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Juniper JN0-663

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QUESTION NO: 1

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
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;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 64444;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:200;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The route-distinguisher configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

B. The vrf-target configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

C. The route-distinguisher configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

D. The vrf-target configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 2

You want to allow the load balancing of traffic for an EBGP route from two different peers in the same AS.

Which three actions are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

A. A policy to load-balance traffic should be applied to the forwarding table.

B. The multipath parameter should be configured under protocols BGP.

C. At least two interfaces should be connected to the same EBGP neighbor.

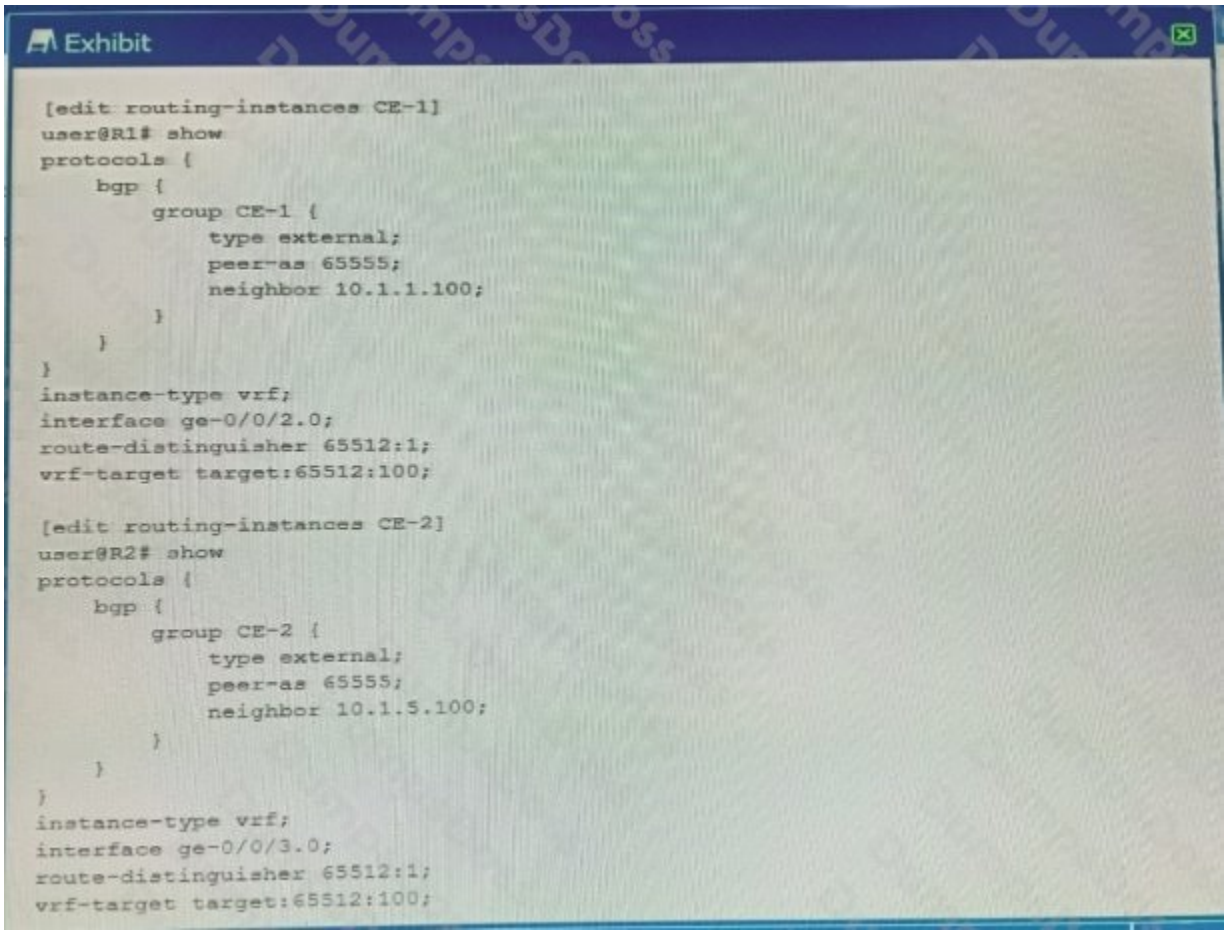
D. An equal cost AS path for the route is required.

E. The multihop parameter should be configured under protocols BGP.

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 3

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. An AS loop will not exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will be shared.

