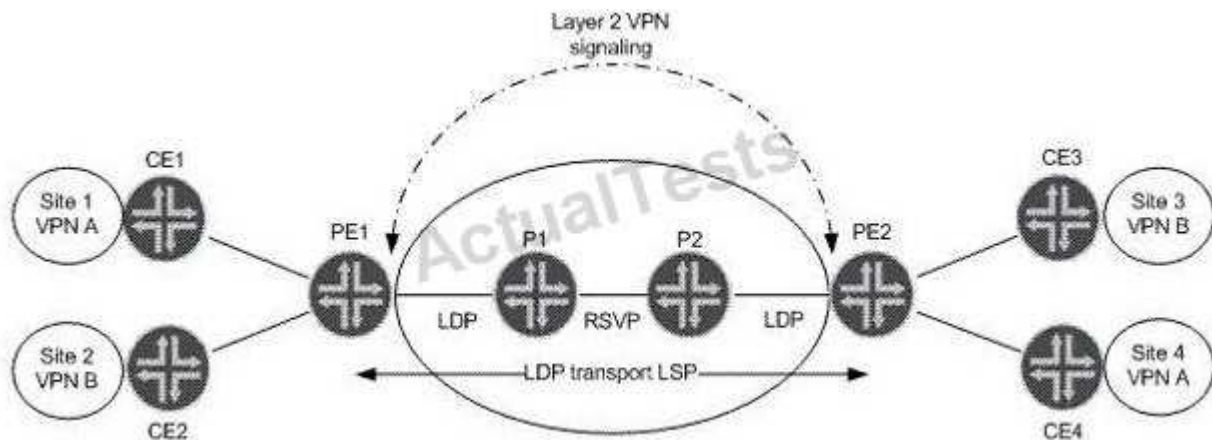D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 17
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 18
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 {
           export ipv4-routes;
           area 0.0.0.0 {
               interface all;
           }
       }
   }

   policy-options {
       policy-statement ipv4-routes {
           term get-ipv4 {
```

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 19
Click the Exhibit button.

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

...

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

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

A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.
   "Pass Any Exam. Any Time." - www.actualtests.com 118 Juniper JN0-660 Exam
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
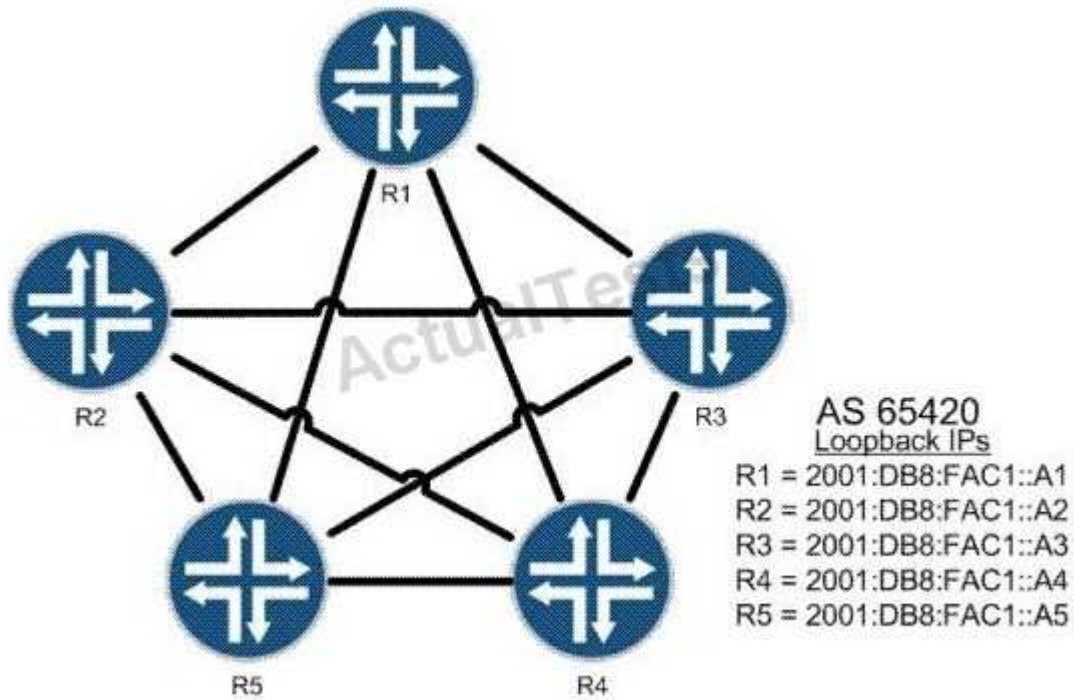**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 20
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?

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;
   }

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
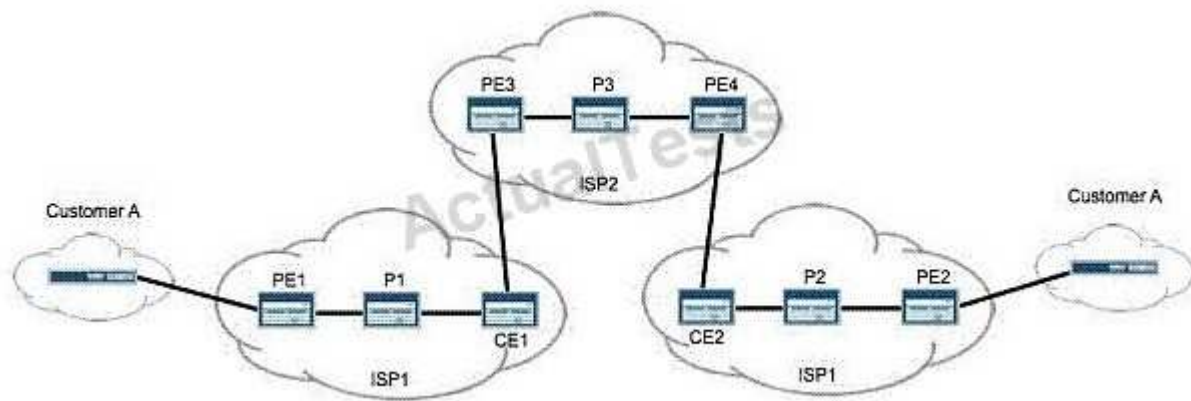D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 21
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 22
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 23
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 24
Click the Exhibit button.

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

Which statement is true?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 25
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

QUESTION 26
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

QUESTION 27
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

QUESTION 28
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;
       }
   }

D. [edit]
   user@router# show protocols
   ospf3 {
       realm ipv4-unicast {
           area 0.0.0.0 {
               interface all;
           }
       }

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 29
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;
    }
}
```

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.)

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

QUESTION 30
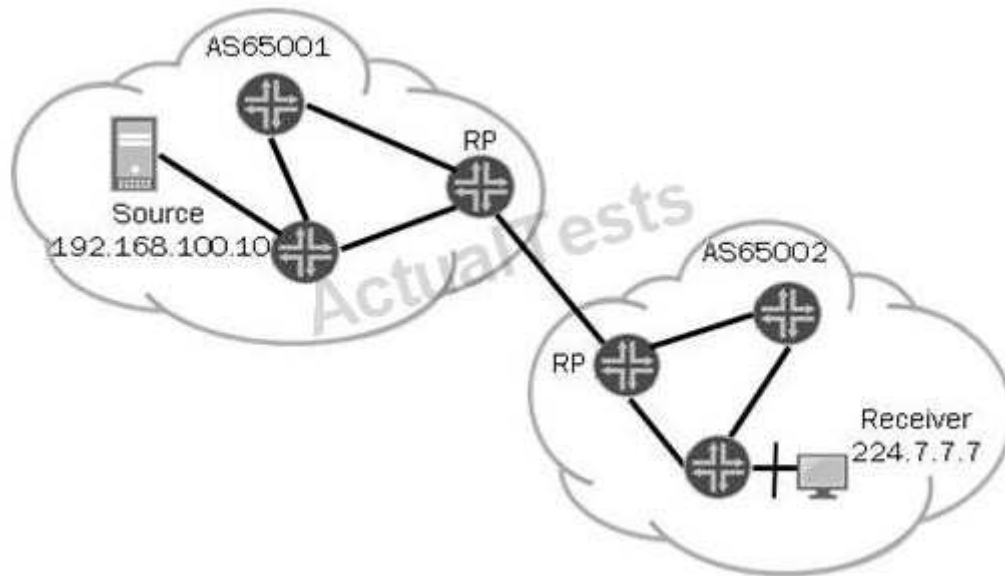Click the Exhibit button

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

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 andAS65002.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 31
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
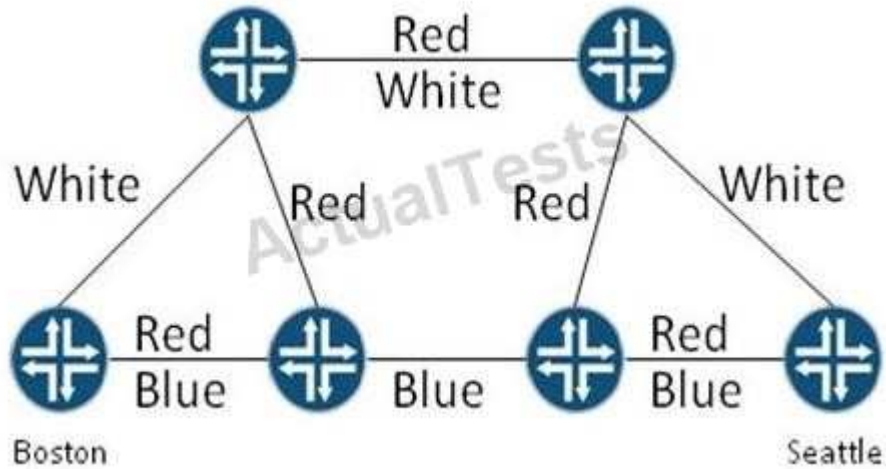D. Supported only on RSVP LSPs

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 32
Click the Exhibit button.

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.)

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
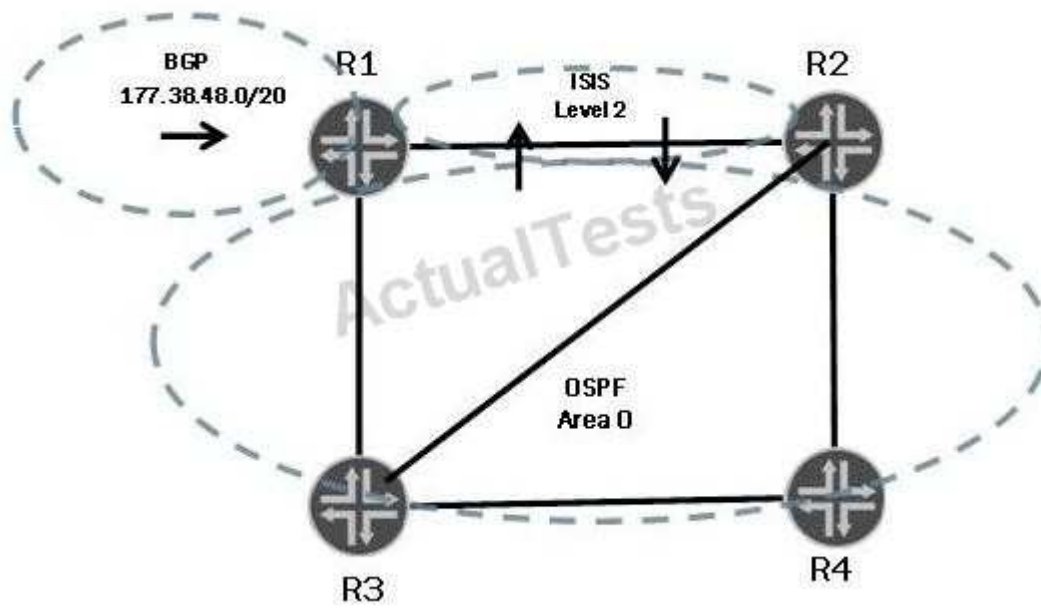**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 33
Click the Exhibit button.

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)
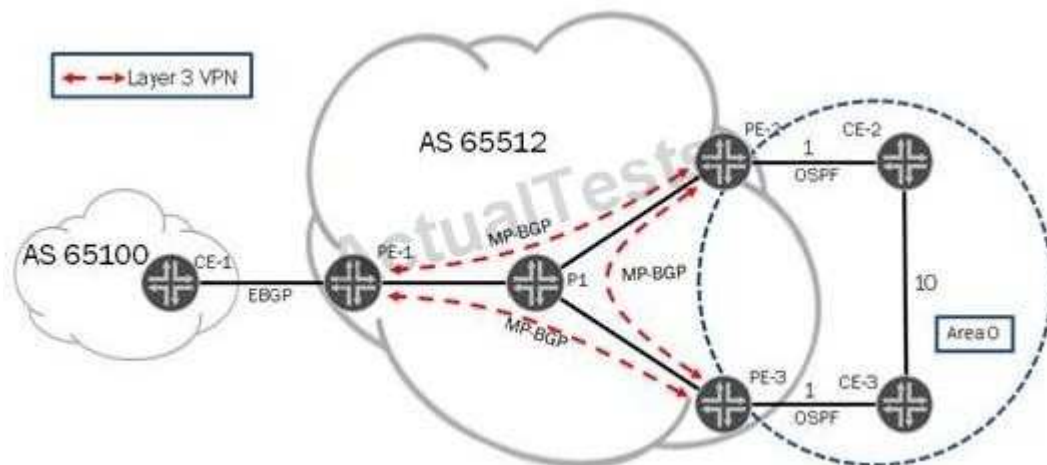**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 34
Click the Exhibit button

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?

