

➤ **Vendor: Juniper**

➤ **Exam Code: JN0-663**

➤ **Exam Name: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-SP)**

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QUESTION 214

The link between CE1 and PE1 has a history of flapping. To avoid the impact that flapping causes to the network, you decide to use route damping. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Dampened routes decay at a sliding rate known as half-life
- B. Routes become dampened when the configured max-suppress value is reached
- C. Dampening is enabled on interfaces
- D. Dampened routes become active when their figure of merit drops below the reuse value.

Answer: A

QUESTION 215

You are troubleshooting a problem with a BGP peer where BGP routes are not being accepted from that peer. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two)

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement BGP-IMPORT]
user@router# show
term 0 {
    from {
        protocol bgp;
    }
}
term 1 {
    from protocol static;
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    from protocol direct;
    then accept;
}
then reject;
```

- A. Term 0 is missing a terminating action that allows BGP routes to be accepted
- B. You cannot have terminating actions outside of terms.

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- C. The reject at the end of the policy is preventing the routes from being accepted.
- D. Term 0 is missing a route-fitter that specifies the allowed routes

Answer: BC

QUESTION 216

Which two statements regarding Ethernet segments (ES) are correct? (Choose two)

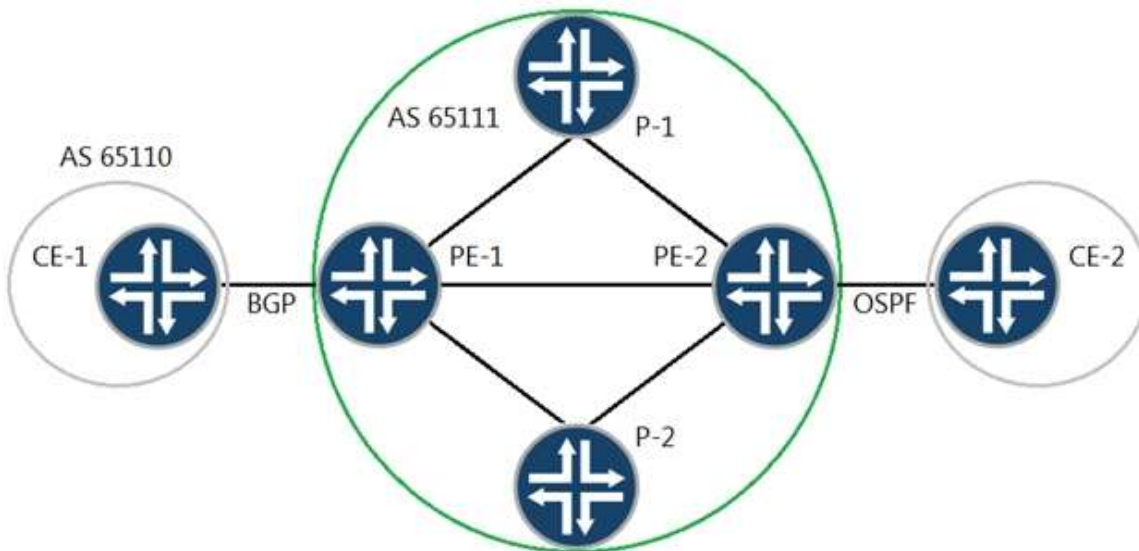
- A. The Type-1 EVPN route will indicate if the ES is all-active or single-active.
- B. The Type-4 EVPN route will be used to elect the designated forwarder for the ES.
- C. The Type-2 EVPN route will indicate if there is a designated forwarder on the ES.
- D. The Type-3 EVPN route will be used for the aliasing function to load-balance to the ES

Answer: AC

QUESTION 217

You have a Layer 3 VPN established between PE-1 and PE-2 to allow communication between CE-1 and CE-2. You want to establish communication between CE-1 and CE-2.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



- A. You will need a VRF import policy on PE-2 to advertise the OSPF routes learned from CE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN
- B. You will need a VRF export policy on PE-2 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from CE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN
- C. You will need a BGP export policy on PE-1 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from PE-2 to the CE1 BGP neighbor
- D. You will need a VRF import policy on PE-1 to receive the OSPF routes learned from PE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN

Answer: B

QUESTION 218

You are considering different MPLS VPN connectivity options of 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. BGP Layer 2 VPNs
- D. LDP Layer 2 circuits

Answer: C

QUESTION 219

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

```
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				

- 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 0.0.0.1 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

Answer: B

QUESTION 220

You have a mixed vendor EVPN environment and you need to ensure VXLAN interoperability between all devices In this scenario which statement is correct?

