- **Vendor:** Juniper
- **Exam Code:** JN0-663
- **Exam Name:** Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-SP)
- **New Updated Questions from Braindump2go (Updated in April/2021)**

QUESTION 229
Which two statements about wide and narrow metrics used in IS-IS are correct? (Choose two)

A. Wide metrics are sent by default and use 24 bits in TLVs to send information
B. Narrow metrics are enabled by default and use 8 bits in TLVs to send information
C. Disabling narrow metrics results in external routes being leaked from L1 to L2 areas automatically
D. Wide metrics are enabled with the wide-metrics-or.ly parameter under protocols IS-IS hierarchy.

Answer: BC

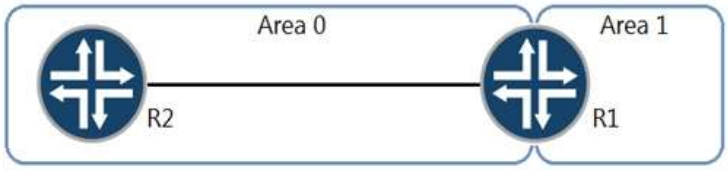
QUESTION 230
You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.
Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two)

```
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;
```

A. On R1, issue the sec 3wicch-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 sec 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: AD

QUESTION 231
Referring to the exhibit, which command would reduce the size of the OSPF database and corresponding routes?




```
users@R1> show ospf3 database inter-area-prefix detail

    OSPF3 database, Area 0.0.0.0
 Type       ID               Adv Rtr           Seq         Age   Cksum   Len
InterArPfx  0.0.0.11         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0xaa9a  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.12         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0x8c6e  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.13         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0xa899  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff01::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.14         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0x8a6d  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff01::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.15         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0xa698  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff02::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.16         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0x886c  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff02::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.17         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0xa497  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff03::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx  0.0.0.18         172.16.1.1      0x80000001     4   0x866b  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff03::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
```

A.
```
user@R1# show policy-options policy-statement summary-2001
term 10 {
    from {
        route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 prefix-length-range /64-/128;
    }
    then accept;
}
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.0 {
    inter-area-prefix-import summary-2001;
}
```

B.
```
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
    area-range 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62;
}
```

C.
```
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
    stub no-summaries;
}
```

D.

```
user@R1# show policy-options policy-statement summary-2001
term 10 {
    from {
        route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 prefix-length-range /64-
    }
    then accept;
}
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
    inter-area-prefix-export summary-2001;
}
```

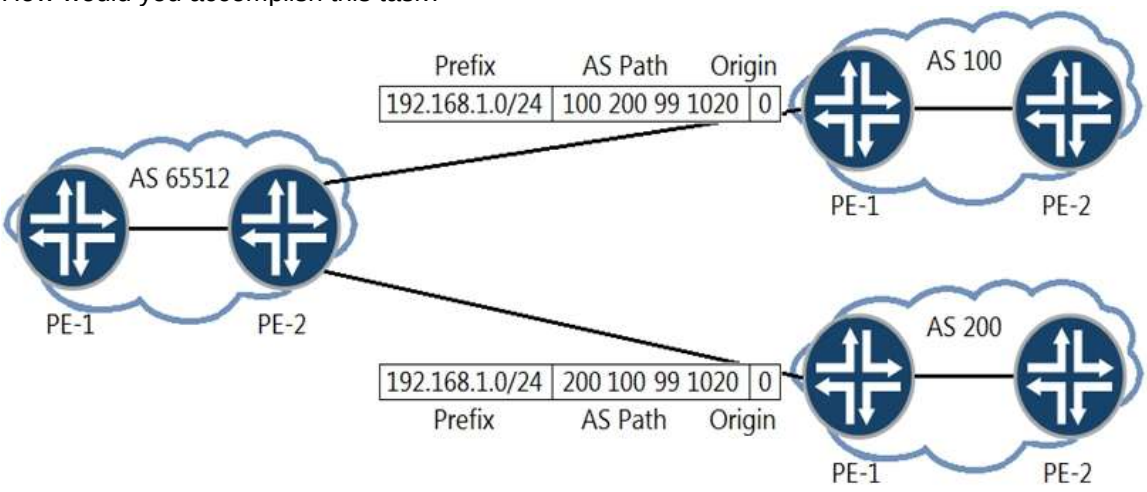
Answer: D

QUESTION 232
You are establishing a Layer 3 VPN between two PE devices Currently you have a single internal IPv4 BGP peering between the PE devices. You must ensure that the IPv4 and IPv6 routes from both CE devices are exchanged between these sites.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. You must establish an IPv6 BGP peering between the two PEs
B. You must enable the inet-vpn NLR on both PE devices.
C. You must enable the inet6-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.
D. You must enable IPv6 tunneling on the LSPs between the PE devices

Answer: BC

QUESTION 233
You are the administrator of AS 65512. You are learning the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix from both AS 100 and AS 200. You want traffic destined to the 192.168.1.0.0/24 prefix to exit your AS towards AS 200.
How would you accomplish this task?



A. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to modify the origin attribute on the path learned from AS 100
B. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to append the AS path attribute on the path learned from AS 100
C. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher MED on the path learned from AS 100
D. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher local preference value on the path learned from AS 200

Answer: D

QUESTION 234
Your router should be configured with a rewrite rule which alters the default behavior of expedited forwarding as shown in the exhibit.

```
user@router# run show class-of-service rewrite-rule name
traffic-class
rewrite rule: traffic-class, code point type: exp, index:
58866
  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
```

In this scenario which configuration is correct?

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

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 235
Which two types of LSAs have an area scope? (Choose two)

A. Type5
B. Type 2
C. Type 7
D. Type 11

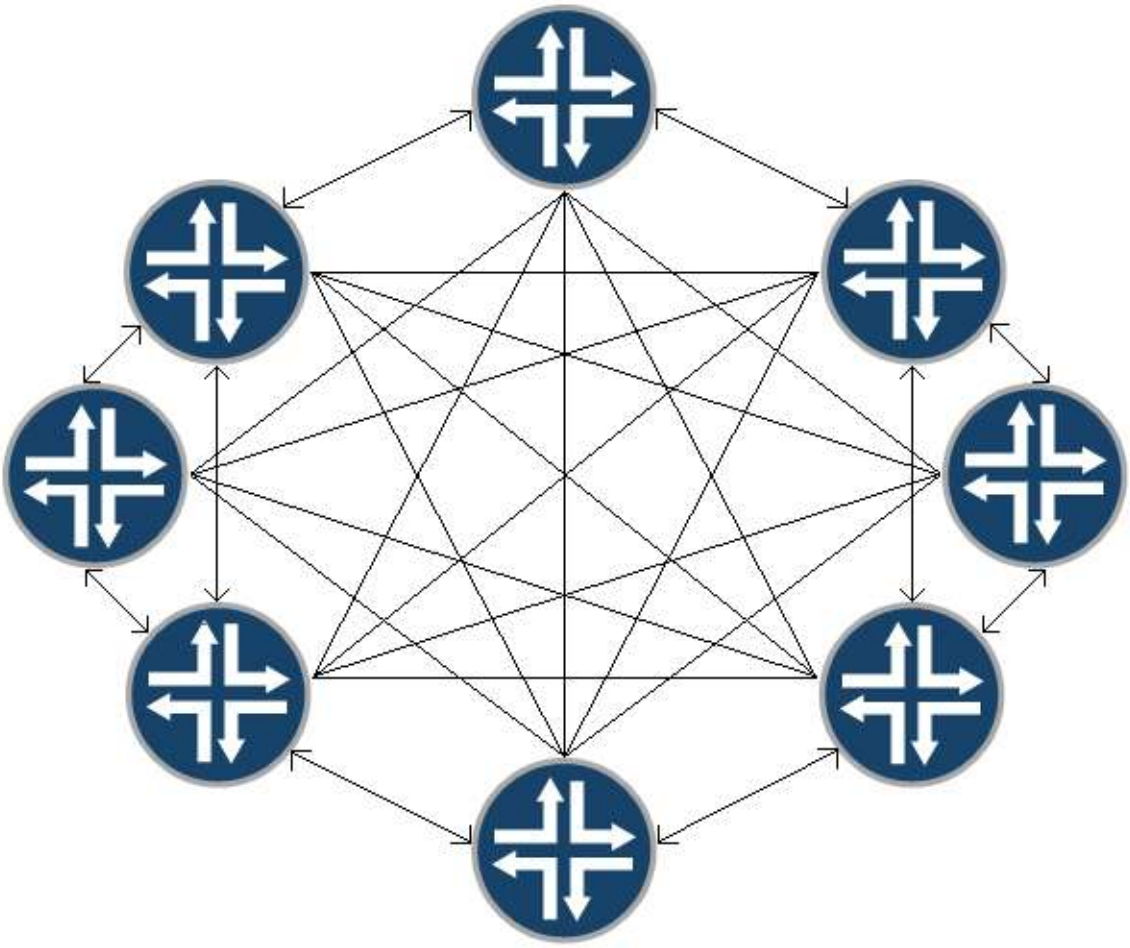
Answer: BD

QUESTION 236
You are deploying a new EVPN service for your customers.
You must build the service based on the following requirements:
- both Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality must be supported
- your customers must be able to support multiple VLANs in the same EVPN instance (EVI).
In this scenario which two types of routing instances should be configured? (Choose two.)

