

## JN0-663<sup>Q&As</sup>

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-SP)

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## QUESTION 1

```
user@router# run show class-of-service rewrite-rule name
traffic-class
rewrite rule: traffic-class, code point type: exp, index:
58866
  Forwarding class      Loss Priority      Code Point
  best-effort           low                000
  best-effort           high               001
  expedited-forwarding low                111
  expedited-forwarding high               011
  assured-forwarding   low                100
  assured-forwarding   high               101
  network-control       low                110
  network-control       high               111
```

Your router should be configured with a rewrite rule which alters the default behavior of expedited forwarding as shown in the exhibit.

In this scenario, which configuration is correct?

- Ⓐ
- ```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import best-effort;
    import assured-forwarding;
    import network-control;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```
- Ⓑ
- ```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import rewrite-rule best-effort;
    import rewrite-rule expedited-forwarding;
    import rewrite-rule assured-forwarding;
    import rewrite-rule network-control;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```

- C.
- ```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import best-effort;
    import assured-forwarding;
    import expedited-forwarding;
    import network-control;
  }
}
```
- D.
- ```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
  exp traffic-class {
    import default;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
    }
  }
}
```

A. Option A

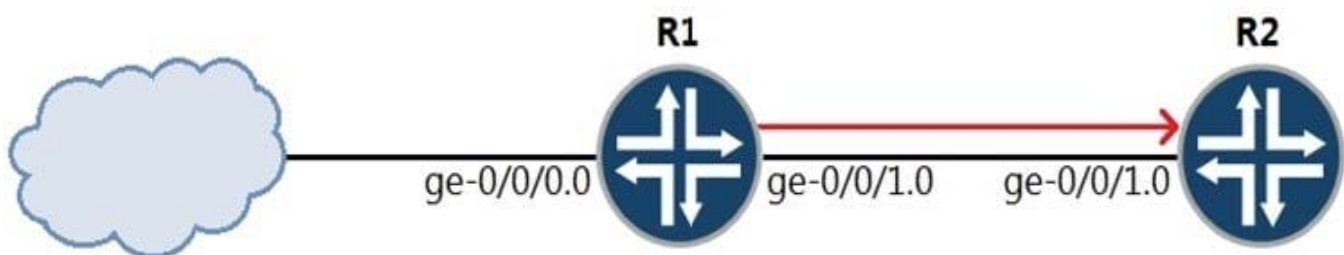
B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 2



R1 assigns incoming voice traffic to the ef forwarding class. All other traffic is assigned to the best-effort forwarding

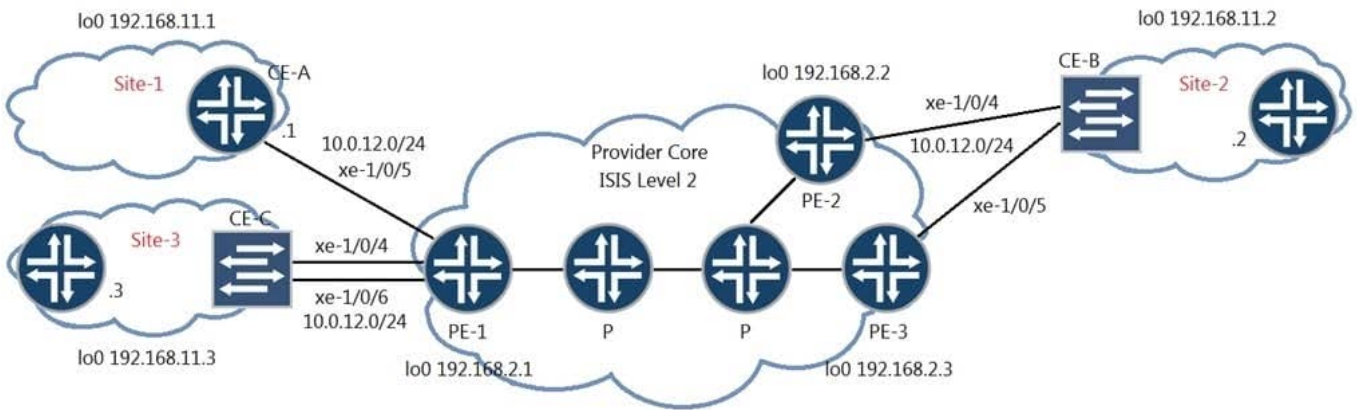
class. You have configured a CoS re-write rule on R1 to include the correct CoS bit values in packets sent towards R2. You want R2 to classify traffic using the CoS markings created by R1.

