# Juniper
# JN0-664

## Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional Exam



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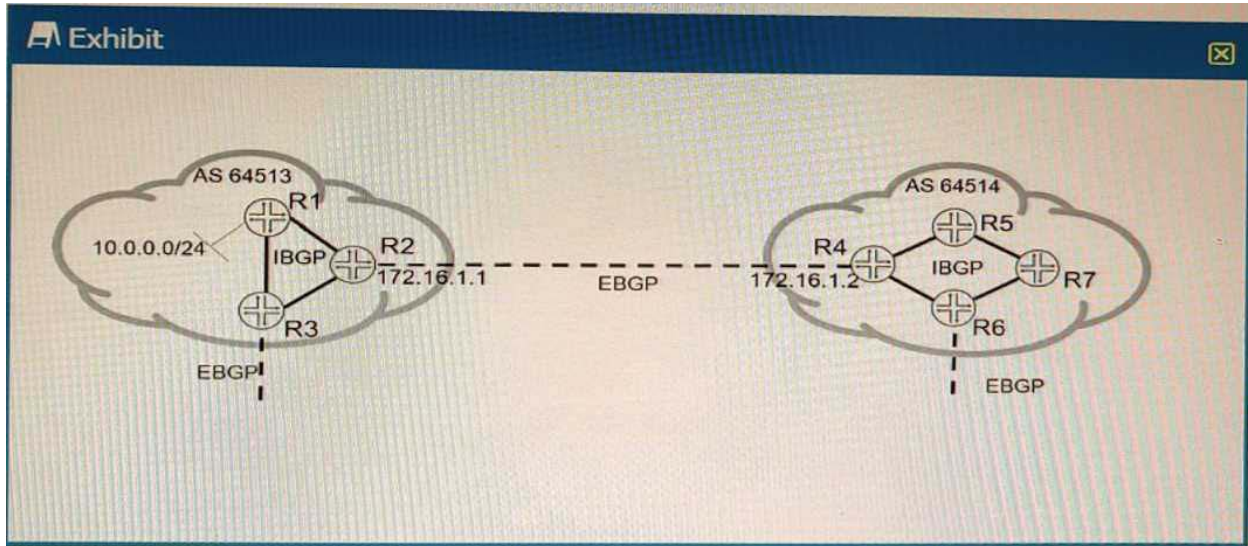
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## Question: 1

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit; the 10.0.0.0/24 EBGP route is received on R5; however, the route is being hidden.
What are two solutions that will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 and apply it to IBGP as an export policy.
B. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy.
C. On R4, add the internal IBGP interface prefixes to the BGP routing tables.
D. On R4, add the external EBGP interface's prefix to the IGP routing tables.

**Answer: BD**

## Question: 2

You are responding to an RFP for a new MPLS VPN implementation. The solution must use LDP for signaling and support Layer 2 connectivity without using BGP The solution must be scalable and support multiple VPN connections over a single MPLS LSP The customer wants to maintain all routing for their Private network In this scenario, which solution do you propose?

A. circuit cross-connect
B. BGP Layer 2 VPN
C. LDP Layer 2 circuit
D. translational cross-connect

Explanation:
AToM (Any Transport over MPLS) is a framework that supports various Layer 2 transport types over an MPLS network core. One of the transport types supported by AToM is LDP Layer 2 circuit, which is a point-to-point Layer 2 connection that uses LDP for signaling and MPLS for forwarding. LDP Layer 2 circuit can support Layer 2 connectivity without using BGP and can be scalable and efficient by using a single MPLS LSP for multiple VPN connections. The customer can maintain all routing for their private network by using their own CE switches.

## Question: 3

Exhibit.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R2;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6001.00;
        }
    }
}
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 2 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}
```

```
...
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R1;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.2/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6002.00;
        }
    }
}
user@R2# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, what must be changed to establish a Level 1 adjacency between routers R1 and R2?

A. Change the level l disable parameter under the R1 protocols isis interface lo0.0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter.
B. Add IP addresses to the interface ge-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso hierarchy on both R1 and R2.
C. Remove the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface lo0.0 configuration hierarchy.

D. Change the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface ge-l/2/3.0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 4

You are asked to protect your company's customers from amplification attacks. In this scenario, what is Juniper's recommended protection method?

A. ASN prepending
B. BGP FlowSpec
C. destination-based Remote Triggered Black Hole
D. unicast Reverse Path Forwarding

**Answer: B**

## Question: 5

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

Answer: AB

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.

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