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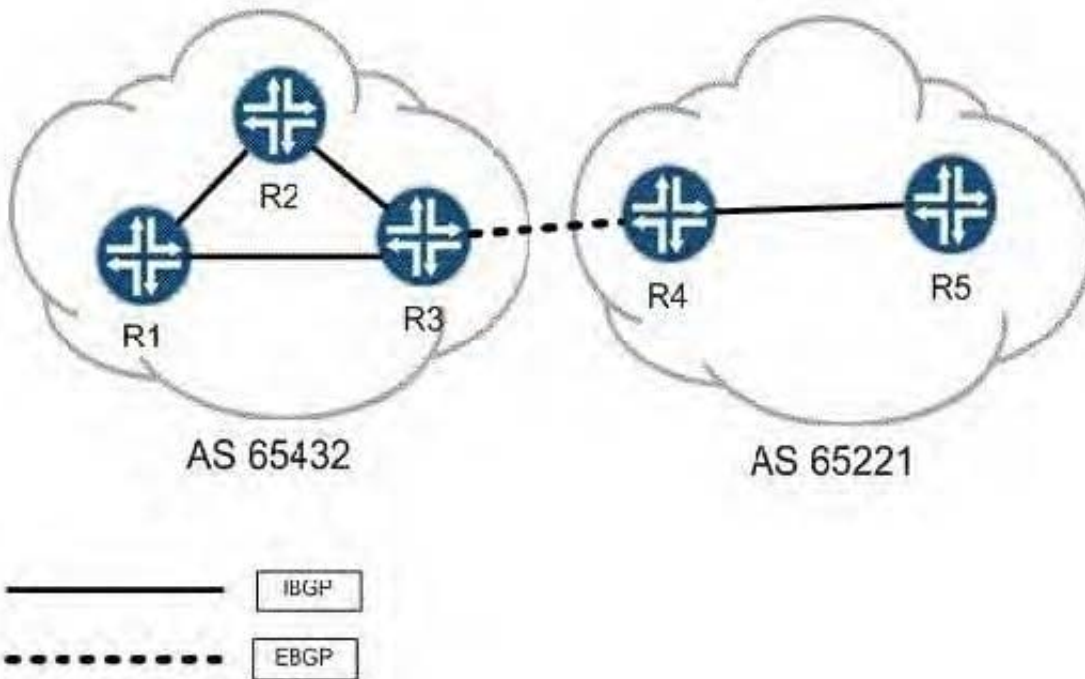
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QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



R3 and R4 want to establish an EBGP session between each other's loopback addresses. They have each configured static routes to the other's loopback address and can ping from loopback to loopback. Their EBGP session is configured with correct neighbor and local addresses. The correct AS numbers have been specified at the [routing-options] hierarchy as well. Considering the topology in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. BGP's protocol preference must be adjusted to be lower than protocol static for the session to establish.
- B. Each side must configure multipath for the session to establish.
- C. Each peer must specify a local-as within their EBGP configuration for the session to establish.
- D. Each peer must configure multihop for the session to establish.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@PE1> show bgp neighbor | match nlri
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast
NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast
NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
```

```
user@PE2> show bgp neighbor | match nlri
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
```

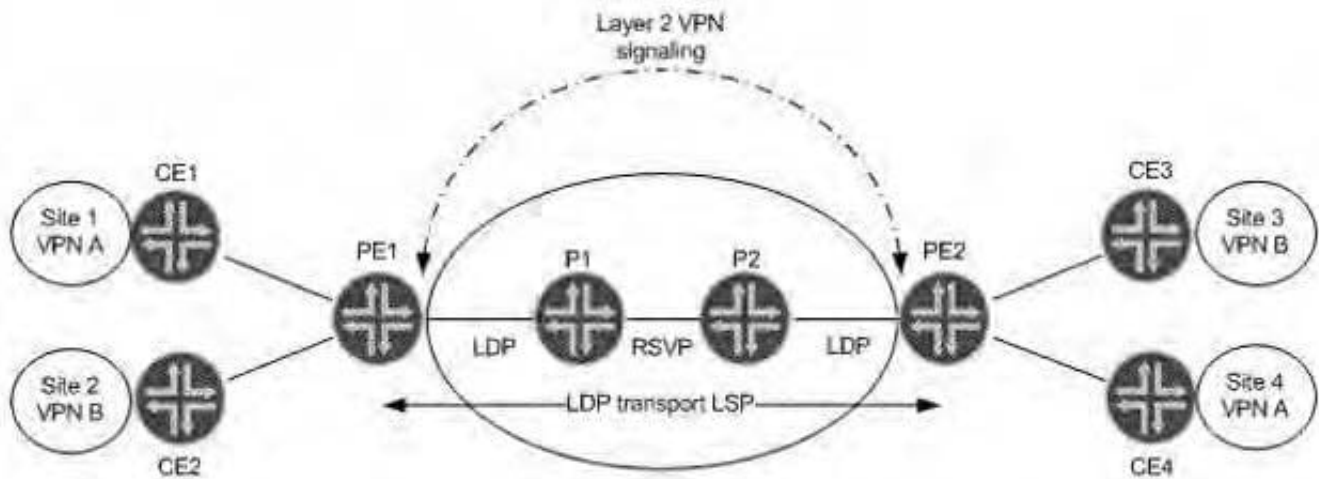
Two PE routers in your Layer 3 VPN are not advertising customer VPN routes to each other. Referring to the output in the exhibit, which configuration parameter is missing?

- A. family inet on PE1
- B. family inet on PE2
- C. family inet-vpn on PE1
- D. family inet-vpn on PE2

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true assuming BGP Layer 2 VPN signaling?

- A. PE1 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- B. PE2 receives one BGP NLRI update containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- C. PE2 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, label vc, and Layer 2 encapsulation.
- D. PE1 receives one BGP NLRI for VPN A containing only a remote site ID and a label offset value.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