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.
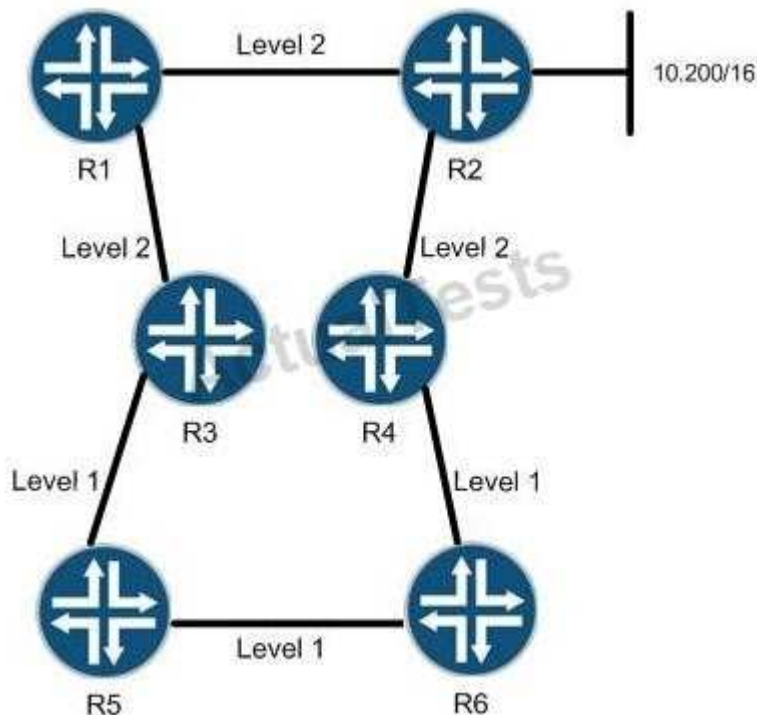
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 35
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 36
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 37
Click the Exhibit button.

```
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
```

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

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 38
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
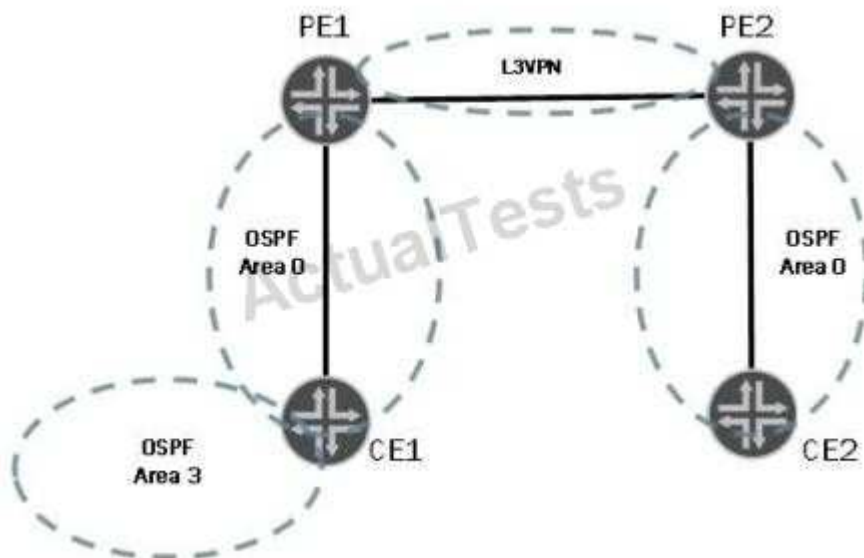
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 39
Click the Exhibit button

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 40
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.
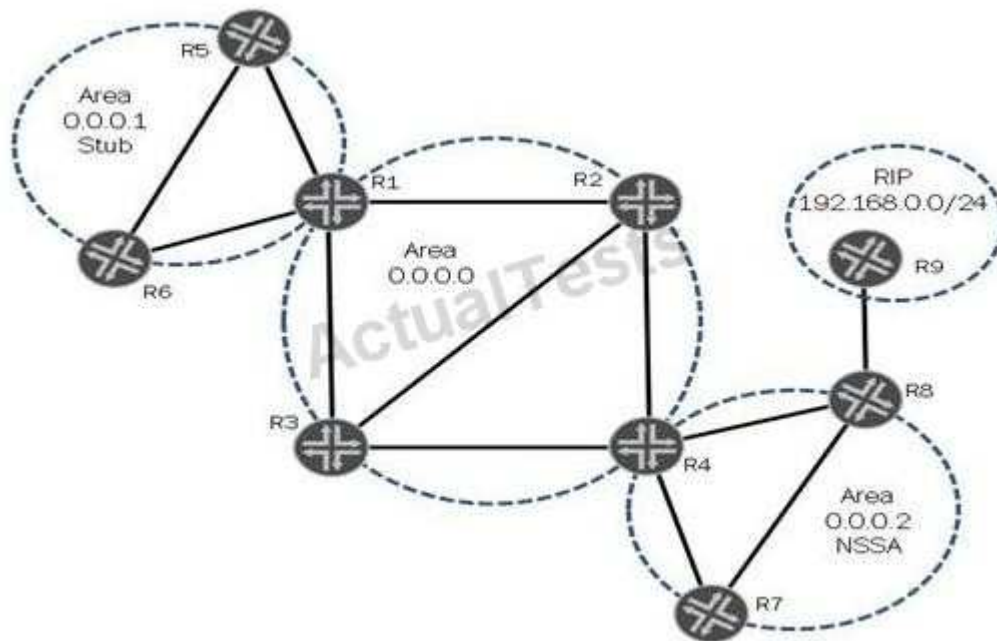
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 41
Click the Exhibit button.

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 42
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 43
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 44
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 45
Click the Exhibit button.

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
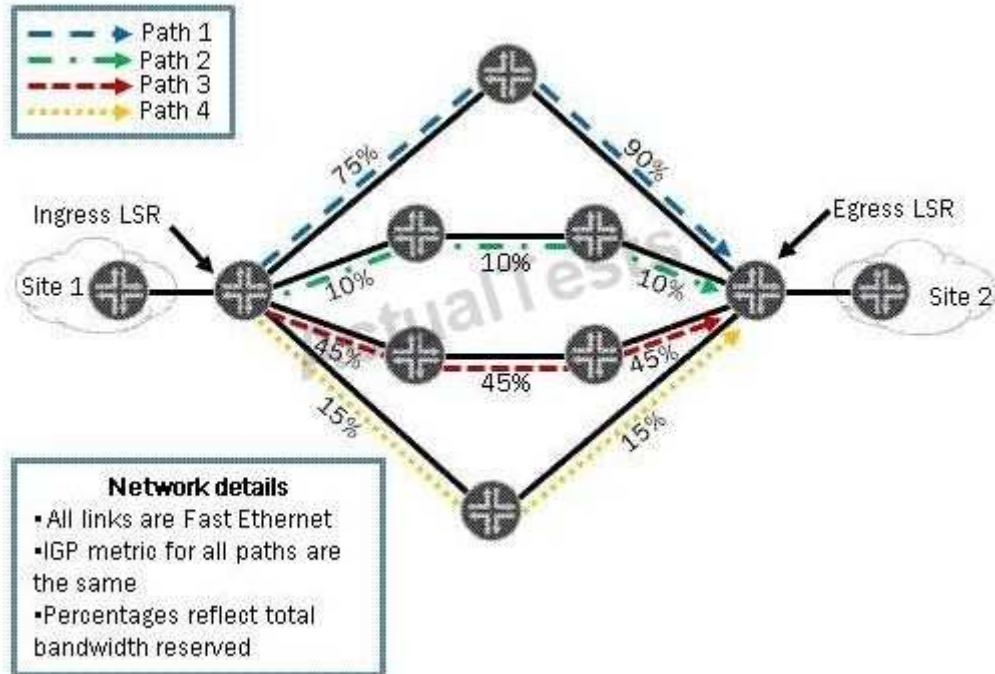B. Path 2
C. Path 3
D. Path 4

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

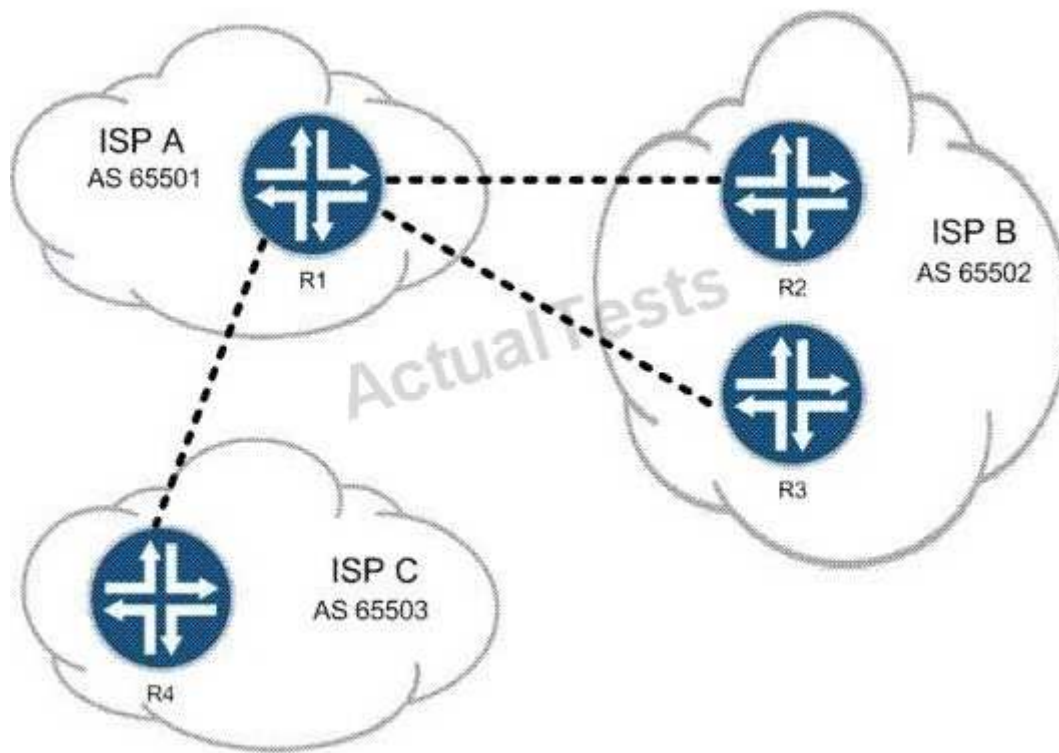**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

QUESTION 1
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 2
Click the Exhibit button.
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.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 3
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)
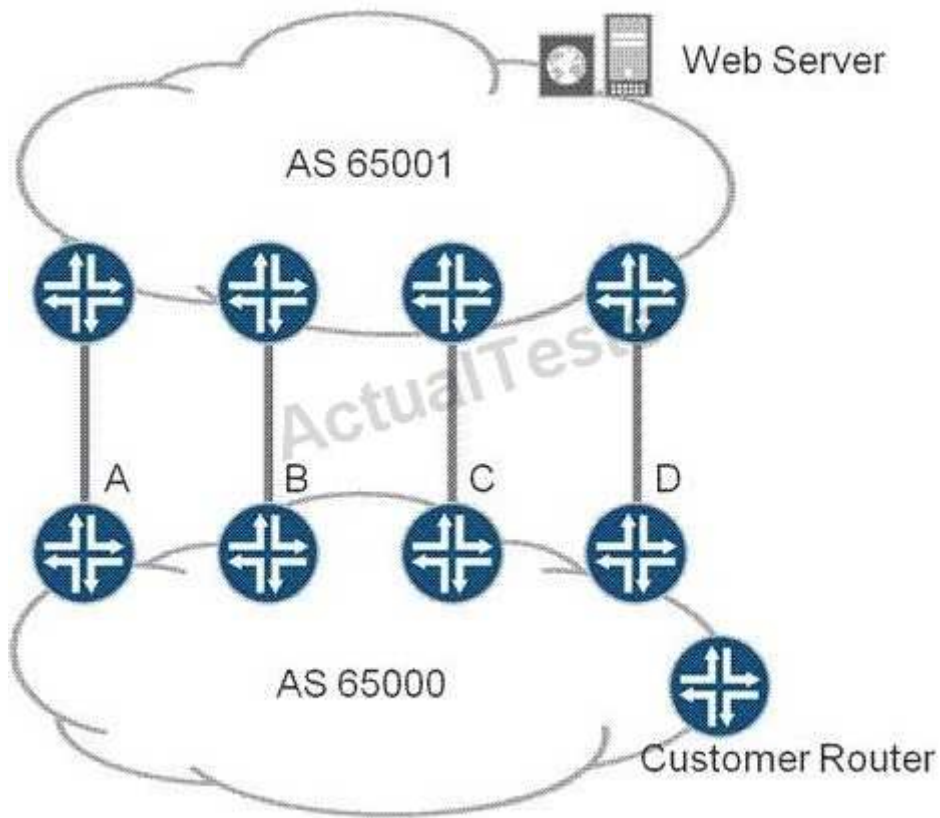**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 4
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 5
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 6
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)
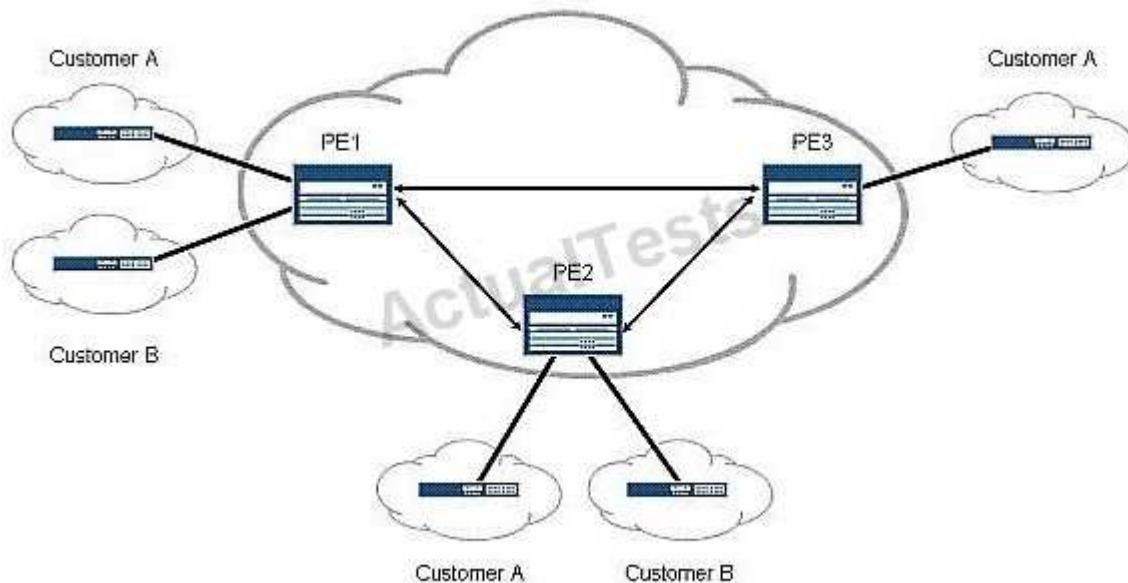**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 7
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 8
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

QUESTION 9
Click the Exhibit button.

