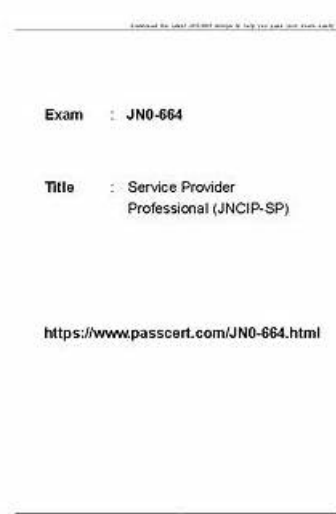# Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) free pdf dumps & JN0-664 latest study vce & Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) test engine torrent

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Your network is receiving the 203.0.113.0/24 network using EBGP from AS 64500 and AS 64501. Both of these advertisements have identical local-preference values, AS-path lengths, and BGP origin codes. You want to influence the way your AS sends traffic to the 203.0.113.0/24 network.
In this scenario, which attribute would you consider next when selecting the best path?

- A. MED value
- B. router ID
- C. IGP metric
- D. peer IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine the correct answer, let's analyze the BGP path selection process and identify which attribute would be considered next in this scenario.
Background on BGP Path Selection
When multiple paths to the same destination are received via BGP, the router uses a step-by-step process to select the best path.
The order of attributes considered is as follows (simplified for this scenario):
Highest Local Preference : The path with the highest local preference is preferred.
Shortest AS Path : The path with the shortest AS path length is preferred.
Lowest Origin Code : Paths with an origin code of IGP are preferred over EGP, and EGP is preferred over Incomplete.
Lowest MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) : If the first three attributes are identical, the path with the lowest MED value is preferred.
eBGP over iBGP : eBGP paths are preferred over iBGP paths.
IGP Metric to Next Hop : The path with the lowest IGP metric to the next-hop router is preferred.
Router ID : If all else is equal, the path from the router with the lowest Router ID is preferred.
Peer IP Address : As a last tiebreaker, the path from the peer with the lowest IP address is preferred.
Scenario Analysis
In this scenario:
You are receiving the 203.0.113.0/24 network via EBGP from two different autonomous systems (AS 64500 and AS 64501).
Both advertisements have identical local-preference values , AS-path lengths , and BGP origin codes .
Given that the first three attributes in the BGP path selection process are identical, the next attribute to consider is the MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) value.
Analysis of the Options
Option A: Router ID
Incorrect : The Router ID is considered much later in the BGP path selection process, only after other attributes like MED and IGP metric have been evaluated. Since MED is still relevant here, Router ID is not the next attribute to consider.
Option B: MED value
Correct : The MED value is used to influence inbound traffic from neighboring ASes. When local preference, AS path length, and origin code are identical, the path with the lowest MED value is preferred. This makes MED the next attribute to consider in this scenario.
Option C: Peer IP Address
Incorrect : The peer IP address is a tiebreaker used only at the very end of the BGP path selection process, after all other attributes have been evaluated. It is not relevant here because MED has not yet been considered.
Option D: IGP Metric
Incorrect : The IGP metric to the next-hop router is considered after MED. Since MED is still relevant in this scenario, IGP metric is not the next attribute to evaluate.
Final Answer
The correct answer is:
B . MED value
Summary

When local preference, AS path length, and origin code are identical, the MED value is the next attribute considered in the BGP path selection process.
MED is used to influence how traffic enters your AS from neighboring ASes.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

```
user@router> show route extensive
...
2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01/304 MAC/IP (2 entries, 1 announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group IBGP-EVPN-Core type Internal) Type 1 val 0xb225964 (adv_entry)
    Advertised metrics:
        Nexthop: 192.168.101.5
        Localpref: 100
        AS path: [65101] I (Originator)
        Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
        Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
        Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
        Cluster ID: 3.3.3.3
      Advertise: 00000001
Path 2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01 from 192.168.101.3 Vector len 4.  Val: 0
        *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
                  Route Distinguisher: 192.168.101.5:65101
                  Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                  Address: 0xb2d3490
                  Next-hop reference count: 10520
                  Source: 192.168.101.3
                  Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                  Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                  State: <Active Int Ext>
                  Local AS: 65101 Peer AS: 65101
                  Age: 3d 19:56:57       Metric2: 0
                  Validation State: unverified
                  Task: BGP_65101.192.168.101.3
                  Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP_RT_Background
                  AS path: I (Originator)
                  Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
                  Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
                  Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
                  Import Accepted
                  Route Label: 22031
                  ESI: 05:00:00:fe:4d:00:00:56:0f:00
                  Localpref: 100
                  Router ID: 192.168.101.3
                  Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                  Indirect next hops: 1
                          Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                          Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                          Indirect path forwarding next hops: 2
                                  Next hop type: Router
                                  Next hop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
                                  Session Id: 0x0
                                  Next hop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
                                  Session Id: 0x0
192.168.101.5/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
    Node path count: 1
    Forwarding nexthops: 2
    Nexthop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
    Session Id: 0
    Nexthop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
    Session Id: 0
...
```