- A. You should only use Type 6 and Type 2 routes
- B. You should only use pure Type 2 routes
- C. You should only use Type 2 and Type 5 routes.
- D. You should only use pure Type 5 routes

Answer: C

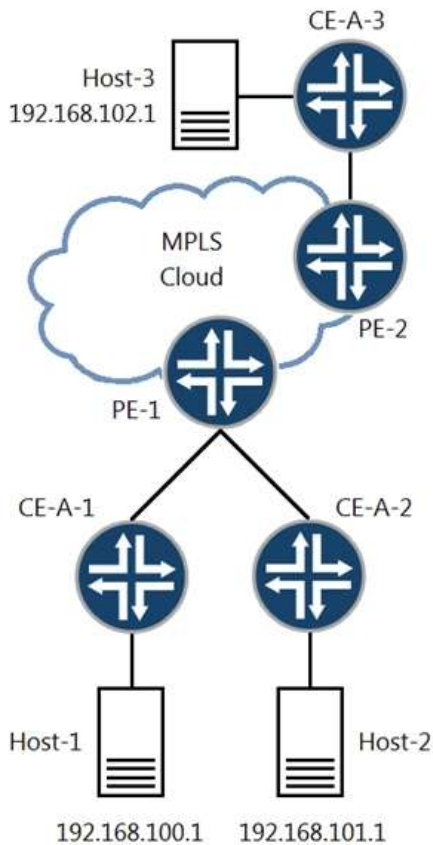
QUESTION 221

Referring to the exhibit, there is an Layer 3 VPN setup that connects sites CE-A-1. CE-A-2 and CE-A-3 together Host-1 can communicate with Host-3. but Host-1 cannot communicate with Host-2.

What must you do to solve the problem?

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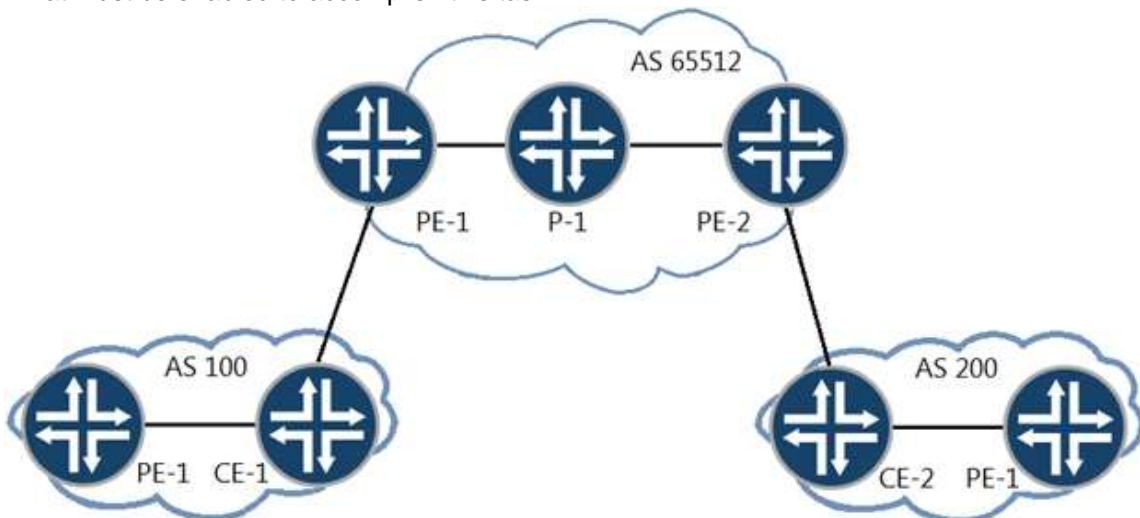
```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
CE-A-1 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-0/0/9.0;
  route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:1;
  vrf-target target:65511:101;
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 192.168.100.0/24
    }
  }
  next-hop 192.168.0.2;
}
CE-A-2 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-0/0/8.0;
  route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:3;
  vrf-target target:65511:101;
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 192.168.101.0/24
    }
  }
  next-hop 192.168.1.2;
}
}
```

- A. Use the auto-export command in both routing instances
- B. Change the route distinguisher in both routing instances to the same value.
- C. Use the next-table configuration statement for static routes in the corresponding routing instances.
- D. Use BGP instead of static routing between the CE and PE devices

Answer: A

QUESTION 222

You are providing carrier-of-carrier VPN services for AS 100 and AS 200. You want to distribute MPLS labels between your PE routers and the AS 100 and AS 200 CE routers. What must be enabled to accomplish this task?

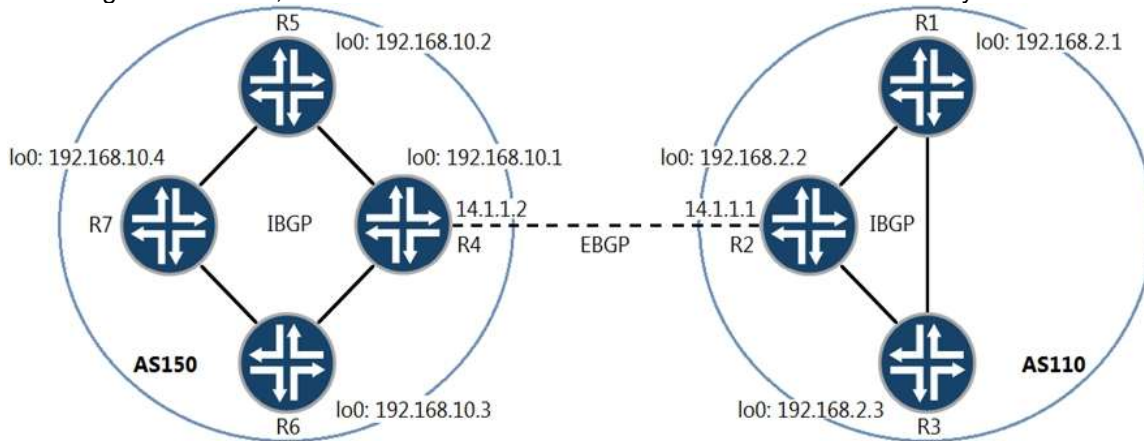


- A. Use BGP with the labeled-unicast address family enabled
- B. Use RSVP with the tunnel-services parameter enabled
- C. Use BGP with the inet-vpn address family enabled
- D. Use RSVP with the lsp-set parameter enabled

