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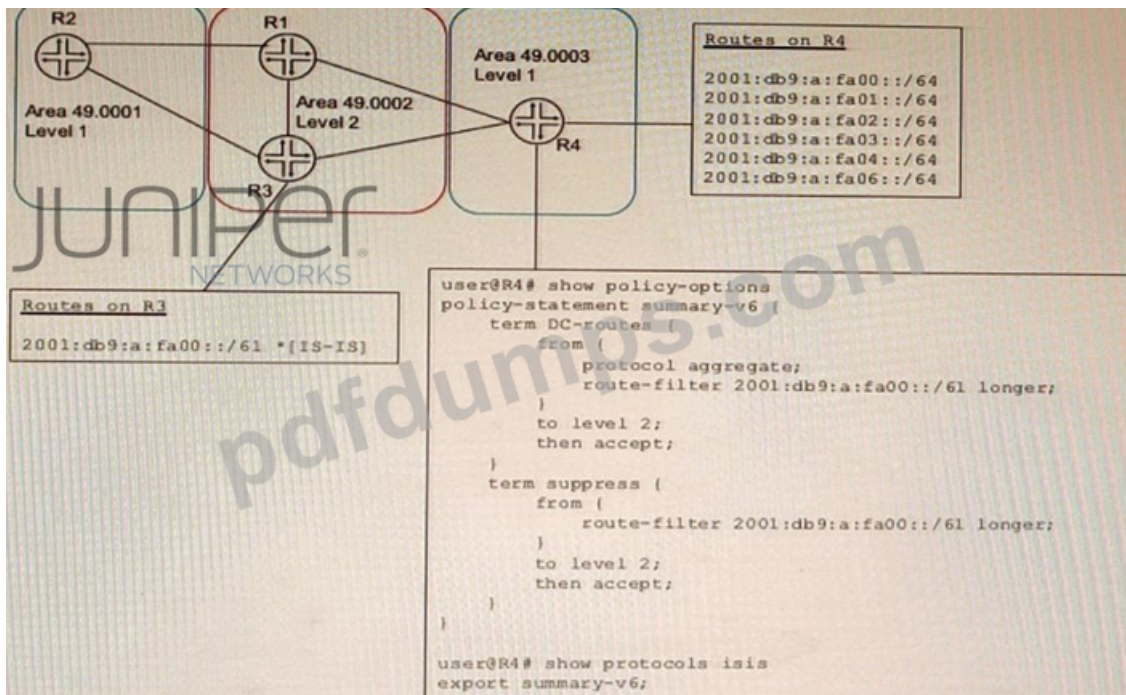
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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

Exhibit



A network designer would like to create a summary route as shown in the exhibit, but the configuration is not working. Which three configuration changes will create a summary route? (Choose three.)

- A. delete protocols isis export summary-v6
- B. set policy-options policy-statement leak-v6 term DC-routes then reject
- C. delete policy-options policy-statement leak-v6 term DC-routes from route-filter 2001:db9:a:fa00::/61 longer
- D. set protocols isis import summary-v6
- E. set policy-options policy-statement leak-v6 term DC-routes from route-filter 2001:db9:a:fa00::/61 exact