- A. The device advertising this route into EVPN is 192.168.101.5.
- B. The devices advertising this route into EVPN are 10.0.2.12 and 10.0.2.22.
- C. This route is learned through EBGP.
- D. This is an EVPN Type-2 route.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 16
Referring to the exhibit. PIM-SM is configured on all routers, and Anycast-RP with Anycast-PIM is used for the discovery mechanism on RP1 and RP2. The interface metric values are shown for the OSPF area.
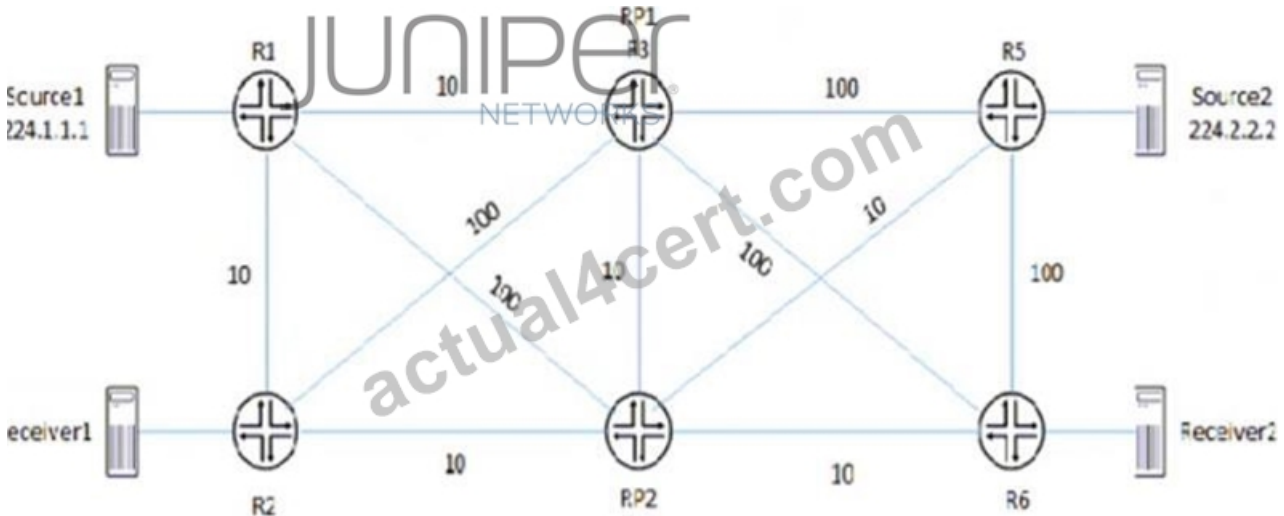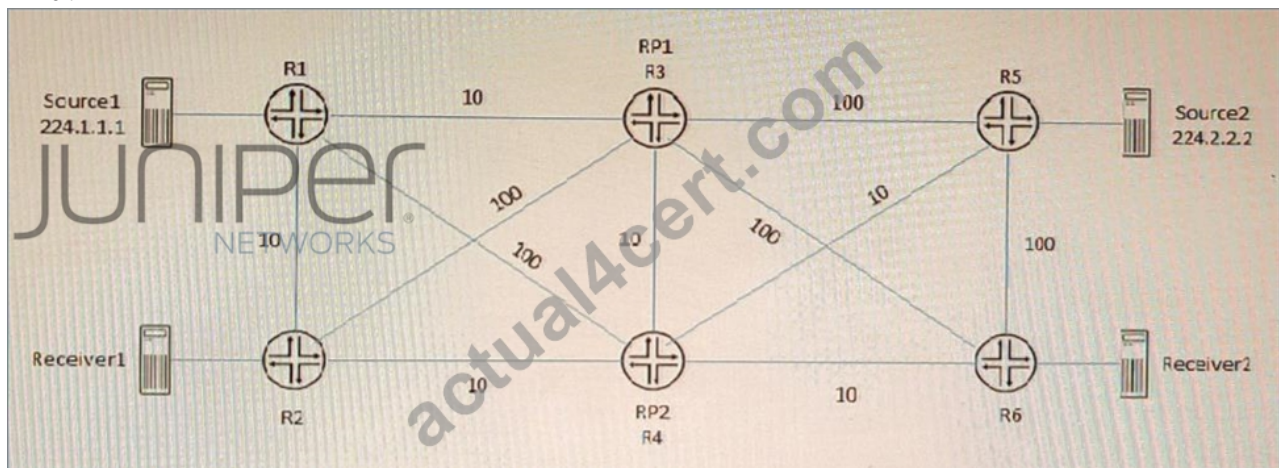

