

DUMPS ARENA

Service Provider Routing and Switching Professional (JNCIP-SP)

Juniper JN0-663

Version Demo

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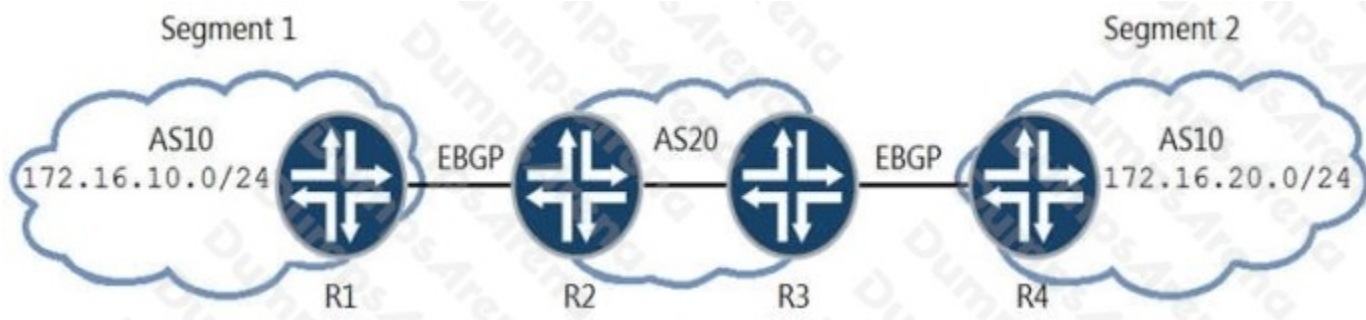
QUESTION NO: 1

A customer recently migrated to IS-IS and is concerned about resource starvation when the routing protocol daemon (RPD) starts.

To resolve this issue and protect R2 and R3, which feature should you implement?

- A. Deploy firewall filters to limit the prefix count in the route table
- B. Double the policy-options damping half-life timer to let the network settle.
- C. Use the forwarding-options ip-options-protocol-queue parameter to increase resources.
- D. Implement the overload bit and timer to signal service availability.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network connects two segments of your customer's network as shown in the exhibit. They need to exchange routes between Segment 1 and Segment 2 but both segments use the same AS number.

Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops 1 parameter on routers R1 and R4.
- B. Configure the BGP group with the advertise-peer-as parameter on routers R2 and R3.
- C. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops 1 parameter on routers R2 and R3.
- D. Configure the BGP group with the as-override parameter on routers R1 and R4.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 3

Exhibit.

```

user@R1> show ospf3 interface
Interface      State   Area      DR ID      BDR ID     Nbrs
ge-0/0/0.0    DR     0.0.0.0   172.16.1.2 172.16.1.1 1
ge-0/0/0.0    PtToPt 0.0.0.1   0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0   1
ge-0/0/1.0    BDR    0.0.0.1   172.16.1.1 172.16.1.2 1

user@R1> show ospf3 neighbor
ID            Interface      State   Pri   Dead
172.16.1.1    ge-0/0/0.0    Full   128   39
Neighbor-address fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f7b
Area 0.0.0.0
172.16.1.1    ge-0/0/0.0    Full   128   37
Neighbor-address fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f7b
Area 0.0.0.1
172.16.1.1    ge-0/0/1.0    Full   128   37
Neighbor-address fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f85
Area 0.0.0.1

```

Referring to the exhibit, which OSPFv3 configuration is implemented on router R1?

A)

```

set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 virtual-link neighbor-id 172.16.1.2

```

B)

```

set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0 interface-type p2p

