JN0-660 Q&As

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

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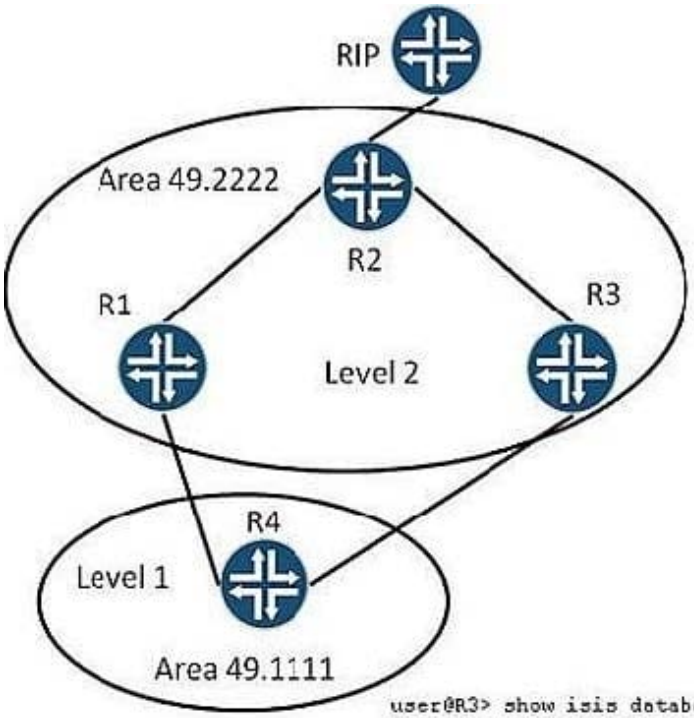
QUESTION 1

-- Exhibit -- Exhibit -




```
user@R3> show configuration protocols isis export
export leak;

user@R3> show configuration policy-options
policy-statement leak {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 1;
            route-filter 192.168.16.0/24 exact;
        }
        to level 2;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

```
user@R3> show isis database R1.00-00 detail
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x2b, Checksum: 0x91ef, Lifetime: 690 secs
  IS neighbor: R1.02                        Metric:       10
  IP prefix: 1.1.1.1/32                     Metric:        0 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 2.2.2.2/32                     Metric:       10 Internal Down
  IP prefix: 10.10.10.0/30                  Metric:       10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.10.10.4/30                  Metric:       10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 172.16.31.0/24                 Metric:       10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 192.168.16.0/24                Metric:       10 External Down

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
```

Click the Exhibit button. In the exhibit, R2 is receiving external routing information for the 192.168.16.0/24 prefix and is redistributing it into IS-IS. R1 has a policy that leaks the 192.168.16.0/24 route into Area 49.1111. R3 has a policy that leaks the 192.168.16.0/24 route into Area 49.2222. However, the IS-IS version of the route does not appear in R2\\'s routing table.

Why does R3\\'s route leaking policy appear not to be working?

A. The Up/Down bit is set to down for the prefix.

B. The external flag is set for the prefix.

C. You can only leak routes from Level 2 to Level 1.

D. R2 already has better routing information for the prefix.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@Eoston# 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

QUESTION 4

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

A. no-decrement-ttl, configured on all routers in the path

B. no-decrement-ttl, configured on the ingress router only

C. no-propagate-ttl, configured on all routers in the path

D. no-propagate-ttl, configured on the ingress router only

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

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

QUESTION 6

You are asked to provision a BGP-signaled Layer 2 VPN for a new customer. What information is required for the VPN routing instance that is connected to the CE device? (Choose three.)

A. the logical interfaces provisioned to the local CE device

B. the logical interfaces provisioned to the remote PE device

C. the Layer 2 encapsulation type

D. the local site ID

E. the circuit identifier

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 7

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

Which BGP configuration parameter must you use?

A. Advertise-inactive

B. Remove-private

C. As-override

D. Multihop

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

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.
```
[edit]
user@router# show class-of-service
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import default;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}
```

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

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

D.
```
[edit]
user@router# show class-of-service
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import best-effort;
        import assured-forwarding;
        import expedited-forwarding;
        import network-control;
        }
    }
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

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

A. IS-IS can be used because every IS-IS interface must be capable of transmitting packets at least as large as 1476 bytes, and the GRE header is 24 bytes.

