

**100%** Money Back  
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**Vendor:**Juniper

**Exam Code:**JN0-692

**Exam Name:**Service Provider Routing and Switching  
Support, Professional

**Version:**Demo

## QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@PE2> show l2circuit connections
Layer-2 Circuit Connections:

Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NP -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch              Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch    VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch     Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch         CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label        IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not CCC/TCC  TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection        ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down  RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down
Neighbor: 192.168.7.1
  Interface                Type  St      Time last up      # Up trans
  ge-1/0/0.600(vc 5)      rmt   EM

```

```
user@PE1> show ldp database session 192.168.7.1
Input label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0
  Label      Prefix
  299792     192.168.5.1/32
  299776     192.168.6.1/32
  3          192.168.7.1/32
  299824     L2CKT CtrlWord ETHERNET VC 5

Output label database, 192.168.5.1:0--192.168.7.1:0
  Label      Prefix
  3          192.168.5.1/32
  299776     192.168.6.1/32
  299792     192.168.7.1/32
  299808     L2CKT CtrlWord VLAN VC 5

```

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

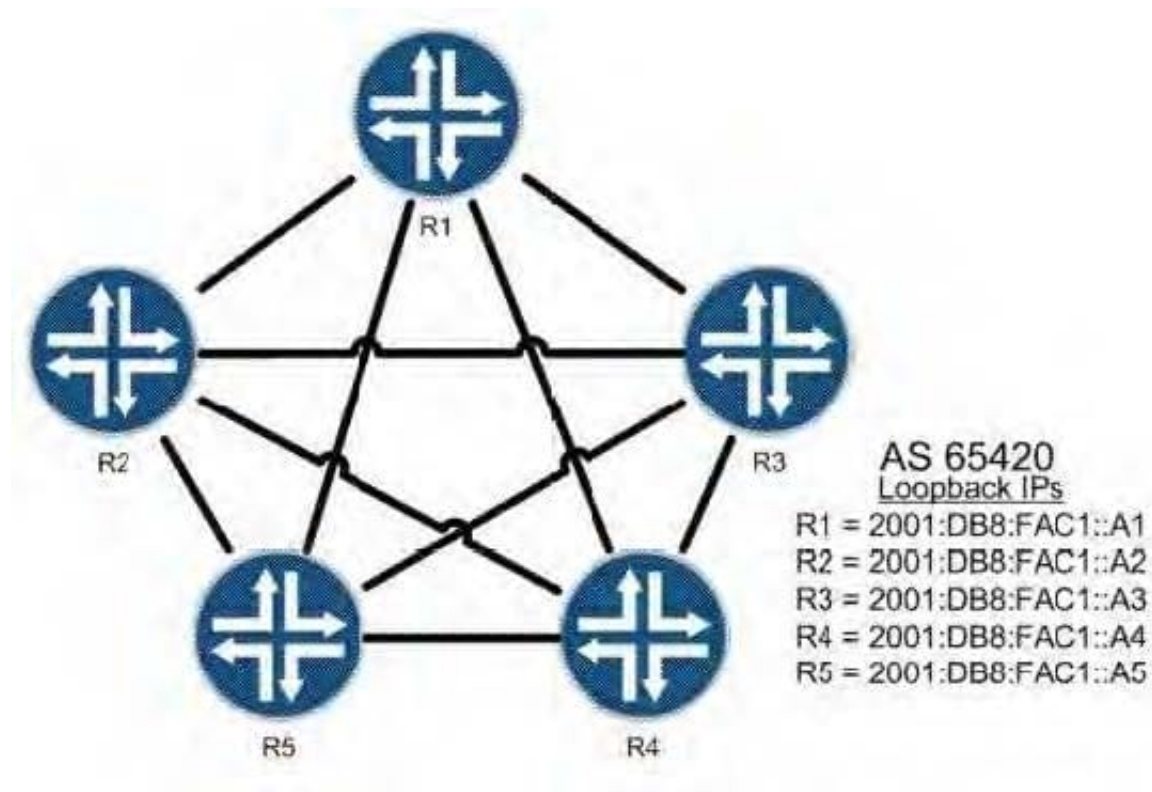
- C. incorrect PE-CE interface configuration
- D. extended LDP neighbor not established

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 2

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, R1 is a route reflector and R2 through R5 are clients in a full mesh configuration. R2 should only receive one copy of all routes sent from R5. Which configuration is valid?