Which two configuration steps are necessary to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign the behavior aggregate classifier to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- B. Assign the CoS re-write rule to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- C. Configure a CoS re-write rule on R2 and assign matching CoS values.
- D. Configure a behavior aggregate classifier on R2.

Correct Answer: AB

**QUESTION 3**



You have the LDP signaled VPLS topology as shown in the exhibit. CE-B at Site-2 is multihomed to both PE-2 and PE-3.

In this scenario, where would you configure loop prevention?

- A. PE-1
- B. CE-B
- C. PE-3
- D. PE-2

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 4**

```
user@R2# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    level 2 metric 300;
}
```



```
user@R1# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
```

```
user@R3# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```

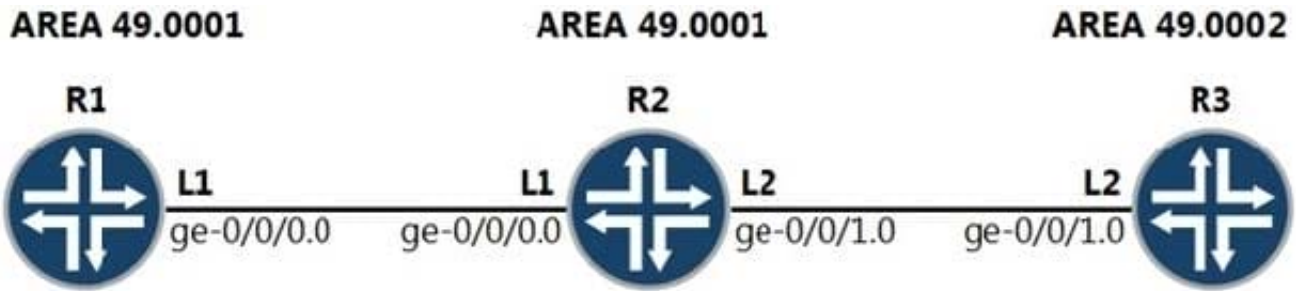
## AREA 49.0001

Referring to the exhibit, what will the IS-IS cost be for R1 to reach R3?

- A. 73
- B. 20
- C. 301
- D. 310

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 5



ISIS internal routes:

10.10.0.0/24  
 10.10.1.0/24  
 10.10.2.0/24  
 10.10.3.0/24

Single ISIS summary route:

10.10.0.0/22

Referring to the exhibit, you are asked to summarize all routes in the 10.10.0.0/22 address range ensuring that a single summary route is present in area 49.0002 while the IS-IS internal contributing routes are restricted to area 49.0001. All other routes must not be affected.

Which two operations would have to be performed on R2 to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Create and apply a policy with a single term to accept only the summary route.
- B. Include the to level 2 match criteria when referencing the summary route.
- C. Include the from level 1 match criteria when referencing the summary route.
- D. Create and apply a policy with two terms; one to accept the summary route and one to reject the contributing routes.

Correct Answer: BD

## QUESTION 6

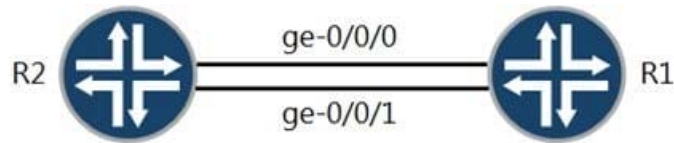
You are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across your MPLS enabled core network.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. This type of VPN is only supported over LSPs that are using traffic-engineering.
- B. You must use a unique route distinguisher value on all PE devices in your environment.
- C. You must ensure that all interfaces within the site's configuration are explicitly defined with their remote site identifier values.
- D. This type of VPN requires the support of the 12vpn signaling NLRI on all route reflectors and participating PE devices.

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 7



```
user@R2> show isis database extensive level 2
Header: LSP ID: R1.00-00, Length: 457 bytes
  Allocated length: 491 bytes, Router ID: 10.254.0.1
  Remaining lifetime: 1130 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 73
  Estimated free bytes: 0, Actual free bytes: 34
  Aging timer expires in: 1130 secs
  Protocols: IP, IPv6

