

Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-661

Exam Name: Service Provider Routing and Switching

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Your customer requires a Layer 2 VPN service (draft-kompella-mpls-l2vpn).
You are asked to describe the operational requirements on the PE router supporting this service.
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The ingress PE router associates multiple MPLS labels with the corresponding traffic flows.
B. The ingress PE router for a traffic flow maintains the data-link connection identifier.
C. The ingress PE router for a traffic flow removes the data-link connection identifier.
D. The ingress PE router associates a single MPLS label with the corresponding traffic flows.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
A: When a packet arrives at a PE from a CE in a Layer 2 VPN, the Layer 2 address of the packet identifies to which remote attachment circuit (and thus remote CE) the packet is destined.
The procedure installs a route that maps the Layer 2 address to a tunnel (which identifies the PE to which the destination CE is attached) and a VPN label (which identifies the destination AC).
If the egress PE is the same as the ingress PE, no tunnel or VPN label is needed.
C: In case of IP-only Layer 2 interworking, the Layer 2 header is completely stripped off till the IP header.
https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-kompella-l2vpn-l2vpn-10

QUESTION 2
During a network migration window, an engineer issues the set protocols isis overload timeout 1200 command.
In this scenario, which effect does this have on the IS-IS operations of the router?

A. After the first IS-IS adjacency forms, the overload bit is set for 1200 seconds.
B. When the IS-IS protocol starts, the overload bit is set after the timer of 1200 seconds expires.
C. When the IS-IS protocol starts, the overload bit is set for 1200 seconds.
D. After the first IS-IS adjacency forms, the overload bit is set after the timer of 1200 seconds expires.

Answer: C
Explanation:
With a timeout, overload mode is set if the time elapsed since the IS-IS instance started is less than the specified timeout.
To specify the number of seconds at which overload is reset, include the timeout option when specifying the overload statement:
overload timeout seconds;
The time can range from 60 through 1800 seconds.
http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos12.1x47/topics/usage-guidelines/routing-configuring-is-is-to-make-routers-appear-overloaded.html

QUESTION 3
What is the final component of CoS processing on a Junos device?

A. drop profile map
B. behavior aggregate classifier
C. rewrite marker
D. multifield classifier

Answer: C
Explanation:

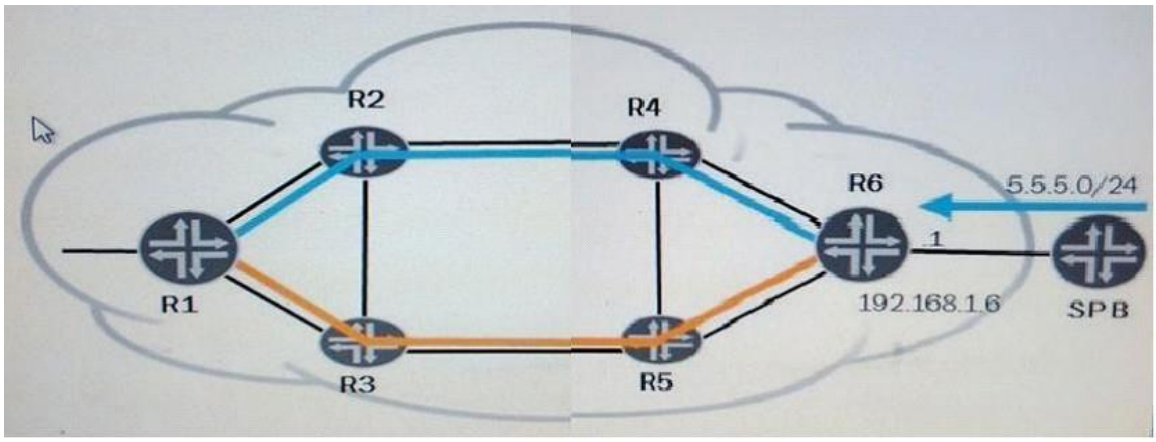
The following steps describe the CoS process:
1. A logical interface has one or more classifiers of different types applied to it.
2. The classifier assigns the packet to a forwarding class and a loss priority
3. Each forwarding class is assigned to a queue
4. Input (and output) policers meter traffic and might change the forwarding class and loss priority if a traffic flow exceeds its service level.
5. The physical or logical interface has a scheduler map applied to it
6. The scheduler defines how traffic is treated in the output queue--for example, the transmit rate, buffer size, priority, and drop profile
7. The scheduler map assigns a scheduler to each forwarding class (
8. The drop-profile defines how aggressively to drop packets that are using a particular scheduler
9. The rewrite rule takes effect as the packet leaves a logical interface that has a rewrite rule configured.
The rewrite rule writes information to the packet (for example, EXP or DSCP bits) according to the forwarding class and loss priority of the packet.
http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/concept/packet-flow-cos-process-cos-config-guide.html

QUESTION 4
You are connecting your OSPF router to your customer's RIP router and redistributing the customer's routes into your OSPF domain. Your OSPF routes is part of an NSSA and the ABR is injecting an OSPF default route, which you have advertised to your customer. After committing the configuration, you notice a routing loop between your OSPF router and the customer's RIP router.
Which action must you perform on your OSPF router to solve this problem?

A. Enable Type 7-to-Type 5 LSA conversion.
B. Set the customer-facing interface to passive.
C. Convert the area to a stub area.
D. Change the OSPF external route preference.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Avoid routing loops by changing the OSPF external route preference.
InAnswer:
A: If multiple NSSA ABR routers are present, it is recommended that not all ABRs perform Type 7-to-5 translation to avoid routing loops.
B: We would have to make the interface on the RIP router, the customer router, passive, not the customer- facing interface on the OSPF router.
Note: By default RIP broadcasts are sent from all interfaces. RIP allows us to control this behavior. We can configure which interface should send RIP broadcast or which not. Once we mark any interface as passive interface, RIP will stop sending updates from that interface.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos15.1/topics/topic-map/ospf-stub-and-not-so-stubby-areas.html

QUESTION 5
Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit button, you are asked to ensure that traffic destined for the 5.5.5.0/24 network must use the LSP named Top.



Which two actions would you perform to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. Apply the policy as an import policy for BGP on R1.
B. Create a routing policy that matches the route 5.5.5.0/24 with an action of install-nexthop lsp Top.
C. Create a routing policy that matches the route 5.5.5.0/24 with an action of next-hop Top.
D. Apply the policy to the forwarding table on R1.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
B: The install-nexthop command selects a specific label-switched path (LSP), or select an LSP from a set of similarly named LSPs as the traffic destination for the configured community.
D: You can apply an export routing policy to a forwarding table. You include the export statement: export [policy-names];
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos14.1/topics/reference/configuration-statement/install- nexthop-edit-policy-options.html

QUESTION 6
A PE provides VLAN VPLS service to a CE attached with two links.
You want to prevent Layer 2 loops and provide link redundancy.
Which two actions will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. Place both interfaces in a link aggregation group.
B. Configure different VLANs on each interface.
C. Configure all VLANs on both interfaces, on the PE, and on the CE.
D. Configure Spanning Tree Protocol between the PE and the CE.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
D: To prevent the formation of Layer 2 loops between the CE devices and the multihomed PE routers, Juniper recommends that you employ the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on your CE devices. Layer 2 loops can form due to incorrect configuration. Temporary Layer 2 loops can also form during convergence after a change in the network topology.
http://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos16.1/topics/topic-map/vpls-bgp-multihoming.html

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