



Juniper JN0-664 JNCIP-SP Practice Questions

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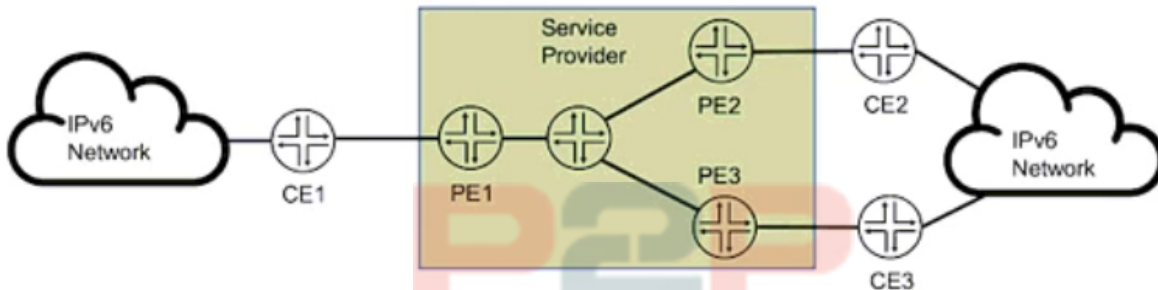
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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

- A- You must configure family inet6 labeled-unicast between PE routers.
- B- You must configure family inet6 add-path between PE and CE routers.
- C- You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE and CE routers.
- D- You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE routers.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

To transport IPv6 traffic over an IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP, you need to configure two address families: family inet6 labeled-unicast and family inet6 unicast. The former is used to exchange IPv6 routes with MPLS labels between PE routers, and the latter is used to exchange IPv6 routes without labels between PE and CE routers. The `mpis ipv6-tunneling` command enables the PE routers to encapsulate the IPv6 packets with an MPLS label stack and an IPv4 header before sending them over the MPLS network.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct about the customer interface in an LDP-signaled pseudowire? (Choose two)

Options:

- A- When the encapsulation is `vlan-ccc` or `extended-vlan-ccc`, the configured VLAN tag is not included in the control plane LDP advertisement
- B- When the encapsulation is `ethernet-ccc`, only frames without a VLAN tag are accepted in the data plane
- C- When the encapsulation is `vlan-ccc` or `extended-vlan-ccc`, the configured VLAN tag is included in the control plane LDP advertisement
- D- When the encapsulation is `ethernet-ccc`, tagged and untagged frames are both accepted in the data plane.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The customer interface in an LDP-signaled pseudowire is the interface on the PE router that connects to the CE device. An LDP-signaled pseudowire is a type of Layer 2 circuit that uses LDP to establish a point-to-point connection between two PE routers over an MPLS network. The customer interface can have different encapsulation types depending on the type of traffic that is carried over the pseudowire. The encapsulation types are `ethernet-ccc`, `vlan-ccc`, `extended-vlan-ccc`, `atm-ccc`, `frame-relay-ccc`, `ppp-ccc`, `cisco-hdlc-ccc`, and `tcc-ccc`. Depending on the encapsulation type, the customer interface can accept or reject tagged or untagged frames in the data plane, and include or exclude VLAN tags in the control plane LDP advertisement. The following table summarizes the behavior of different encapsulation types:

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a network architect for a service provider and want to offer Layer 2 services to your customers. You want to use EVPN for Layer 2 services in your existing MPLS network.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Segment routing must be configured on all PE routers.
- B- VXLAN must be configured on all PE routers.
- C- EVPN uses Type 2 routes to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping
- D- EVPN uses Type 3 routes to join a multicast tree to flood traffic.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

EVPN is a technology that connects L2 network segments separated by an L3 network using a virtual Layer 2 network overlay over the Layer 3 network. EVPN uses BGP as its control protocol to exchange different types of routes for different purposes. Type 2 routes are used to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping from the local CE devices. Type 3 routes are used to join a multicast tree to flood traffic such as broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct about a sham link? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- It creates an OSPF multihop neighborhood between two PE routers.
- B- It creates a BGP multihop neighborhood between two PE routers.
- C- The PEs exchange Type 1 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 3 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes
- D- The PEs exchange Type 3 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 1 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospfv2-sham-links.html>

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit

P2P
exams

P2P
exams

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65010;
            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 65020;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

Options:

- A- The vrf-target configuration will allow routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B- The vrf-target configuration will stop routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C- The route-distinguisher configuration will allow overlapping routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D- The route-distinguisher configuration will stop routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In the exhibit, we see two VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances, CE-1 and CE-2, configured on a Juniper router. Each VRF is associated with a route-distinguisher (RD) and a vrf-target value.

Understanding the Role of vrf-target

The vrf-target is used to define Route Targets (RT), which control the import and export of VPN routes in MPLS Layer 3 VPNs (L3VPNs).

If two VRFs share the same RT, they will import each other's routes, allowing communication between them.

In this case, both VRFs have the same vrf-target:

```
vrf-target target:65512:100;
```

Since both CE-1 and CE-2 have the same RT (65512:100), they will import and export each other's routes, enabling route sharing between them.

Understanding route-distinguisher (RD)

The RD (Route Distinguisher) only ensures uniqueness of overlapping IP prefixes within the MPLS network.

It does not control route sharing between VRFs.

In the exhibit, both VRFs have the same RD (65512:1), but this does not influence whether they share routes.

Correct Answer Selection

A (Correct): The vrf-target configuration enables route sharing between CE-1 and CE-2 since they have the same RT (65512:100).

B (Incorrect): The vrf-target does the opposite---it allows sharing, not blocking.

C (Incorrect): The route-distinguisher only provides unique route identification, but does not affect route sharing.

D (Incorrect): Again, route-distinguisher has no impact on route sharing.

Reference from Juniper Official Documentation

Juniper Documentation - Junos MPLS VPNs Configuration Guide: 'Route targets (vrf-target) are used to control the import and export of VPN routes between different VRFs. VRFs with the same route target can import and export routes to each other, enabling inter-VRF

communication.'

Thus, the correct answer is: A. The vrf-target configuration will allow routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are configuring anycast RP for load balancing and redundancy in your PIM-SM domain. You want to share active sources between RPs.

In this scenario, what are two solutions that will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Configure MSDP on each RP router.
- B- Configure anycast PIM with the rp-set statement on each RP router.
- C- Configure anycast PIM with the rp-set statement on each source DR router.
- D- Configure MSDP on each source DR router.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

In a PIM Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) domain, Anycast RP is used for load balancing and redundancy by configuring multiple RPs with the same IP address. However, for active multicast sources to be shared between RPs, an additional mechanism is needed since PIM-SM does not automatically synchronize sources between RPs.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

Option A: 'Configure MSDP on each RP router.'

Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is required in an Anycast RP setup to share active source information between RPs.

MSDP allows RPs to exchange source-active (SA) messages, ensuring that multicast receivers in different regions can still receive traffic from sources registered with different RPs.

Juniper Documentation confirms that MSDP is used to synchronize active sources across multiple RPs in an Anycast RP deployment.

This is a correct answer.

Option B: 'Configure anycast PIM with the rp-set statement on each RP router.'

Anycast PIM allows multiple RPs to share the same IP address, and the rp-set statement is used to define the set of Anycast RPs.

This enables receivers and sources to register with the closest RP.

However, Anycast PIM alone does not share active source information between RPs; MSDP is still needed for that.

The combination of Anycast PIM (rp-set) and MSDP is the correct approach.

This is a correct answer.



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