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 10
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;
    }
}
```

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```
...

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;
    }
}
```

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?

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
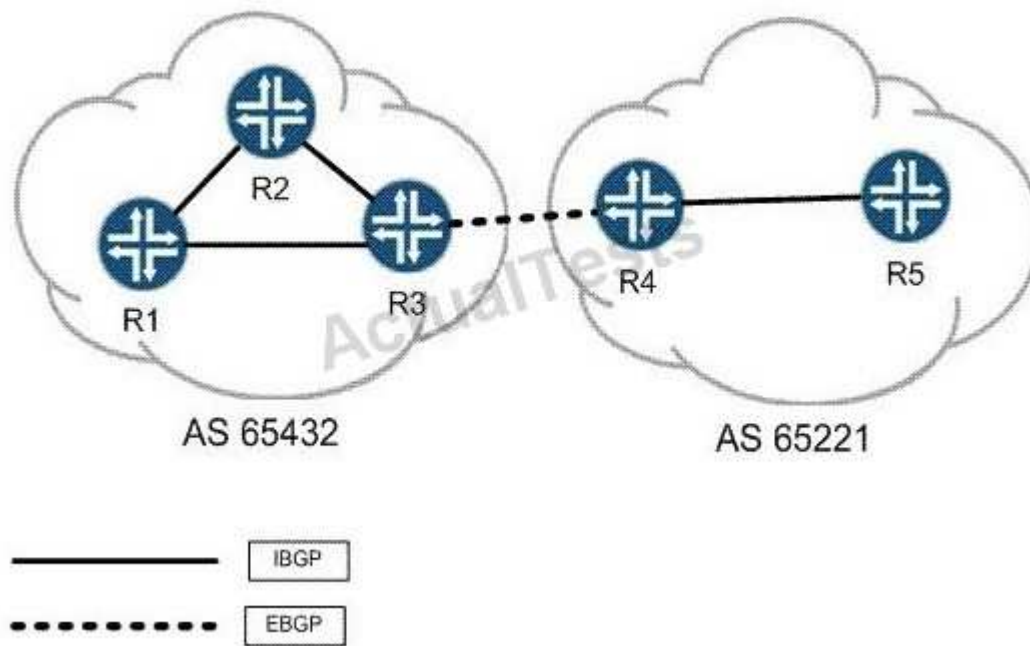**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 11
Click the Exhibit button.

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

A. BGP's protocol preference must be adjusted to be lower than protocol static for the session to establish.
B. Each peer must configure a local-address of their own loopback for the session to establish.
C. Each peer must specify a local-as within their EBGP configuration for the session to establish.
D. Each peer must configure multipath for the session to establish.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 12
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 13
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
   Explct 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 Explct 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 14
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
jorg@pe1# 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 customer has the configuration shown in the exhibit applied to the VRF C-PIM domain. What can you determine from this configuration?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 15
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 16
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;
}
```

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 17
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;
            }
        }
    }

C 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;
            }
        }
    }

C D. ldp {
        ingress-policy block-one;
```

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 18
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 19
Click the Exhibit button.

```
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
```

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

A. PIM spare-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.
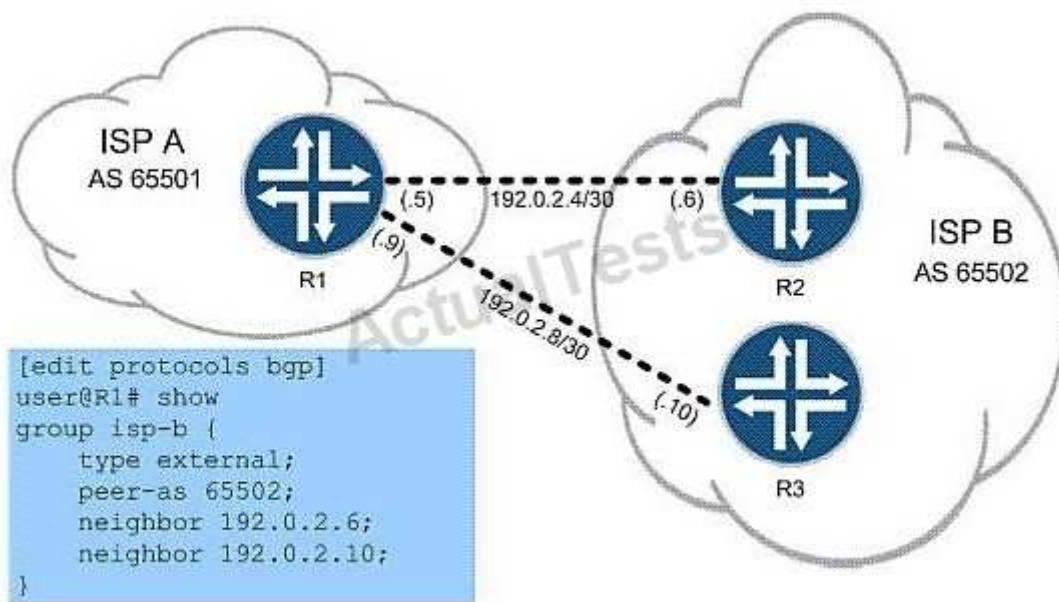
Correct Answer: BCE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 20
Click the Exhibit button.

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.)

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
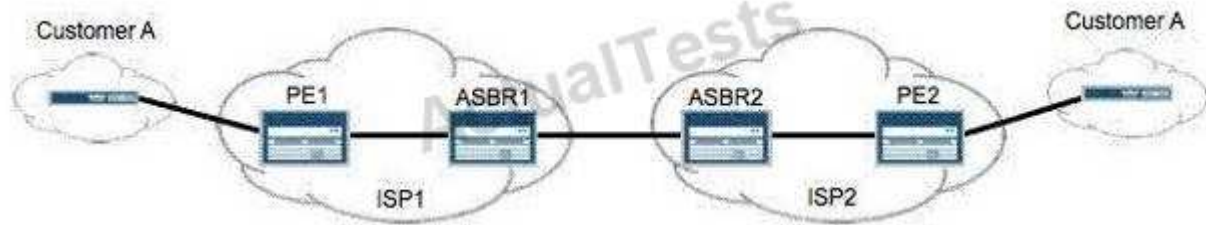
Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 21
Click the Exhibit button.

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.)

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 22
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
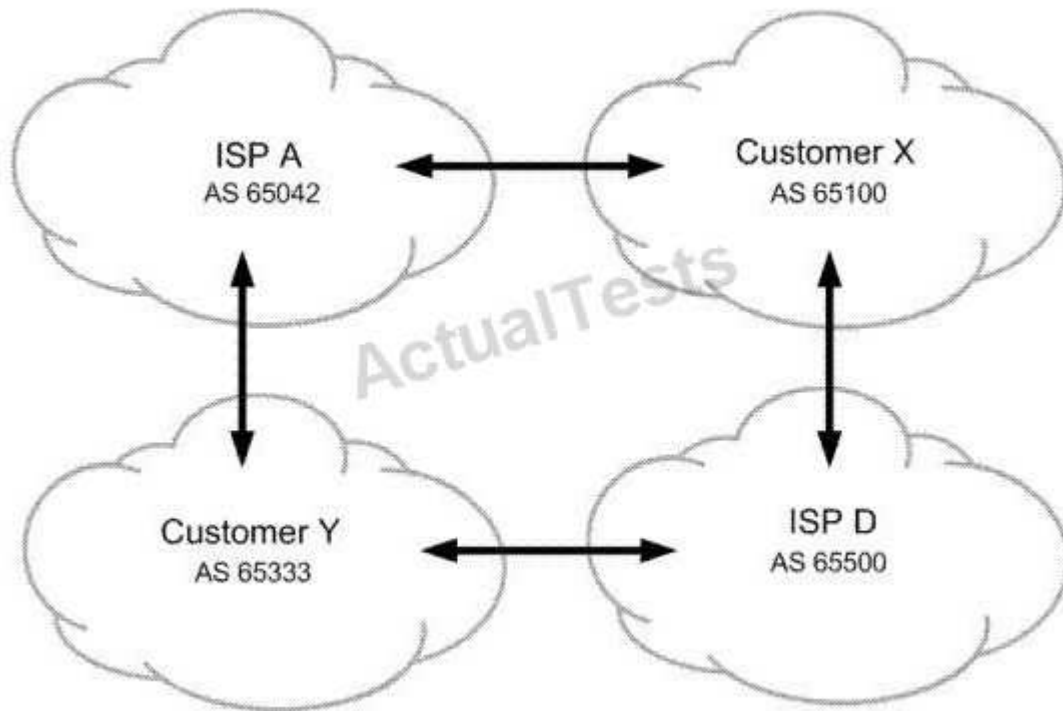D. user@router> restart routing

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 23
Click the Exhibit button.

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)
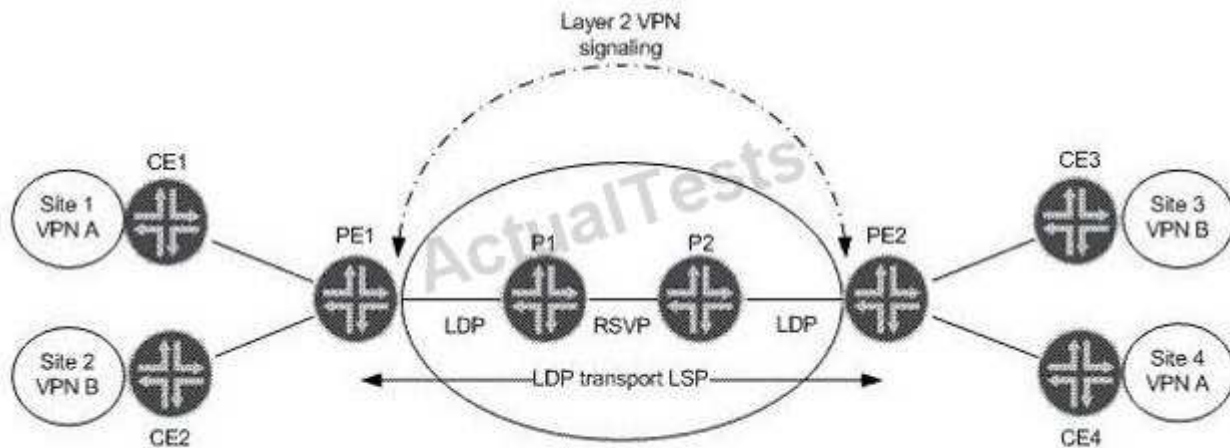**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 24
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 25
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.)

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 26
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 27
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

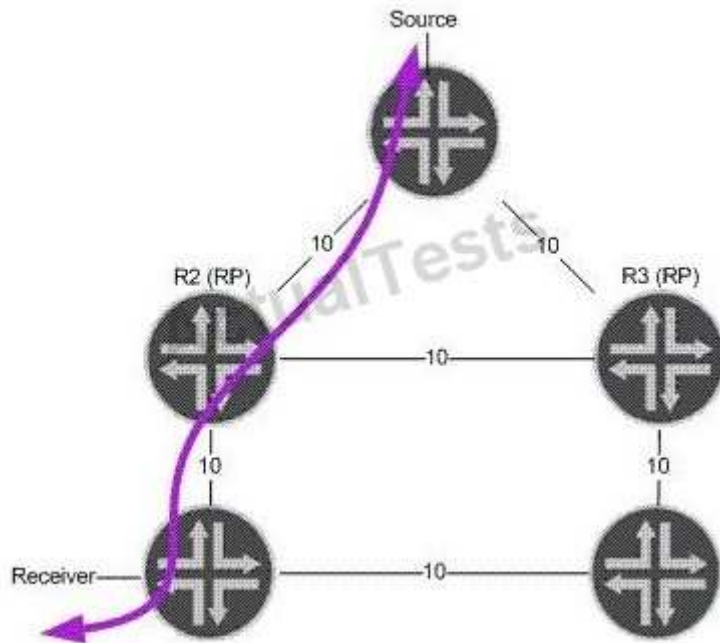**Correct Answer:** D
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 28
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 29
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