Packet: LSP ID: R1.00-00, Length: 457 bytes, Lifetime : 1196 secs
  Checksum: 0xef18, Sequence: 0x1d, Attributes: 0x7 <L1 L2 Overload>
  NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
  Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0

TLVs:
  Area address: 49.0002 (3)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 10.254.0.1
  IP address: 10.254.0.1
  IPv6 TE Router ID: 2001:db8::1
  Hostname: R1
  IS neighbor: R1.02, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS neighbor: R1.03, Internal, Metric: default 10
  Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 90
  IS extended neighbor: R1.02, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 34
    IP address: 172.16.1.1
    IPv6 address: 2001:db8::1
    Local interface index: 73, Remote interface index: 0
  Router Capability: Router ID 10.254.0.1, Flags: 0x00
    IPv6 TE Router Id: 2001:db8::1
No queued transmissions
```

A network administrator is investigating why traffic from R2 is not being forwarded to R1.

Referring to the show isis database command output shown in the exhibit, what is causing this problem on the network?

- A. R1 and R2 are in different IS-IS areas.
- B. The preferred interface between R1 and R2 is experiencing errors.
- C. R1 is configured to drop all incoming traffic.
- D. R2 is ignoring specific LSPs from R1 in its SPF calculations.

Correct Answer: D



**QUESTION 8**

```
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
R3 -- 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 regarding the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The type of connection is remote.
- B. The type of connection is local.
- C. The PEs have matching control word values.
- D. The label associated with this virtual circuit is out of range.

Correct Answer: AC

**QUESTION 9**

The link between CE1 and PE1 has a history of flapping. To avoid the impact that flapping causes to the network, you

decide to use route damping.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Dampening is enabled on interfaces.
- B. Dampened routes decay at a sliding rate known as half-life.
- C. Routes become dampened when the configured max-suppress value is reached.
- D. Dampened routes become active when their figure of merit drops below the reuse value.

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 10

```
user@R1# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence  Checksum  Lifetime  Attributes
R1.00-00              0x7      0x7de    1013     L1
R3.00-00              0xb      0xa4dd   971      L1 L2 Attached
  2 LSPs
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
  0 LSPs
```

```
user@R1# run show route protocol isis 0/0 exact
```

```
[edit]
user@R1#
```

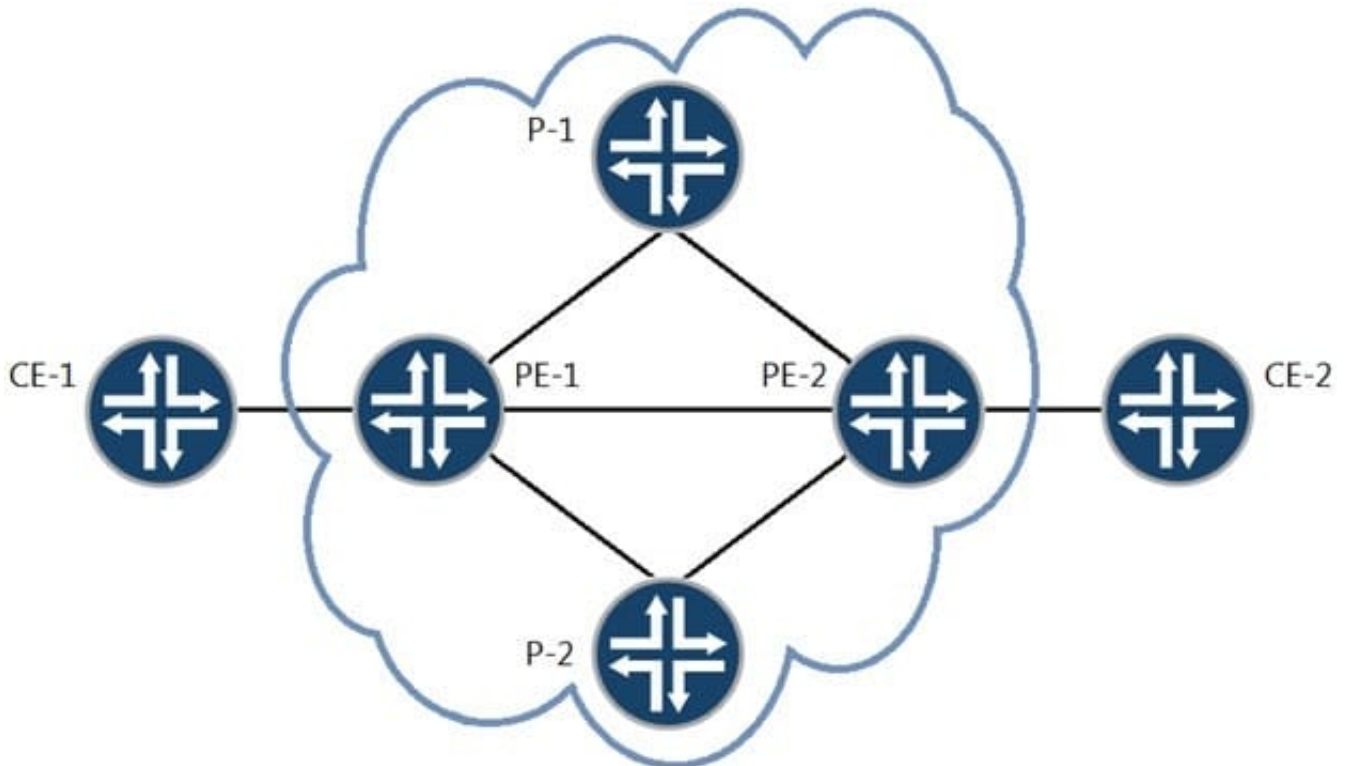
You are troubleshooting an issue where R1 is no longer receiving the default IS-IS route from R3. Referring to the exhibit, which action would you take to solve the problem?

