



Juniper

Exam JN0-661

Service Provider Routing and Switching

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 132]

Topic break down

| Topic | No. of Questions |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Topic 1: Main Questions | 64 |
| Topic 2: Practice Set | 68 |

Topic 1, Main Questions

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

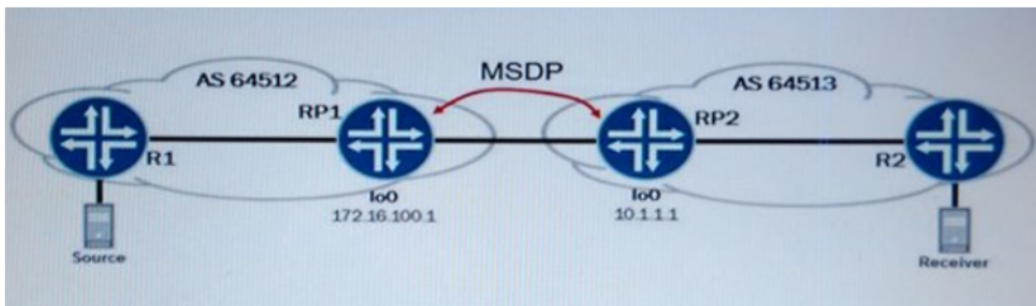
What are two characteristics of L2 circuits? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing instance configuration is required for L2 circuits to function correctly.
- B. Routing instance configuration is not required for L2 circuits to function correctly.
- C. BGP is required for L2 circuits to function correctly.
- D. BGP is not required for L2 circuits to function correctly.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



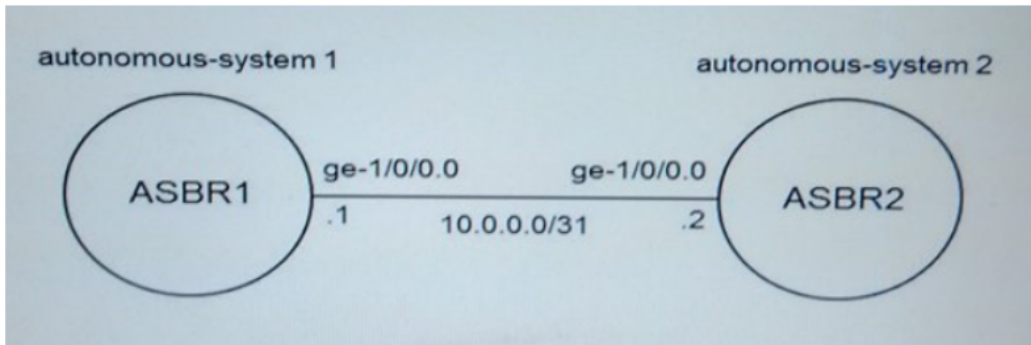
RP1 and RP2 are acting as PIM-SM rendezvous points (Rps) in their autonomous system. Referring to the diagram, which purpose does the MSDP session between RP1 and RP2 serve?

- A. MSDP allows RPs in different PIM domains to advertise any active multicast receivers to each other
- B. MSDP allows RPs in different PIM domains to advertise any active multicast sources to each other.
- C. MSDP routes are used by an RP for reverse path forwarding lookups when multicast sources exist in different autonomous systems.
- D. MSDP allows RPs in different PIM domains to form PIM neighbor relationship with each other.

Answer: B

Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



Which configuration supports interprovider Layer 3 VPN option B on ASBR1 as shown in the exhibit.

```
A [edit]
user@router# show
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/31;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  autonomous-system 1;
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface ge-1/0/0.0;
  }
  bgp {
    group ebgp {
      family inet {
        unicast;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
family inet-vpn {
unicast;
}
neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
peer-as 2;
}
}
}
}
```

```
B [edit]
user@router# show
interfaces {
ge-1/0/0 {
unit 0 {
family inet {
address 10.0.0.1/31;
}
family mpls;
}
}
}
routing-options {
autonomous-system 1;
}
protocols {
mpls {
interface ge-1/0/0.0;
}
bgp {
group ebgp {
family inet {
unicast;
}
```

```
family route-target;
neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
peer-as 2;
}
}
}
}
```

```
c [edit]
user@router# show
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/31;
      }
    }
  }
  routing-options {
    autonomous-system 1;
  }
  protocols {
    mpls {
      interface ge-1/0/0.0;
    }
    bgp {
      group ebgp {
        family inet {
          unicast;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
    peer-as 2;
  }
}
```

```
D [edit]
user@router# show
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/31;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  routing-options {
    autonomous-system 1;
  }
  protocols {
    mpls {
      interface ge-1/0/0.0;
    }
    bgp {
      group ebgp {
        family inet {
          labeled-unicast;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 {
    peer-as 2;
  }
}
}
```

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

Answer: A

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

What are two characteristics of L3VPNs? (Choose two)

- A. Matching route targets are required for L3VPNs to function correctly.
- B. Multiprotocol BGP is required for L3VPNs to function correctly.
- C. The IPv4 NLRI is required for L3 VPNs to function correctly.
- D. Matching route distinguishes are required for L3VPNs to function correctly

Answer: A,D

Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)

You are asked to configure PIM-SM in your network. Your implementation must allow for load sharing between redundant RPs and, should an RP failure occur, the RP failover time should be minimized.