```
Ⓐ [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
    type internal;
    local-address 2001:db8:fa1::a1;
    cluster 10.1.1.1;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a2;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a3;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a4;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a5;
}
```

```
Ⓑ [edit protocols bgp]
root@R5# show
group AS65420 {
    type internal;
    local-address 2001:db8:fa1::a5;
    no-client-reflect;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a1;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a2;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a3;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a4;
}
```

```
Ⓒ [edit protocols bgp]
root@R1# show
group AS65420 {
    type internal;
    local-address 2001:db8:fa1::a1;
    cluster 10.1.1.1;
    no-client-reflect;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a2;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a3;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a4;
}
```

```
Ⓓ [edit protocols bgp]
root@R5# show
group AS65420 {
    type cluster;
    local-address 2001:db8:fa1::a5;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a1;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a2;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a3;
    neighbor 2001:db8:fa1::a4;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 3**

Click the Exhibit button.

What is the significance of RIB groups, as shown in the exhibit?

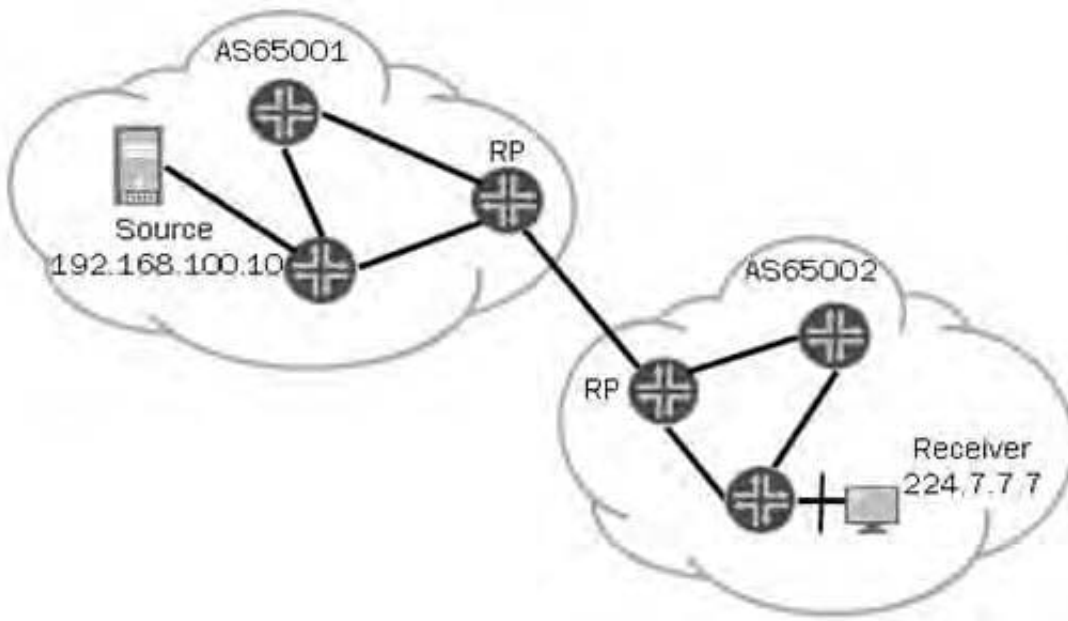
- A. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.0.
- B. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.2.
- C. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.4.
- D. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.3.

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 4**

Click the Exhibit button Given the topology in the exhibit, which two requirements must be met to allow multicast traffic to flow from AS65001 to AS65002? (Choose two.)



- A. MSDP sessions must exist between all routers in AS65001.