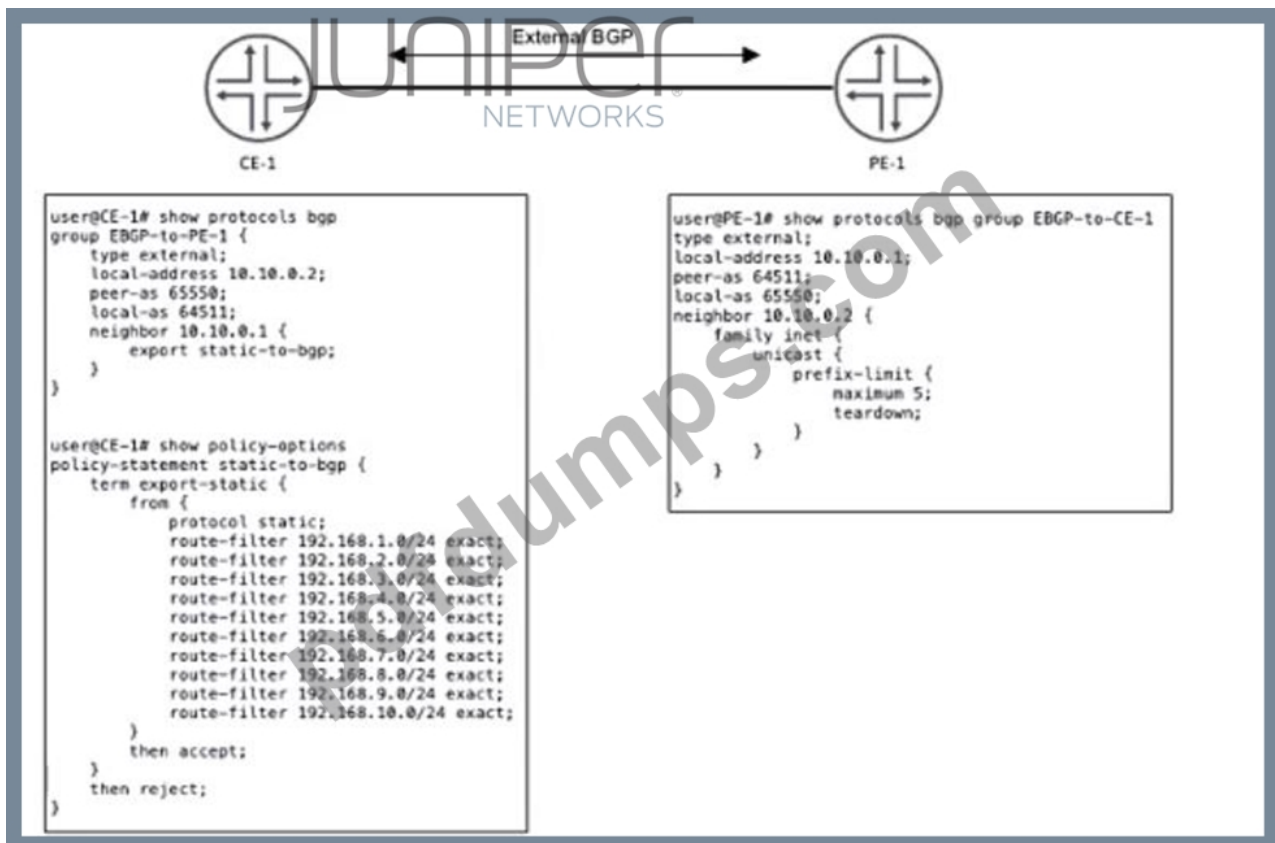
Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

To create a summary route for IS-IS, you need to configure a policy statement that matches the prefixes to be summarized and sets the next-hop to discard. You also need to configure a summary-address statement under the IS-IS protocol hierarchy that references the policy statement. In this case, the policy statement leak-v6 is trying to match the prefix 2001:db9:a:fa00::/61 exactly, but this prefix is not advertised by any router in the network. Therefore, no summary route is created. To fix this, you need to delete the longer keyword from the route-filter term and change the prefix length to /61 exact. This will match any prefix that falls within the /61 range. You also need to delete the export statement under protocols isis, because this will export all routes that match the policy statement to other IS-IS routers, which is not desired for a summary route.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Exhibit



CE-1 must advertise ten subnets to PE-1 using BGP. Once CE-1 starts advertising the subnets to PE-1, the BGP peering state changes to Active.

Referring to the CLI output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The prefix limit has been reached on PE-1
- B. CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS
- C. CE-1 is unreachable
- D. CE-1 is advertising its entire routing table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Analyzing the Exhibit and Understanding the Issue

The exhibit shows BGP configurations on CE-1 and PE-1, which are connected via EBGP.

CE-1 (Customer Edge)

Uses AS 64511 and establishes an EBGP session with PE-1 (AS 65550).

Configured to export 10 static routes (192.168.1.0/24 - 192.168.10.0/24) using the static-to-bgp policy.