```
user@router> show interfaces ge-0/0/0
Physical interface: ge-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100Mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:05:85:02:38:00, Hardware address: 00:05:85:02:38:00
  Last flapped : 2006-02-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:44 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : None
  Active defects : None
  Logical interface ge-0/0/0.0 (Index 66) (SNMP ifIndex 198)
    Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
    Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
      Flags: None
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
...

user@router> show ospf neighbor
Address      Interface      State      ID           Pri    Dead
1.1.1.2     ge-0/0/0.0    Exstart   2.2.2.2     128   36

user@router> show log trace_ospf
Apr 24 12:19:01 Version 2, length 48, ID 1.1.1.2, area 0.0.0.0
Apr 24 12:19:01 checksum 0xbd12, authtype 0
Apr 24 12:19:01 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Apr 24 12:19:01 dead_ivl 40, DR 2.2.2.2, BDR 2.2.2.3
Apr 24 12:19:01 checksum 0x66a2, authtype 0
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0xa0f3843, mtu 1500
Apr 24 12:19:01 OSPF now slave for nbr 10.0.8.1
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0xa04c360, mtu 1500
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 0, m 0, ms 0, seq 0xa04c360, mtu 2986
Apr 24 12:19:01 OSPF packet ignored: MTU mismatch from 2.2.2.2 on intf ge-0/0/0.0 area 0.0.0.0
Apr 24 12:19:01 Version 2, length 48, ID 1.1.1.2, area 0.0.0.0
Apr 24 12:19:01 checksum 0xbd12, authtype 0
Apr 24 12:19:01 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Apr 24 12:19:01 dead_ivl 40, DR 2.2.2.2, BDR 2.2.2.3
Apr 24 12:19:01 checksum 0x66a2, authtype 0
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 1, m 1,
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0xa04c360, mtu 1500
Apr 24 12:19:01 options 0x42, i 0, m 0, ms 0, seq 0xa04c360, mtu 2986
```

You have been asked to troubleshoot an OSPF problem where the OSPF session will not establish. According to the outputs shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The hold-time interval is set too low.
- B. There is an MTU mismatch.
- C. The hold-time interval is set too high.
- D. The dead-interval is set too low.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

You recently implemented an MSDP mesh group within your PIM-SM domain. Which two new behaviors can you expect? (Choose two.)

- A. SA messages from peer ASs will now be received.
- B. SA messages from group members will now require a peer-RPF check.
- C. SA messages will no longer be forwarded to other members in the group.
- D. SA messages from group members will no longer require a peer-RPF check.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 6

In your network, customers are complaining about the performance of voice traffic.

Which command displays the number of packets dropped due to the drop profile configured?

- A. show interfaces queue ge-1/0/0
- B. show interfaces terse
- C. show class-of-service interface ge-1/0/0
- D. show class-of-service forwarding-class

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
  dscp classifierA {
    forwarding-class low-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000000;
      loss-priority high code-points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class medium-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000010;
      loss-priority high code-points 000011;
    }
    forwarding-class high-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000100;
      loss-priority high code-points 000101;
    }
  }
}
...
forwarding-classes {
  class low-priority queue-num 0;
  class medium-priority queue-num 1;
  class high-priority queue-num 2;
  class NC queue-num 3;
}
```

