JN0-694 Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

You are implementing Q-in-Q tunneling on an EX Series switch. You want the tunnel to support all C-

VLANs; however, only some VLANs are able to send traffic across the tunnel. Switch-1 has the following

configuration:

```
[edit vlans]
user@Switch-1# show
v100 {
vlan-id 100;
interface {
ge-0/0/0.10;
ge-0/0/1.20;
}
dot1q-tunneling {
customer-vlans [ ];
}
}
```

What would solve this problem?

A. Add family ethernet-switching to the tunnel-side interface on Switch-1.

B. Implement RSTP.

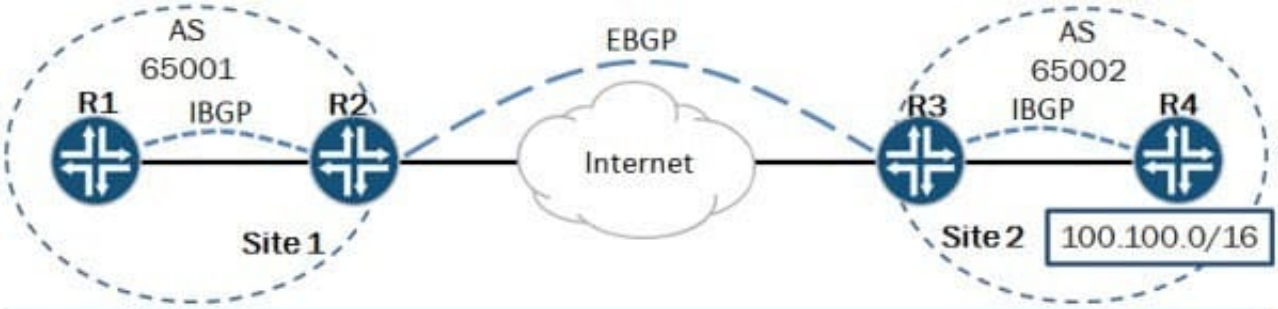
C. Q-in-Q tunneling will not work in this scenario; use a Layer 2 VPN instead.

D. Remove the customer-vlans statement.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

-- 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




```
user@R3> show bgp summary
Groups: 2 Peers: 2 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed    History Damp State    Pending
inet.0
                       5          0          0          0          0          0
Peer                     AS      InPkt     OutPkt    OutQ   Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
172.22.0.1            65501          3          3       0       0           3 0/0/0/0           0/0/0/0
192.168.1.2           65502          8          6       0       0        1:52 0/5/5/0           0/0/0/0

user@R3> show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.22.0.1

user@R3> show route 100.100.0.0/16 terse

inet.0: 14 destinations, 19 routes (14 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     O 150          0             >172.24.0.2
                     B 170        100             >172.24.0.2       I
* 100.100.1.0/24     O 150          0             >172.24.0.2
                     B 170        100             >172.24.0.2       I
* 100.100.2.0/24     O 150          0             >172.24.0.2
                     B 170        100             >172.24.0.2       I
* 100.100.3.0/24     O 150          0             >172.24.0.2
                     B 170        100             >172.24.0.2       I
* 100.100.4.0/24     O 150          0             >172.24.0.2
                     B 170        100             >172.24.0.2       I
```

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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
te-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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

-- 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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

-- 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 capabilty 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 capabilty 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_recv: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 capabilty 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 Jun 10 23:51:15.059617 BGP SEND 192.168.133.1+179 -> 192.168.133.0+53170 Jun 10 23:51:15.059649 BGP SEND message type 1 (Open) length 59 Jun 10 23:51:15.059671 BGP SEND version 4 as 65001 holdtime 90 id 10.200.1.1 parmlen 30 Jun 10 23:51:15.059691 BGP SEND MP capability AFI=1, SAFI=128 Jun 10 23:51:15.059709 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=128 Jun 10 23:51:15.059727 BGP SEND Refresh capability, code=2 Jun 10 23:51:15.059747 BGP SEND Restart capability, code=64, time=120, flags= Jun 10 23:51:15.059768 BGP SEND 4 Byte AS-Path capability (65), as_num 65001 Jun 10 23:51:15.060383 bgp_process_caps: mismatch NLRI with 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300): peer: (1) us: (4) Jun 10 23:51:15.060445 bgp_process_caps:2578: NOTIFICATION sent to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300): code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 7 (unsupported capability) value 4 Jun 10 23:51:15.060470 bgp_senD. sending 23 bytes to 192.168.133.0 (External AS 300) Jun 10 23:51:15.060492 Jun 10 23:51:15.060492 BGP SEND 192.168.133.1+179 -> 192.168.133.0+53170 Jun 10 23:51:15.060556 BGP SEND message type 3 (Notification) length 23 Jun 10 23:51:15.060578 BGP SEND Notification code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 7 (unsupported capability) Jun 10 23:51:15.060600 BGP SEND Data (2 bytes): 00 04 -- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what is causing the IPv4 BGP peering to stay in an active state?