A. VRF
B. virtual switch
C. virtual router
D. EVPN

Answer: AD

QUESTION 237
A customer wants to reduce LSP flooding in their IS-IS network.



Which parameter should you change to accomplish this task?

A.
```
[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>]
user@router# set lsp-interval 1000
```
B.
```
[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>]
user@router# set csnp-interval 65535
```
C.
```
[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>]
user@router# set mesh-group <mesh-group-number>
```
D.
```
[edit protocols isis]
user@router# set spf-options rapid-runs 5
```

Answer: B

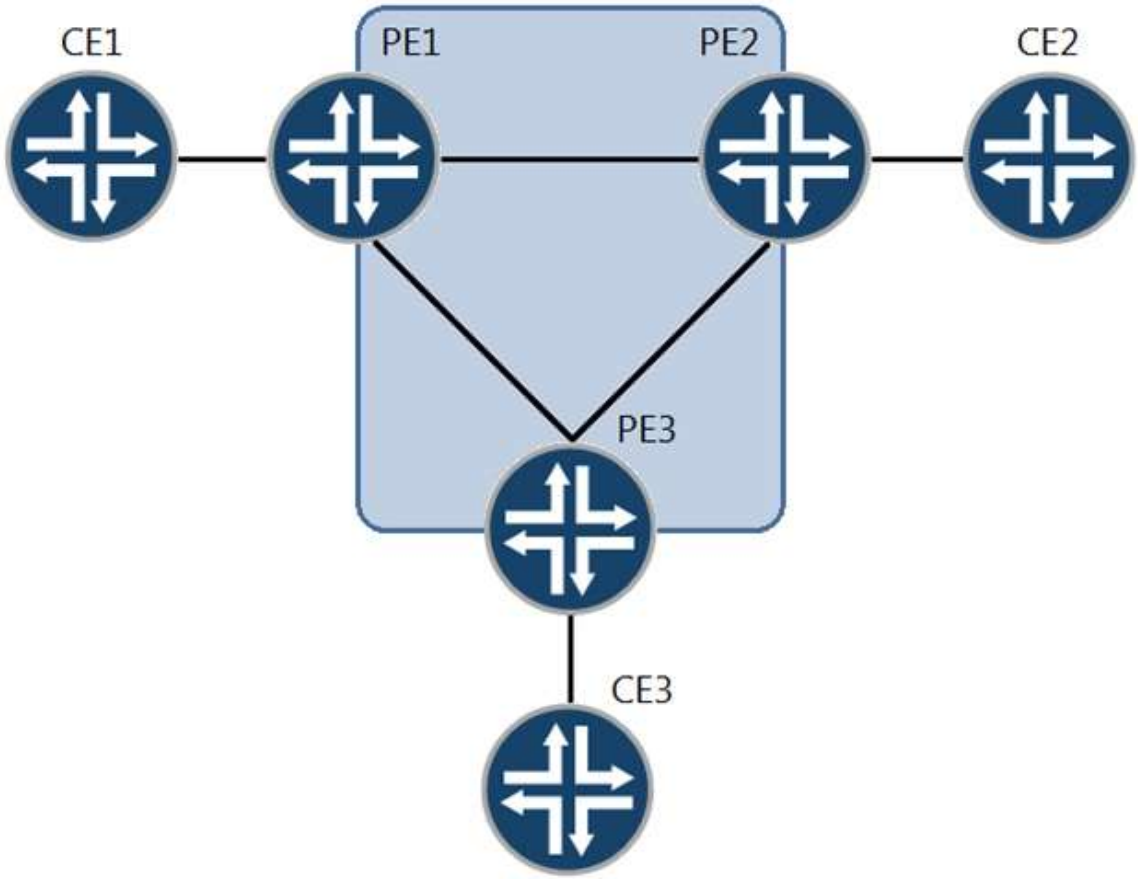
QUESTION 238
You manage an MX Series device which includes the configuration shown in the exhibit. Traffic marked with DSCP 000011 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps. The traffic exits the device on the ge-1/0/5 interface. No other traffic is transiting the router.
In this scenario, what happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    dscp classifierX {
        forwarding class low-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000000;
            loss-priority high code points 000001;
        }
        forwarding class medium-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000010;
            loss-priority high code points 000011;
        }
        forwarding class high-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000100;
            loss-priority high code points 000101;
        }
    }
}