In this scenario, which two statements are correct about which RP is used? (Choose two.)

- A. Source2 will use RP1 and Receiver2 will use RP1 for group 224.2.2.2.
- B. Source2 will use RP2 and Receiver2 will use RP2 for group 224.2.2.2.
- C. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP2 for group 224.1.1.1.
- D. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP1 for group 224.1.1.1.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 17
Exhibit

Referring to the exhibit, PIM-SM is configured on all routers, and Anycast-RP with Anycast-PIM is used for the discovery mechanism on RP1 and RP2. The interface metric values are shown for the OSPF area.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct about which RP is used? (Choose two.)

- A. Source2 will use RP1 and Receiver2 will use RP1 for group 224.2.2.2.
- B. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP2 for group 224.1 1 1
- C. Source2 will use RP2 and Received will use RP2 for group 224.2.2.2.
- D. Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP1 for group 224.1.1.1.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
A sham link is a logical link between two PE routers that belong to the same OSPF area but are connected through an L3VPN. A

sham link makes the PE routers appear as if they are directly connected, and prevents OSPF from preferring an intra-area back door link over the VPN backbone. A sham link creates an OSPF multihop neighborship between the PE routers using TCP port 646. The PEs exchange Type 1 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 3 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes, which allows OSPF to use the correct metric for route selection1.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Exhibit
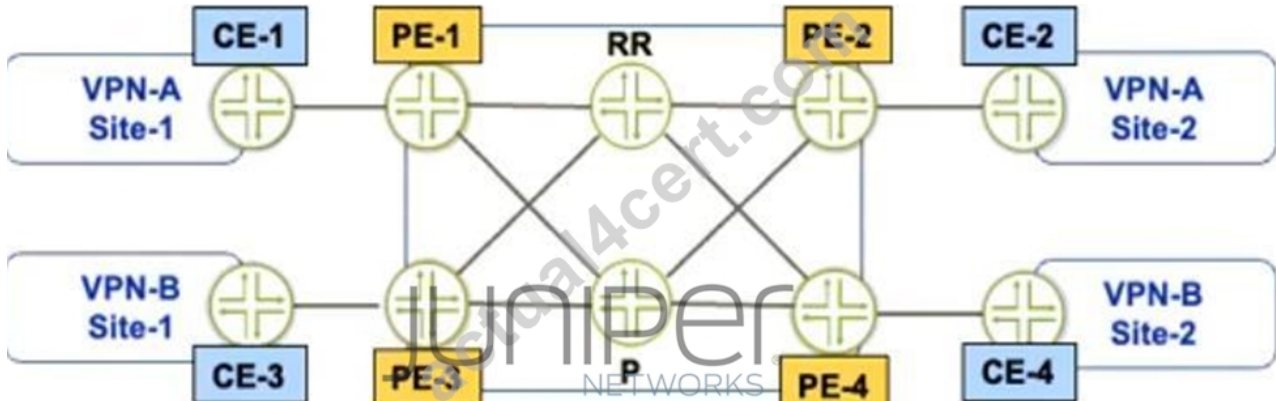
Referring to the exhibit, PE-1 and PE-2 are getting route updates for VPN-B when neither of them service that VPN Which two actions would optimize this process? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0 statement on the PEs.
- B. Configure the family route-target statement on the RR.
- C. Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0 statement on the RR.
- D. Configure the family route-target statement on the PEs.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
BGP route target filtering can be configured on PE devices or on route reflectors (RRs). Configuring BGP route target filtering on RRs is more efficient and scalable, as it reduces the number of BGP sessions and updates between PE devices. To configure BGP route target filtering on RRs, the following steps are required:
Configure the family route-target statement under the BGP group or neighbor configuration on the RRs. This enables the exchange of the route-target address family between the RRs and their clients (PE devices).
Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0 statement under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This enables the RRs to resolve next hops for VPN routes using the inet.0 routing table.

NEW QUESTION # 19
......

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