



Juniper

Exam JN0-694

Enterprise Routing and Switching Support, Professional (JNCSP-ENT)

Version: 6.1

[Total Questions: 52]

Question No : 1

-- Exhibit --

```
user@router> show ospf database
```

Area 0.0.0.1

Type ID Adv Rtr Seq Age Opt Cksum Len

Router 172.24.255.1 172.24.255.1 0x800000d4 182 0x22 0x59f3 36

Router 172.24.255.2 172.24.255.2 0x800000d4 177 0x22 0x57f2 36

Router *172.24.255.4 172.24.255.4 0x800000dc 176 0x22 0x75fa 72

Network 172.24.124.2 172.24.255.2 0x80000007 177 0x22 0x7957 36

Summary 172.24.13.0 172.24.255.1 0x80000004 2370 0x22 0x3f62 28

Summary 172.24.23.0 172.24.255.1 0x80000002 471 0x22 0xdeb9 28

Summary 172.24.255.1 172.24.255.1 0x800000cb 2037 0x22 0x2bbb 28

Summary 172.24.255.2 172.24.255.2 0x800000cc 487 0x22 0x19ca 28

Summary 172.24.255.3 172.24.255.1 0x80000003 140 0x22 0xb2f9 28

OSPF AS SCOPE link state database

Type ID Adv Rtr Seq Age Opt Cksum Len

Extern *1.47.82.0 172.24.255.4 0x80000002 1037 0x22 0x4225 36

Extern *100.0.0.0 172.24.255.4 0x80000001 2643 0x22 0xfc88 36

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

Address Interface State ID Pri Dead

172.24.124.2 ge-0/0/1.0 Full 172.24.255.2 128 36

172.24.124.1 ge-0/0/1.0 Full 172.24.255.1 128 30

```
user@router> show ospf interface ge-0/0/1.0 extensive
```

Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbrs

ge-0/0/1.0 PtToPt 0.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 2

Type: P2MP, Address: 172.24.124.4, 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

user@router> show route protocol ospf table inet.0

inet.0: 11133 destinations, 11135 routes (11133 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

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

224.0.0.5/32 *[OSPF/10] 1w0d 00:01:14, metric 1

MultiRecv

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, why are the OSPF routes missing from the routing table for this router?

- A. mismatching OSPF interface type with the neighbor
- B. MTU mismatch with the neighbor
- C. incorrect IP address configured on the interface
- D. no Type 4 LSAs in the OSPF database

Answer: A

Question No : 2

-- Exhibit --

user@router> show route protocol bgp detail

inet.0: 20 destinations, 20 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

10.222.1.3/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

*BGP Preference: 170/-101

Next hop type: Indirect

Address: 0x15ec944

Next-hop reference count: 3

Source: 1.1.1.1

Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 536

Next hop: 1.1.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected

Protocol next hop: 1.1.1.1

Indirect next hop: 14081d0 262142

State:

Local AS: 65222 Peer AS: 65221

Age: 2:12 MetriC. 1 Metric2: 0

Task: BGP_65221.1.1.1.1+56417

Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve tree 1

AS path: 65221 I

Communities: no-advertise

Accepted

Localpref: 100

Router ID. 10.222.1.1

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

You are troubleshooting a problem where an EBGP route is not being advertised to your local IBGP peers. You have received a 10.222.1.3/32 route from an EBGP peer as shown in the exhibit, but the route is not being advertised.

What is causing the problem?

- A. The route shows as a hidden route and cannot be advertised.
- B. The next hop for the route is indirect and prevents the route from being advertised.
- C. The community prevents the route from being advertised.
- D. The local preference value is too high for the route to be advertised.