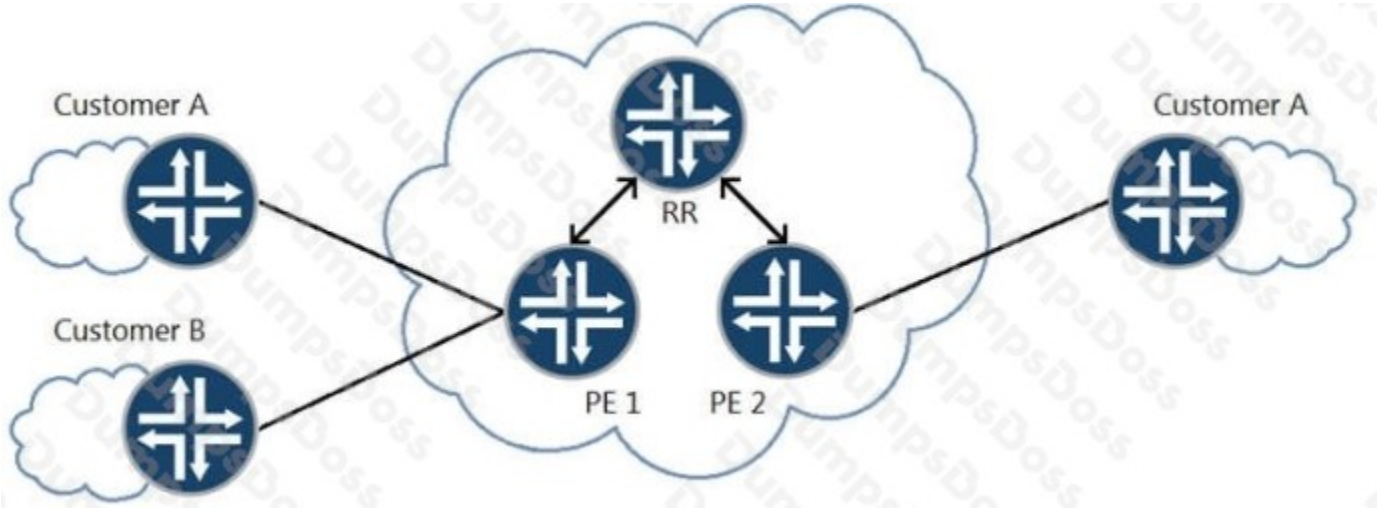
B. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will stop the BGP routes from being shared.

C. An AS loop will exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will not be shared.

D. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will not stop the BGP routes from being shared.

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 4



Referring to the exhibit, you want to reduce the CPU processing load on PE 2 by preventing the receipt of routes belonging to Customer B.

In this scenario, which layer 3 VPN scaling mechanism provides this functionality?

A. route refresh

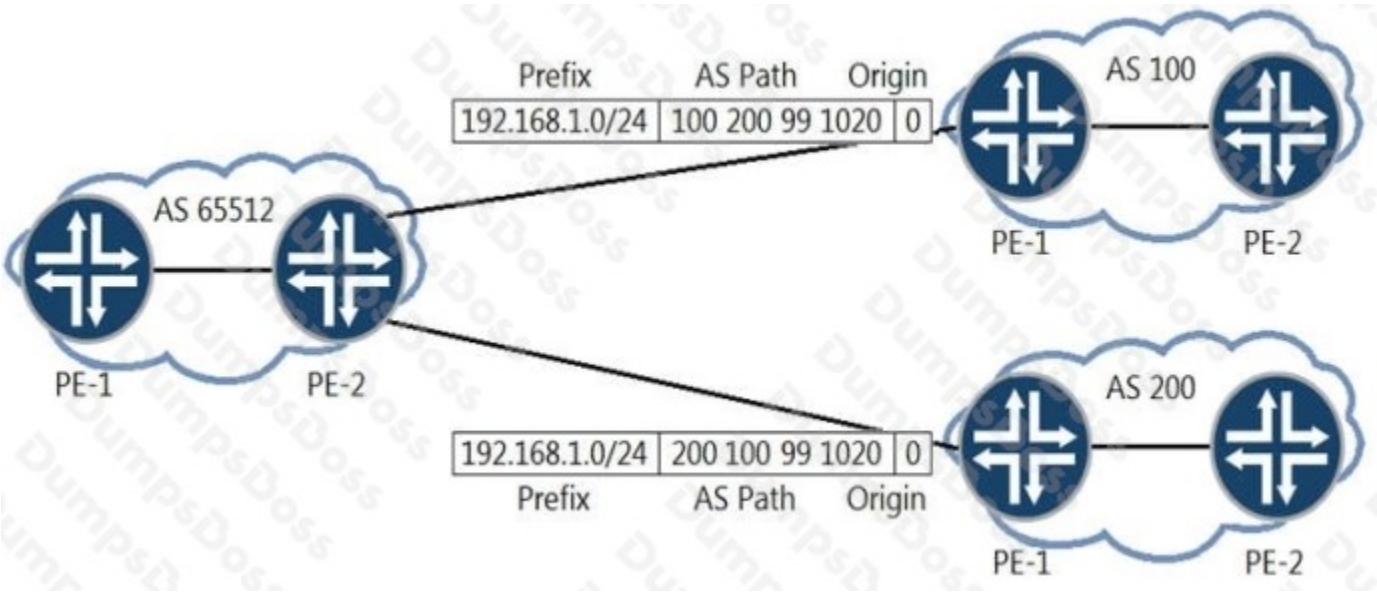
B. route origin

C. route reflection

D. route target filtering

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5



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 set a higher MED on the path learned from AS 100.

B. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to modify the origin attribute on the path learned from AS 100.

C. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher local preference value on the path learned from AS 200.

D. Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to append the AS path attribute on the path learned from AS 100.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

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.

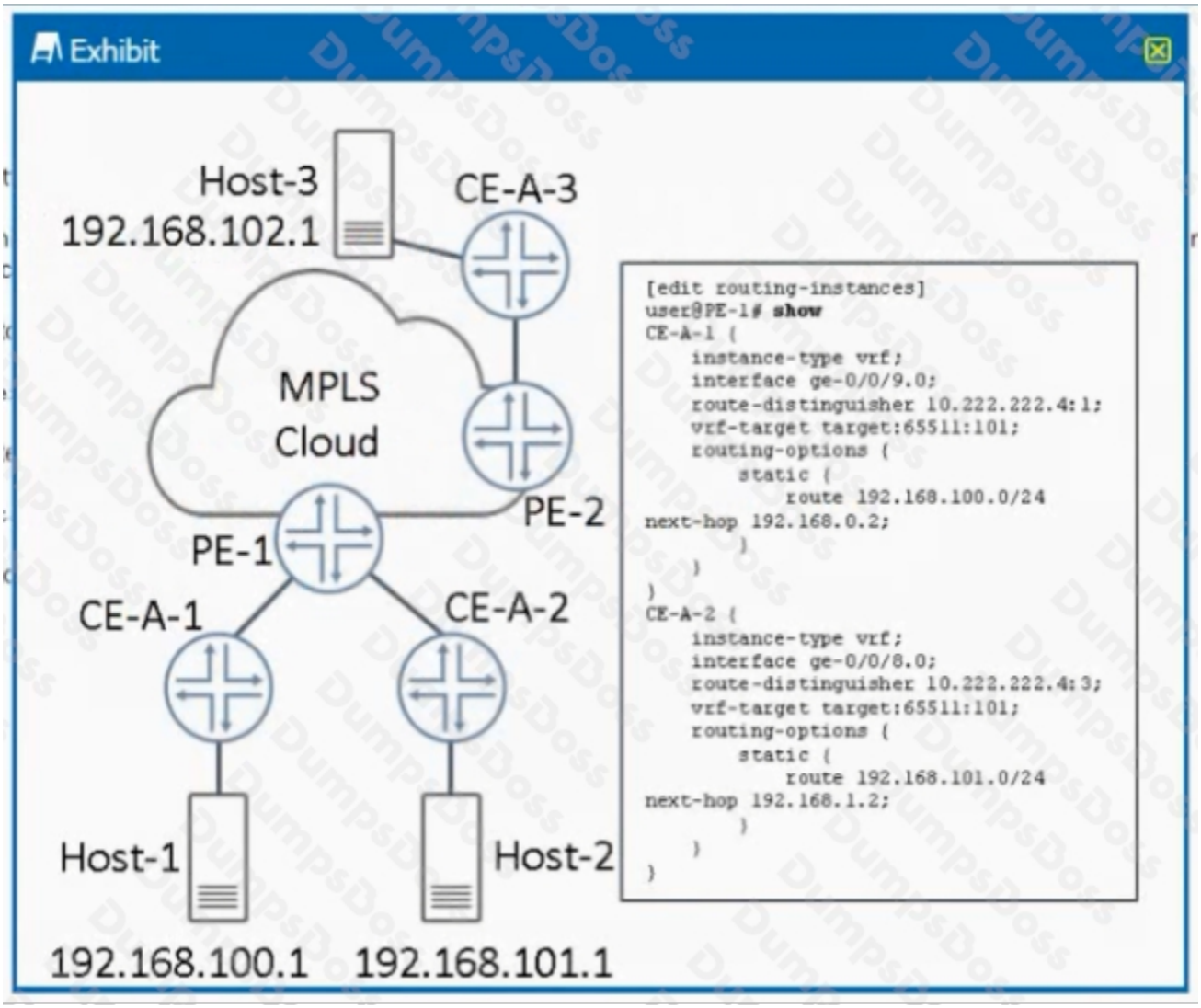
C. You must enable the inet6-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.

D. You must enable IPv6 tunneling on the LSPs between the PE devices

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 7

Exhibit.



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?

A. Use the auto-export command in both routing instances

B. Change the route distinguish^ in both routing instances to the same value

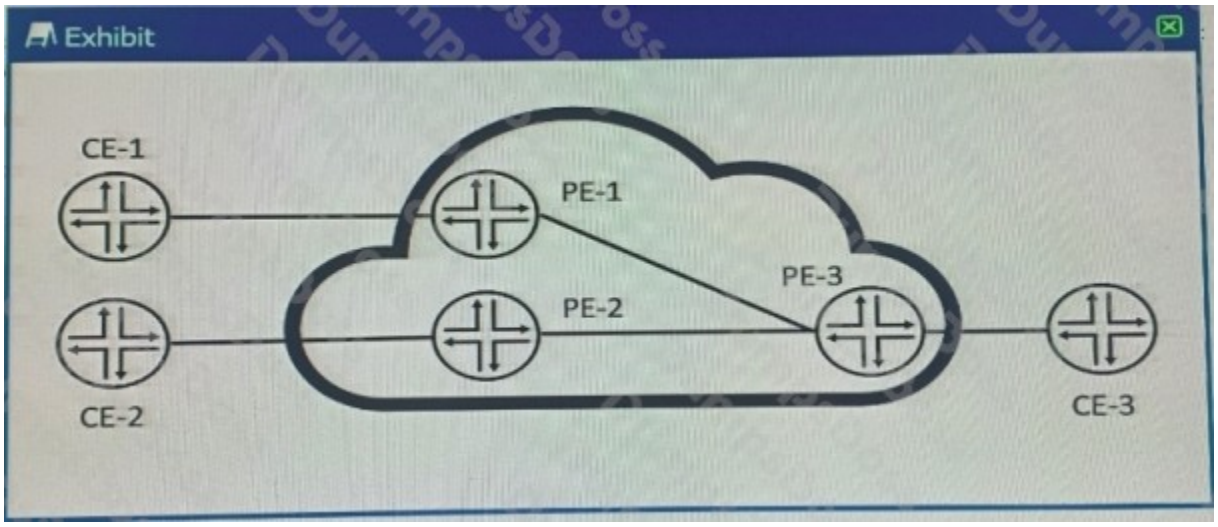
C. Use the next-table configuration statement for static routes in the corresponding routing instances.

D. Use BGP instead of static routing between the CE and PE devices

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

Exhibit:



CE-1, CE-2, and CE-3 are part of a single VPLS VPN An Ethernet frame has just arrived at PE-3 from CE-3. It has a source MAC address of CE-3 and a destination MAC address of CE-1. You want to know what PE-3 does with the Ethernet frame.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. It forwards the packet to PE-1 only.

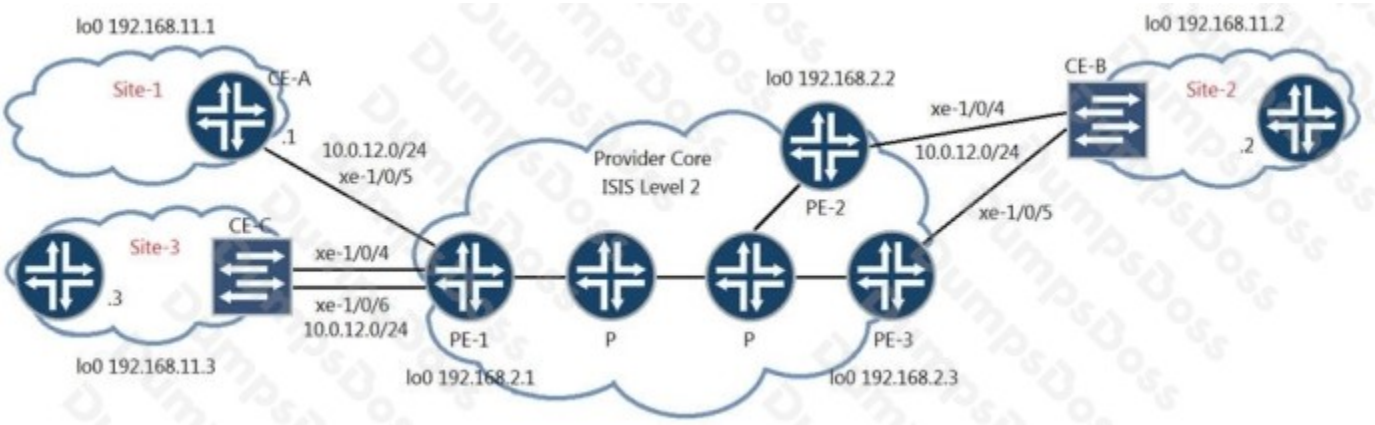
B. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not for PE-3.

C. It forwards the packet to PE-1 and PE-2.

D. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not in PE-3's MAC table.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 9



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-1

B. CE-B

C. PE-3

D. PE-2

ANSWER: A

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