Which two configuration tasks are required in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure MSDP peering sessions between the routers designated as RPs.
- B. Configure at least two static RPs and bundle them in an RP redundancygroup under [edit protocols pim].
- C. On the routers designated as RPs, configure the shared anycast address on the loopback interface
- D. Configure the shared anycast address on the RPs as the primary address on the loopback interface.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 6 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button


```
user@router# run show route 2.0.0.0/8
```

```
inet.0: 101 destinations, 198 routes (100  
active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)  
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
2.0.0.0/8 *[BGP/170] 00:□12:06, MED  
1000, Localpref 100, from 10.220.1.2  
As path: 2000 I,  
validation-state: unverified  
> to 10.220.15.2 via ge-  
1/0/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3  
to 10.220.12.2 via ge-  
1/1/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3  
[BGP/170] 00□10, MED  
1000, localpref 100, from 10.220.1.5  
AS path: 2000 I,  
validation-state: unverified  
> to 10.220.15.2 via ge-  
1/0/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3  
to 10.220.12.2 via ge-  
1/1/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3
```

```
2.6.6.6/32 *[BGP/170] 00:12:06, MED
1000, localpref 100, from 10.220.1.2
AS path: 2000 I,
validation-state: unverified
> to 10.220.15.2 via ge-
1/0/0.0, label-switched-path r1-tor3
to 10.220.12.2 via ge-
1/1/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3
[BGP/170] 00:12:10, MED
1000, localpref 100, from 10.220.1.5
AS path: 2000 I,
validation-state: unverified
> to 10.220.15.2 via ge-
1/0/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3
to 10.220.12.2 via ge-
1/1/0.0, label-switched-path r1-to-r3
```

```
user@router# run show route advertising-protocol
bgp 192.168.11.0
```

```
inet.0: 101 destinations, 198 routes (100
active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
```

```
Prefix Nexthop
MED Lclpref AS path
* 2.6.6.6/32 Self
2000 I
```

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
export reject;
group peer {
export as1000;
neighbor 192.168.11.0 {
family inet {
unicast;
}
}
peer-as 1000;
}
}
```

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement as1000 {
term 1 {
from {
route-filter 2.0.0.0/8 longer;
}
then accept;
}
term 2 {
then reject;
}
}
policy-statement reject {
term 1 {
from {
route-filter 2.0.0.0/8 exact;
}
then reject
}
}
```

You want to advertise routes 2.0.0.0/8 and 2.6.6.6/32 to BGP peer 192.168.11.0. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Delete the as1000 export policy.
- B. Change the as1000 policy to orlonger.
- C. Delete the reject export policy.
- D. Change the reject policy to longer.

Answer: B

Question No : 7 - (Topic 1)

During a network migration window, an engineer issues the set protocols ISIS overload timeout 1200 command. In this scenario, which effect does this have on the IS-IS operations of the router?

- A. After the first IS-IS adjacency forms, the overload bit is set for 1200 seconds
- B. When the IS-IS protocol starts, the overload bit is set after the timer of 1200 seconds expires

- C. When the IS-IS protocol starts, the overload bit is set for 1200 seconds.
- D. After the first IS-IS adjacency forms, the overload bit is set after the timer of 1200 seconds expires.

Answer: C

Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)

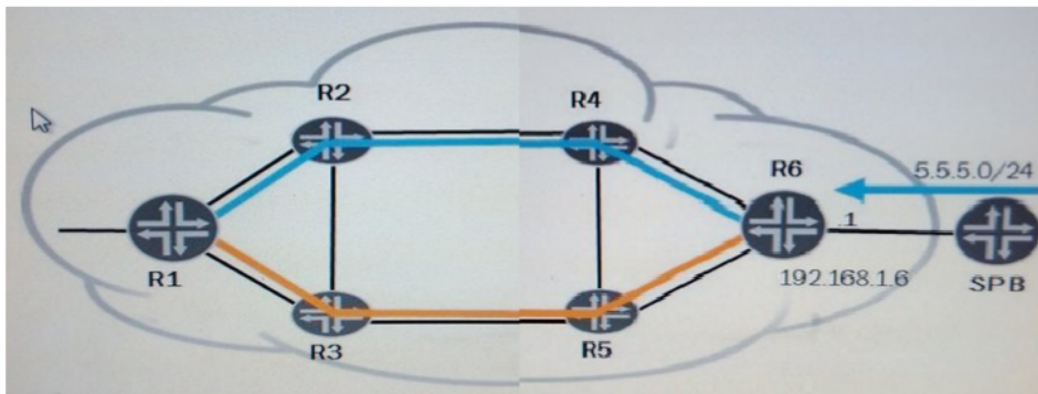
Which two statements are true about IS-IS adjacency formation? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 only routers never form an adjacency with Level 2 only routers
- B. Level 1 only routers always form an adjacency with Level 2 only routers
- C. For Level 1 adjacencies, area IDs must be the same
- D. For Level 2 adjacencies, area IDs must be the same.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit button, you are asked to ensure that traffic destined for the 5.5.5.0/24 network must use the LSP named Top. Which two actions would you perform to accomplish this task*? (Choose two)

- A. Apply the policy as an import policy for BGP on R1
- B. Create a routing policy that matches the route 5.5.5.0/24 with an action of install-next-hop lsp Top.