Answer: C

Question No : 3

-- Exhibit --

```
protocols {  
  bgp {  
    group isps {  
      type external;  
      peer-as 13090194;  
      multipath multiple-as;  
      neighbor ;  
      neighbor ;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

The exhibit shows the complete BGP configuration for a router. The network operator reports that both peering sessions are up, but the router is not conducting per-flow load balancing over the connections to these two peers.

What are two causes for this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. The forwarding-table export policy is not configured to cause per-flow load balancing.
- B. The multiple-as parameter causes BGP to only choose multiple paths to different ASs, rather than multiple paths to the same AS.
- C. The router has different IGP metrics to these BGP peers.
- D. The BGP peers are not sending identical advertisements over the two sessions.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 4

You use static routes for connectivity to the ISP. Your ISP recently switched to using different links for multicast and unicast traffic. Following the change, users in your company were unable to receive multicast traffic through the ISP.

What must you configure on your router to reestablish multicast connectivity to your ISP?

- A. Add a static default route to the ISP in the inet.2 routing table.
- B. Add the default-rpf-interface parameter under the [edit routing-options multicast] hierarchy.
- C. Add the upstream-interface parameter under the [edit protocols pim] hierarchy.
- D. Disable PIM on the interface used for unicast traffic.

Answer: A

Question No : 5

-- Exhibit --

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```

user@R1> show route
inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0
holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32      *[Direct/0] 00:01:10
> via lo0.0
2.2.2.2/32      *[OSPF/10] 00:00:13, metric 1
> to 172.10.1.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.0/24   *[Direct/0] 00:01:10
> via ge-0/0/1.0
172.10.1.1/32   *[Local/0] 00:01:10
Local via ge-0/0/1.0
224.0.0.5/32    *[OSPF/10] 00:01:10, metric 1
MultiRecv

user@R1> show ospf database
Jun 12 03:33:34
OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type ID Adv Rtr Seq Age Opt Cksum Len
Router 2.2.2.2 2.2.2.2 0x80000005 30 0x22 0xeb10 60
Router *200.200.200.200 200.200.200.200 0x80000009 7 0x22 0x1d42 48
Network *172.10.1.1 200.200.200.200 0x80000005 2 0x22 0xcc62 32
Network *172.20.1.3 200.200.200.200 0x80000004 3600 0x22 0x42e1 32

user@R1> show ospf database
Jun 12 03:33:46
OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type ID Adv Rtr Seq Age Opt Cksum Len
Router 2.2.2.2 2.2.2.2 0x80000005 42 0x22 0xeb10 60
Router *200.200.200.200 200.200.200.200 0x8000000d 3 0x22 0x1546 48
Network *172.10.1.1 200.200.200.200 0x80000006 6 0x22 0xca63 32
Network *172.20.1.3 200.200.200.200 0x80000005 3600 0x22 0x40e2 32

```

```

user@R1> show ospf interface ge-0/0/1.0 detail
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbrs
ge-0/0/1.0 DR 0.0.0.0 200.200.200.200 2.2.2.2 1
Type: LAN, Address: 172.10.1.1, Mask: 255.255.255.0,
MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.10.1.1, BDR addr: 172.10.1.2, Priority:
128

user@R1> show ospf neighbor detail
Address Interface State ID Pri Dead
172.10.1.2 ge-0/0/1.0 Full 2.2.2.2 128 31

```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, you are configuring an OSPF network. All OSPF adjacencies come up and stay stable. But neither R1 nor R2 has the prefix 200.200.200.200/32 in its routing table.

What is causing this problem?

- A. R2 does not have the export policy for prefix 200.200.200.200/32.
- B. R1 does not have routes to network 172.10.1.0/24.
- C. R2 is BDR on both network 172.10.1.0/24 and 172.20.1.0/24.
- D. The router ID of R1 is the same as the router ID of R3.

Answer: D

Question No : 6

You are monitoring a network that is configured with PIM sparse mode. An end user's PC (PC1) joins a multicast stream. The stream never switches from the rendezvous-point tree

(RPT) to the shortest-path tree (SPT).

Which two statements explain this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. An interface on the SPT is not configured for PIM.
- B. The designated router for PCI's LAN does not have a route to the multicast source.
- C. This is the normal operation of PIM sparse mode.
- D. This is a source-specific multicast (SSM) stream.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 7