- A. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R1.
- B. Delete the protocols isis level 2 disable configuration statement on R3.
- C. Delete the protocols isis import configuration statement on R1.
- D. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R3.

Correct Answer: A

---

#### QUESTION 11



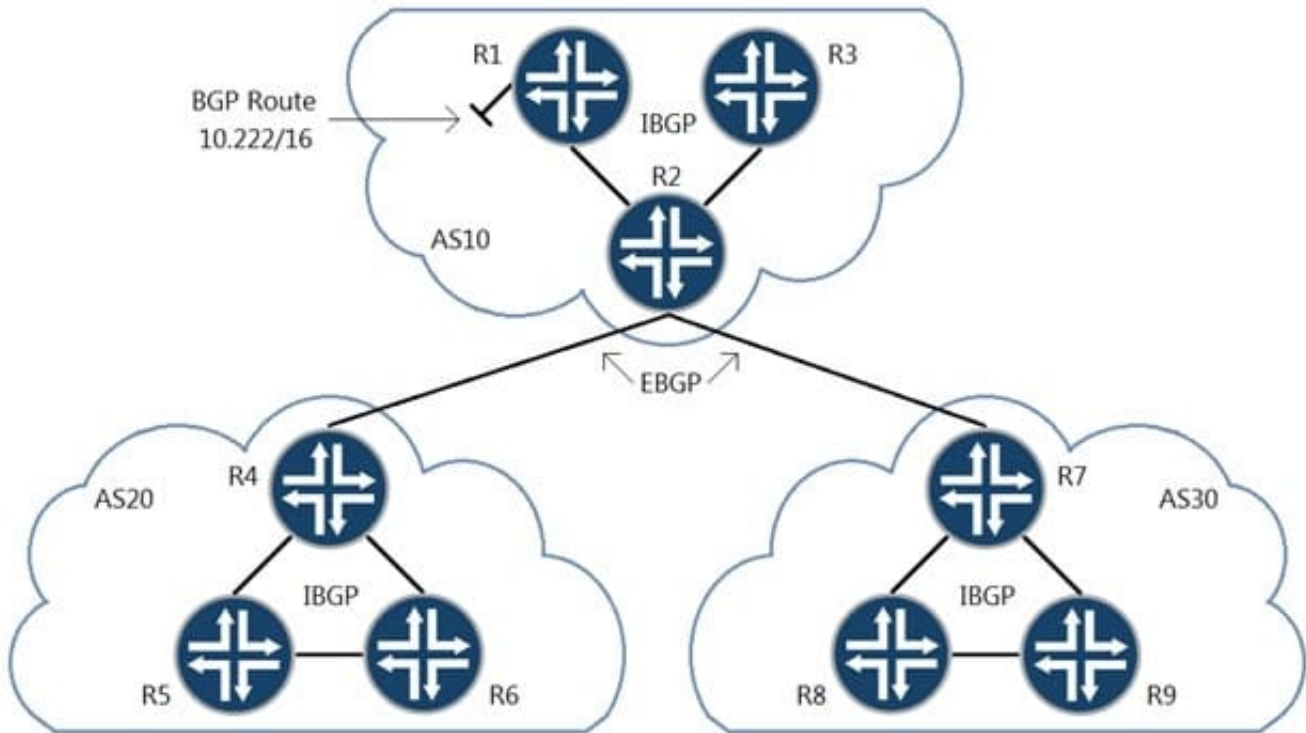
A Layer 3 VPN exists in the provider network and the CE devices are connecting to the PE devices using BGP. The PE devices are receiving BGP routes from the CE devices and the PE devices have the CE BGP routes in their respective routing tables. However, the remote CE devices are not receiving the BGP routes.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. A route distinguisher mismatch exists.
- B. The PE devices are detecting an AS loop.
- C. The CE devices are detecting an AS loop.
- D. A VRF target community mismatch exists.