- C. Create a routing policy that matches the route 5.5.5.0/24 with an action of next-hop Top.
- D. Apply the policy to the forwarding table on R1.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)

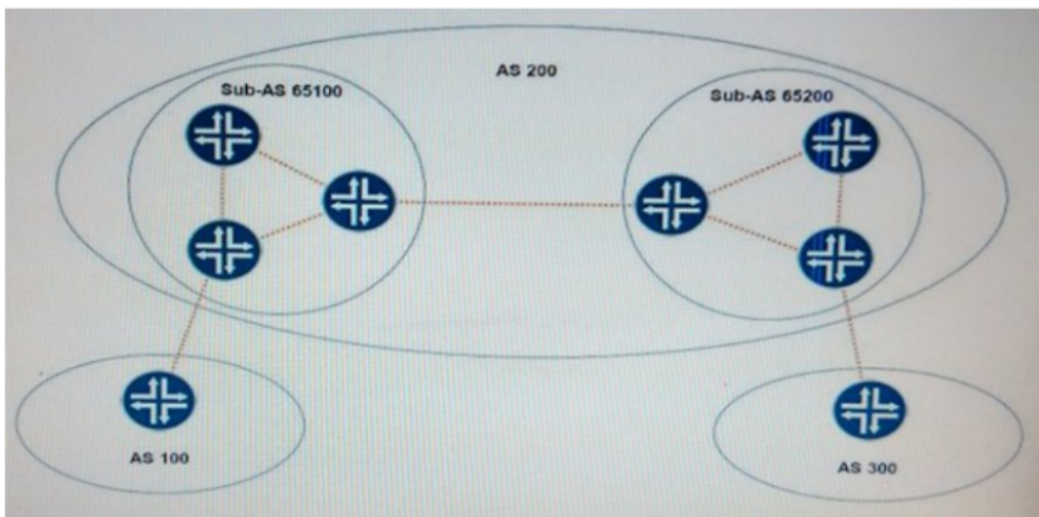
Packets traverse a Junos device configured for class of service. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Packets are subject to traffic shapers before policers.
- B. Packets are subject to policers before traffic shapers.
- C. Packets are processed by behavior aggregate classifiers before multifield classifiers.
- D. Packets are processed by multifield classifier before behavior aggregate classifiers.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



AS 100 is originating and sending EBGP routes to AS 200 AS 200 is acting as a transit provider and sending those routers to AS 300 AS 200 is using confederation topology shown in the exhibit.

What will the AS path of AS 100's routes be when they are received on the AS 300 router?

- A. 200 100
- B. 200(65200 65100)100
- C. (65200 65100)100
- D. ({65200 65100}) 100

Answer: A

Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)

You work for a service provider and need to build EVPN service which provides an active/active multihoming topology using a single CE at each site. In this scenario, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An Ethernet segment appears as a LAG to the CE device.
- B. A backup designated forwarder is elected for forwarding BUM traffic to the CE device
- C. The Ethernet segment identifier must be an all zeros identifier
- D. A designated forwarder is elected for forwarding BUM traffic to the CE device.