QUESTION 30
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 31
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 32
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
```

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

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: AD
Section: (none)
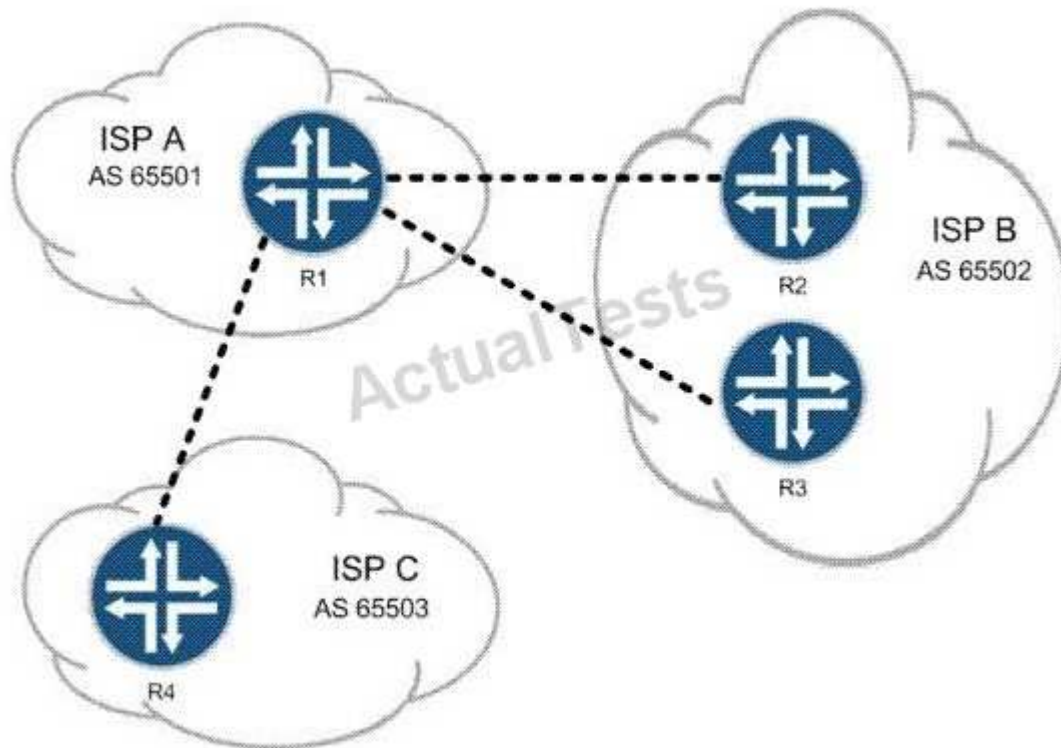**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 33
Click the Exhibit button.

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.
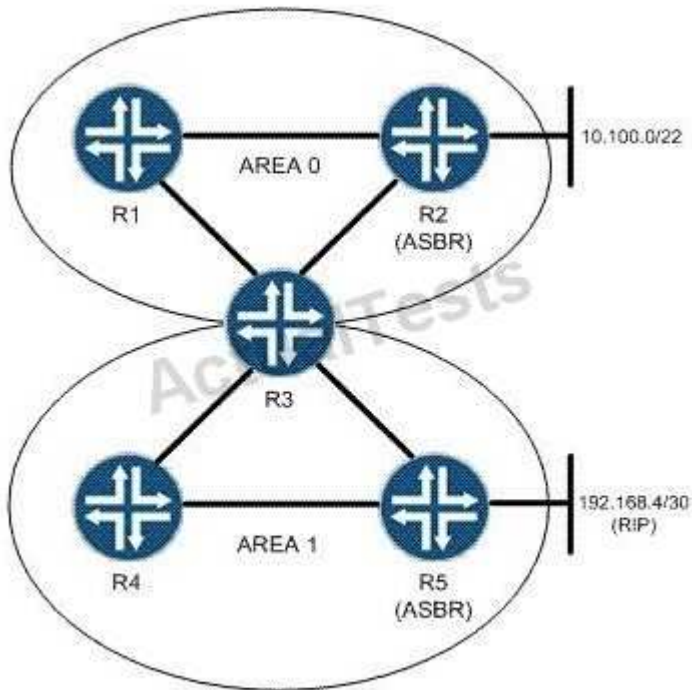
Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 34
Click the Exhibit button.

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)
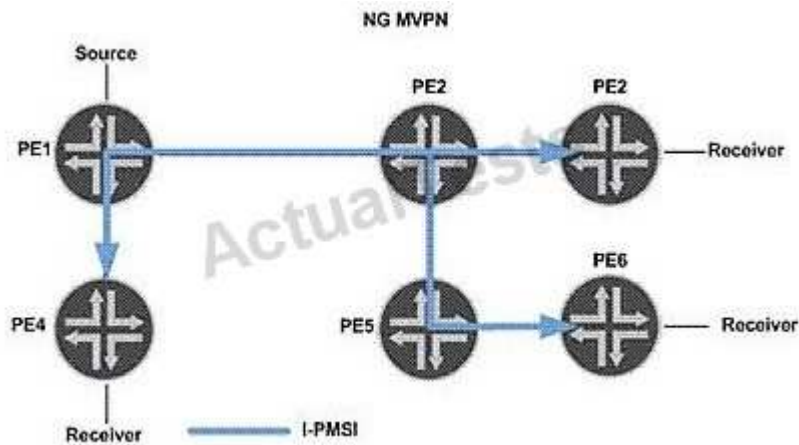**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 35
Click the Exhibit button.

NG MVPN

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 36
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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

A. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using path-three.
B. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using path-two.
C. If path-one fails, the LSP will not attempt to signal a new LSP.
D. If path-one fails, the LSP will attempt to signal a new LSP using both path-two and path-three.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 37
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.
    "Pass Any Exam. Any Time." - www.actualtests.com 97
    Juniper JN0-660 Exam
D. Only the DIS will send CSNPs periodically.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
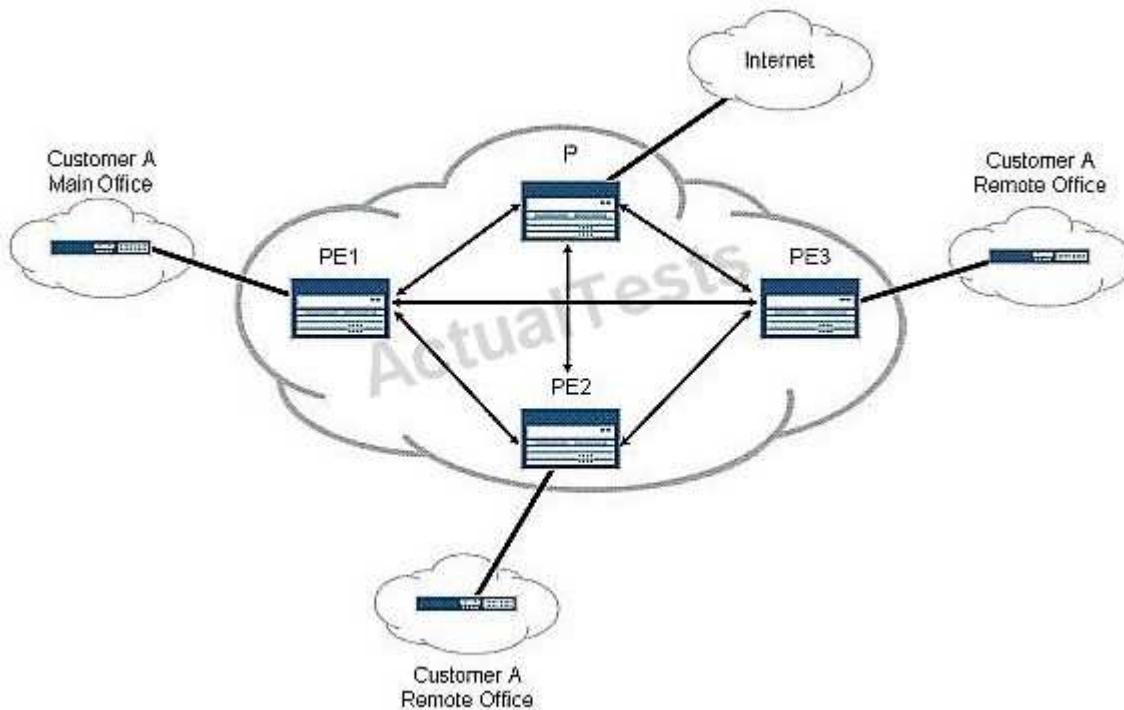**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 38
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 39
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.l3vpn.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
```

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

A. No LSP exists between PE1 and PE2.
B. Route targets are not properly configured.
C. as-override is not configured in the VRFs.
D. family inet-vpn is not configured on the PEs.

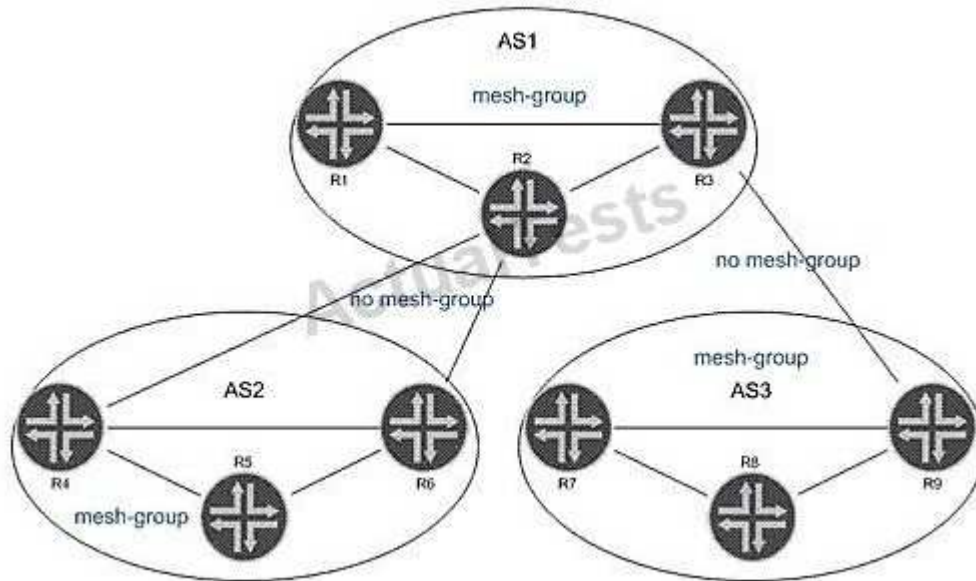**Correct Answer:** C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 40
Click the Exhibit button.

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. 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 41
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 less-critical scheduler is out of profile. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 42
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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;
}
```

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?

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.
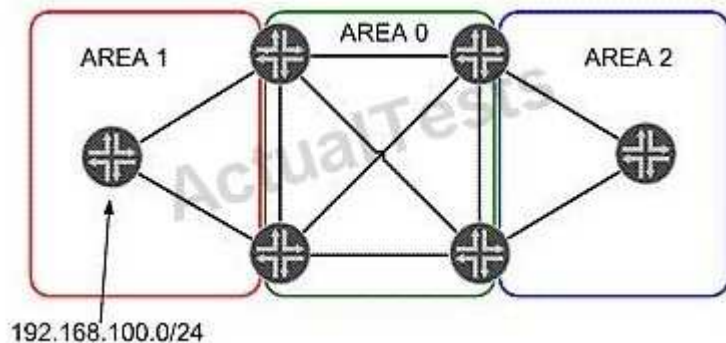
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Exam C

QUESTION 1
Click the Exhibit button.

192.168.100.0/24

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.)

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.
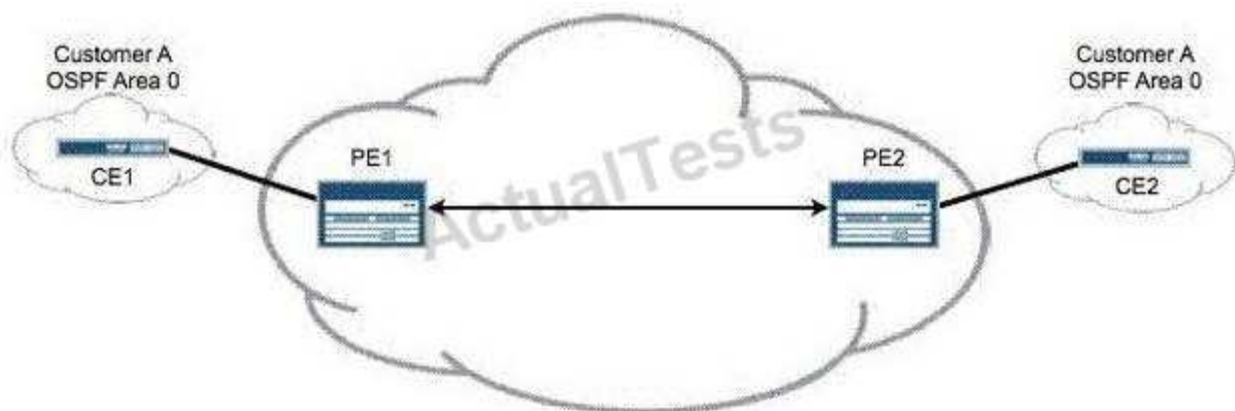
Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 2
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 3
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?

```
C 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;
        }
    }

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

C 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 4
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    0xcfbc     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 5
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.
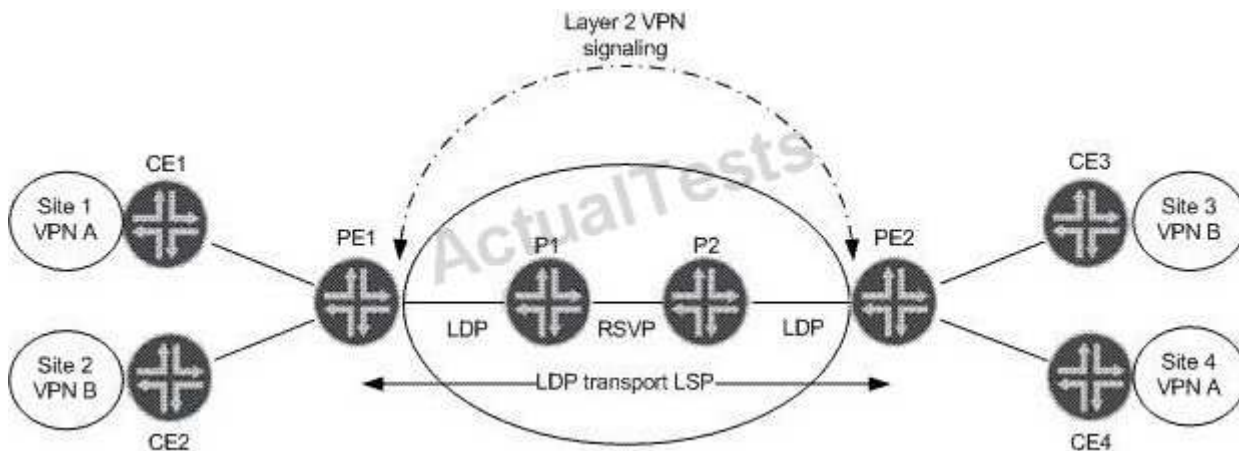
Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 6
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 7
Click the Exhibit button.

```
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 CCC/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: 192.168.7.1
     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
```

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.