B. IS-IS cannot be used because the IS-IS hello is not allowed to be fragmented and has the DF bit set.

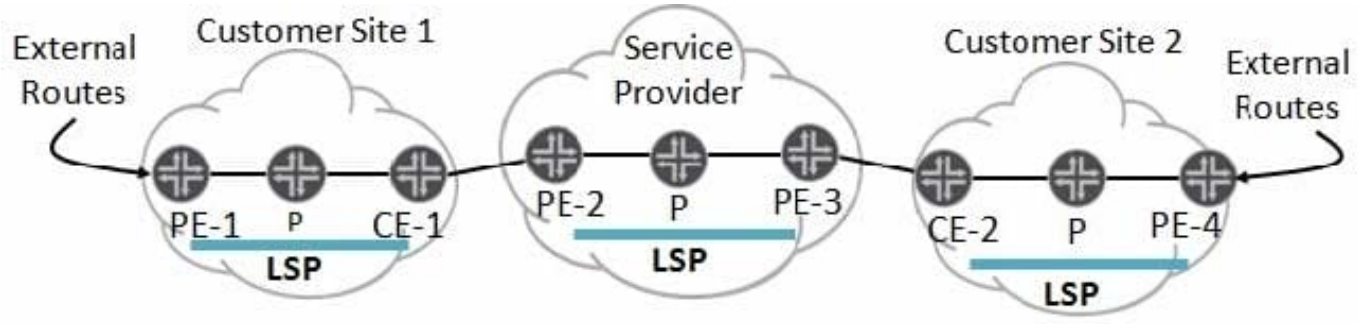
C. IS-IS can be used, but the networking device directly attached to the circuit must be capable of fragmentation.

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

-- Exhibit



-- Exhibit -Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what are three operations performed by the service provider\\'s PE routers?

(Choose three.)

A. Modify the VRF label assigned using MP-BGP.

B. Maintain the customer\\'s /32 loopback internal routes.

C. Use MP-EBGP to send Customer Site 2\\'s internal routes to CE-1.

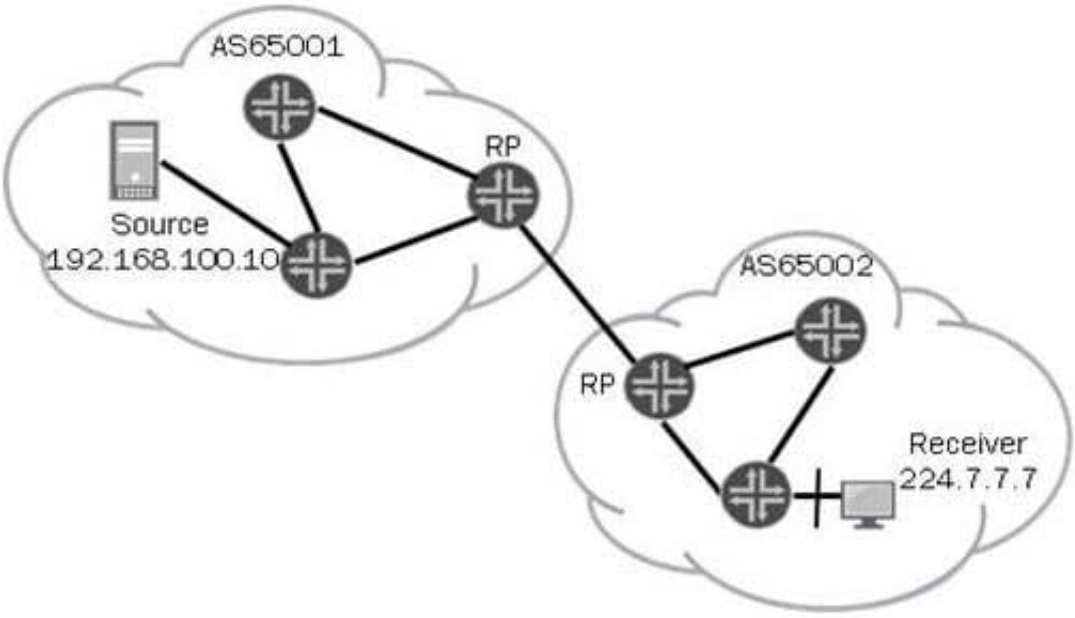
D. Maintain the customer\\'s external routes.

E. Maintain routes internal to the provider\\'s network.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 11

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 12

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

QUESTION 13

Which table is considered the MPLS routing table?

A. inet.0

B. inet.2

C. inet.3

D. inet6.0

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

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

QUESTION 15

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;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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 ge0/0/3.0 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