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QUESTION 1

There are two BGP routes to 10.200.200.0/24 received from twoexternal peers. Route 1 comes from a neighbor with a router ID of 10.10.100.1 and a peer IP address of 10.10.30.1, and route 2 comes from a neighbor with a router ID of

10.10.200.1 and a peer IP address of 10.10.50.1. Both routes have the same MED value, origin value, AS path length, and local preference number.

In this scenario, which statement is correct about the active route?

A. Route 1 will be active because of the peer IP address.

B. Route 2 will be active because of the peer IP address.

C. Route 1 will be active because of the router ID.

D. Route 2 will be active because of the router ID.

Correct Answer: C

The router determines the router ID for each peer that advertised a path to the route destination. A lower router ID value is preferred over a higher router ID value. 10. The router determines the peer ID for each peer that advertised a path to the router destination. A lower peer ID value is preferred over a higher peer ID value. The peer ID is the IP address of the established BGP peering session.

QUESTION 2

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

```
user@leaf> show route table default-switch.evpn.0 detail
...
2:192.168.100.13:1::5010::00:0c:29:08:04:a0/304 MAC/IP (2 entries, 1 announced)
        *BGP     Preference: 170/-101
                 Route Distinguisher: 192.168.100.13:1
                 Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                 Address: 0xcd690bc
                 Next-hop reference count: 12
                 Source: 192.168.100.1
                 Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.13
                 Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                 State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
                 Local AS: 65000 Peer AS: 65000
                 Age: 8:17       Metric2: 0
                 Validation State: unverified
                 Task: BGP_65000.192.168.100.1
                 Announcement bits (1): 0-default-switch-evpn
                 AS path: I  (Originator)
                 Cluster list:  1.1.1.1
                 Originator ID: 192.168.100.13
                 Communities: target:65000:5010 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
                 Import Accepted
                 Route Label: 5010
                 ESI: 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
                 Localpref: 100
                 Router ID: 192.168.100.1
                 Primary Routing Table: bgp.evpn.0
                 Thread: junos-main
```

A. The host that the route is associated with is multihomed to two leaf nodes.

B. The route is a Type 1 EVPN route.

C. The route is a Type 2 EVPN route.

D. The hostthat the route is associated with is single-homed to one leaf node.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 3

Referring to the exhibit,traffic ingresses on interface ge-0/0/3 and egresses on interface ge- 0/0/4. Which queue does traffic with the IP precedence value of 100 use?

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# show
ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.42.67.1/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input cos;
            }
            address 10.42.16.1/30;
        }
    }
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        }
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 101;

user@router# show
classifiers {
    inet-precedence cos {
        forwarding-class best-effort {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 000 001 010 011 ];
        }
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 101;
        }
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-points 100;
        }
        forwarding-class network-control {
            loss-priority low code-points [ 110 111 ];
        }
    }
}
```

```
forwarding-classes {
    queue 0 best-effort;
    queue 1 expedited-forwarding;
    queue 2 assured-forwarding;
    queue 3 network-control;
}
interfaces {
    ge-* {
        unit * {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence default;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/4 {
        unit 0 {
            classifiers {
                inet-precedence cos;
            }
        }
    }
}
[edit firewall family inet]
user@router# show
filter cos {
    term 1 {
        from {
            precedence [ 0 2 5 ];
        }
        then {
            forwarding-class best-effort;
            accept;
        }
    }
    term 2 {
        from {
            precedence [ 1 4 ];
        }
        then {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
        accept;
    }
}
}
```