Answer: A

Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button

```
[edit]
user@PE-1# show protocols
rsvp {
interface all;
}
mpls {
label-switched-path p1 {
from 1.1.1.1;
to 4.4.4.4;
no cspf;
}
interface all;
}
bgp {
group Int {
type Internal;
local-address 1.1.1.1;
family inet {
unicast;
}
family inet-vpn {

unicast;
}
neighbor 2.2.2.2;
neighbor 3.3.3.3;
neighbor 4.4.4.4;
}
}
ospf {
area 0.0.0.0 {
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interf lo0.0;
}
}
}
```

```
[edit]
user@p-1# show protocols
mpls {
interface all;
}
ospf {
area 0.0.0.0 {
```

```
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface ge-1o0.0;  
}  
}
```

```
[edit]  
user@p-2# show protocols  
mpls {  
interface all;  
}  
ospf {  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface ge-1o0.0;  
}  
}
```

```
[edit]  
user@n-2# show protocols
```



```
user@p-2# show protocols
rsrv {
interface all;
}
mpls {
label-switched-path p2 {
from 4.4.4.4;
to 1.1.1.1;
no-ospf
}
interface all;
}
bgp {
group INT {
type internal;
local-address 4.4.4.4,
family inet {
unicast;

neighbor 2.2.2.2;
neighbor 3.3.3.3;
neighbor 1.1.1.1;

area 0.0.0.0 {
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface 1o0;
}
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, you have configured an L3VPN that connects Site-1 and Site-2 together, but the BGP routes are being hidden on the PE routers. The topology in this scenario is shown below.

Site-1 > PE-1 > P-1 > P-2 > PE-2 > Site-2

Which two actions would allow communication Site-1 and Site-2? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable CSPF on under MPLS on P-1 and P-2.
- B. Configure DGP on P-1 and P-2.
- C. Enable RSVP for all interfaces on P-1 and P-2.
- D. Enable LDP for all interfaces on all routers.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 14 - (Topic 1)

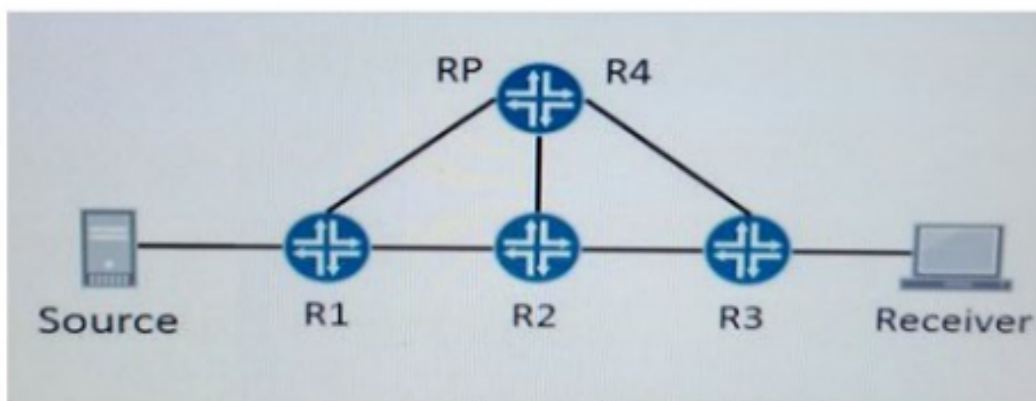
A layer 2 circuit (RFC 4447) is established between two PE routers to provide connectivity between two customer sites. Which two statements related to this deployment are true?

- A. Kompella encapsulation is used in the data plane communications.
- B. LDP must be used for the control plane communications
- C. BGP must be used for the control plane communications.
- D. Martini encapsulation is used in the data plane communications.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 15 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



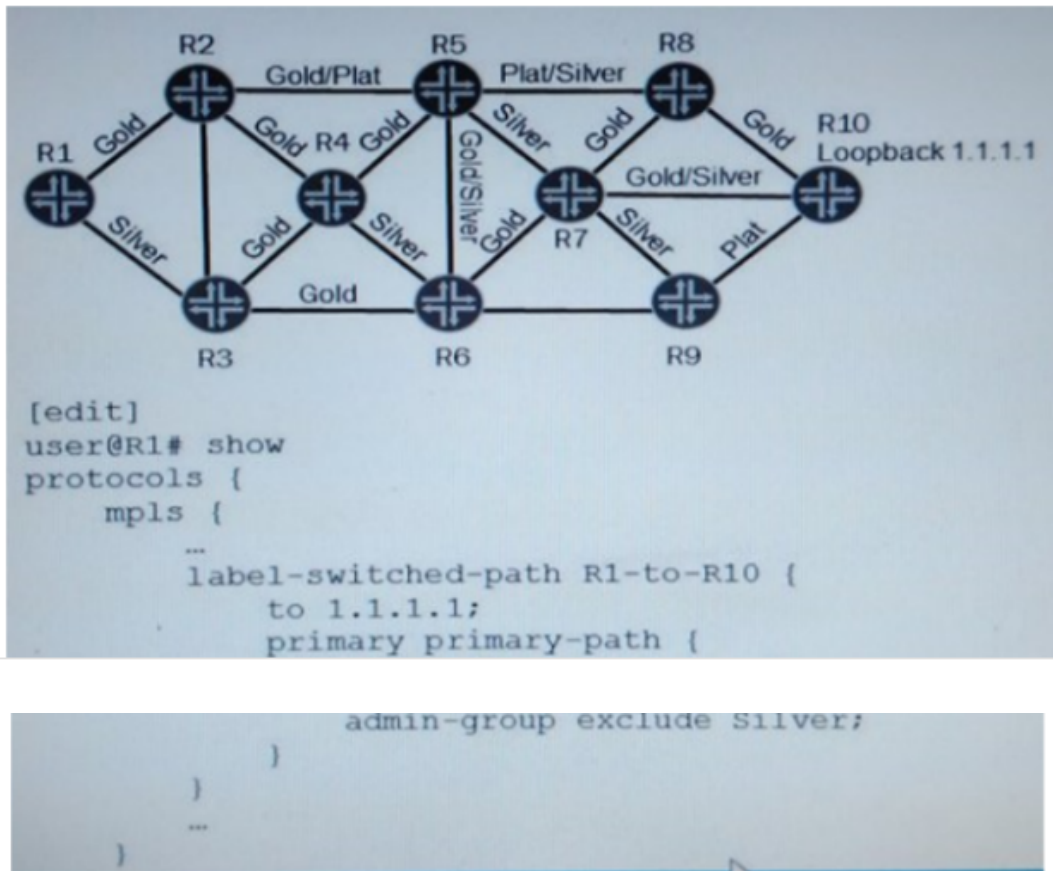
Referring to the exhibit, you have a network that uses PIM-SM and you need to block certain PIM register messages. Which two statements are correct in this situation? (Choose two.)

- A. You should apply a policy that blocks PIM register messages from the source on R4.
- B. You should apply a policy that blocks PIM register messages from the source on R3.
- C. You should apply a policy that blocks PIM register messages from the source on R2.
- D. You should apply a policy that blocks PIM register messages from the source on R1.

Answer: A

Question No : 16 - (Topic 1)

Refer to Exhibit:



Given the configuration shown in the exhibit and the admin groups assigned to the equal cost links, which path will the LSP take to get from R1 to R10?

- A. R1 > R2 > R5 > R6 > R7 > R10
- B. R1>R2>R5>R8>R10
- C. R1 > R2 > R4 > R3 > R6 > R7 > R8 > R10