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:

Explanation:

QUESTION 8
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
  Explct 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 Explct 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
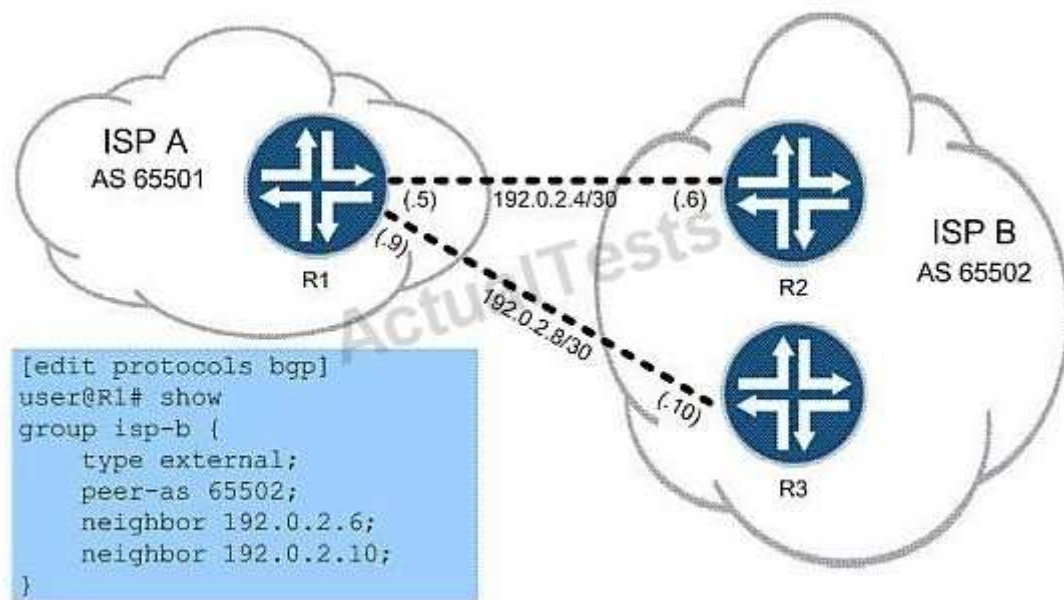D. bypass

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 9
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group isp-b {
    type external;
    peer-as 65502;
    neighbor 192.0.2.6;
    neighbor 192.0.2.10;
}
```

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 10
Click the Exhibit button.

```
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
    RIB 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.
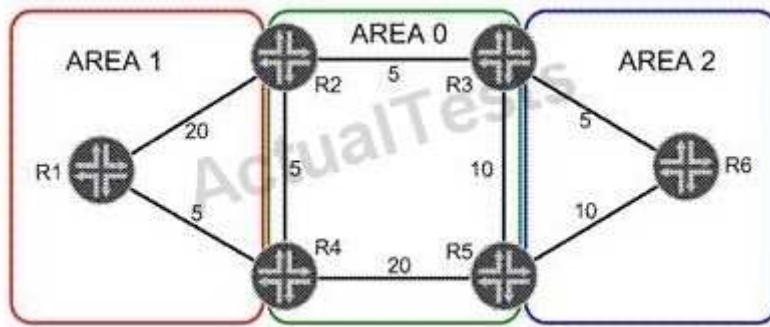
Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 11
Click the Exhibit button.

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
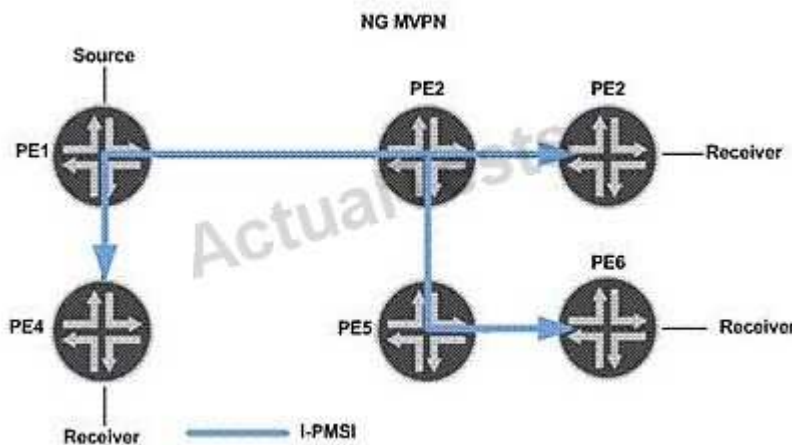
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 12
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.
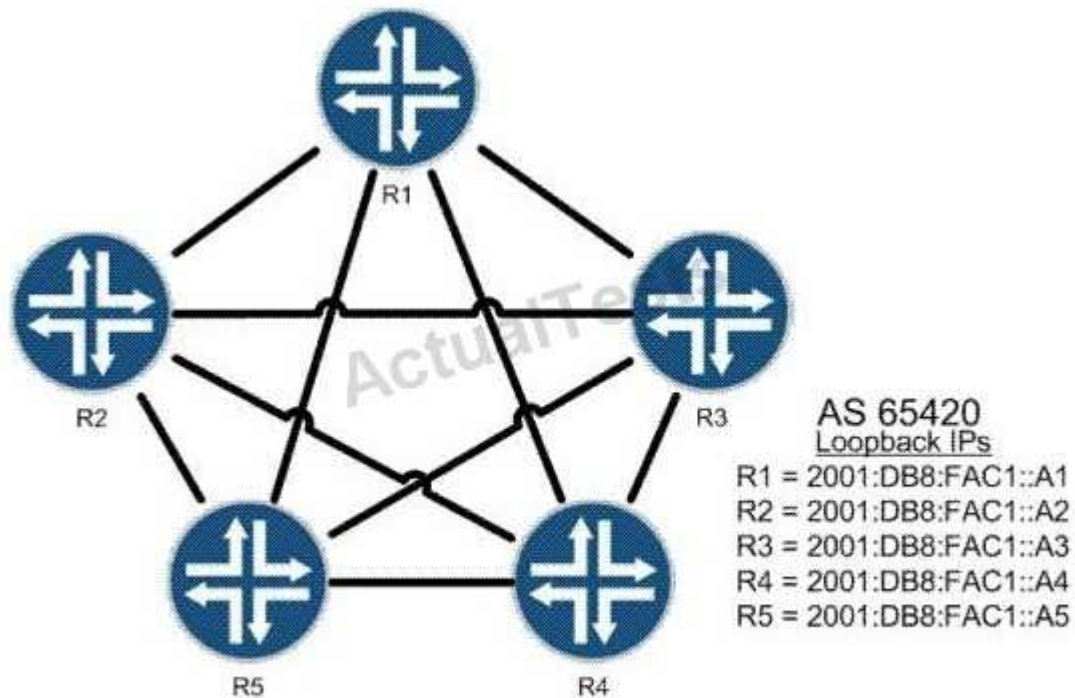
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 13
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?

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;
}

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. [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;
}

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
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   Juniper JN0-660 Exam
D. Option D

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 14
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
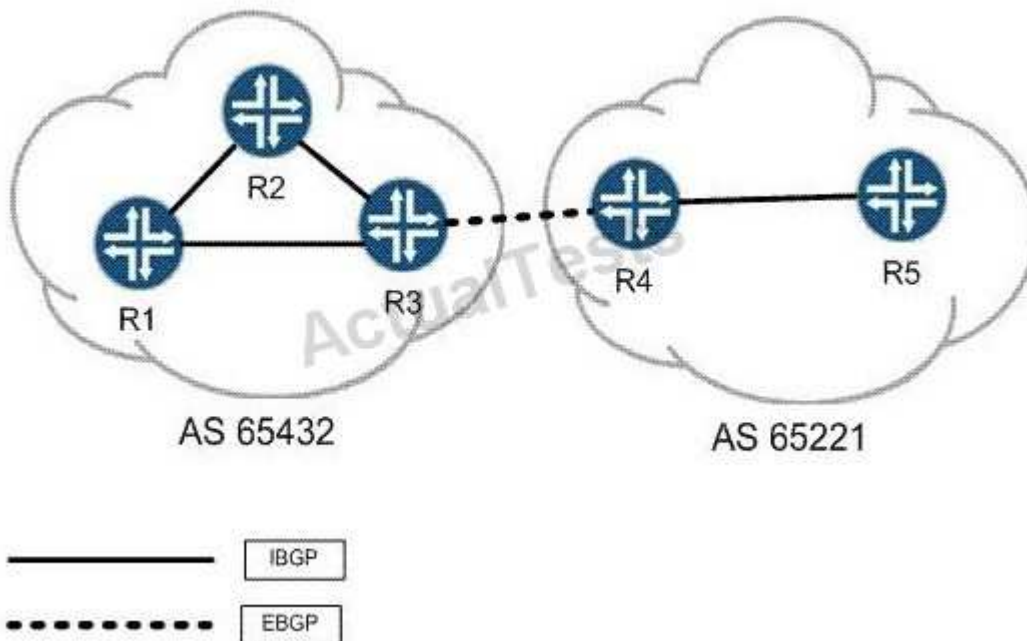D. inet.4

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 15
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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.
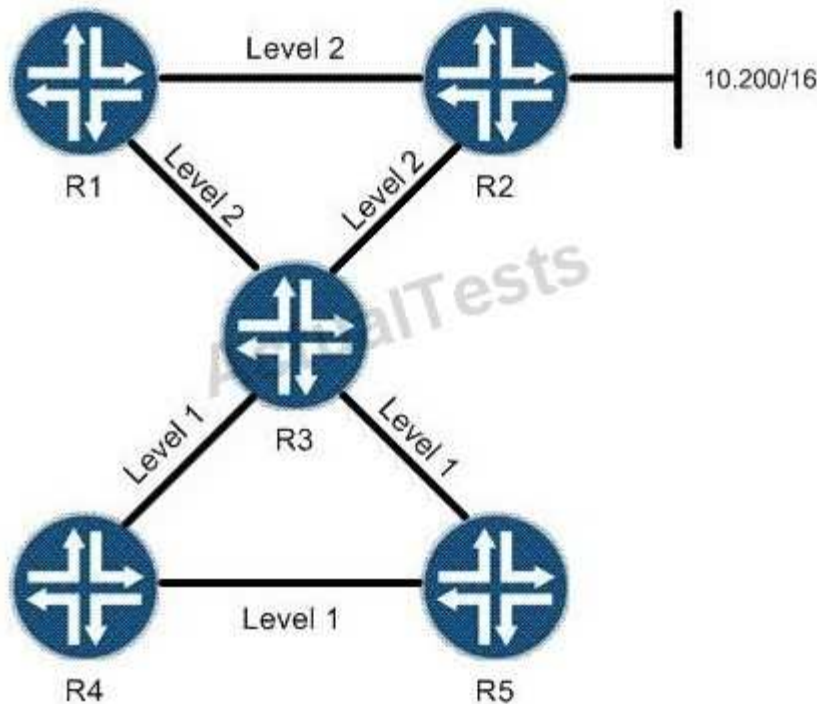
Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 16
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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