A. The peer AS is incorrect.

B. The peer does not support 4-byte AS values.

C. The peer has an NLRI mismatch.

D. The peer has an incorrect IP address.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

-- Exhibit -Jun 12 02:56:06 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state changed from Full to Init due to 1WayRcvd (event reason: neighbor is in one-way mode) Jun 12 02:59:36 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state changed from Init to ExStart due to 2WayRcvd (event reason: neighbor detected this router) Jun 12 02:59:36 R1 rpd[60735]: RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.50.10.25 (realm ospf-v2 fe0/0/4.0 area 0.0.0.0) state

changed from Exchange to Full due to ExchangeDone (event reason: DBD exchange of slave completed) -- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

You notice that there is a problem with the OSPF adjacency between two routers, R1 and R2. The relevant system logs from R1 are shown in the exhibit.

What would cause this behavior?

A. R2 was dropping R1\\'s OSPF hello packets.

B. R1 was dropping R2\\'s OSPF hello packets.

C. R1\\'s interface went down and came back up.

D. There is an OSPF hello timer mismatch between the two routers.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

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

What are two reasons for the IBGP neighborship 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.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 9

-- Exhibit -user@router# run show log ospf-test ... Jun 10 22:35:38.598494 OSPF sent Hello 10.100.0.1 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-1/0/3.1000 IFL 77 area 0.0.0.0) Jun 10 22:35:38.598520 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.100.1.2, area 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:38.598543 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Jun 10 22:35:38.598564 dead_ivl 32, DR 10.100.0.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:41.522956 OSPF periodic xmit from 10.200.26.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 2684276196 area 0.0.0.1) Jun 10 22:35:42.798220 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.100.0.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-1/0/3.1000 IFL 77 area 0.0.0.0) Jun 10 22:35:42.798311 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.100.1.1, area 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:42.798334 checksum 0x0, authtype 0 Jun 10 22:35:42.798356 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Jun 10 22:35:42.798377 dead_ivl 40, DR 10.100.0.2, BDR 10.100.0.1 Jun 10 22:35:45.189034 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.100.0.2 ->

224.0.0.5 (ge-1/0/3.1000 IFL 77 area 0.0.0.0) Jun 10 22:35:45.189097 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.100.1.1, area 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:45.189118 checksum 0x0, authtype 0 Jun 10 22:35:45.189140 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Jun 10 22:35:45.189162 dead_ivl 40, DR 10.100.0.2, BDR 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:45.196969 OSPF DR is 10.100.1.2, BDR is 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:45.197050 OSPF sent Hello 10.200.26.1 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-1/0/0.0 IFL 69 area 0.0.0.1) Jun 10 22:35:45.197076 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.100.1.2, area 0.0.0.1 Jun 10 22:35:45.197098 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Jun 10 22:35:45.197119 dead_ivl 40, DR 10.200.26.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Jun 10 22:35:46.746900 OSPF periodic xmit from 10.100.0.1 to 224.0.0.5 (IFL 2684276196 area 0.0.0.0) -- Exhibit -

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what is preventing the OSPF neighborship with two directly connected routers using interface ge-1/0/3 from reaching the full state?

A. dead interval mismatch

B. authentication type mismatch

C. subnet mismatch

D. hello interval mismatch

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

You are troubleshooting a problem where an OSPF adjacency between two neighboring routers will not

form.

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

A. One or both of the connected interfaces are missing the family inet statement.

B. One or both of the connected interfaces are missing the family iso statement.

C. The connected interfaces are not on the same subnet.

D. Another IGP is running on one or both of the routers, overriding OSPF.

Correct Answer: BD