```
term 3 {
    from {
        precedence 3;
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
        accept;
    }
}
term 4 {
    from {
        precedence [ 6 7 ];
    }
    then {
        forwarding-class network-control;
        accept;
    }
  }
}
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# run show class-of-service classifier name ipprec-default
Classifier: ipprec-default, Code point type: inet-precedence, Index: 12
  Code point           Forwarding class                Loss priority
  000                  best-effort                     low
  001                  assured-forwarding              low
  010                  best-effort                     low
  011                  best-effort                     low
  100                  best-effort                     low
  101                  expedited-forwarding            low
  110                  network-control                 low
  111                  network-control                 high
```

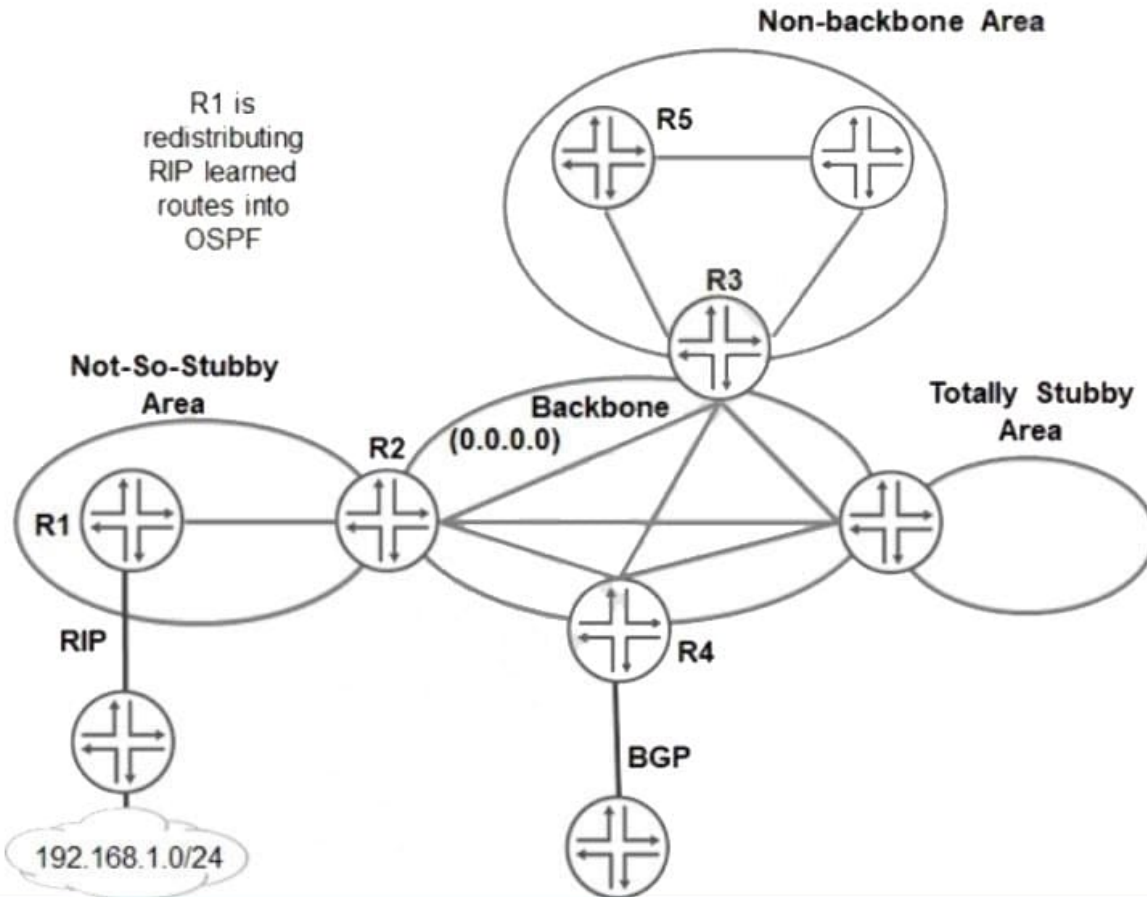A. network-control

B. assured-forwarding

C. best-effort

D. expedited-forwarding

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Referring to the exhibit, which LSA type is used toadvertise 192.168.1.0/24 to R5?

A. Type 5

B. Type 4

C. Type 3

D. Type 7

Correct Answer: A

Area-1 has no external connections. However, Area-1 has static route (172.16.31.0/24) that are not internal OSPF route. You can limit the external route advertisements to the area and advertise the static routes by designating the area an NSSA. In an NSSA, the ASBR (vMX1) generates NSSA external (Type 7) LSAs and floods them into the NSSA, where they are contained.

Type-7 LSAs allow an NSSA to support the presence of ASBR and their corresponding external routing information. The ABR (vMX2) converts Type-7 LSAs into Type-5 External LSAs and leaks them to the other areas, but external routes from other areas are not advertised within the NSSA.

An admin should check this and change it

https://www.packetswitch.co.uk/configuring-junos-ospf-stub-and-nssa-areas/

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/ref/statement/nssa-edit-protocols-ospf.html

QUESTION 5

You are deploying IP phones in your enterprise networks. When plugged in, the IP phones mustbe automatically provided with the correct VLAN ID needed for sending voice traffic to the EX Series switches.

In this scenario, which two solutions are required to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. Enable LLDP-MED on appropriate access interfaces.

B. Create two VLANs and assign them as VLAN members to the appropriate access interfaces.

C. Enable the voice VLAN feature with the appropriate access interfaces and VLAN ID for voice traffic.

D. Use LLDP on appropriate interfaces.

Correct Answer: AC

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