QUESTION 17
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 18
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 19
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 20
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 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)
```

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

A. No LSP exists between PE1 and PE2.
B. Route targets are not properly configured.
C. as-override is not configured in the VRFs.
D. family inet-vpn is not configured on the PEs.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
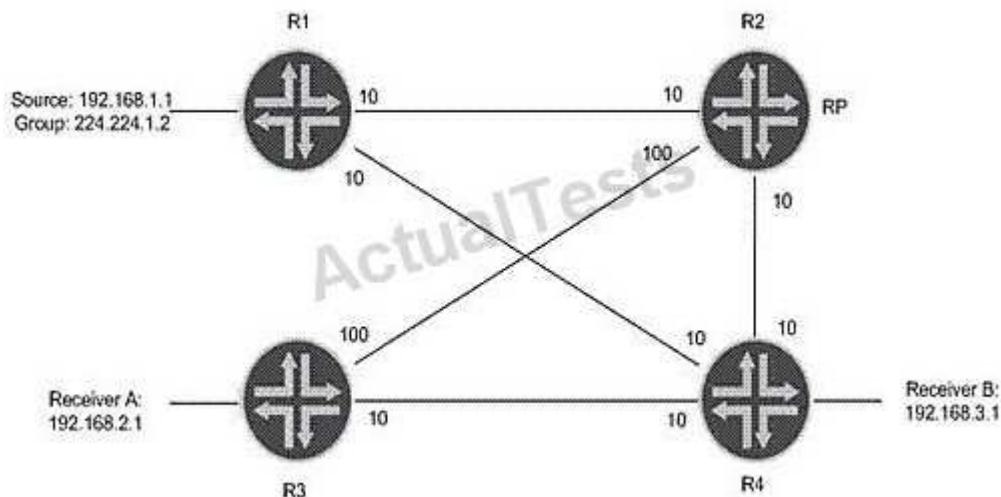**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 21
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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.
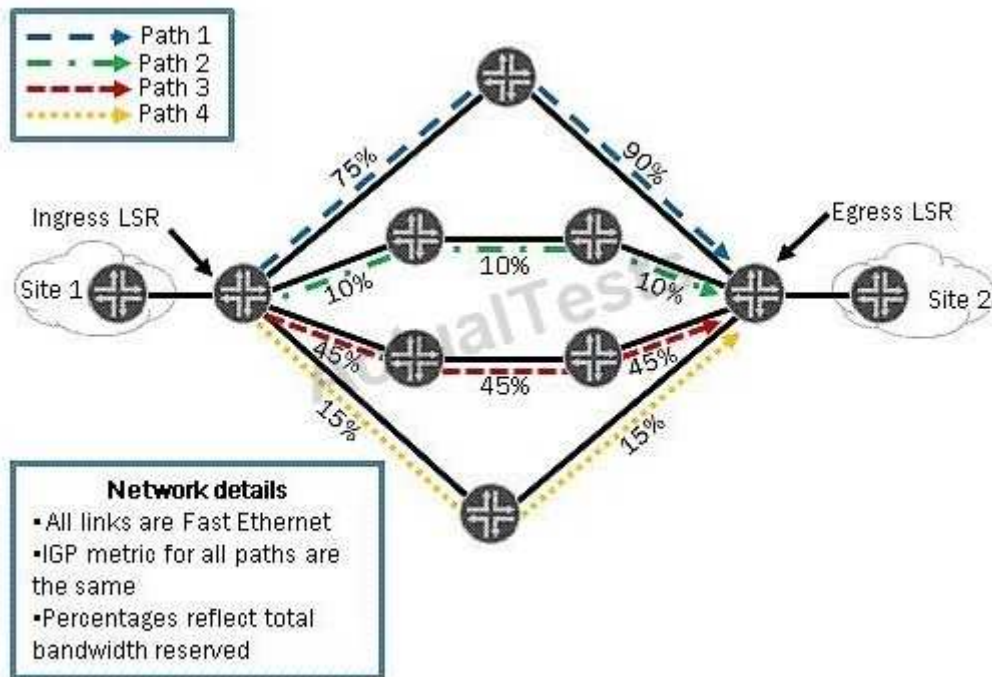
Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 22
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 23
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 24

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.
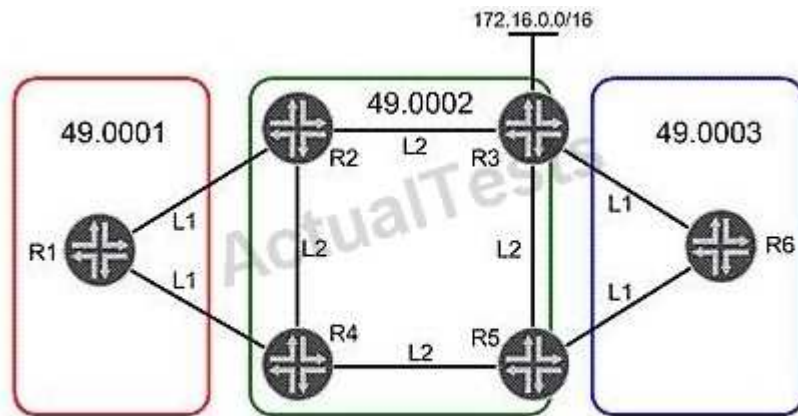
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 25
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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.
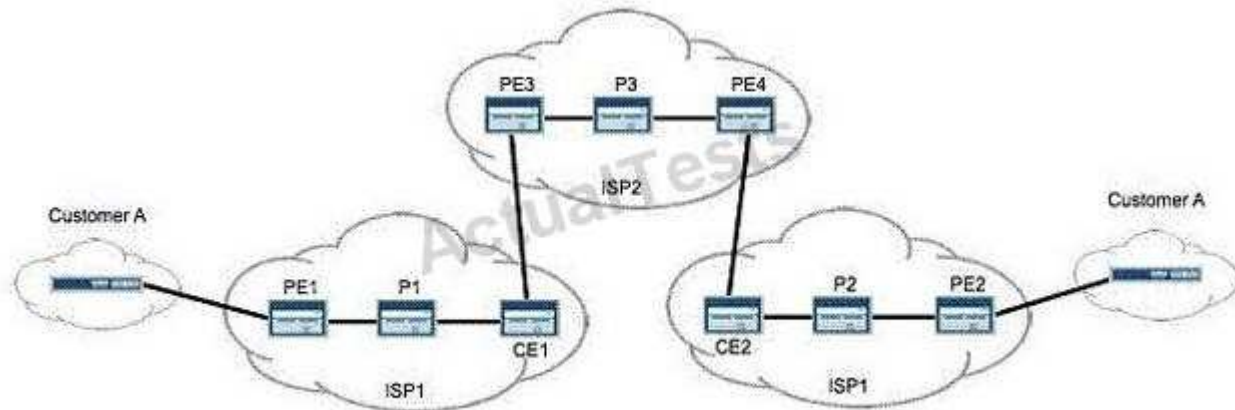
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 26
Click the Exhibit button.

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?

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 27
What are three Junos automation scripts? (Choose three.)

A. op scripts
B. pulse scripts
C. commit scripts
D. event scripts
E. action scripts

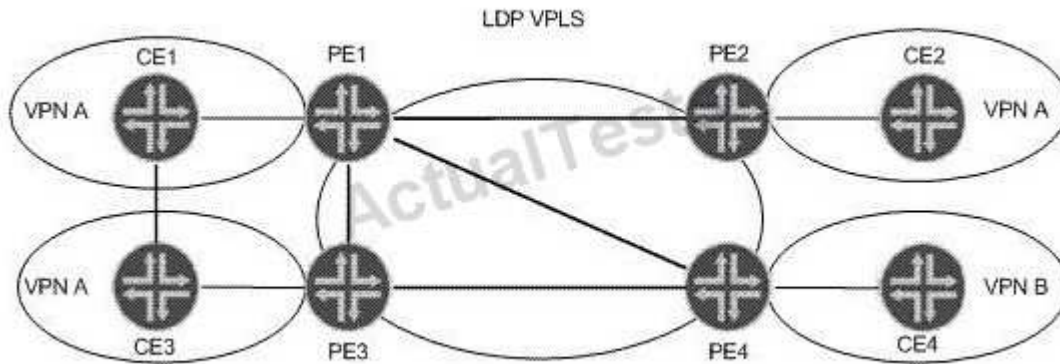**Correct Answer:** ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 28
Click the Exhibit button.

LDP VPLS

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?

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.
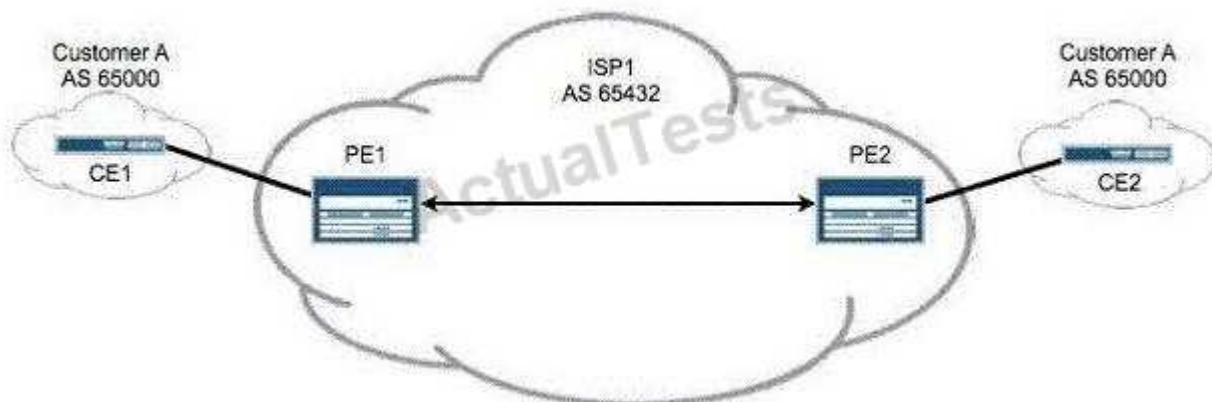
Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Topic 2, Volume B

QUESTION 29
Click the Exhibit button.

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
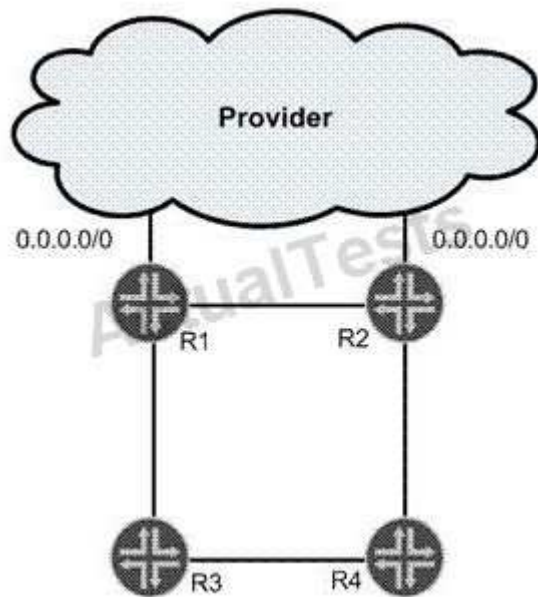
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 30
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 31
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 voice scheduler has exceeded its transmit rate. All other data is currently in profile. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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)
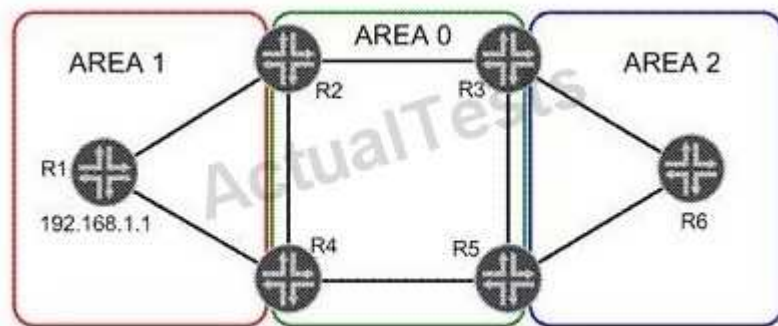**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 32
Click the Exhibit button.

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

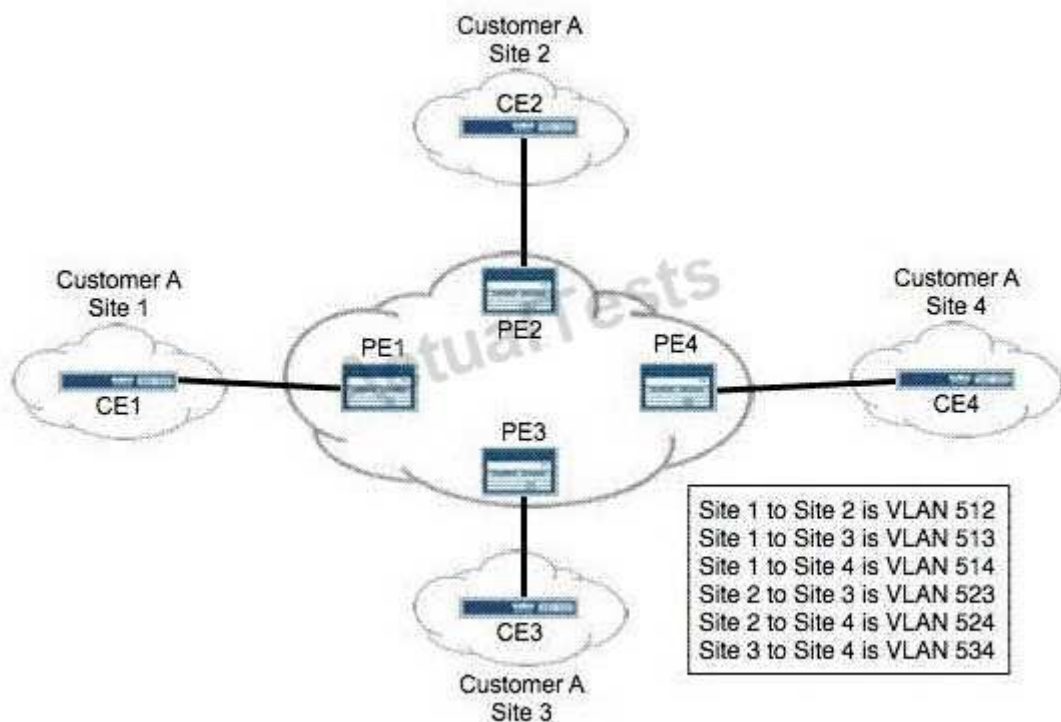**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

QUESTION 33
Click the Exhibit button.

Site 1 to Site 2 is VLAN 512
Site 1 to Site 3 is VLAN 513
Site 1 to Site 4 is VLAN 514
Site 2 to Site 3 is VLAN 523
Site 2 to Site 4 is VLAN 524
Site 3 to Site 4 is VLAN 534

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.  l2vpn {
        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.  l2vpn {
        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.  l2vpn {
        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.  l2vpn {
        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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 34
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.
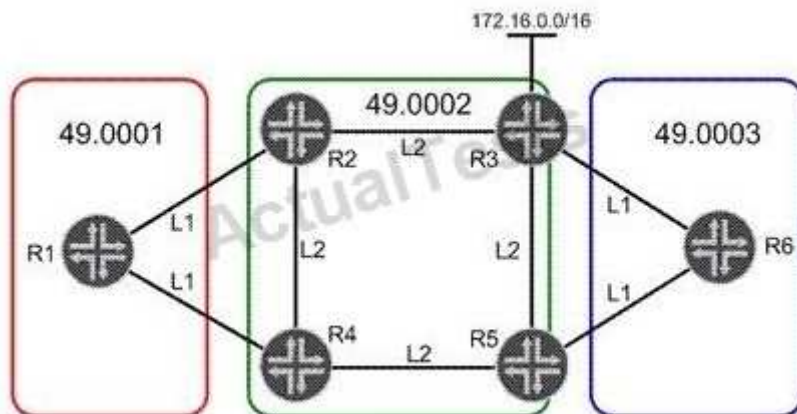
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 35
Click the Exhibit button.

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.)

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 36
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
```

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

A. R4 has been configured with an IS-IS export policy and is announcing external routing information.
B. R3 and R4 have an adjacency at both level 1 and level 2.
C. R3 has been configured so that it is not used for transit traffic.
D. R3 and R4 have only a level 2 adjacency.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 37
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: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