- D. R1>R2>R5>R6>R9>R10

Answer: C

Question No : 17 - (Topic 1)

What is the final component of CoS processing on a Junos device?

- A. drop profile map
- B. behavior aggregate classifier
- C. rewrite marker
- D. multifield classifier

Answer: C

Question No : 18 - (Topic 1)

Your customer requires a Layer 2 VPN service (draft-kompella-mpls-l2vpn). You are asked to describe the operational requirements on the PE router supporting this service.

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The ingress PE router associates multiple MPLS labels with the corresponding traffic flows.
- B. The ingress PE router for a traffic flow maintains the data-link connection identifier
- C. The ingress PE router for a traffic flow removes the data-link connection identifier.
- D. The ingress PE router associates a single MPLS label with the corresponding traffic flows.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 19 - (Topic 1)

An L1 router has formed an adjacency with an L1-L2 router.

Under which condition will the L1-L2 router set the attach bit in its Level 1 link-state PDUs?

- A. when the L1-L2 router forms an adjacency with another L1 router in the same area
- B. when the L1-L2 router forms an adjacency with an L2 router in the same area
- C. when the L1-L2 router forms an adjacency with an L2 router in a different area
- D. when the L1-L2 router forms an adjacency with an L1 router in a different area

Answer: C

Question No : 20 - (Topic 1)

Which command will match communities 101:111,111:1, and 999:1111?

- A. set policy-options community COMMUNITY members "^...:1?"
- B. set policy-options community COMMUNITY members "^1.*:1+"
- C. set policy-options community COMMUNITY members ["^1.1:1?" 999:1111]
- D. set policy-options community COMMUNITY members "^...:1+"

Answer: D

Question No : 21 - (Topic 1)

An L2VPN (draft-kompella-mpls-l2vpn) is established between two PE routers to provide connectivity between two customer sites. Which two statements related to this deployment are true? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP must be used for the control plane communications.
- B. Kompella encapsulation is used in the data plane communications.
- C. LDP must be used for the control plane communications.
- D. Martini encapsulation is used in the data plane communications.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 22 - (Topic 1)

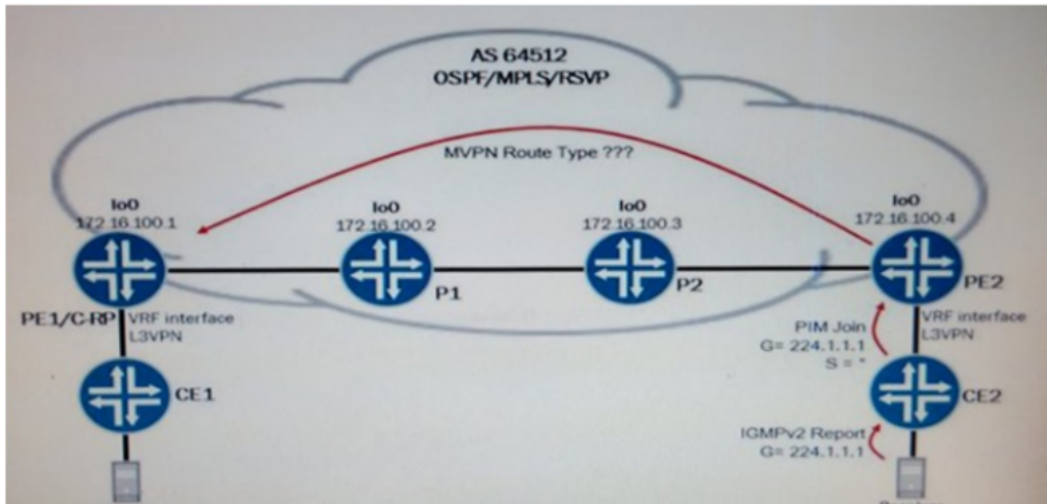
You have configured an OSPF stub area. The routes in the stub area require external reachability. Which statement explains how OSPF meets this requirement?

- A. The ABR will generate a 0.0.0.0/0 default route in the area.
- B. The ABR will flood Type 5 LSAs into the area.
- C. The ABR will flood Type 7 LSAs into the area.
- D. The ABR will generate a 0.0.0.0/0 default route in the area.

Answer: D

Question No : 23 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit



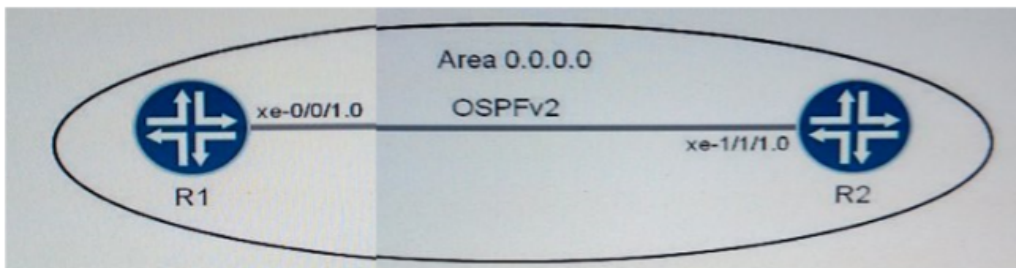
Referring to the exhibit, which type of NG MVPN route will be advertised by PE2 to PE1 ?

- A. Shared Tree Join C-Multicast route
- B. Source Tree Join C-Multicast route
- C. Source Active Auto-discovery route
- D. Leaf Auto-discovery route

Answer: A

Question No : 24 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