-- Exhibit --

```

[edit]
user@R1# show protocols bgp
group ebgp {
  peer-as 65502;
  multipath;
  neighbor 172.22.0.1;
  neighbor 172.22.0.5;
}

user@R1> show route 100.100.0/16 terse

inet.0: 12 destinations, 17 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1    Metric 2    Next hop        AS path
* 100.100.0.0/24   B 170      100          100    172.22.0.1      65502 I
                    >172.22.0.5
* 100.100.1.0/24   B 170      100          100    >172.22.0.1      65502 I
                    172.22.0.1
* 100.100.2.0/24   B 170      100          100    >172.22.0.1      65502 I
                    172.22.0.5
* 100.100.3.0/24   B 170      100          100    >172.22.0.1      65502 I
                    172.22.0.1
* 100.100.4.0/24   B 170      100          100    >172.22.0.1      65502 I
                    172.22.0.5
                    >172.22.0.1
                    65502 I

user@R1> show route forwarding-table | find 100.100.0.0/24
100.100.0.0/24    user    0 172.22.0.5    ucst    535    8 ge-0/0/10.0
100.100.1.0/24    user    0 172.22.0.5    ucst    535    8 ge-0/0/10.0
100.100.2.0/24    user    0 172.22.0.1    ucst    513    5 ge-0/0/1.0
100.100.3.0/24    user    0 172.22.0.5    ucst    535    8 ge-0/0/10.0
100.100.4.0/24    user    0 172.22.0.5    ucst    535    8 ge-0/0/10.0
...
  
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

Your network has two connections to your ISP. You have been asked to load-balance

traffic across both links that connect to your ISP. You have enabled multipath for this peer, but you are still not getting the expected load balancing.

Given the information shown in the exhibit, what else must you do?

- A. Configure and apply a load-balancing policy.
- B. Change the multipath parameter to multihop.
- C. Create a policy to manually change the next hops.
- D. Enable the keep all parameter.

Answer: A

Question No : 8

You are asked to troubleshoot a problem with MSTP and determine why Switch-1 and Switch-2 think they are the root bridge for the same MSTI instances. Switch-1 should be the root bridge for the MSTI 1 instance and Switch-2 should be the root bridge for the MSTI 2 instance. Referring to the exhibit, what is causing this problem?

```
user@Switch-1> show spanning-tree bridge
STP bridge parameters
Context ID      : 0
Enabled protocol : MSTP

STP bridge parameters for MSTI 1
MSTI regional root : 32769.00:19:e2:55:3c:01
Hello time        : 2 seconds
Maximum age       : 20 seconds
Forward delay     : 15 seconds
Local parameters
Bridge ID        : 32769.00:19:e2:55:3c:01
Extended system ID : 0
Internal instance ID : 1

STP bridge parameters for MSTI 2
MSTI regional root : 32770.00:19:e2:55:3c:01
Hello time        : 2 seconds
Maximum age       : 20 seconds
Forward delay     : 15 seconds
Local parameters
Bridge ID        : 32770.00:19:e2:55:3c:01
Extended system ID : 0
Internal instance ID : 2

user@Switch-1> show spanning-tree mstp configuration
MSTP information
Context identifier : 0
Region name       : Corporate
Revision          : 1
Configuration digest :
0x8edc0c5699e5c50ec011c3858a3802cf

MSTI  Member VLANs
0      0-10,13-20,23-4094
1      11,21
2      12,22

user@Switch-2> show spanning-tree bridge
STP bridge parameters
Context ID      : 0
Enabled protocol : MSTP

STP bridge parameters for MSTI 1
MSTI regional root : 32769.00:19:e2:55:31:81
Hello time        : 2 seconds
Maximum age       : 20 seconds
Forward delay     : 15 seconds
Local parameters
Bridge ID        : 32769.00:19:e2:55:31:81
Extended system ID : 0
Internal instance ID : 1

STP bridge parameters for MSTI 2
MSTI regional root : 32770.00:19:e2:55:31:81
Hello time        : 2 seconds
Maximum age       : 20 seconds
Forward delay     : 15 seconds
Local parameters
Bridge ID        : 32770.00:19:e2:55:31:81
Extended system ID : 0
Internal instance ID : 2

user@Switch-2> show spanning-tree mstp configuration
MSTP information
Context identifier : 0
Region name       : Corporate
Revision          : 1
Configuration digest :
0xbe0284d20f4d46a8da89c5d9b3b4f78a

MSTI  Member VLANs
0      0-10,13-4094
1      11
2      12
```

- A. The configuration digest is misconfigured.
- B. Both switches have the same bridge priority.
- C. The member VLAN assignments are not identical.
- D. The revision levels are identical.

Answer: C

Question No : 9

Two neighboring routers are able to form an OSPF adjacency, but are not able to establish an IBGP neighborhood.

What are two reasons for the IBGP neighborhood problem? (Choose two.)

- A. One of the devices has a misconfigured BGP peer address.
- B. One or both of the connected interfaces are missing the family iso statement.
- C. OSPF has a lower route preference than BGP.
- D. A firewall filter on one of the interfaces is blocking TCP traffic.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 10

There is a lot of traffic marked with IP precedence values af2l and af3l that ingresses the router. The af3l traffic should be using the expedited forwarding queue, but the traffic is much lower than expected and there are no drops seen on the egress interface.