Answer: C

QUESTION 223

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct for a route advertised by R1 towards R4? (Choose two)



- A. The BGP next hop is set to 192.168.2.2 by R2
- B. The BGP next hop is set to 14.1.1.1 by R2
- C. The AS path is set to null by R2
- D. The AS path is set to 150 by R2

Answer: B

QUESTION 224

What is the purpose of the cluster-list attribute within a BGP route reflector group?

- A. to disable internal cluster re-advertisements
- B. to define the router that first advertised the route to the route reflector
- C. to override the router ID value within the cluster
- D. to facilitate loop detection within the route reflector network

Answer: D

QUESTION 225

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?


```
[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;
}
```

- A. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will fail to establish correctly due to an NLRI mismatch
- B. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and the met unicast and the met6 unicast NLRIs will pass routing information
- C. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the inet6 unicast NLRI will pass routing information
- D. The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the met unicast NLRI will pass routing information

Answer: B

QUESTION 226

R2 has IS-IS adjacencies with R3 and R4. You want to ensure that R2 has both a level 1 and level 2 adjacency to both R3 and R4 but R2 only has one adjacency with R4.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

```
[edit]
user@R2# run show isis adjacency
Interface System L State Hold (secs) SNPA
ge-0/0/0.0 R3 1 Up 6 0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/0.0 R3 2 Up 7 0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/1.0 R4 2 Up 7 0:50:56:93:54:4b

[edit]
user@R2# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.2.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 22.22.22.22/32;
      }
      family iso;
        address 49.0001.0022.2222.0022.00;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}

      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.5/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 44.44.44.44/32;
      }
      family iso;
        address 49.0004.0044.4444.0044.00;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}
```

A. Change the IS-IS area on R2 to match R4.

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- B. Change the IS-IS area on R4 to match R2
- C. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R4
- D. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R2

Answer: B

QUESTION 227

Two CE devices (CE-1 and CE-2) belong to the same customer and connect into a single PE device (PE-1). However, the CE devices cannot communicate with each other.

You want to allow the CE devices to communicate with each other

Referring to the exhibit, which action would solve the problem?


```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
CE-1 {
    protocols {
        bgp {
            group CE-1 {
                type external;
                peer-as 65555;
                neighbor 10.1.1.100;
            }
        }
    }
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    route-distinguisher 65512:1;
    vrf-target target:65512:100;
}
CE-2 {
    protocols {
        bgp {
            group CE-2 {
                type external;
                peer-as 63333;
                neighbor 10.1.2.100;
            }
        }
    }
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    route-distinguisher 65512:2;
    vrf-target target:65512:100;
}
```

- A. Configure both routing instances with the set routing-options auto-export-statement
- B. Configure both routing instances with the set routing-options autonomous-system loops 3 statement
- C. Configure both routing instances with the vrf-table-label statement
- D. Configure both routing instances with the as-override statement within the BGP protocol

Answer: A

QUESTION 228

R2 is receiving a route from an EIGRP neighbor and is advertising the route to R4.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration on R2 will solve the issue with the route on R4?

```
[edit]
user@R4# run show route hidden extensive

inet.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
11.11.11.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
                Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xbc4dbb4
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                State: <Hidden Int Ext>
                Peer AS: 65002
                Age: 18
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_65002_65002.22.22.22.22
                AS path: 65001 I
                Communities: no-export no-advertise
                Accepted
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 22.22.22.22
                Indirect next hops: 1
                    Protocol next hop: 172.16.1.1
                    Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R2# show
group 65001 {
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
        export no-advertise;
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
group 65002 {
    type internal;
    local-address 22.22.22.22;
    neighbor 44.44.44.44 {
        export no-advertise;
    }
}
import no-export;
export nhs;
local-as 65002;

[edit]
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement no-advertise {
    term 1 {
        then {
            community add no-advertise;
        }
    }
}
policy-statement no-export {
    term 1 {
        then community add no-export;
    }
}
policy-statement nhs {
    term 1 {
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
}
community no-advertise members no-advertise;
community no-export members no-export;
```

- A. Move the nhs policy from a global BGP export policy to an export policy under group 65002
- B. Move the no-advertise export policy from group 65001 to a global BGP policy.

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- C. Move the no-export policy from a global BGP import policy to an import policy under group 65001.
- D. Move the no-advertise export policy from group 65002 to a global BGP policy.

Answer: A