```
user@R1> show ospf interface detail
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbcs
xe-0/0/1.0 BDR 0.0.0.0 2.169.37.12 11.244.245.215 1
Type LAN, address 192.161.27.11, Mask 255.255.255.248, MTU 4460, Cost 40
DR addr 192.161.37.12, BDR addr 192.168.37.11, Adj count 1, Priority 128
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
fe-0/2/1.0 PtToPt 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Type P2P, Address 0.0.0.0, Mask 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500, Cost 2604
Adj count 0
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not stub
Auth type: MDS, Active key ID 3, Start time 2013 Jul 19 10:00:00 PST
```

IPsec SA Name: sa

```
user@R2> show ospf interface detail
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbcs
xe-1/1/1.0 BDR 0.0.0.0 192.168.37.12 11.244.245.216 1
Type LAN, address 192.161.27.12, Mask 255.255.255.248, MTU 4460, Cost 40
DR addr 192.161.37.12, BDR addr 192.168.37.11, Adj count 1, Priority 128
Hello 3, Dead 9, ReXmit 5, Not stub
fe-2/2/2.0 PtToPt 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Type P2P, address 0.0.0.0, Mask 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500, Cost 2604
Adj count 0
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
Auth type: MDS, Active key ID 3, Start time 2013 Jul 19 10:00:00 PST
IPsec SA Name: sa
```

Which two statements are true about the OSPF adjacency displayed in the exhibit?
(Choose two.)

- A. There is a mismatch in the dead interval parameter between routers R1 and R2
- B. There is a mismatch in the hold timer parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- C. There is a mismatch in the hello interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- D. There is a mismatch in the poll interval parameter between routers R1 and R2

Answer: A,C

Question No : 25 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button

```
[edit] [edit]
lab@r1# show protocols lab@r2# show protocols
ospf3 { ospf3 {
area 0.0.0.0 { area 0.0.0.0 {
interface 1o0.0; interface 1o0.0;
interface ge-1/0/6.0; interface ge-1/0/7.0;
}
}

lo0 = 172.16.100.1/32 [edit]
fc00:1000::1/128 lab@r2# show protocols
ospf3 {
area 0.0.0.0 {
interface 1o0.0;
interface ge-1/1/7.0;
interface ge-1/1/6.0;
}
}
```

You must ensure that r1's IPv4 loopback address exists in r3's inet 0 routing table

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. An IPv4 unicast realm can be enabled on each router.
- B. A policy can be configured on M to redistribute 172.16.100.1/32 into OSPFv2, which would cause r3 to eventually learn the route and place it into inet0.
- C. A RIB group can be configured on r3 to copy that route into inet 0 because 172.16.100.1/32 exists in r3's inet6.0 table
- D. A policy can be configured on r1 to redistribute 172 16 100 1/32 into OSPFv3, which would cause r3 to eventually learn the route and place it into inet 0.

Answer: C

Question No : 26 - (Topic 1)

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

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

priority values.

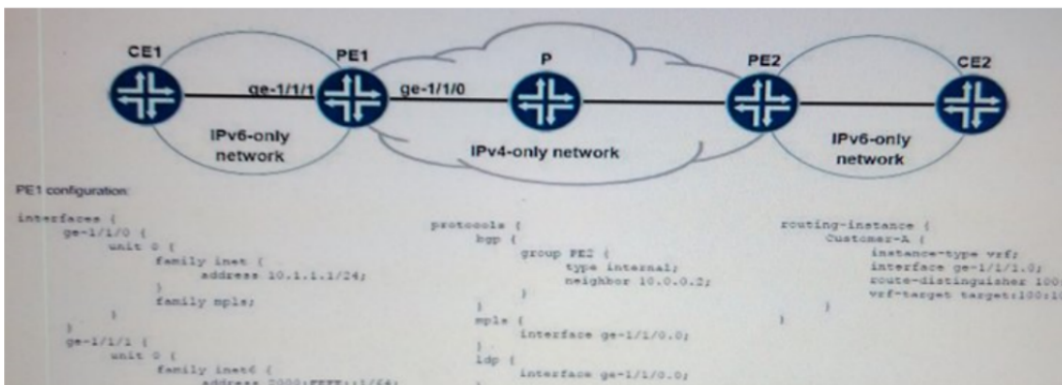
C. The selected path for a given LSP is passed to RSVP in the form of an ERO.

D. LSPs with higher numerical setup priorities are computed before LSPs with lower setup priority values.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 27 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



ISP 1 wants to configure an IPv6 L3VPN over its IPv4-only MPLS network for Customer-A. PE1 has been configured as shown in the exhibit; however, IPv6 routers. In this scenario, which two commands are necessary on PE1 to enable IPv6 connectivity between CE1 and CE2? (Choose two.)

- A. set protocols bgp group PE2 family inet6 unicast
- B. set interfaces ge-1/1/1.0 family mpls
- C. set protocols bgp group PE2 family inet6-vpn
- D. set protocols mpls ipv6-tunneling

Answer: A,D

Question No : 28 - (Topic 1)

You are asked to deploy VPLS in your network as a new service for several customers, and you must identify the configuration and provisioning requirements for your customer. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. CE interfaces facing the service provider must be Ethernet interfaces.
- B. VLAN IDs defined on CE interfaces must be the same on both ends unless otherwise negotiated
- C. PE interfaces facing the core must have VPLS encapsulation enabled.
- D. CE interfaces facing the service provider must be Layer 3 interfaces.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 29 - (Topic 1)

You have a strict-high queue configured. You notice that under bursty traffic conditions, there are tail drops on the strict-high queue. Which action would solve this problem?

- A. Assign a policer on ingress to assign a low packet loss priority to the strict-high queue.
- B. Decrease the buffer size of the strict-high queue
- C. Assign a policer on egress to assign a low packet loss priority to the strict-high queue.
- D. Increase the buffer size of the strict-high queue.

Answer: D

Question No : 30 - (Topic 1)

A service provider wants to start using all of their LSPs for internal traffic and not just their MPLS VPNs. Any solution must ensure that existing VPNs and routing policies will continue to function properly.

Which MPLS traffic engineering parameter would accomplish this task?

- A. bgp
- B. bgp-igp-both-ribs
- C. bgp-igp
- D. mpls-forwarding

Answer: B

Question No : 31 - (Topic 1)

You are working with a new MPLS network that is using the default EXP classifier and

default schedules A small amount of traffic is being placed in the assured forwarding class. No other traffic is passing through the network at this time

In this scenario, what happens to the traffic that is being placed in the assured forwarding class?

- A. The traffic is reclassified to the best effort forwarding class and is forwarded.
- B. The traffic remains in the assured forwarding class and is forwarded.
- C. The traffic is reclassified to the network control forwarding class and is forwarded
- D. The traffic remains in the assured forwarding class and is dropped.

Answer: B

Question No : 32 - (Topic 1)

Which routing instance type is used with a Layer 3 VPN?

- A. l2vpn
- B. virtual-switch
- C. vrf
- D. vpls

Answer: C

Question No : 33 - (Topic 1)

Click the exhibit button