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

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

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

A. No LSP exists between PE1 and PE2.
B. Route targets are not properly configured.
C. as-override is not configured in the VRFs.
D. family inet-vpn is not configured on the PEs.
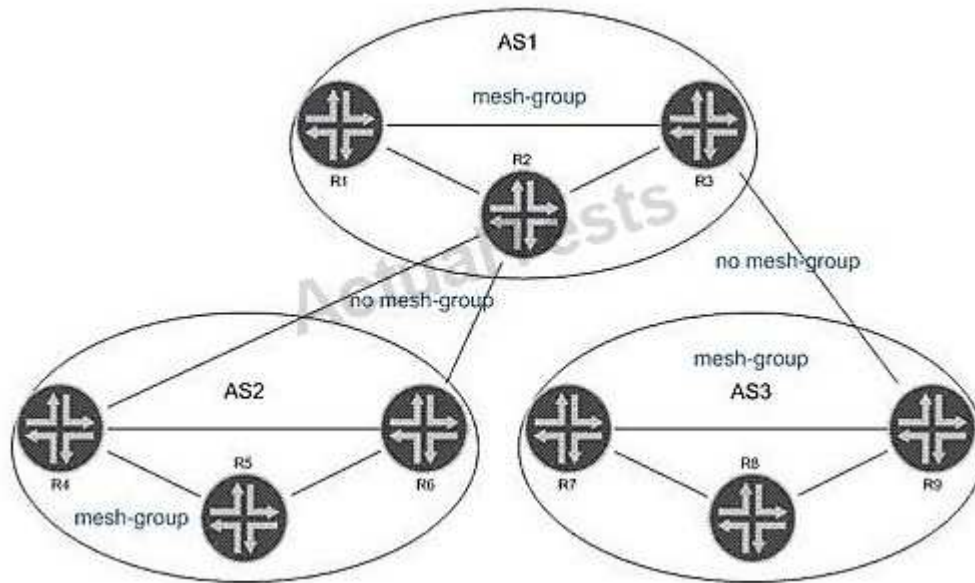
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 38
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 39
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
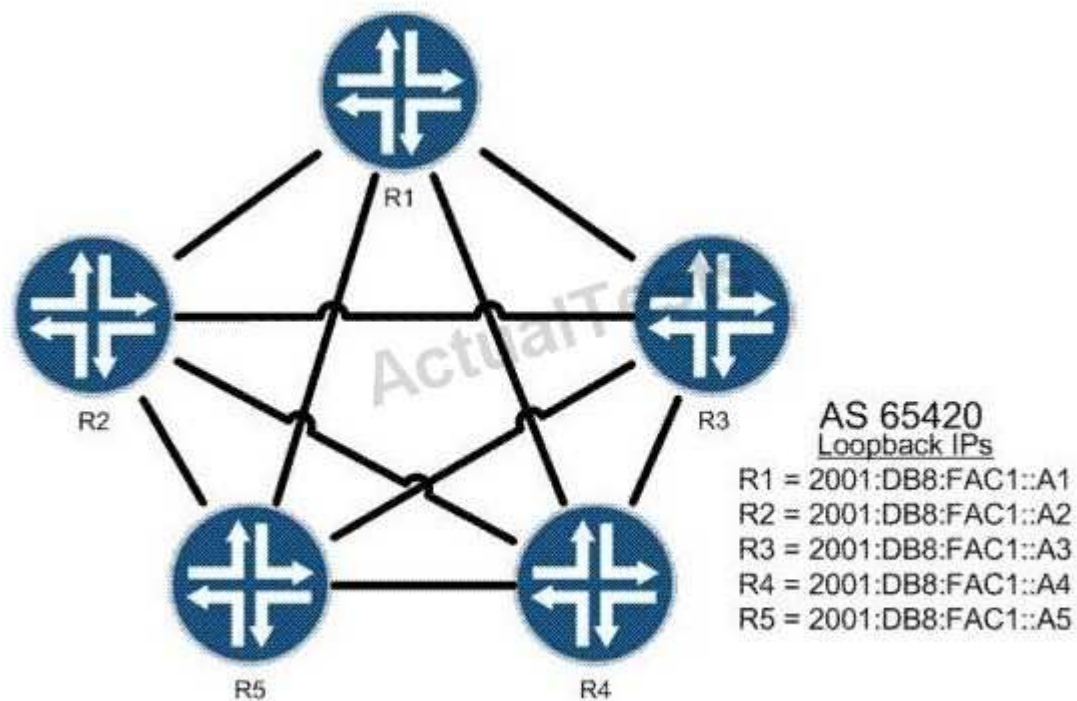
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 40
Click the Exhibit button.

AS 65420
Loopback IPs
R1 = 2001:DB8:FAC1::A1
R2 = 2001:DB8:FAC1::A2
R3 = 2001:DB8:FAC1::A3
R4 = 2001:DB8:FAC1::A4
R5 = 2001:DB8:FAC1::A5

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 41
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 42
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

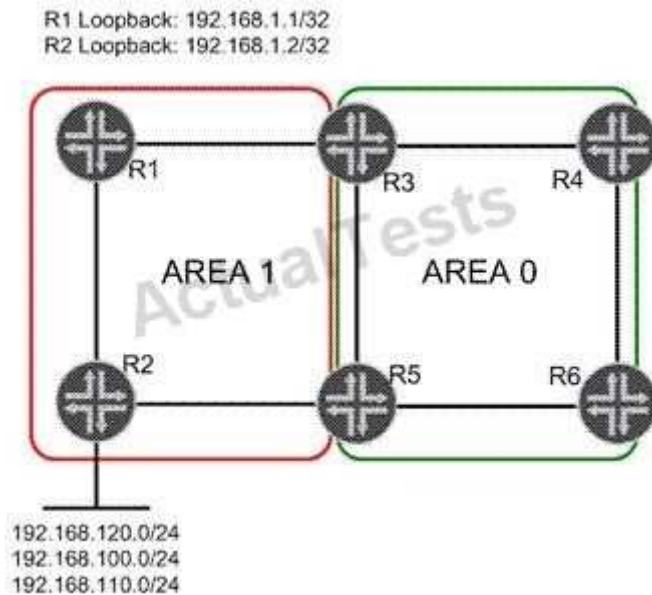**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

Exam D

QUESTION 1
Click the Exhibit button.

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

AREA 1   AREA 0

R1   R3   R4

R2   R5   R6

192.168.120.0/24
192.168.100.0/24
192.168.110.0/24

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 2
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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
```

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

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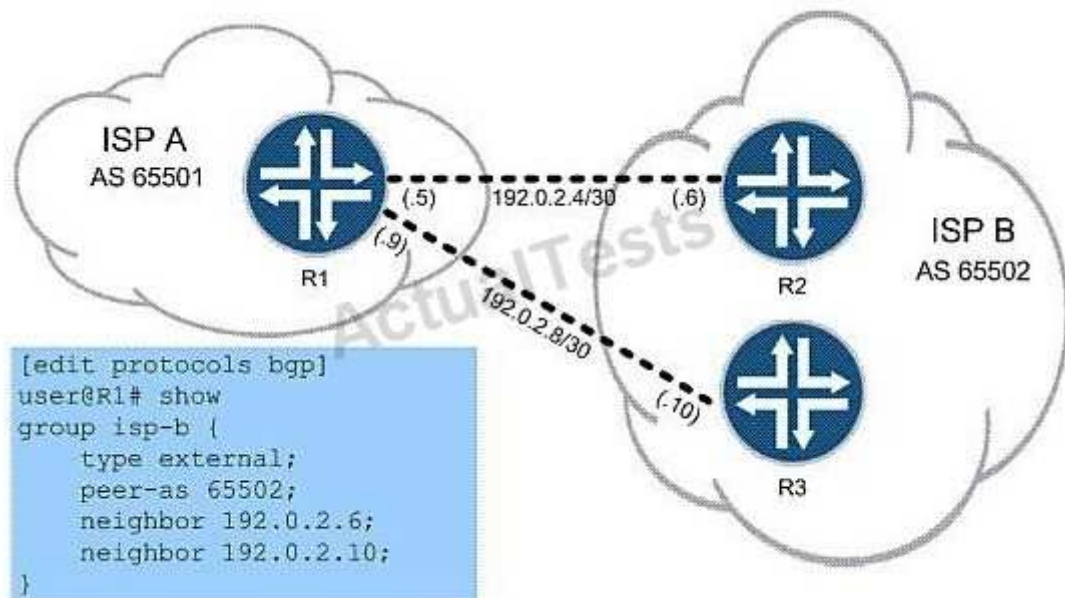D. install active

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 3
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group isp-b {
    type external;
    peer-as 65502;
    neighbor 192.0.2.6;
    neighbor 192.0.2.10;
}
```

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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?

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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.
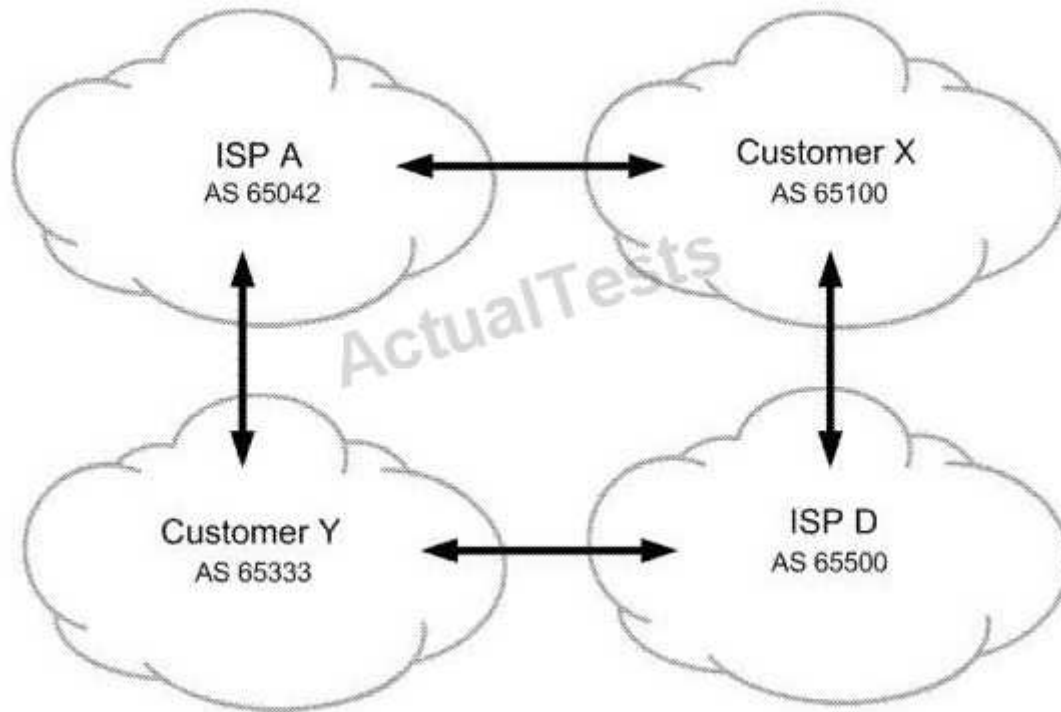
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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.
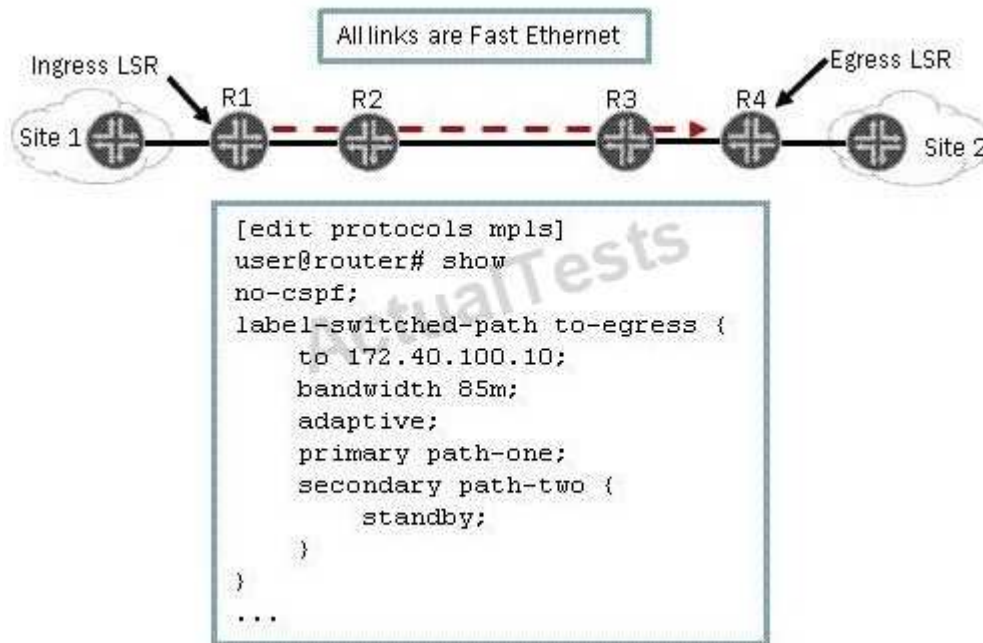
Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 13
Your 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
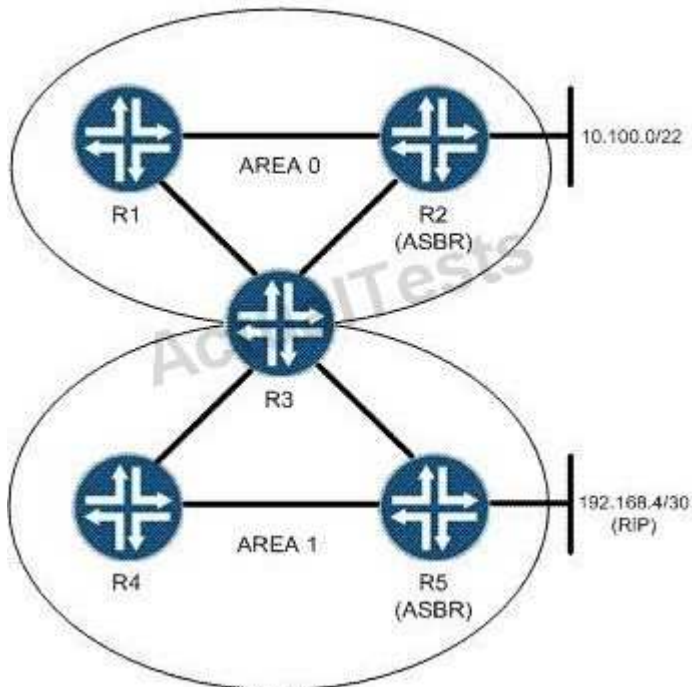
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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