```

C)

```

set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0 secondary

```

D)

```
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

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

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 4

You are considering different MPLS VPN connectivity options for a new customer deployment. Your customer requires shared LSPs, Layer 2 connectivity, and auto-provisioning.

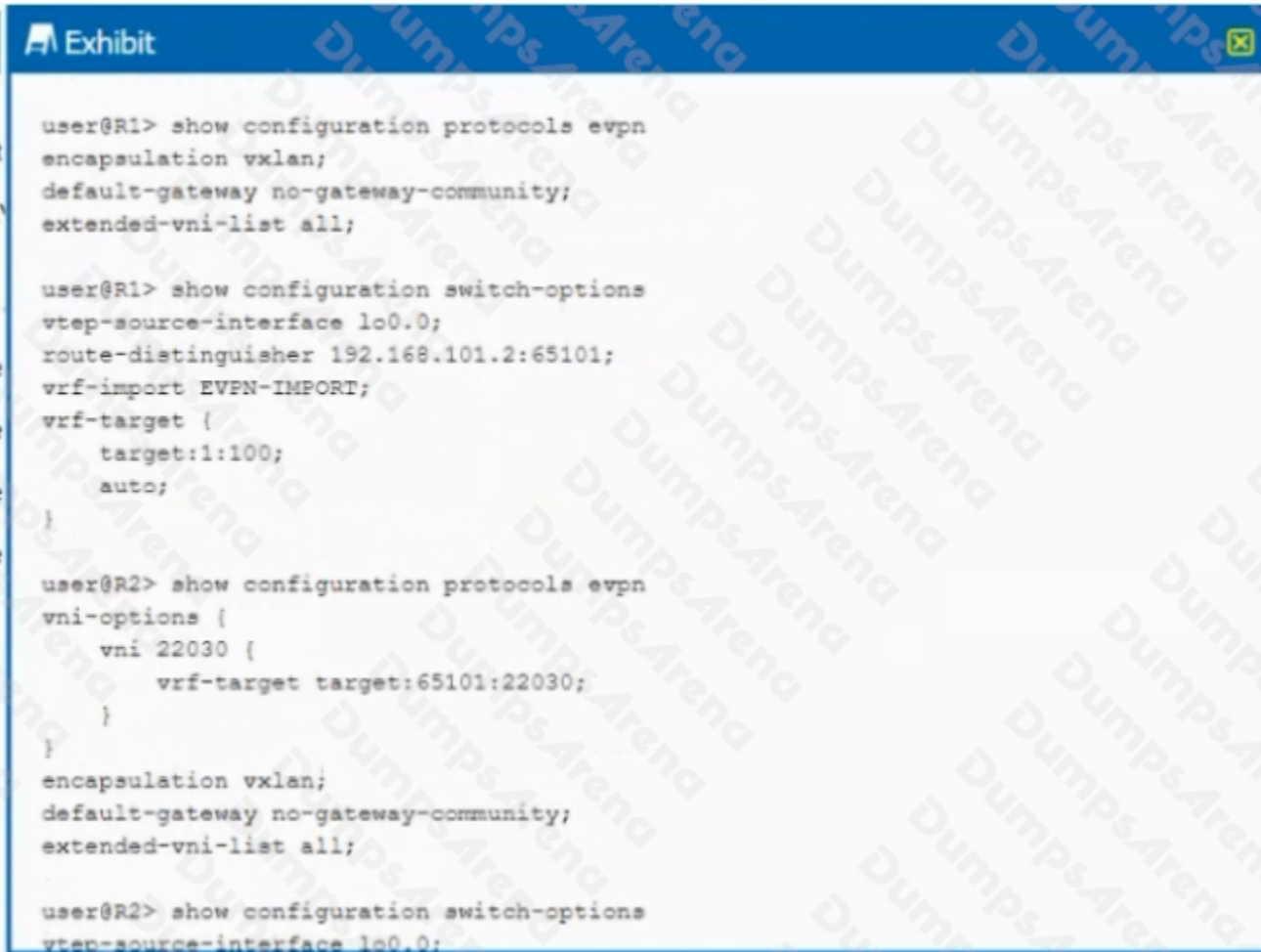
Which type of VPN satisfies the requirements?

- A. BGP Layer 3 VPNs
- B. circuit cross-connects
- C. LDP Layer 2 circuits
- D. BGP Layer 2 VPNs

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

Exhibit.



```
Exhibit

user@R1> show configuration protocols evpn
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-import EVPN-IMPORT;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
}

user@R2> show configuration protocols evpn
vni-options {
    vni 22030 {
        vrf-target target:65101:22030;
    }
}
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
```

You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites. You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two)

- A. On R1, issue the set switch-cpt:cr.3 vrf-target target: 65101:22030 Command
- B. On R2 issue the set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 command
- C. On R1, issue the set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 vrf-target target:65101:22030 command
- D. On R2, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65101:22030 command

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 6

Exhibit:

```
Exhibit
user@host> show pim join 234.100.0.1 extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

Group: 234.100.0.1
Source: 192.168.100.2
Flags: sparse,spt
Active upstream interface: ge-1/0/0.0
Active upstream neighbor: 192.168.101.2
MoFRR Backup upstream interface: ge-1/0/1.0
MoFRR Backup upstream neighbor: 192.168.102.2
Upstream state: Join to Source, No Prune to RP
Keepalive timeout: 300
Uptime: 00:00:15
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: ge-1/2/0.0
    192.168.103.2 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 00:00:15 Time since last Join: 00:00:15
Number of downstream interfaces: 1
```

Which three statements are true about the show pim join output shown in the exhibit? (Choose three.)

- A. This is a source-specific multicast stream.
- B. The multicast receiver is still using the RP to receive the stream.
- C. The multicast stream has been configured with a backup path to allow for fast reroute.
- D. The multicast stream does not have an RP.
- E. The shortest path to the source is through the RP.

ANSWER: B C E

QUESTION NO: 7

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group INT {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.100.1;
  family inet {
    unicast;
  }
  family inet6 {
    unicast;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.100.2;
}

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R2# show
group INT {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.100.2;
  export nhs;
  neighbor 192.168.100.1;
}
```