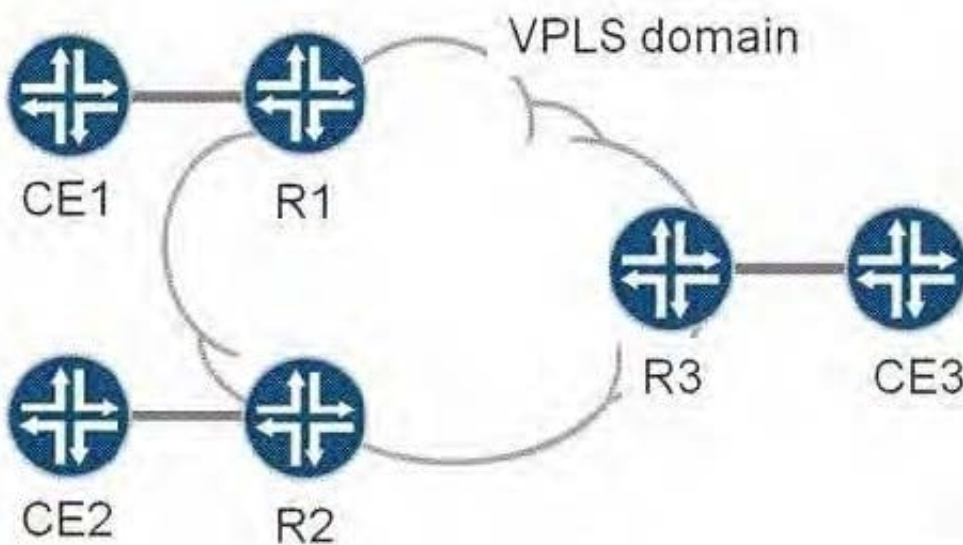
You manage an MX series router (with 100 ms buffer size per port) that includes the configuration shown in the exhibit. Traffic marked with DSCP 000011 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps. The traffic exits the device on the ge-1/0/5 interface. There is no other traffic transiting the router. What happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

- A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.
- B. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is buffered.
- C. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is redirected to a rate limiter.
- D. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is dropped.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Click the Exhibit button.



CE1, CE2, and CE3 are part of a single VPLS VPN. R1, R2, and R3 are PEs in the provider network, and have just been powered on. The VPLS domain has converged, and frames have passed between all CEs in the last minute. An Ethernet frame has just arrived at R3 from CE3. It has a source MAC address of CE3 and a destination MAC address of CE1. What does R3 do with the Ethernet frame?

- A. Drops the packet as the destination MAC address is not for R3.
- B. Drops the packet as the destination MAC address is not in R3's MAC table.
- C. Forwards the packet to R1 only.
- D. Forwards the packet to R1 and R2.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Click the Exhibit button.

Customer A is complaining that CE1 and CE2 cannot form an OSPF adjacency across your LDP Layer 2 circuit. The physical topology of the network is CE1-PE1-P-PE2-CE2. PE1's loopback is 192.168.5.1, P's loopback is 192.168.6.1, and PE2's loopback is 192.168.7.1.

Referring to the output in the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. mismatched virtual circuit ID values
- B. mismatched interface encapsulations
- C. incorrect PE-CE interface configuration
- D. extended LDP neighbor not established

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
root@R3# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R3.00-00              0x1     0x2748    1146 L1 L2
  1 ISPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R4.00-00              0x2     0xda98    1150 L1 L2
R3.00-00              0x2     0x2de1    1152 L1 L2
R3.02-00              0x1     0x48c6    1152 L1 L2
  3 ISPs
```

Based on the output in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. R4 has been configured with an IS-IS export policy and is announcing external routing information.
- B. R3 and R4 have an adjacency at both level 1 and level 2.
- C. R3 has been configured so that it is not used for transit traffic.
- D. R3 and R4 have only a level 2 adjacency.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
  dscp classifierA {
    forwarding-class low-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000000;
      loss-priority high code-points 000001;
    }
    forwarding-class medium-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000010;
      loss-priority high code-points 000011;
    }
    forwarding-class high-priority {
      loss-priority low code-points 000100;
      loss-priority high code-points 000101;
    }
  }
}
...
forwarding-classes {
  class low-priority queue-num 0;
  class medium-priority queue-num 1;
  class high-priority queue-num 2;
  class NC queue-num 3;
}
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
      classifiers {
        dscp classifierA;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/5 {
    scheduler-map sched-mapA;
  }
}
```

```
...
scheduler-maps {
  sched-mapA {
    forwarding-class low-priority scheduler low-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class medium-priority scheduler med-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class high-priority scheduler high-pri-scheduler;
    forwarding-class NC scheduler NC-scheduler;
  }
}
schedulers {
  low-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate 100m exact;
    buffer-size percent 30;
    priority low;
  }
  med-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 10;
    buffer-size percent 10;
    priority medium-high;
  }
  high-pri-scheduler {
    transmit-rate 100m rate-limit;
    buffer-size percent 20;
    priority high;
  }
  NC-scheduler {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority high;
  }
}
```