```
user@router# show class-of-service
interfaces {
  ge-* {
    scheduler-map map-test;
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  map-test {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef;
    forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler af;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc;
  }
}
schedulers {
  be {
    transmit-rate percent 70;
    priority high;
  }
  ef {
    transmit-rate percent 15;
    priority low;
  }
  af {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    priority strict-high;
  }
  nc {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    priority high;
  }
}

user@router# show firewall
policer ef {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 8k;
    burst-size-limit 15k;
  }
  then forwarding-class best-effort;
}
policer as {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 5m;
    burst-size-limit 15k;
  }
  then forwarding-class best-effort;
}
policer nc {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 5m;
    burst-size-limit 15k;
  }
}
<<cont next column>>
```

```

    then forwarding-class best-effort;
}
filter MF {
  term 1 {
    from {
      precedence 3;
    }
    then {
      policer ef;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
    }
  }
  term 2 {
    from {
      precedence 2;
    }
    then {
      policer as;
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
    }
  }
  term 3 {
    from {
      precedence 6;
    }
    then {
      policer nc;
      forwarding-class network-control;
    }
  }
  term 4 {
    then {
      forwarding-class best-effort;
      accept;
    }
  }
}

```

```
user@router> show class-of-service
```

```

...
Code point type: inet-precedence
Alias      Bit pattern
af11      001
af21      010
af31      011
af41      100
be        000
cs6       110
cs7       111
ef        101
nc1       110
nc2       111

```

Referring to the exhibit, what is causing the problem?

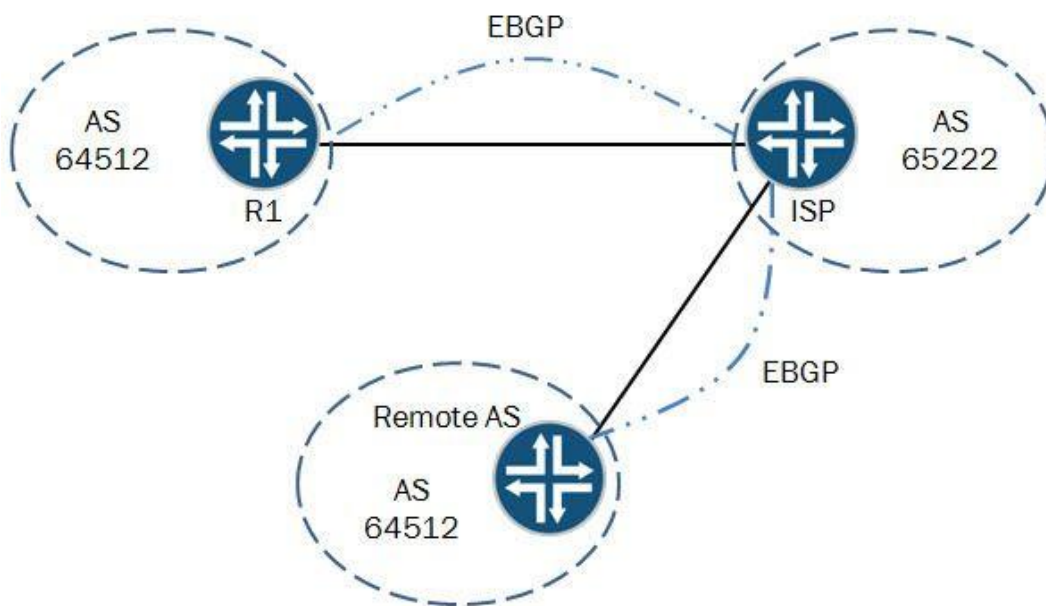
- A. The assured forwarding queue has a strict high priority and is starving the expedited forwarding queue.
- B. The expedited forwarding queue has a low priority value; therefore the traffic is not serviced.
- C. The MF classifier is forwarding most of the af3l traffic to the best-effort queue.
- D. The MF classifier is does not match on af3l and therefore the traffic is being dropped.

Answer: C

Question No : 11

You want to receive routes from a remote EBGP peer as shown in the exhibit. The remote site has the same AS number as your own. You have successfully established the EBGP peering, but are not receiving any routes.

Which BGP group configuration parameter will enable you to receive routes from the remote EBGP peer?



- A. advertise-inactive
- B. multipath
- C. as-override
- D. remove-private

Answer: C

Question No : 12

You have configured OSPF between two routers and the adjacency is not coming up. You confirm that the physical link between them is up and then run the commands shown in the exhibit on both routers.

Which two configuration mistakes apply? (Choose two.)

```
user@R1> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
fe-0/0/1.0     DR         0.0.0.1   1.1.1.1    0.0.0.0     0
Type: LAN, Address: 10.50.10.26, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 10.50.10.26, Priority: 128
Adj count: 0
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
```

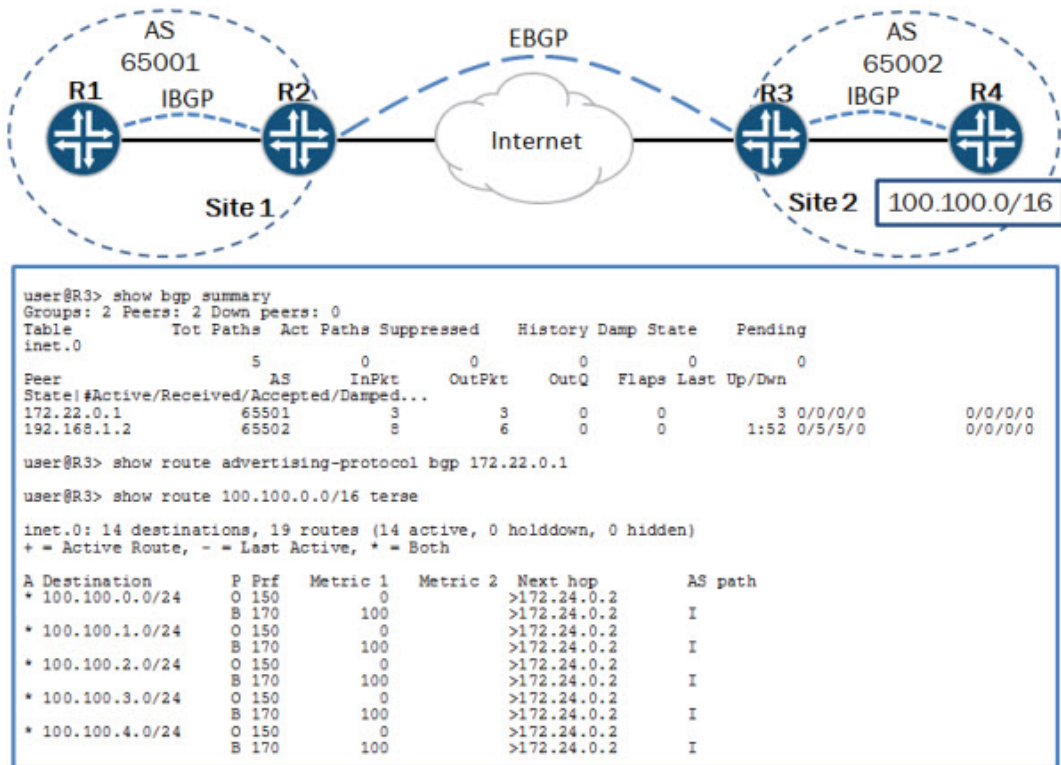
```
user@R2> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
fe-0/0/2.0     DR         0.0.0.2   1.1.1.2    0.0.0.0     0
Type: LAN, Address: 10.50.10.25, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 10.50.10.25, Priority: 128
Adj count: 0
Hello: 20, Dead: 80, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
```

- A. The hello timer is mismatched.
- B. The subnet is mismatched.
- C. The DR ID is mismatched.
- D. The area ID is mismatched.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 13

-- Exhibit --



-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

You are asked to assist with a problem with a new EBGP peering between Site 1 and Site 2. Referring to the exhibit, Site 1 is not receiving the 100.100.0.0/16 routes from Site 2.

Which action will resolve the problem?

- A. Enable the advertise-inactive parameter for the EBGP peering.
- B. Enable the as-override parameter for the EBGP peering.
- C. Create an export policy to export the IBGP routes over the EBGP peering.
- D. Create a next-hop-self policy and apply it as an export policy to the EBGP peering.

Answer: A

Question No : 14

-- Exhibit --

```
policy-statement test_route_filter {
```

```
term 1 {  
  from {  
    route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 longer;  
    route-filter 192.168.1.0/24 longer {  
      metric 5;  
      accept;  
    }  
    route-filter 192.168.0.0/8 orlonger accept;  
  }  
  then {  
    metric 10;  
    accept;  
  }  
}  
  
term 2 {  
  then {  
    metric 20;  
    accept;  
  }  
}  
  
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

Given test route 192.168.1.0/24 and the configuration shown in the exhibit, what is the expected result?

- A. accepted with metric of 5
- B. accepted with metric of 10
- C. accepted with metric of 20
- D. rejected

Answer: C

Question No : 15

Your Junos device is dropping certain traffic flows, while allowing other traffic flows to pass through the device unaffected.

Which CoS component is causing this problem?

- A. BA classification
- B. RED
- C. MF classification
- D. Rewrite rules

Answer: D

Question No : 16

You observe that a router is using an unusually high amount of CPU cycles. You determine that continuous SPF calculations in OSPF are being performed.

What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The wrong authentication keys between the OSPF neighbors are used.
- B. The interface MTU is mismatched between the OSPF neighbors.
- C. There are duplicate router IDs within the OSPF area.
- D. An OSPF adjacency is flapping.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 17

-- Exhibit --

user@router# run show log bgp-test

...

Jun 10 23:50:43.056697 BGP SEND 192.168.133.1+179 -> 192.168.133.0+64925

Jun 10 23:50:43.056739 BGP SEND message type 3 (Notification) length 23

Jun 10 23:50:43.056760 BGP SEND Notification code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 7 (unsupported capability)

Jun 10 23:50:43.056781 BGP SEND Data (2 bytes): 00 04

Jun 10 23:50:52.215104 advertising receiving-speaker only capability to neighbor ::192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:50:52.215173 bgp_send. sending 59 bytes to ::192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:50:52.215200

Jun 10 23:50:52.215200 BGP SEND ::192.168.133.1+179 -> ::192.168.133.0+57107

Jun 10 23:50:52.215233 BGP SEND message type 1 (Open) length 59

Jun 10 23:50:52.215256 BGP SEND version 4 as 23456 holdtime 90 id 10.200.1.1 parmlen 30

Jun 10 23:50:52.215276 BGP SEND MP capability AFI=2, SAFI=1

Jun 10 23:50:52.215294 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=128

Jun 10 23:50:52.215312 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=2

Jun 10 23:50:52.215332 BGP SEND Restart capability, code=64, time=120, flags=

Jun 10 23:50:52.215353 BGP SEND 4 Byte AS-Path capability (65), as_num 2123456789

Jun 10 23:50:52.216018

Jun 10 23:50:52.216018 BGP RECV ::192.168.133.0+57107 -> ::192.168.133.1+179

Jun 10 23:50:52.216058 BGP RECV message type 3 (Notification) length 21

Jun 10 23:50:52.216079 BGP RECV Notification code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 2 (bad peer AS number)

Jun 10 23:51:15.058112 advertising receiving-speaker only capability to neighbor 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:51:15.058192 bgp_senD. sending 59 bytes to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:51:15.058217

Jun 10 23:51:15.058217 BGP SEND 192.168.133.1+50083 -> 192.168.133.0+179

Jun 10 23:51:15.058250 BGP SEND message type 1 (Open) length 59

Jun 10 23:51:15.058273 BGP SEND version 4 as 65001 holdtime 90 id 10.200.1.1 parmlen 30

Jun 10 23:51:15.058294 BGP SEND MP capability AFI=1, SAFI=128

Jun 10 23:51:15.058312 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=128

Jun 10 23:51:15.058331 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=2

Jun 10 23:51:15.058386 BGP SEND Restart capability, code=64, time=120, flags=

Jun 10 23:51:15.058416 BGP SEND 4 Byte AS-Path capability (65), as_num 65001

Jun 10 23:51:15.058651 bgp_pp_rcv:3140: NOTIFICATION sent to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300): code 6 (Cease) subcode 7 (Connection collision resolution), Reason: dropping 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300), connection collision prefers 192.168.133.0+53170 (proto)

Jun 10 23:51:15.058680 bgp_senD. sending 21 bytes to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:51:15.058702

Jun 10 23:51:15.058702 BGP SEND 192.168.133.1+50083 -> 192.168.133.0+179

Jun 10 23:51:15.058735 BGP SEND message type 3 (Notification) length 21

Jun 10 23:51:15.058755 BGP SEND Notification code 6 (Cease) subcode 7 (Connection collision resolution)

Jun 10 23:51:15.059557 advertising receiving-speaker only capability to neighbor 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:51:15.059594 bgp_senD. sending 59 bytes to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300)

Jun 10 23:51:15.059617

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