DUMPSARENA

Service Provider Professional (JNCIP-SP)

Juniper JN0-664

Version Demo

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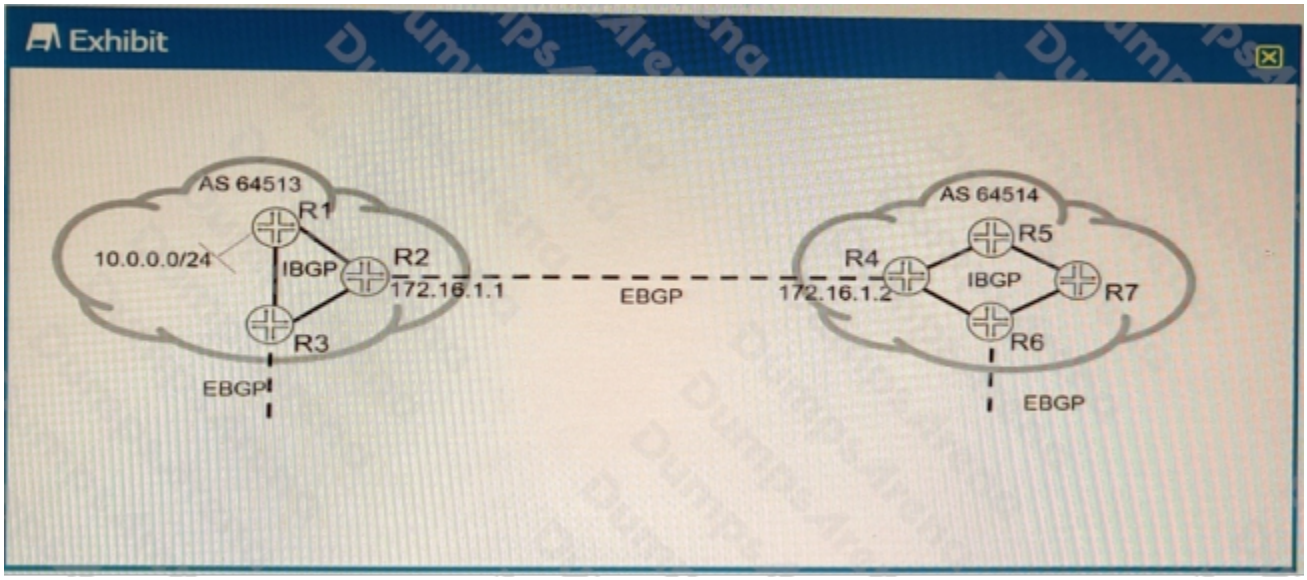
QUESTION NO: 1

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit; the 10.0.0.0/24 EBGP route is received on R5; however, the route is being hidden.

What are two solutions that will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy

B. Add the external interface prefix to the IGP routing tables

C. Add the internal interface prefix to the BGP routing tables.

D. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 and apply it to IBGP as an export policy

ANSWER: A B

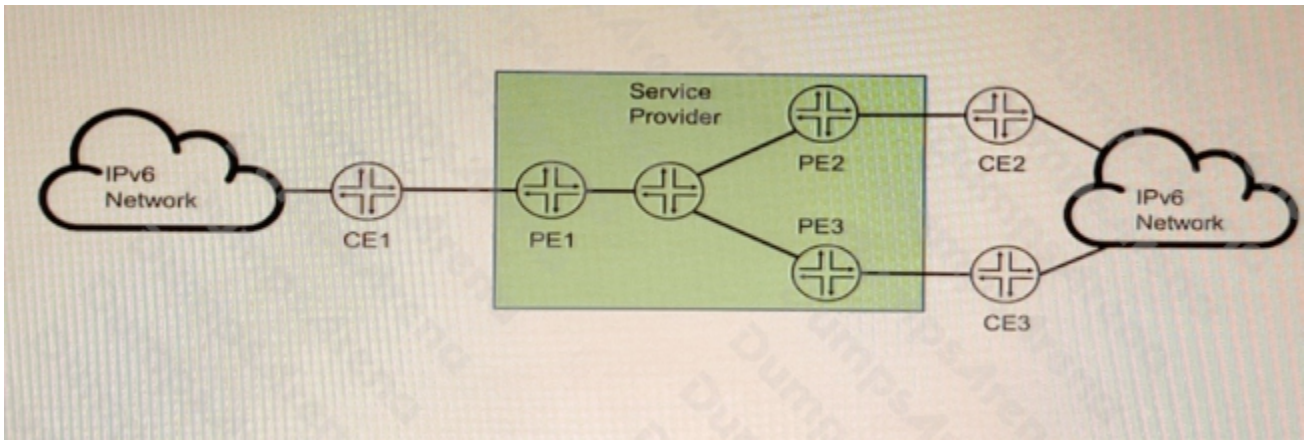
Explanation:

the default behavior for iBGP is to propagate EBGP-learned prefixes without changing the next-hop. This can cause issues if the next-hop is not reachable via the IGP. One solution is to use the next-hop self command on R4, which will change the next-hop attribute to its own loopback address. This way, R5 can reach the next-hop via the IGP and install the route in its routing table.

Another solution is to add the external interface prefix (120.0.4.16/30) to the IGP routing tables of R4 and R5. This will also make the next-hop reachable via the IGP and allow R5 to use the route. According to 2, this is a possible workaround for a pure IP network, but it may not work well for an MPLS network.

QUESTION NO: 2

Exhibit



You are running a service provider network and must transport a customer's IPv6 traffic across your IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP You have already configured mpis ipv6-tunneling on your PE routers.

Which two statements are correct about the BGP configuration in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. You must configure family inet6 labcled-unicast between PE routers.

B. You must configure family inet6 unicaat between PE and CE routers.

C. You must configure family inet6 add-path between PE and CE routers.

D. You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE routers

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 3

You want to ensure that L1 IS-IS routers have only the most specific routes available from L2 IS-IS routers. Which action accomplishes this task?

A. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L2 routers.

B. Configure all routers to allow wide metrics.

C. Configure all routers to be L1.

D. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L1 routers

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

You are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across your MPLS enabled core network. Your PE-2 device connects to two sites within the s VPN

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. By default on PE-2, the site's local ID is automatically assigned a value of 0 and must be configured to match the total number of attached sites.

B. You must create a unique Layer 2 VPN routing instance for each site on the PE-2 device.

C. You must use separate physical interfaces to connect PE-2 to each site.

D. By default on PE-2, the remote site IDs are automatically assigned based on the order that you add the interfaces to the site configuration.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

BGP Layer 2 VPNs use BGP to distribute endpoint provisioning information and set up pseudowires between PE devices. BGP uses the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) Routing Information Base (RIB) to store endpoint provisioning information, which is updated each time any Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. The prefix and path information is stored in the L2VPN database, which allows BGP to make decisions about the best path.

In BGP Layer 2 VPNs, each site has a unique site ID that identifies it within a VFI. The site ID can be manually configured or automatically assigned by the PE device. By default, the site ID is automatically assigned based on the order that you add the interfaces to the site configuration. The first interface added to a site configuration has a site ID of 1, the second interface added has a site ID of 2, and so on.

Option D is correct because by default on PE-2, the remote site IDs are automatically assigned based on the order that you add the interfaces to the site configuration. Option A is not correct because by default on PE-2, the site's local ID is automatically assigned a value of 0 and does not need to be configured to match the total number of attached sites. Option B is not correct because you do not need to create a unique Layer 2 VPN routing instance for each site on the PE-2 device. You can create one routing instance for all sites within a VFI. Option C is not correct because you do not need to use separate physical interfaces to connect PE-2 to each site. You can use subinterfaces or service instances on a single physical interface.

QUESTION NO: 5

An interface is configured with a behavior aggregate classifier and a multifield classifier How will the packet be processed when received on this interface?

A. The packet will be discarded.

B. The packet will be processed by the BA classifier first, then the MF classifier.

C. The packet will be forwarded with no classification changes.

D. The packet will be processed by the MF classifier first, then the BA classifier.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers and multifield (MF) classifiers are two types of classifiers that are used to assign packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on different criteria. The forwarding class determines the output queue for a packet. The loss priority is used by a scheduler to control packet discard during periods of congestion.

A BA classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on a fixed-length field in the packet header, such as DSCP, IP precedence, MPLS EXP, or IEEE 802.1p CoS bits. A BA classifier is computationally efficient and suitable for core devices that handle high traffic volumes. A BA classifier is useful if the traffic comes from a trusted source and the CoS value in the packet header is trusted.

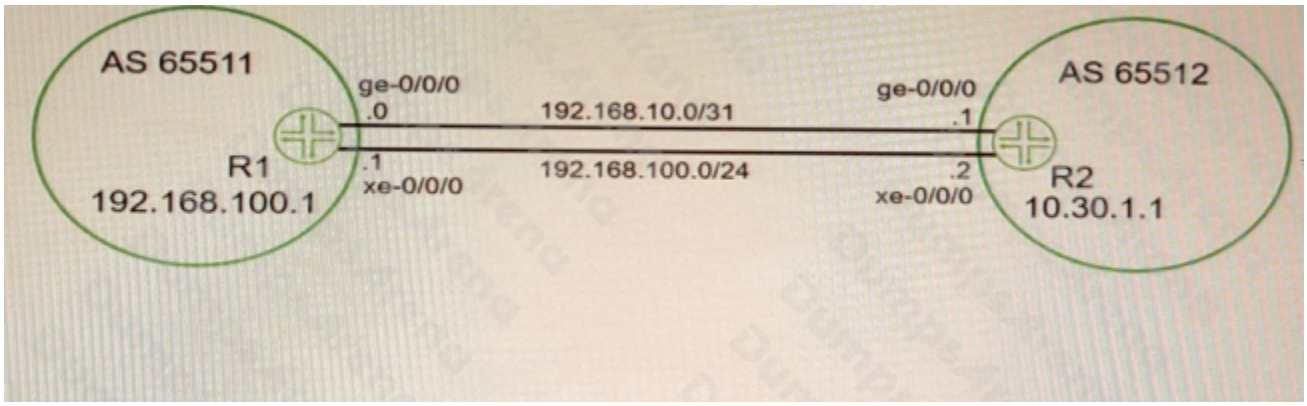
An MF classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on multiple fields in the packet header, such as source address, destination address, protocol type, port number, or VLAN ID. An MF classifier is more flexible and granular than a BA classifier and can match packets based on complex filter rules. An MF classifier is suitable for edge devices that need to classify traffic from untrusted sources or rewrite packet headers.

You can configure both a BA classifier and an MF classifier on an interface. If you do this, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If the two classification results conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.

Based on this information, we can infer the following statements:

QUESTION NO: 6

Exhibit



You want to use both links between R1 and R2 Because of the bandwidth difference between the two links, you must ensure that the links are used as much as possible.

Which action will accomplish this goal?

A. Define a policy to tag routes with the appropriate bandwidth community.

B. Disable multipath.

C. Ensure that the metric-out parameter on the Gigabit Ethernet interface is higher than the 10 Gigibit Ethernet interface.

D. Enable per-prefix load balancing.

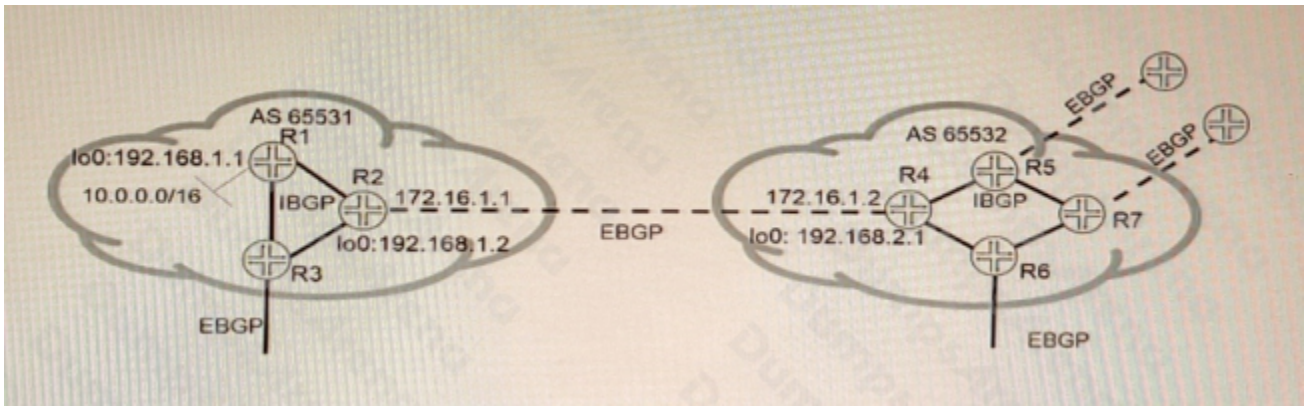
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: 4: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/mpls/137544-technote-mpls-00.html

QUESTION NO: 7

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about route 10 0 0.0/16 when using the default BGP advertisement rules'? (Choose three.)

A. R1 will prepend AS 65531 when advertising 10 0.0 0/16 to R2.

B. R1 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R2 with 192 168 1 1 as the next hop.

C. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R3 with 192.168.1 1 as the next hop

D. R4 will advertise 10 0.0 0/16 to R6 with 172.16 1 1 as the next hop

E. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R4 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 8

After a recent power outage, your manager asks you to investigate ways to automatically reduce the impact caused by suboptimal routing in your OSPF and OSPFv3 network after devices reboot.

Which three configuration statements accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

A. set protocols ospf overload timeout 900

B. set protocols ospf3 realm ipv4-unicast overload timeout 900

C. set protocols ospf overload

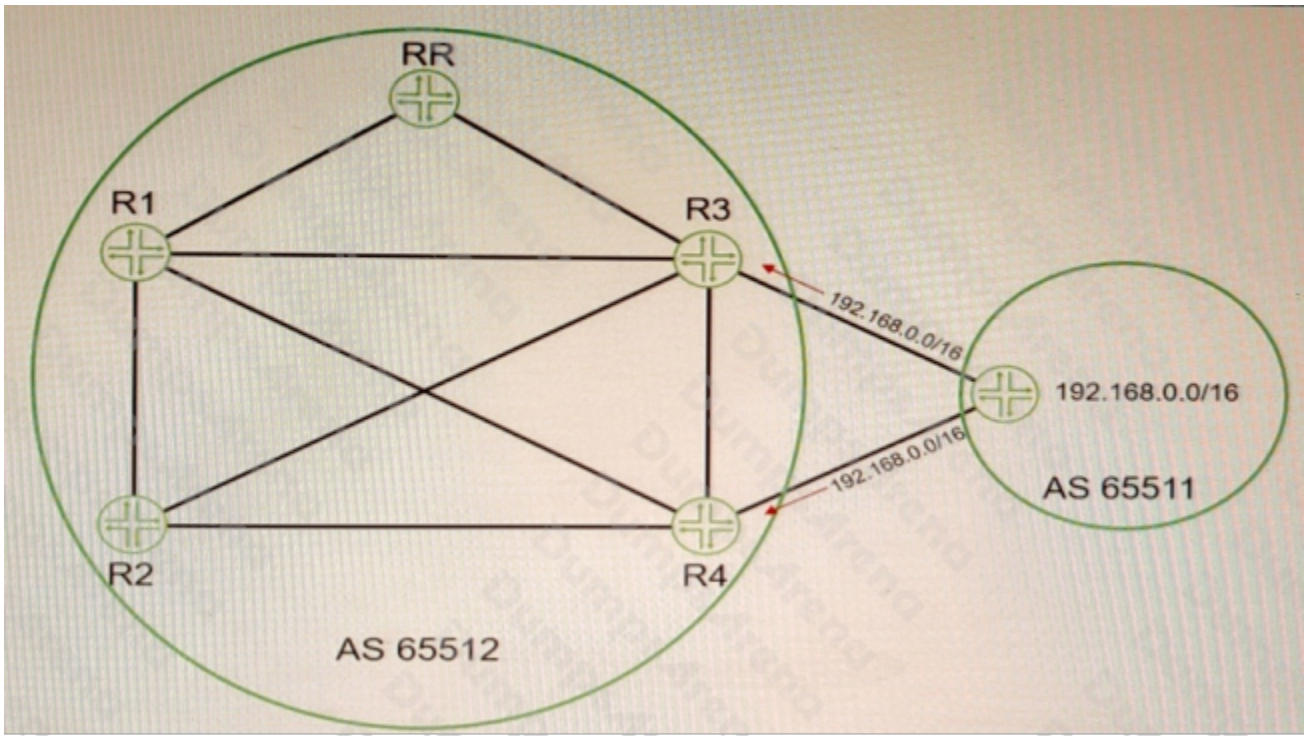
D. set protocols oapf3 overload timeout 900

E. set protocols ospf3 overload

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 9

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, you are receiving the 192.168 0 0/16 route on both R3 and R4 from your EBGP neighbor You must ensure that R1 and R2 receive both BGP routes from the route reflector

In this scenario, which BGP feature should you configure to accomplish this behavior?

A. add-path

B. multihop

C. multipath

D. route-target

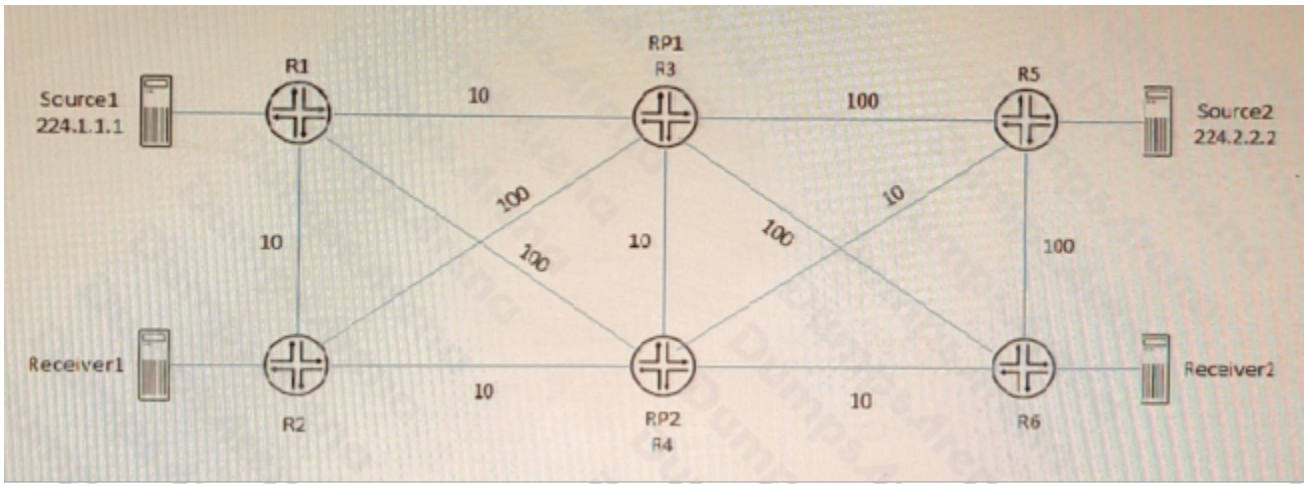
ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: 3: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bgp/configuration/xe-16/irg-xe-16-book/bgp-additional-paths.html

QUESTION NO: 10

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, PIM-SM is configured on all routers, and Anycast-RP with Anycast-PIM is used for the discovery mechanism on RP1 and RP2. The interface metric values are shown for the OSPF area.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct about which RP is used? (Choose two.)

A. Source2 will use RP2 and Received will use RP2 for group 224.2.2.2.

B. Source2 will use RP1 and Receiver2 will use RP1 for group 224.2.2.2.

C. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP1 for group 224.1.1.1.

D. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP2 for group 224.1 1 1

ANSWER: A C