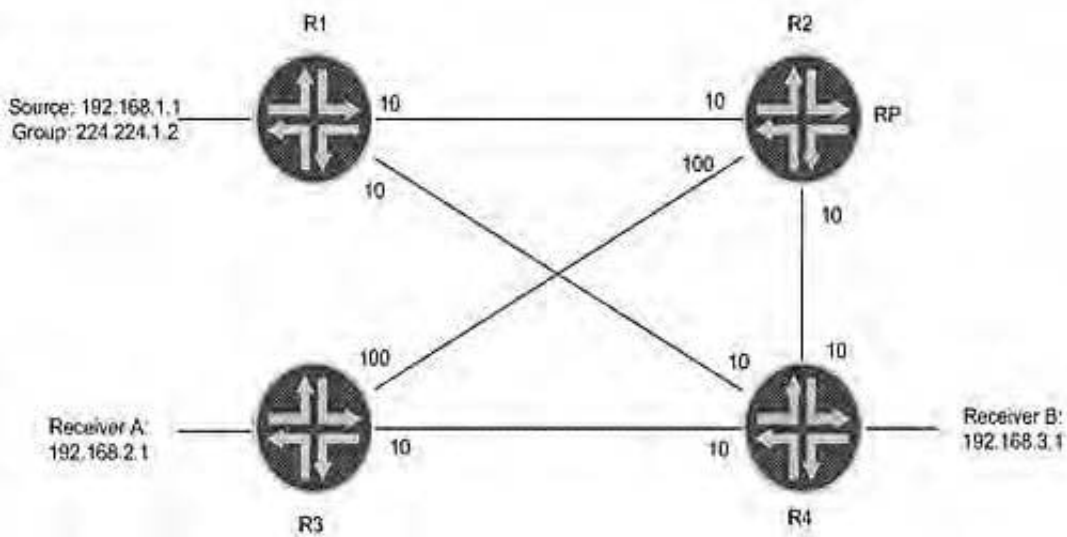
- B. Source information must be relayed from AS65001 to AS65002.
- C. A full mesh of MBGP peering sessions must be formed within AS65001.
- D. A TCP session must be formed between the RPs in AS65001 and AS65002.

Correct Answer: BD

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**QUESTION 5**

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, what happens if the source starts sending multicast traffic toward R1 and there are receivers registered at the RP?

- A. R1 encapsulates the multicast packets into a PIM register multicast packet.
- B. R1 encapsulates the multicast packets into PIM join unicast messages.
- C. R1 forwards the multicast packets on the S,G tree towards the RP.
- D. R1 tunnels the multicast packets in PIM register messages toward the RP.

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 6**

In an interdomain multicast deployment scenario, an RP1 is in AS1 and an RP2 is in AS2. MSDP is configured between RP1 and RP2. In which routing table on RP1 are source- active messages (SAs) received from RP2 by default?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet.2

C. inet.1

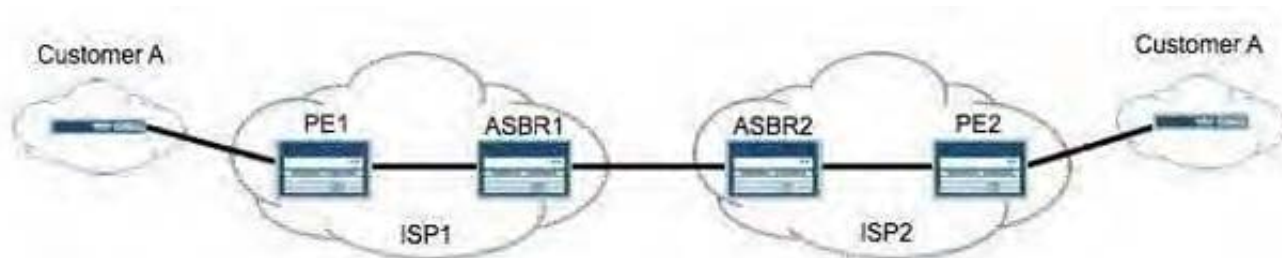
D. inet.4

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 7

Click the Exhibit button.