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 12

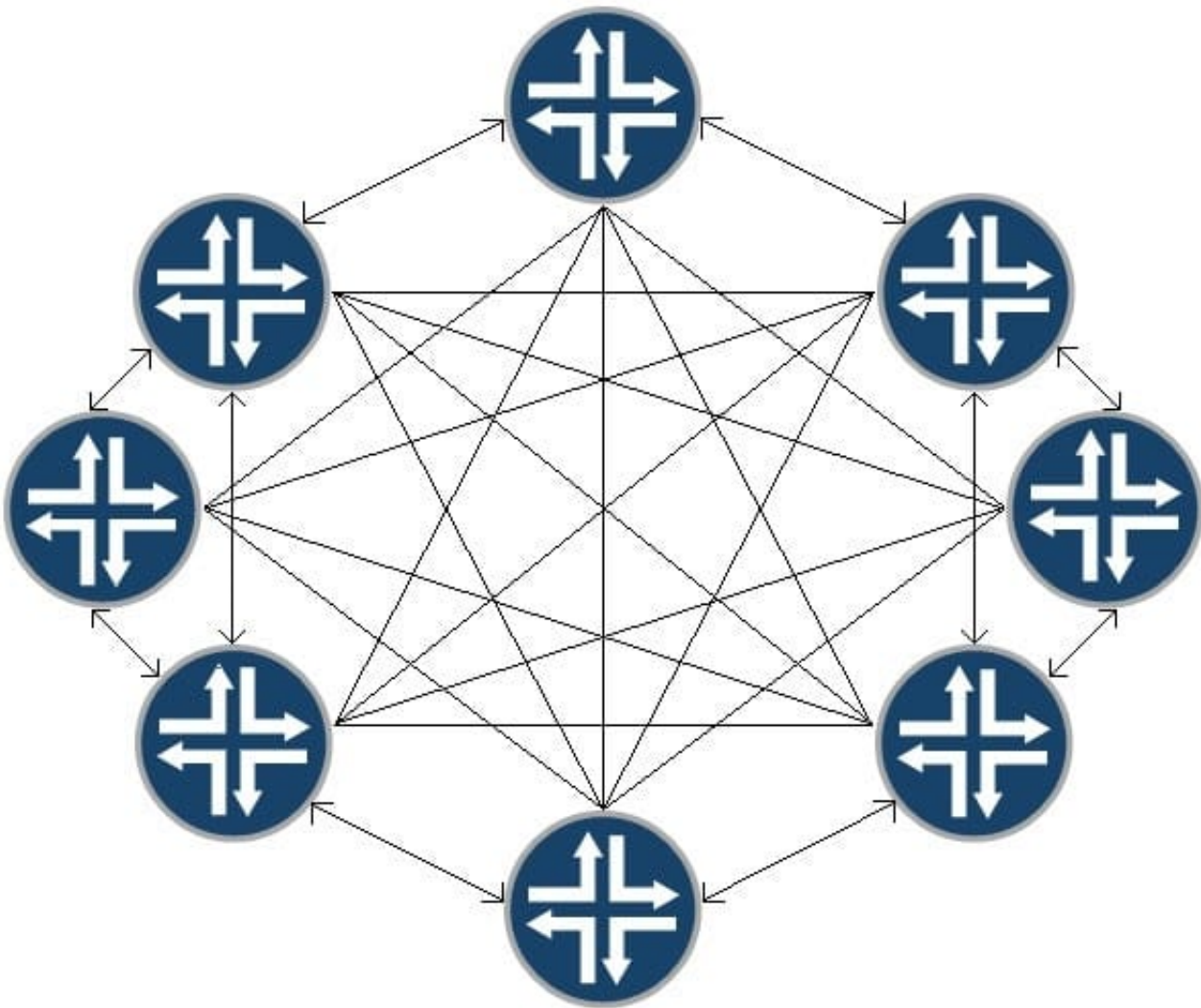


Referring to the exhibit, which three statements about route 10.222/16 are correct when using the default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three)

- A. R1 will prepend AS10 when advertising 10.222/16 to R2.
- B. R2 will prepend AS10 when advertising 10.222/16 to R7.
- C. R2 will advertise 10.222/16 to R4 with itself as the next hop.
- D. R1 will advertise 10.222/16 to R2 with itself as the next hop.
- E. R7 will advertise 10.222/16 to R9 with itself as the next hop.

Correct Answer: BCE

**QUESTION 13**



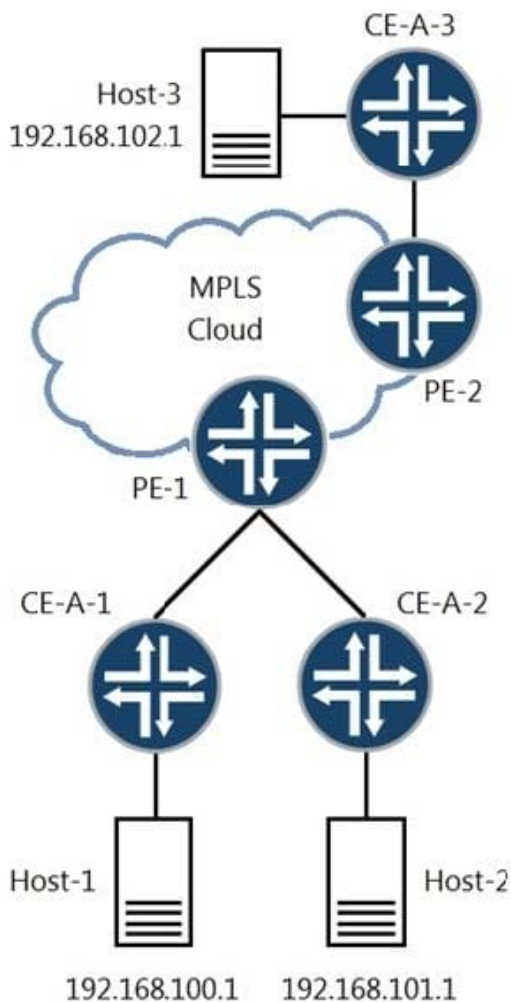
A customer wants to reduce LSP flooding in their IS-IS network.

Which parameter should you change to accomplish this task?

- A. [edit protocols isis] user@router# set spf-options rapid-runs 5
- B. [edit protocols isis interface ] user@router# set csnp-interval 65535
- C. [edit protocols isis interface ] user@router# set lsp-interval 1000
- D. [edit protocols isis interface ] user@router# set mesh-group

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 14



```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
CE-A-1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/9.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:1;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.100.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.0.2;
}
CE-A-2 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/8.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:3;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.101.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.1.2;
}
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, there is a Layer 3 VPN setup that connects sites CE-A-1, CE-A-2, and CE-A-3 together. Host-1 can communicate with Host-3, but Host-1 cannot communicate with Host-2.

What must you do to solve the problem?

- A. Change the route distinguisher in both routing instances to the same value.
- B. Use the next-table configuration statement for static routes in the corresponding routing instances.
- C. Use BGP instead of static routing between the CE and PE devices.
- D. Use the auto-export command in both routing instances.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 15**

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            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 65555;
            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 two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will stop the BGP routes from being shared.
- B. An AS loop will not exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will be shared.
- C. An AS loop will exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will not be shared.

D. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will not stop the BGP routes from being shared.

Correct Answer: CD

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