You manage an MX series router (with 100 ms buffer size per port) that includes the configuration shown in the exhibit. Traffic marked with DSCP 000101 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps. The traffic exits the device on the ge-1/0/5 interface. There is no other traffic transiting the router. What happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

- A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.
- B. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is buffered.
- C. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is redirected to a rate limiter.
- D. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is dropped.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 13

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. PE-PE LDP sessions can be extended or adjacent.

C. VRF tables are needed on the PEs.

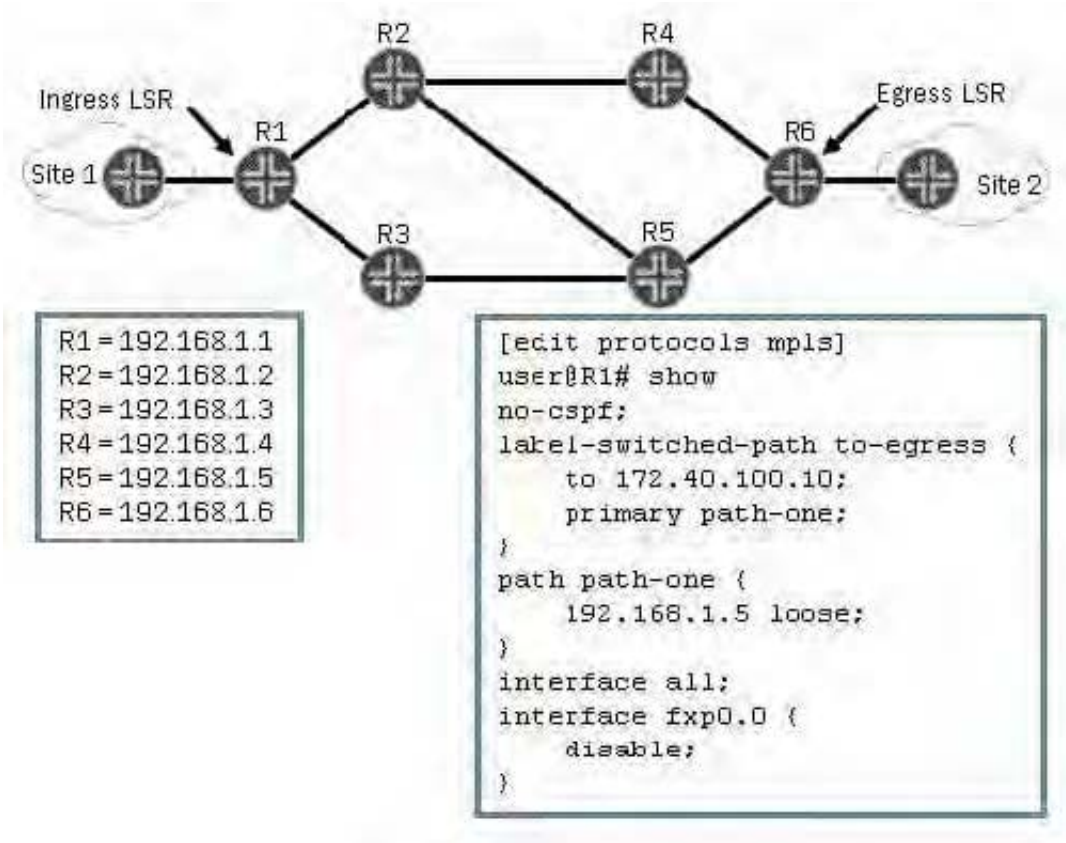
D. TCC encapsulation is needed to interconnect different interface types.

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

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 14

Click the Exhibit button.



Using the configuration and topology in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Each LSR randomly selects the physical path to reach the loose hop R5 for the LSP.
- B. Each LSR uses the IGP to select the physical path to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.
- C. Each LSR selects the lowest next-hop IP address to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.
- D. Each LSR selects the highest next-hop IP address to reach the loose hop on R5 for the LSP.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

You have recently added LDP-signaled VPLS to your network. The VPLS connections are established and you have been asked to verify that the forwarding plane is working properly. Which three commands would you use? (Choose three.)

- A. ping mpls ldp
- B. show vpls connections
- C. traceroute mpls ldp
- D. show vpls mac-table
- E. show ldp statistics

Correct Answer: ACD

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