You are building an interprovider VPN with ISP2 to support end-to-end connectivity for Customer A, as shown in the exhibit. For scalability reasons, the ASBR routers cannot exchange VPN routes for Customer

A. Which two configurations are needed to support this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. family inet-vpn on the ASBRs

B. labeled-unicast on the ASBRs

C. multihop EBGP between the PEs

D. one VRF on the ASBRs for Customer A

Correct Answer: BC

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### QUESTION 8

Click the Exhibit button.

```

user@R01:~$ show bgp neighbor
Peer ID: 192.168.56.1+179 AS 65000 Local IP: 192.168.56.5 Peer AS: 65000
Type: Integral State: Established
Last State: OpenConfirm Last Event: OpenConfirm
Last State: Open Message Error
Options: Preference LocalAddress Refresh
Local Address: 192.168.56.5 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
Number of flaps: 1
Last flap event: RecvNotify
Error: 'Open Message Error' Sent: 2 Recv: 0
Error: 'Cease' Sent: 0 Recv: 0
Peer ID: 192.168.56.1 Local IP: 192.168.56.5 Preference: 170 Holdtime: 90
Keepalive Interval: 30
BFD: disabled, down
NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast
NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
Restart time configured on the peer: 120
Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
Restart time requested by this peer: 120
NLRI that peer supports restart for: inet-unicast inet6-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
Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65000)
Peer does not support Addpath
Table inet.0 Bit: 10000
RIB State: BGP restart is complete
Send state: in sync
Active prefixes: 0
Received prefixes: 0
Accepted prefixes: 0
Suppressed due to damping: 0
Advertised prefixes: 0
Last traffic (seconds): Received 4 Sent 4 Checked 4
Input messages: Total 3 Updates 1 Refreshes 0 Octets 101
Output messages: Total 7 Updates 0 Refreshes 0 Octets 284
Output Queue[0]: 0

```

The exhibit shows the output of a Junos show bgp neighbor command. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. IPv4 routes will be exchanged over this session.
- B. IPv6 routes will be exchanged over this session.
- C. The local router initiated the BGP session.
- D. BFD keepalive is configured to 30 seconds.

Correct Answer: AC



### QUESTION 9

Which two configuration parameters are required to configure an LDP-signaled VPLS service? (Choose two.)

- A. vpls-id
- B. site-identifier
- C. route-distinguisher
- D. instance-type vpls

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 10

You recently added your autonomous system to an existing BGP confederation. You notice that a route that had a local preference of 100 now has a local preference of 50. Which statement explains the change?

- A. BGP path attributes such as next hop, local preference, and MED are normally restricted to a single AS but are allowed to propagate throughout the confederation's AS members.
- B. The confederation has sub-ASs that require all IBGP routes to have a local preference of 50 or below.
- C. When your Junos devices joined the confederation, they lost IBGP connectivity to the route in question; the local preference reverted to 50 once the BGP peering established.
- D. The route is being shared through an EBGP peer, and the confederation is propagating the local preference from the peer.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 11

You are asked to retain several routes from an external BGP neighbor in the routing table on your local router, but you are not allowed to forward traffic to these destinations. You have configured a forwarding table firewall filter to block these routes, and applied it under the (edit forwarding-options] hierarchy, but the routes are still showing up in the forwarding table. What is required to achieve this task?

- A. Configure an EBGP import policy on your local router to block the routes.
- B. Have the EBGP neighbor configure an export policy to block the routes.
- C. Configure an export policy for the forwarding table to block the routes.
- D. Use the no-install configuration statement within the EBGP neighbor group on your local router.

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 12

You manage an MPLS network. You are asked to classify traffic using the EXP bits from ingress to egress. What will allow you to accomplish this?

- A. Configure explicit-null on the penultimate router.
- B. Configure explicit-null on the egress router.
- C. Configure implicit-null on the penultimate router.
- D. Configure implicit-null on the egress router.

Correct Answer: B