PE-1 (Provider Edge)

Uses AS 65550 and is peering with CE-1 (AS 64511).

Configured with a prefix-limit of 5 on received routes from CE-1.

Teardown enabled, meaning if more than 5 prefixes are received, the BGP session is shut down.

Identifying the Problem

CE-1 is correctly configured with peer AS 65550, so Option B ("CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS") is incorrect ☐.

CE-1 is advertising exactly 10 static routes (as per policy).

PE-1 has a prefix-limit maximum 5 with teardown enabled.

This means that when CE-1 advertises more than 5 prefixes, PE-1 shuts down the BGP session.

BGP moves to the "Active" state, indicating that the session has been disrupted and PE-1 is trying to re-establish the connection.

CE-1 is reachable since the session was initially established before the limit was exceeded, so Option D ("CE-1 is unreachable") is incorrect ☐.

CE-1 is not advertising its entire routing table, only the static prefixes listed in the policy, so Option A ("CE-1 is advertising its entire routing table") is incorrect ☐.

Correct Answer

☐ C. The prefix limit has been reached on PE-1

Verification from Juniper Documentation

Juniper BGP Prefix Limit Documentation confirms that exceeding the prefix limit with teardown causes the BGP session to go into

"Active" state.

Juniper Troubleshooting Guide for BGP Peering Issues states that when a BGP session reaches the prefix limit and has teardown enabled, the session is terminated.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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

- A. When the encapsulation is ethernet-ccc, tagged and untagged frames are both accepted in the data plane.
- 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 not included in the control plane LDP advertisement
- D. When the encapsulation is vLan-ccc or extended-vlan-ccc, the configured VLAN tag is included in the control plane LDP advertisement

Answer: A,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:

NEW QUESTION # 63

Exhibit

```

user@router> show l2vpn connections
Layer-2 VPN connections:
Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NC -- interface encapsulation not CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch     WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down   NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch     -> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned   <- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range              Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label         Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down  CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch             MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection        ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure     PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby      SN -- Static Neighbor
LB -- Local site not best-site  RB -- Remote site not best-site
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch         HS -- Hot-standby Connection

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down

Instance: vpn-A
Edge protection: Not-Primary
Local site: CE1-2 (2)

connection-site Type St      Time last up          # Up trans
1               rmt Up      Apr 11 14:35:27 2020      1
Remote PE: 172.17.20.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
Incoming label: 21, Outgoing label: 22
Local interface: ge-0/0/6.610, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VLAN
Flow Label Transmit: No, Flow Label Receive: No

```

Which two statements about the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The connection has not flapped since it was initiated.
- B. The PE is attached to a single local site.
- C. There has been a VLAN ID mismatch.
- D. The PE router has the capability to pop flow labels

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The output is from the show l2vpn connections command on a Juniper router. This command is used to verify the status of Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) pseudowires between Provider Edge (PE) routers.

Breakdown of Key Information:

* Instance: vpn-A

* This is the L2VPN instance being monitored.

* Connection Status (St)

* The connection status is "Up", meaning the pseudowire is operational.

* Local Site: CE1-2 (2)

* The PE router is attached to a single local site (CE1-2).

* Uptime & Connection Flaps

* The output shows the last time the connection was up:

Time last up: Apr 11 14:35:27 2020

* The "# Up trans" value is 1, meaning this connection has been established once and has not flapped since it was initiated.

* VLAN ID Mismatch Check

* The legend includes "VM - VLAN ID mismatch", but this status is not present in the connection output.

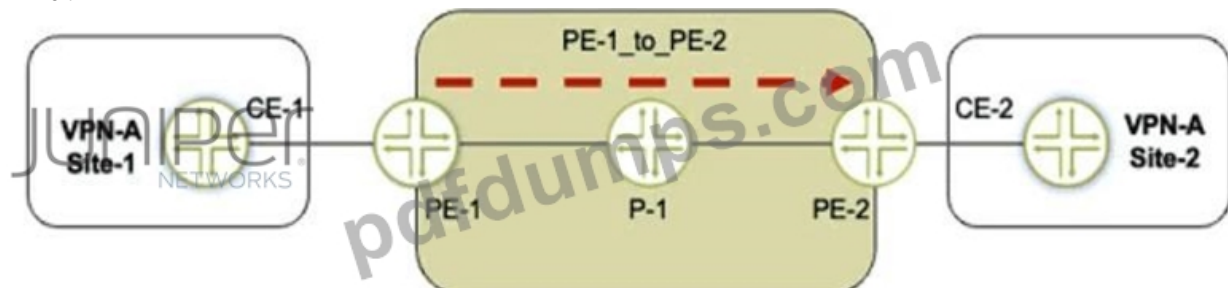
* This means there is NO VLAN ID mismatch.