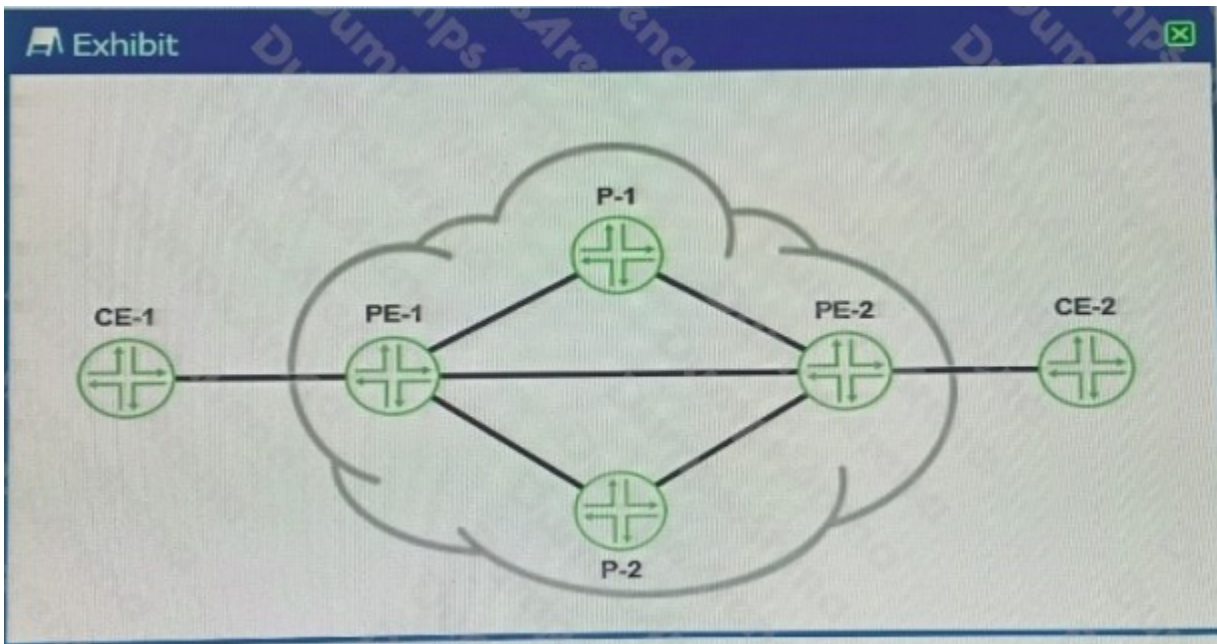
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the inet6 unicast NLRI will pass routing information.
- B. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will fail to establish correctly due to an NLRI mismatch.
- C. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and the inet unicast and the inet6 unicast NLRIs will pass routing information.
- D. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the inet unicast NLRI will pass routing information.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

Exhibit:



A Layer 3 VPN exists in the provider network and the CE devices are connecting to the PE devices using BGP. The PE devices are receiving BGP routes from the CE devices and the PE devices have the CE BGP routes in their respective routing tables. However, the remote CE devices are not receiving the BGP routes.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. The CE devices are detecting an AS loop
- B. A VRF target community mismatch exists.
- C. A route distinguisher mismatch exists.
- D. The PE devices are detecting an AS loop.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols evpn
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;
```

```
user@R1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-import EVPN-IMPORT;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
}
```

```
user@R2> show configuration protocols evpn
vni-options {
    vni 22030 {
        vrf-target target:65101:22030;
    }
}
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;
```

```
user@R2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
```

You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites. You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. On R1, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target:65101:22030 command.
- B. On R2, issue the delete protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 command.
- C. On R2, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target:65101:22030 command.
- D. On R1, issue the set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 vrf-target target :65101:22030 command.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 10

```
user@host> show pim join 234.100.0.1 extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

Group: 234.100.0.1
  Source: 192.168.100.2
  Flags: sparse, spt
  Active upstream interface: ge-1/0/0.0
  Active upstream neighbor: 192.168.101.2
  MoFRR Backup upstream interface: ge-1/0/1.0
  MoFRR Backup upstream neighbor: 192.168.102.2
  Upstream state: Join to Source, No Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 300
  Uptime: 00:00:15
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: ge-1/2/0.0
      192.168.103.2 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity
      Uptime: 00:00:15 Time since last Join: 00:00:15
  Number of downstream interfaces: 1
```

Which three statements are true about the show pim join output shown in the exhibit? (Choose three.)

- A. This is a source-specific multicast stream.
- B. The multicast receiver is still using the RP to receive the stream.
- C. The multicast stream has been configured with a backup path to allow for fast reroute.
- D. The multicast stream does not have an RP.
- E. The shortest path to the source is through the RP.

ANSWER: C D E