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

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
  Explct route: 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
  Record route: <self> 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
```

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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?
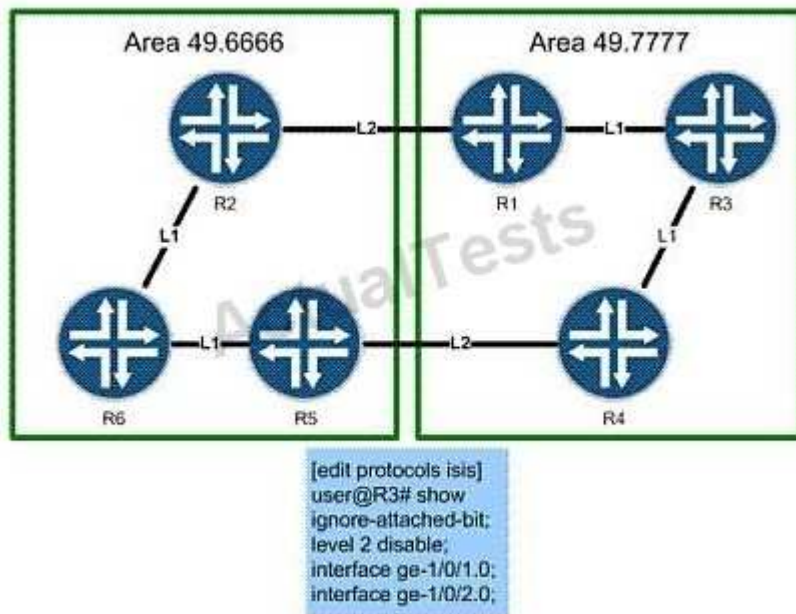
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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

QUESTION 25
Click the Exhibit button.

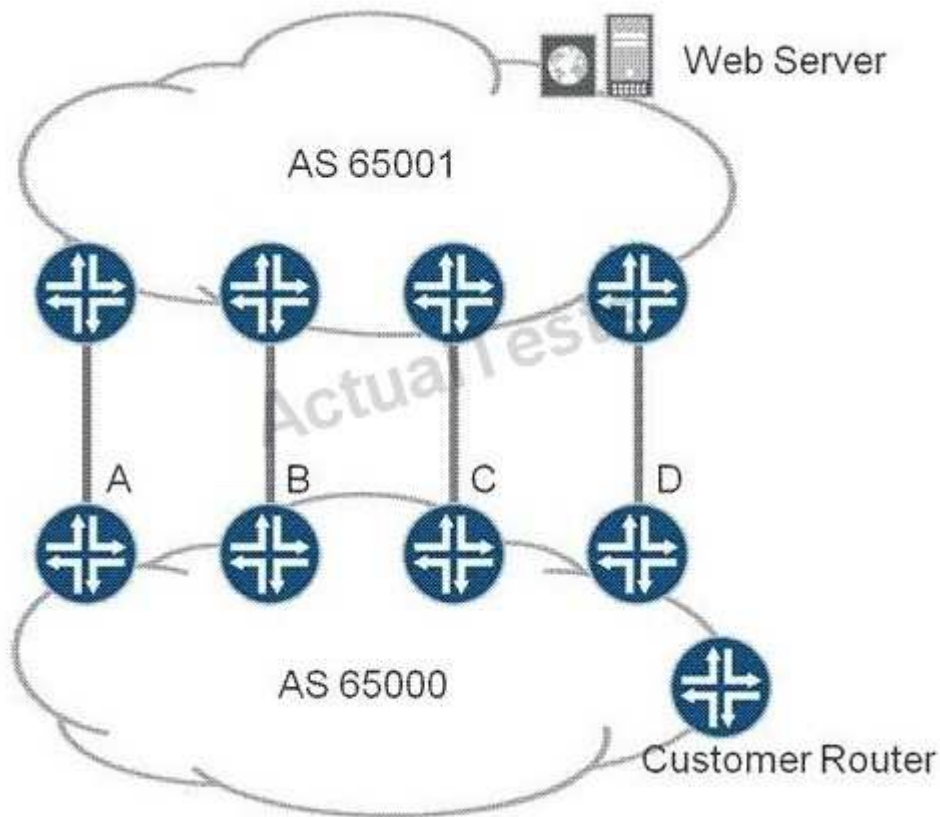

You are the administrator of AS 65000. In the exhibit, there are four links between your network (AS 65000) and your upstream provider (AS 65001).

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)
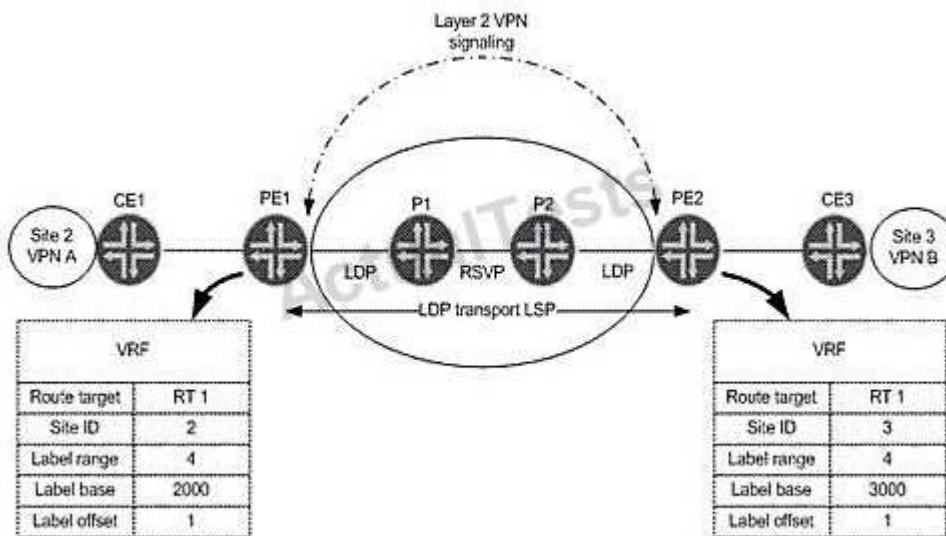**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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
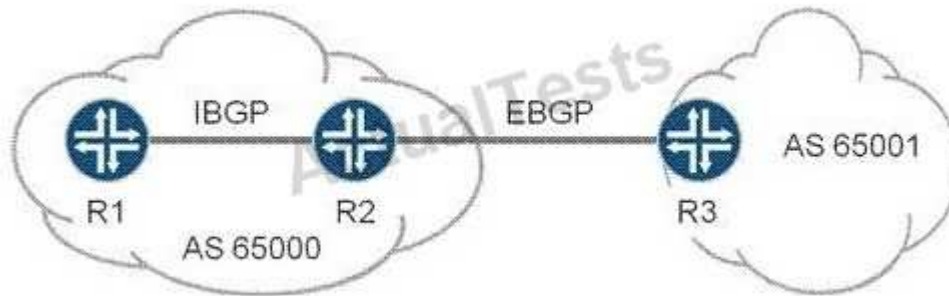D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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 issues. 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 32
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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.
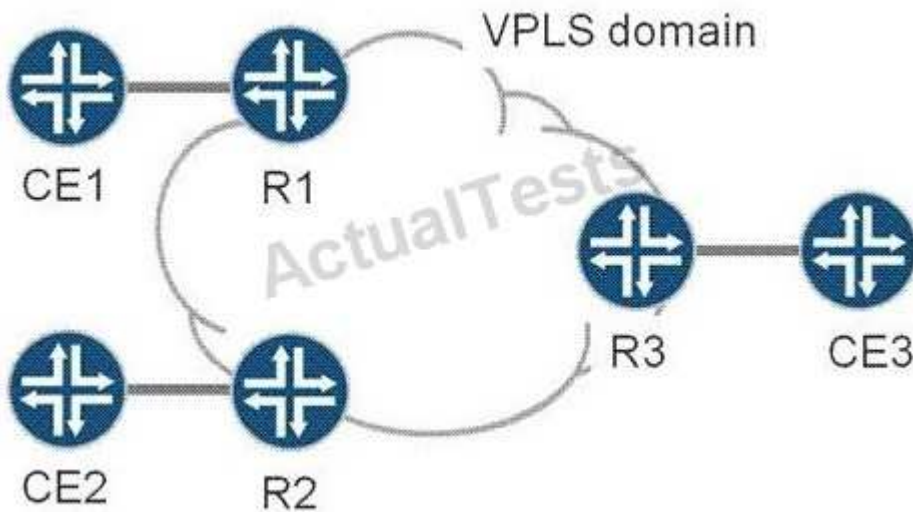
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 36
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[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;
            }
        }
    }
    unit 1 {
        family inet {
            policer {
                input policerA;
            }
        }
        family inet6 {
            policer {
                input policerA;
            }
```

Juniper JN0-660 Exam
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 37
Click the Exhibit button.

```
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
```

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.)

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.
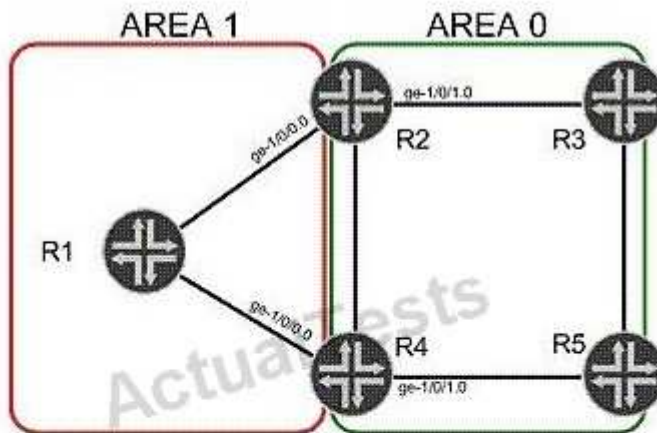E. Level 2 routing is enabled.

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 38
Click the Exhibit button.

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

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.

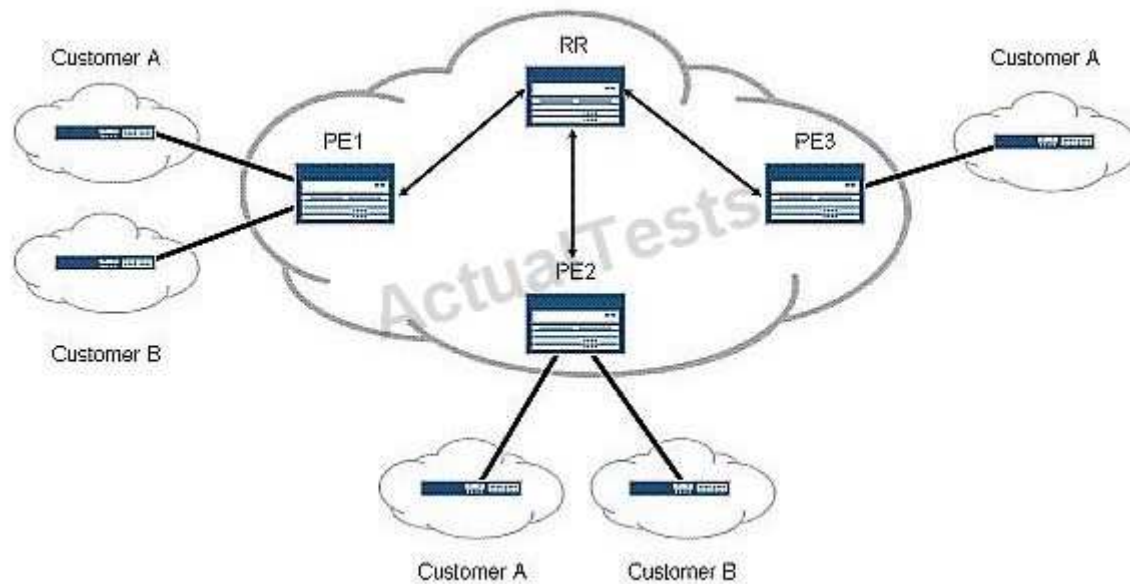**Correct Answer:** AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 39
Click the Exhibit button.

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:
Explanation:

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:
Explanation:

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)
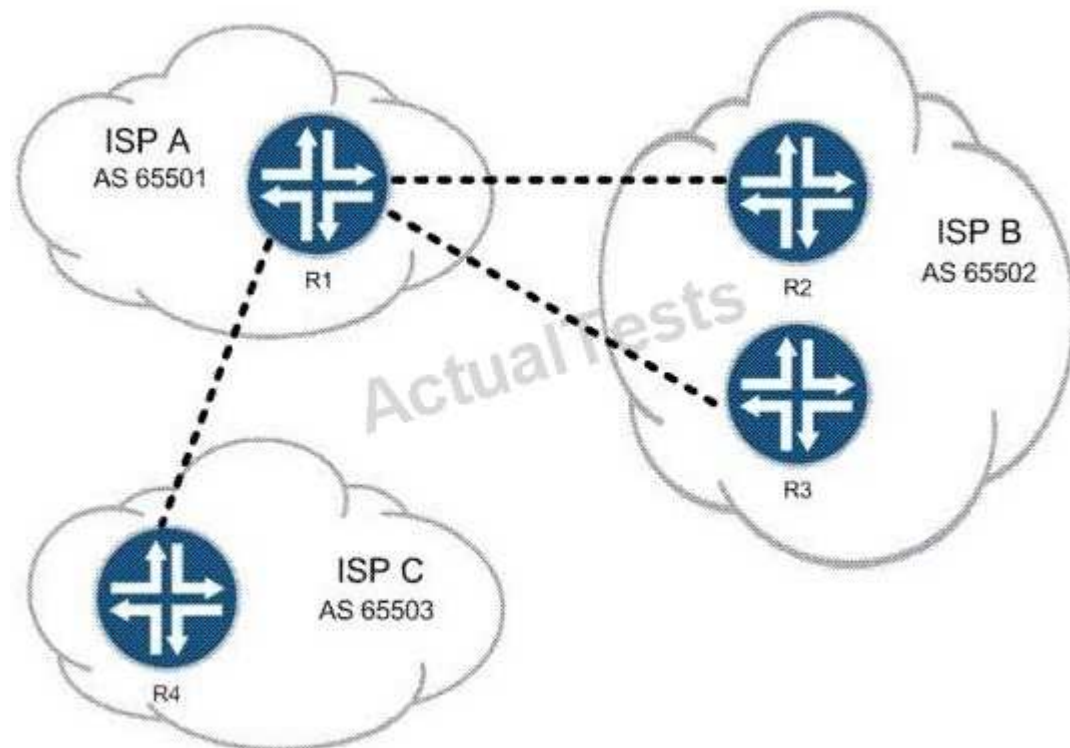**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 42
Click the Exhibit button.

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.)

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:
Explanation: