Juniper Networks Certified Internet Professional SP (JNCIP-SP)

Juniper JN0-660

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

Total Premium Questions: 247

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.com

support@dumpsboss.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	69
Topic 2, Volume B	69
Topic 3, Volume C	71
Topic 4, Volume D	38
Total	247

QUESTION NO: 1

An OSPF network has been designed with multiple areas to improve scalability. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Each router in the OSPF network runs the shortest-path-first algorithm to determine paths through the network.

B. The Area Border Router for each area runs the shortest-path-first algorithm and floods its results through the area.

C. Each area must have at least one link connecting it to each of the other areas of the OSPF network.

D. OSPF provides loop-free routing within an OSPF routing domain, but does not guarantee symmetrical routing.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@R1> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/4.0
   Index:    , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
   LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
   Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
   Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
     2                3        64        10        9.000          27 R2.02 (not us)
user@R2> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/2.0
   Index:    , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x2, Circuit type: 2
   LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
   Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
   Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
     2                3        64        10        3.000          9 R2.02 (us)
user@R3> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-0/0/2.0
   Index:    , State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
   LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
   Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
   Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
     2                3        64        10        3.000          9 R2.02 (not us)
```

Referring to the exhibit, what are two reasons why R2 and R4 show a different hello interval than R1 and R3? (Choose two.)

A. R4 is the DIS.

B. R2 is the DIS.

C. R4 has explicit configuration to set the hello interval to 3 seconds.

D. R2 has explicit configuration to set the hello interval to 3 seconds.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 3

Given the following regular expression:

.* 14203+(21870110458)

Which two AS paths match? (Choose two.)

A. 27522 2187010458

B. 27522 14203 14203 14203 21870

C. 14203 21780 10458

D. 14203 21780 27522

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 4

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router# show routing-options multicast
scope 1 {
  prefix 224.0.1.39/32;
  interface fe-0/0/0.0;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. Only multicasts packets (224.0.1.39) are allowed on the input and output direction.

B. Auto-RP discovery messages are filtered in the input and output direction.

C. Rendezvous point announcements are filtered in the output direction.

D. This filter does not work because the input or output parameter is missing.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

Which authentication method secures IS-IS hello, link-state, and sequence number PDUs?

A. Level authentication

B. Interface authentication

C. Area authentication

D. Domain authentication

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 6

You are asked to design a Layer 2 VPN service between service provider networks that needs Ethernet transport capabilities. The VPN should support two or three endpoints. Which Layer 2 VPN technology should you propose?

A. LDP-signaled VPLS

B. BGP-signaled VPLS, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format

C. LDP Layer 2 circuit, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format

D. BGP Layer 2 VPN

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two configuration parameters are required to configure a BGP-signaled VPLS service? (Choose two.)

A. vpls-id

B. site-identifier

C. route-distinguisher

D. site-address

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 8

An LDP Layer 2 circuit is configured for VPN A and VPN

B. Which three statements are true regarding LDP Layer 2 circuit signaling? (Choose three.)

A. PE-P LDP sessions use Martini encapsulation.

B. Which three statements are true regarding LDP Layer 2 circuit signaling? (Choose three.)

PE-PE LDP sessions can be extended or adjacent.

C. VRF tables are needed on the PEs.

D. TCC encapsulation is needed to interconnect different interface types.

E. The VC type field in the LDP header specifies the encapsulation type.

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 9

What is a limitation of LDP?

A. Traffic must follow explicitly configured paths.

B. It requires a full mesh of LSPs throughout the network.

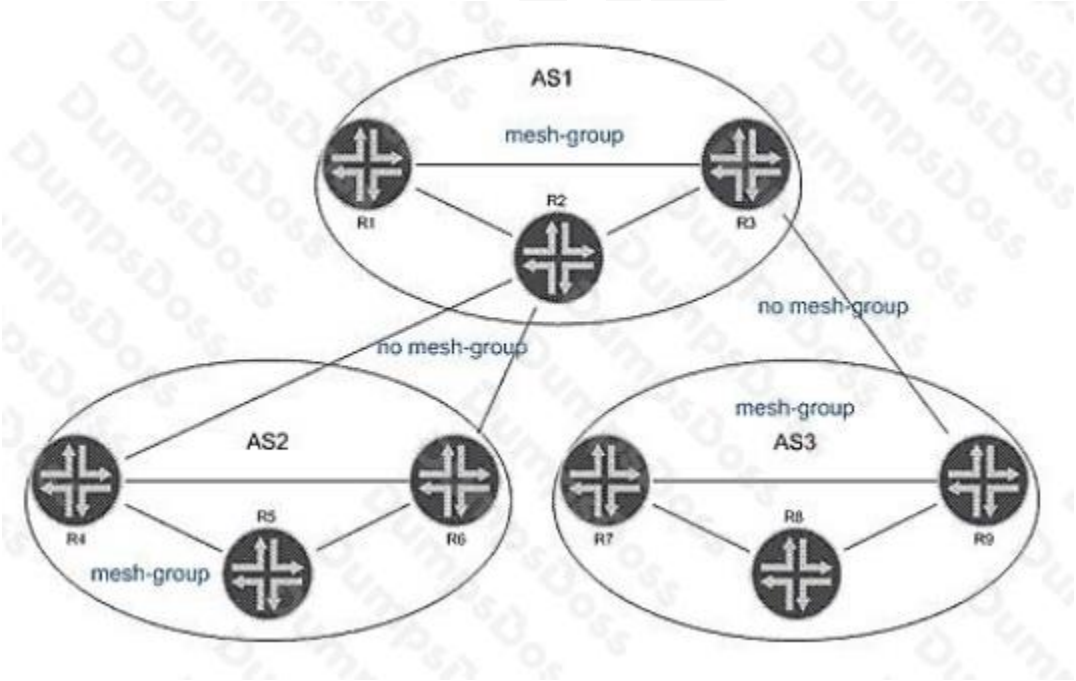
C. It requires a traffic engineering database (TED).

D. It does not support traffic engineering.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, all routers within each AS are configured for Anycast RP. All intra-AS routers are configured within the same MSDP mesh group. Inter-AS multicast has been enabled using MSDP without MSDP mesh groups. Which statement is true?

A. R6 and R7 should have an MSDP peering, because multiple MSDP AS hops are not allowed.

B. SA messages received from R2 are not forwarded to R5, R7, and R8.

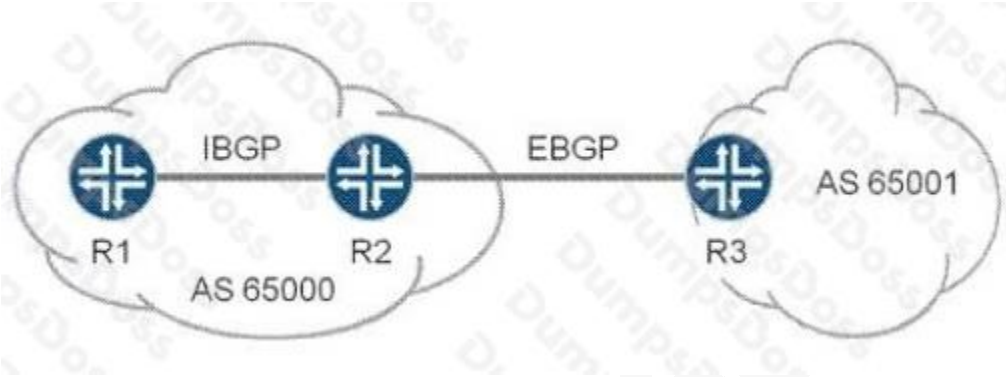
C. SA messages from R5 are not forwarded to AS1.

D. Duplicate SA messages may be received in AS2.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 11

Click the Exhibit button.



The exhibit contains a BGP topology. R1 and R2 are peering using IBGP. R2 and R3 are peering with EBGP. R1 is not installing any routes from R3 due to next-hop resolution issues. Which two configurations will resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Use a policy to advertise the loopback on R2 into the IGP.

B. Advertise the R2-R3 subnet into the IGP.

C. Configure advertise-inactive on the IBGP peering session on R2.

D. Configure next-hop self on the IBGP peering session on R2.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 12

In an interdomain multicast deployment scenario, RP1 is in AS1 and RP2 is in AS2. MSDP is configured between RP1 and RP2 A source in AS1 and a receiver in AS2 have just become active. What initially triggers RP1 to send source-active messages (SAs) to RP2?

A. A join-to-RP message is sent from RP2 to RP1.

B. A join-to-source message is sent from RP2 to RP1

C. A register message is received on RP1.

D. A register message is received on RP2.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 13

What are three reasons an OSPF neighbor ship would be stuck in ExStart? (Choose three.)

A. The LSA database exchange is not yet completed.

B. There is an MTU mismatch between the OSPF routers.

C. There is an interface-type mismatch between the OSPF routers.

D. There is a unicast communication problem between the OSPF routers.

E. Both OSPF routers are using the same router ID.

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 14

Click the Exhibit button.

```
192.168.56.1
  From: 192.168.56.5, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: to-r6, LSPpath: Primary
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
  Time left:    -, Since: Tue Feb 22 21:38:36 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18916 protocol 0
  FastReroute desired
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 7 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.56.1 (ge-1/0/1.0) 5 pkts
  Explct route: 10.10.56.1
  Record route: <self> 10.10.56.1
    Detour is Up
    Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Detour adspec: sent MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 1500
    Detour PATH sentto: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 4 pkts
    Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.10.9 (ge-1/0/2.0) 3 pkts
    Detour Explct route: 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
    Detour Record route: <self> 10.10.10.9 10.10.10.6
    Detour Label out: 299856
```

Referring to the exhibit, which type of traffic protection mechanism is used for the LSP?

A. link-protection

B. fast-reroute

C. node-link-protection

D. bypass

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 15

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router# show
class-of-service {
    scheduler-maps {
        core {
            forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be;
            forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc;
            forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef;
            forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler af;
        }
    }
    schedulers {
        be {
            transmit-rate percent 30;
            buffer-size percent 30;
            priority low;
        }
        nc {
            transmit-rate percent 3;
            buffer-size percent 3;
            priority high;
        }
        ef {
            transmit-rate {
                percent 24;
                exact;
            }
            buffer-size percent 24;
            priority high;
        }
        af {
            transmit-rate percent 25;
            buffer-size percent 25;
            priority strict-high;
        }
    }
}
```

The core scheduler-map is assigned to fe-0/l/0.

The following traffic is queued for transmission from fe-0/1/3:

- 40 Mbps of best-effort traffic
- 2 Mbps of network-control traffic
- 41 Mbps of expedited-forwarding traffic
- 30 Mbps of assured-forwarding traffic

Which queue uses the highest amount of interface bandwidth?

A. The best-effort queue

B. The expedited-forwarding queue

C. The network-control queue

D. The assured-forwarding queue

ANSWER: A