```
[edit protocols pim]
user@R1# show
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 250;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 10.220.1.1;
    priority 1;
    group-ranges {
      224.1.1.11/32;
      224.0.0.0/4;
    }
  }
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
}
```

```
[edit protocols pim]
user@R4# show
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 249;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 10.220.1.4;
    priority 5;
    group-ranges {
      224.1.1.12/32;
      224.0.0.0/4;
    }
  }
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
```

```
disable;  
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, **which** router will be the RP?

- A. R4 for all groups
- B. R1 for group 224.1.1.11 and R4 for all other groups
- C. R1 for all groups
- D. R4 for group 224.1.1.12 and R1 for all other groups

Answer: A

Question No : 34 - (Topic 1)

PE1 and PE2 provide a BGP-signaled VPLS service named VPN Blue. PE1 has site ID 2, label base 2500, and label offset 1. **PE2** has site ID 4, label base 3000, and label offset 1

Which label does PE2 expect to receive on VPLS VPN Blue traffic received from **PE1** site ID 2?

- A. 2505
- B. 5499
- C. 2503
- D. 3001

Answer: C

Question No : 35 - (Topic 1)

Which statements are true about NG MVPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. NG MVPN membership is signaled between PEs using PIM?
- B. Every NG MVPN PE router builds a selective provider multicast service interface tunnel to every other router in the same NG MVPN
- C. NG MVPN membership is signaled between PEs using MP-BGP.
- D. Customer multicast traffic can be transported over the provider network using point-to-multipoint MPLS LSPs.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 36 - (Topic 1)

A new service provider asked you to design its IS-IS network. You determined that two distinct IS-IS areas will be required and you must now create an ISOaddressing plan for the participating intermediate systems (routers)

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The NET addresses can be configured on any interface.
- B. The NET addresses must be configured on the loopback interface
- C. The system ID within the NET address must match for all intermediate systems within the same area.
- D. The system ID within the NET address must unique for all intermediate systems within the same area.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 37 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@R1# show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
family inet {
address 10.220.1.1/32;
}
family iso {
address 49.0001.0010.0220.0101.00;
}
}
```

```
{edit protocols isis}
user@R1# show
interface ge-1/0/1.0 {
level 2 disable;
}
interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
level 1 disable;
}
interface ge-1/1/1.0 {
level 2 disable;
}
```

```
interface lo0.0;
```

```
user@R7# show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
family inet {
address 10.220.1.7/32;
}
family iso {
address 49.0002.0010.0220.0107.00;
}
}
```

```
{edit protocols isis}
user@R7 show
interface ge-1/0/1.0 {
level 2 disable;
}
interface lo0.0
```

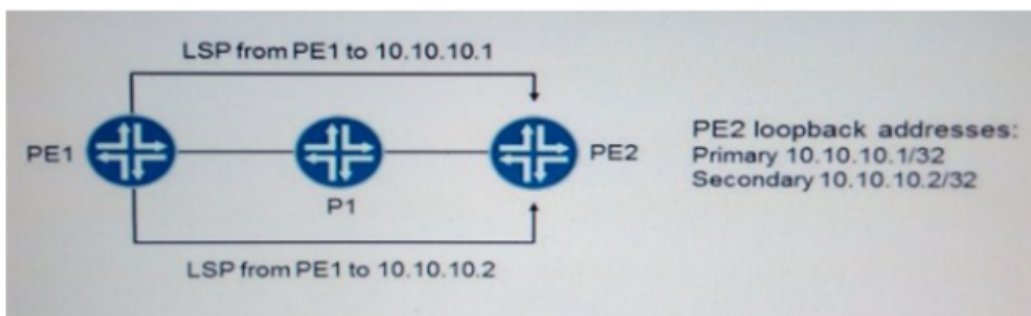
You are trying to establish an ISIS Level 1 adjacency over ge-1/0/1 between R1 and R7 without impacting the other IS-IS adjacencies on R1. Which configuration change would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Disable Level 2 globally on R7.
- B. Change the area on R7 to match R1.
- C. Disable Level 2 globally on R1.
- D. Change the area on R1 to match R7.

Answer: B

Question No : 38 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button



Referring to the exhibit, which LDP Layer 2 circuit configuration on PE1 maps traffic to an LSP destined to the secondary loopback address of PE2?

- A [edit protocols l2circuit]
user@PE1# show
neighbor 10.10.10.2 {
interface ge-1/1/1.1 {
psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.10.10.1;
virtual-circuit-id 1;
encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
}
}

- B [edit protocols l2circuit]
user@PE1# show
neighbor 10.10.10.2 {
interface ge-1/1/1.1 {
virtual-circuit-id 1;
encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
}
}

- C [edit protocols l2circuit]
user@PE1# show
neighbor 10.10.10.2 {
interface ge-1/1/1.1 {
psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.10.10.2;
virtual-circuit-id 1;
encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
}
}

- D [edit protocols l2circuit]
user@PE1# show
neighbor 10.10.10.1 {
interface ge-1/1/1.1 {
psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.10.10.2;
virtual-circuit-id 1;
encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
}
}

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

Answer: C

Question No : 39 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button