forwarding-classes {
    class low-priority queue-num 0;
    class medium-priority queue-num 1;
    class high-priority queue-num 2;
    class network_control queue-num 3;
}
```

A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is redirected to a rate limiter.
B. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps Is buffered
C. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.
D. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is dropped

Answer: C

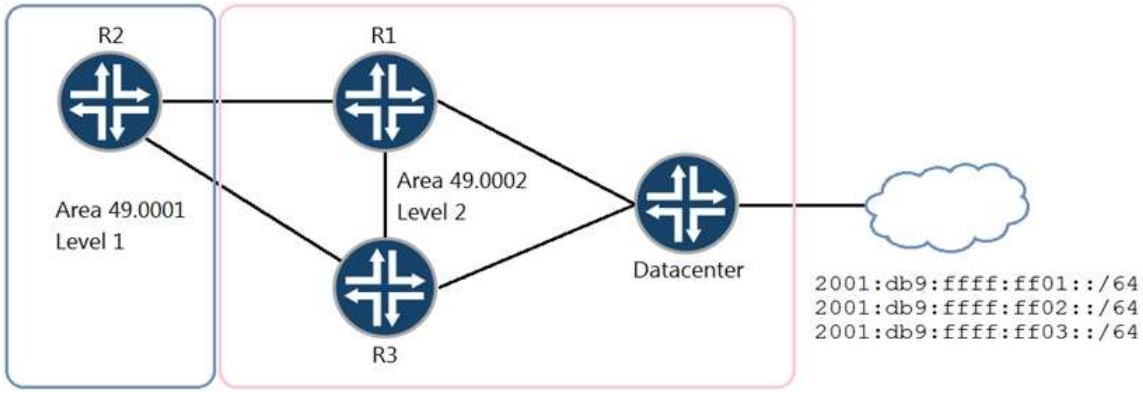
QUESTION 239
You are provisioning Layer 2 circuits between sites CE1, CE2, and CE3. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?



A. Two VLANs must be configured from PE1 to CE1.
B. A point-to-multipoint LSP must be created between sites.
C. Site PE1 must have a point-to-multipoint link configured towards the core
D. Each site must have only one VLAN configured to the PE

Answer: A

QUESTION 240
A network designer wants to ensure that traffic from R2 destined for 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 always traverses the R2-R1 link if that link is available.



Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will satisfy this requirement?

A.
```
user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 1;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

B.
```
user@R2# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 1;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

C.
```
user@R1# show protocols isis
import leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 1;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 2;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

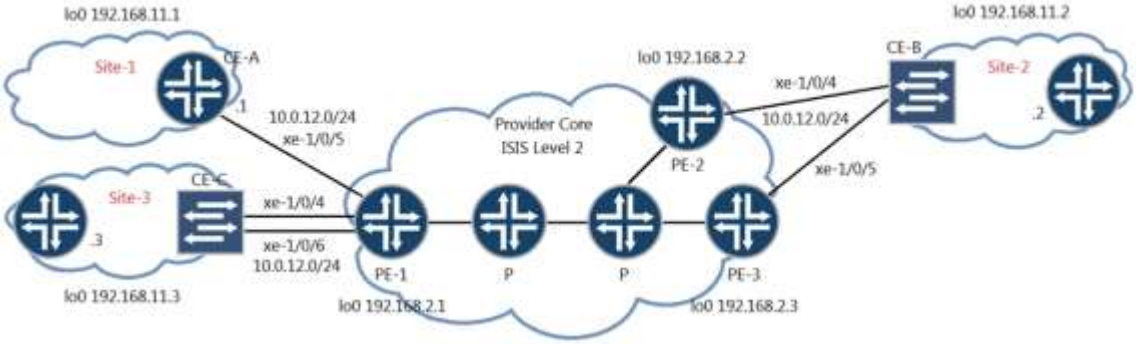
Answer: A

QUESTION 241
Which two statements are correct about Opaque LSAs in OSPF? (Choose two)

A. Type 9 LSAs are used for graceful-restart and have link-local scope
B. Type 11 LSAs are used for MPLS label exchange and have link-local scope
C. Type 10 LSAs are used for MPLS traffic-engineering and have area scope.
D. Type 11 LSAs are used for MPLS traffic-engineering and have area scope

Answer: AB

QUESTION 242
You have the LDP signaled VPLS topology as shown in the exhibit CE-B at Site-2 is multihomed to both PE-2 and PE-3.
In this scenario where would you configure loop prevention?



A. PE-2
B. PE-3
C. CE-B
D. PE-1

Answer: D