* Flow Labels

- * The Flow Label Transmit is No, and the Flow Label Receive is No.
- * This means the PE router does NOT have the capability to pop flow labels.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, a working L3VPN exists that connects VPN-A sites CoS is configured correctly to match on the MPLS EXP bits of the LSP, but when traffic is sent from Site-1 to Site-2, PE-2 is not classifying the traffic correctly. What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Set a static CoS value for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP
- B. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-1.
- C. Configure VPN prefix mapping for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP
- **D. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding the Problem in MPLS CoS Classification

* How EXP Bits Are Used for CoS in MPLS

* Traffic is sent from VPN-A Site-1 # CE-1 # PE-1 # P-1 # PE-2 # CE-2.

* The MPLS LSP (Label Switched Path) from PE-1 to PE-2 is expected to carry MPLS EXP bits, which are used for Class of Service (CoS) classification.

* PE-2 should classify traffic based on EXP bits received in the MPLS label.

* What Happens with PHP (Penultimate Hop Popping)?

* By default, the penultimate router (P-1) pops the top MPLS label before sending the packet to PE-2.

* Since the EXP bits are in the top MPLS label, they get removed along with the label.

* This means that PE-2 no longer sees the correct EXP bits, leading to incorrect traffic classification.

* Solution: Configure Explicit-Null on PE-2

* Explicit Null (explicit-null) must be configured on PE-2 to ensure that P-1 does NOT remove the MPLS label.

* Instead of removing the label, P-1 will send a label of 0 (for IPv4) or 2 (for IPv6) to PE-2.

* This preserves the MPLS EXP bits, allowing PE-2 to classify the traffic correctly.

Evaluating the Answer Choices Again

B. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2.

* Correct, because:

* PE-2 is the egress LSR, where Ultimate Hop Popping (UHP) must be enabled.

* Configuring explicit-null ensures that P-1 does not remove the label, preserving the EXP bits for CoS classification at PE-2.

* Configuration on PE-2:

```
set protocols mpls explicit-null
```

* Juniper Documentation Reference:

"Explicit-null must be configured on the egress LSR to prevent PHP from removing the top MPLS label, thereby preserving the EXP bits."

A. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-1.

* Incorrect, because:

* Explicit-null must be configured on the egress LSR (PE-2), not the ingress LSR (PE-1).

* PE-1 only labels the traffic but does not control PHP behavior on P-1.

C. Configure VPN prefix mapping for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP.

* Incorrect, because:

* VPN prefix mapping is used for mapping VPN routes to LSPs but does not solve the EXP bit issue.

* The problem here is label removal (PHP), not route mapping.

D. Set a static CoS value for the PE-1_to-PE-2 LSP.

* Incorrect, because:

* This does not preserve the original EXP bits, it only applies a static CoS value.

* It's a workaround, not a fix.

B. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2.

Key Takeaways

* Penultimate Hop Popping (PHP) removes the outer MPLS label at P-1, which also removes the EXP bits used for CoS classification.

* To keep EXP bits intact, configure explicit-null on the egress PE (PE-2).

* This forces P-1 to send a label (0 for IPv4, 2 for IPv6) to PE-2, preserving the EXP bits for CoS classification.

Official Juniper Documentation Reference

Juniper MPLS CoS and PHP Behavior Guide

"To retain CoS EXP bits at the egress LSR, configure explicit-null on the egress PE. This prevents PHP from stripping the MPLS label before reaching the final PE router."

NEW QUESTION # 65

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