```
[edit]
user@PE-1# show protocols
  rsvp {
    interface all;
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path p1 {
      from 1.1.1.1;
      to 4.4.4.4;
      no-cspf;
    }
    interface all;
  }
  bgp {
    group Int {
      type internal;
      local-address 1.1.1.1;
      family inet {
        unicast;
      }
      family inet-vpn {
        unicast;
      }
    }
  }

```

```
neighbor 4.4.4.4;  
}  
}  
ospf {  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface lo0.0;  
}  
}
```

```
[edit]  
user@PE-1# show routing-instances CE-1  
instance-type vrf;  
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
route-distinguisher 65305:395;  
vrf-target target:65412:100;  
routing-options {  
static {  
route 100.100.100.0/24 next-hop  
192.168.1.100;  
}  
}
```

```
[edit]  
user@P-1# show protocols  
rsvp {  
interface all;  
}  
mpls {  
interface all;  
}  
ospf {  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface lo0,0;  
}  
}
```

```
[edit]
user@PE-2# show protocols
  rsvp {
  interface all;
  }
  mpls {
  label-switched-path p2 {
  from 4.4.4.4;
  to 1.1.1.1;
  no-cspf;
  }
  interface all;
  }
  bgp {
  group Int {
  type internal;
  local address 4.4.4.4;

  family inet {
  unicast;
  }
  family inet-vpn {
  unicast;
  }
  neighbor 2.2.2.2;
  neighbor 3.3.3.3;
  neighbor 1.1.1.1;
  }
  }
  ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  }
  }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@PE2# show routing-instances CE-2
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
route-distinguisher 65305:395;
vrf-target target:64512::100;
routing-options {
  static {
    route 200.200.200.0/24 next-hop
    10.1.1.100;
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, you have configured an L3VPN that connects Site-1 and Site-2 together, but the BGP routes are not showing up on the PE routers. The topology in this scenario is shown below

Site-1>PE-1>P-1>P-2>PE-2> Site-2

Which action should you take to allow communication between Site-1 and Site-2?

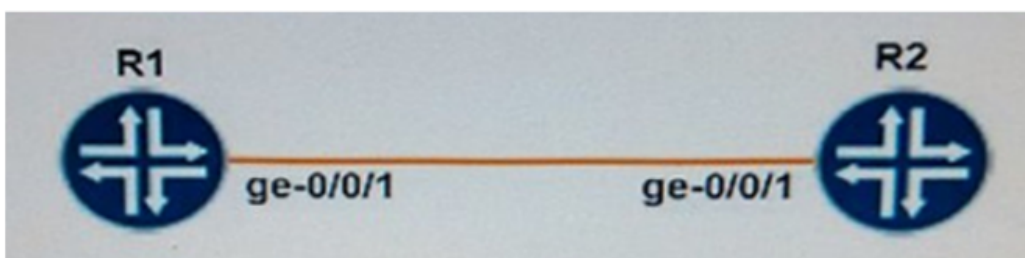
- A. Enable LDP for all interfaces on all routes,
- B. Change the route distinguisher to be different on PE-1 and PE-2-
- C. Change the route target to match on PE-1 and PE-2
- D. Configure BGP on P-1 and P-2.

Answer: A

Question No : 40 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button

R1 is exporting 2000:FEFE:100::/64 to R2 over the EBGP peering session as shown in the exhibit



```

R1:
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 1 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.1.1/24;
      }
      family onet6 {
        address 2000:FEFE:89::1/64;
        address ::FEFE:172.16.1.1/120;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group IPv6overIPv4 {
      type external;
      family inet6 {
        unicast;
      }
      peer -as 2;
      neighbor 172.16.1.2;
    }
  }
}

R2:
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 1 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.1.2/24;
      }
      family onet6;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group IPv6overIPv4 {
      type external;
      family inet 6 {
        unicast;
      }
      peer-as 1;
      neighbor 172.16.1.1;
    }
  }
}

```

What will R1 use for this route's protocol next hop when advertising it to R2?

- A. 2000:FEFE:89::1
- B. 172.16.1.1
- C. 10.1.1.1
- D. ::FFFF:172.16.1.1

Answer: B

Question No : 41 - (Topic 1)

You need to ensure that your high-priority traffic uses the best-possible route while your best-effort traffic uses a lower preference route. You want to use CoS-based forwarding to use the DSCP values of the different types of traffic to assign the LSP that should be used for the next hop

Which three additions must be made to the configuration to satisfy the requirement?
(Choose three.)

- A. a class-of-service forwarding policy
- B. a policy statement for LSP next-hop selection
- C. an important policy applied to the forwarding table
- D. an export policy applied to the forwarding table
- E. a multifield firewall filter for LSP next-hop selection

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 42 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@PE-1# run show l2 circuit 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: 4.4.4.4

Interface Type St Time

last up #Up trans

ge-0/0/1.512 (vc 1) rmt OL

[edit]

user@PE-1# show protocols ldp

interface ge-0/0/2.0;

[edit]

user@PE-1# show protocols l2circuit

neighbor 4.4.4.4 {

interface ge-0/0/1.512 {

virtual-circuit-id 1

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