Juniper JNCIS-SP Certification JN0-361 Exam

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➢ **Vendor: Juniper**

➢ **Exam Code: JN0-361**

➢ **Exam Name: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)**

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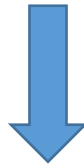
QUESTION 1
Which two statements are correct about default BGP route propagation? (Choose two.)

A. IBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other IBGP peers.
B. EBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other EBGP peers by using apolicy.
C. IBGP speakers advertise EBGP-learned routes to other IBGP peers.
D. EBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other EBGP peers.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 2
You must configure an MX Series device to receive and forward a mixture of single-tag and dual-tag frames on interface xe-0/0/0. In this scenario, what will accomplish the goal?

A. xe-0/0/0 {flexible-vlan-tagging;}
B. xe-0/0/0 {stacked-vlan-tagging;}
C. xe-0/0/0 {vlan-vci-tagging;}
D. xe-0/0/0 {vlan-tagging;}

Answer: A

QUESTION 3
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement next-hop-self {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol bgp;
            neighbor 10.10.25.5;
        }
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
}
```

Your router has an external peering session to 10.10.25.5 and several internal peers. However, routes learned from EBGP peers are showing up in a hidden state on IBGP peers. Where would you apply the policy shown in the exhibit to solve this issue?

A. Apply the next-hop-self as an export policy to the external BGP peers.
B. Apply the next-hop-self as an import policy to the external BGP peers.
C. Apply the next-hop-self as an export policy to the internal BGP peers.
D. Apply the next-hop-self as an import policy to the internal BGP peers.
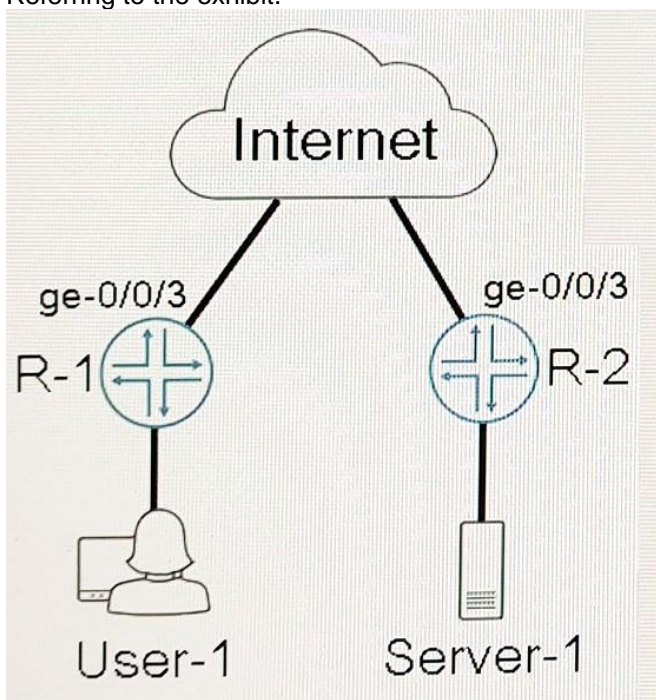
Answer: C

QUESTION 4
An IS-IS TLV includes which two attributes? (Choose two.)

A. Topology
B. Vector
C. Length
D. Value

Answer: CD

QUESTION 5
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-1# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
      source 172.18.1.2;
      destination 172.18.2.2;
    }
    family inet{
      address 10.101.101.1/24;
    }
}

 [edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-2# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
      source 172.18.2.2;
      destination 172.18.1.2;
    }
    family inet{
      address 10.101.101.2/24;
    }
}
```

The GRE tunnel between R-1 and R-2 allows connectivity between User-1 and Server-1. User-1 can communicate with Server-1 with packets that are up to 1448 bytes in size. However, if the packet size is larger than 1448, User-1 cannot communicate with Server-1. In this scenario, how do you solve the communication problem?

A. Change the physical MTU on the ge-0/0/3 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.
B. Change the physical MTU on the gr-0/0/0 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.
C. Apply the allow-fragmentation statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.
D. Apply the path-mtu-discovery statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

Answer: C

QUESTION 6
Referring to the exhibit.

```
user@Router> show mpls lsp name LSP-1 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.250.0.47
From: 10.250.0.45, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: LSP-1
ActivePath: (primary)
Link protection desired
LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Least-fill
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GRID: IPv4
*Primary                    State: Up, Preference: 8
    Priorities: 0 0
    OptimizeTimer: 28800
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Received RRO (Prot4ectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
10=SoftPreempt 20=Node-ID):
        10.250.0.46 (flag=0x21) 10.250.3.3 (flag=1 Label=299872)
10.250.0.49 (flag=0x21)
10.250.19.1 (flag=1 Label=299872) 10.250.0.47 (flag=0x20) 10.250.17.1
(Label=3)
    159 Sep 12 14:01:22.578 Link-protection UP
    158 Sep 12 14:01:22.477 Selected as active path
    157 Sep 12 14:01:22.476 Record Route: 10.250.0.46 (flag=0x21)
10.250.3.3 (flag=1 Label=299872)
10.250.0.49 (flag=0x21) 10.250.19.1 (flag=1 Label=299872) 10.250.0.47
(flag=0x20) 10.250.17.1 (Label=3)
    156 Sep 12 14:01:22.476 Up
    155 Sep 12 14:01:22.475 Stats related identifier changed
    154 Sep 12 14:00:37.272 No Route toward dest [92 times]
    153 Sep 12 12:53:48.023   10.250.3.5: No Route toward dest
    152 Sep 12 12:53:45.366 Deselected as active
    151 Sep 12 12:53:45.364 Link-protection Down
    150 Sep 12 12:53:43.128   10.250.3.5: Tunnel local repaired
    149 Sep 12 12:53:43.128 10.250.3.5: Down
    148 Sep 12:12:45:30.186 Record Route: 10.250.0.50 (flag=0x21)
10.250.3.4 (flag=1 Label=301296)
10.250.0.49 (flag=0x21)  10.250.23.0 (flag=1 Label=301568)
10.250.0.47 (flag=0x20)  10.250.17.1 (Label=3)
    147 Sep 12 12:45:21.160 Record Route: 10.250.0.50 (flag=0x20)
10.250.3.4 (Label=301296)
10.250.0.49 (flag=0x21) 10.250.23.0 (flag=1 Label=301568) 10.250.0.47
(flag=0x20) 10.250.17.1 (Label=3)
...
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The LSP is protected with link protection.
B. The last node in the path will not pop the MPLS label.
C. The last node in the path will pop the MPLS label.
D. The LSP is protected with fast reroute.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 7
What are two valid next-hop types that would be configured for a static route? (Choose two.)

A. An egress interface name
B. An IP address
C. An igress interface name
D. A MAC address

Answer: AB

QUESTION 8
Referring to the exhibit.

```
user@as1> show mvrp applicant-state

MVRP applicant state for routing instance 'default-switch'
(VO) Very anxious observer, (VP) Very anxious passive, (VA) Very anx-
ious new,
(AN) Anxious new, (AA) Anxious active, (QA) Quiet active, (LA) Leaving
active,
(AO) Anxious observer, (QO) Quiet observer, (LO) Leaving observer,
(AP) Anxious passive, (QP) Quiet passive
```
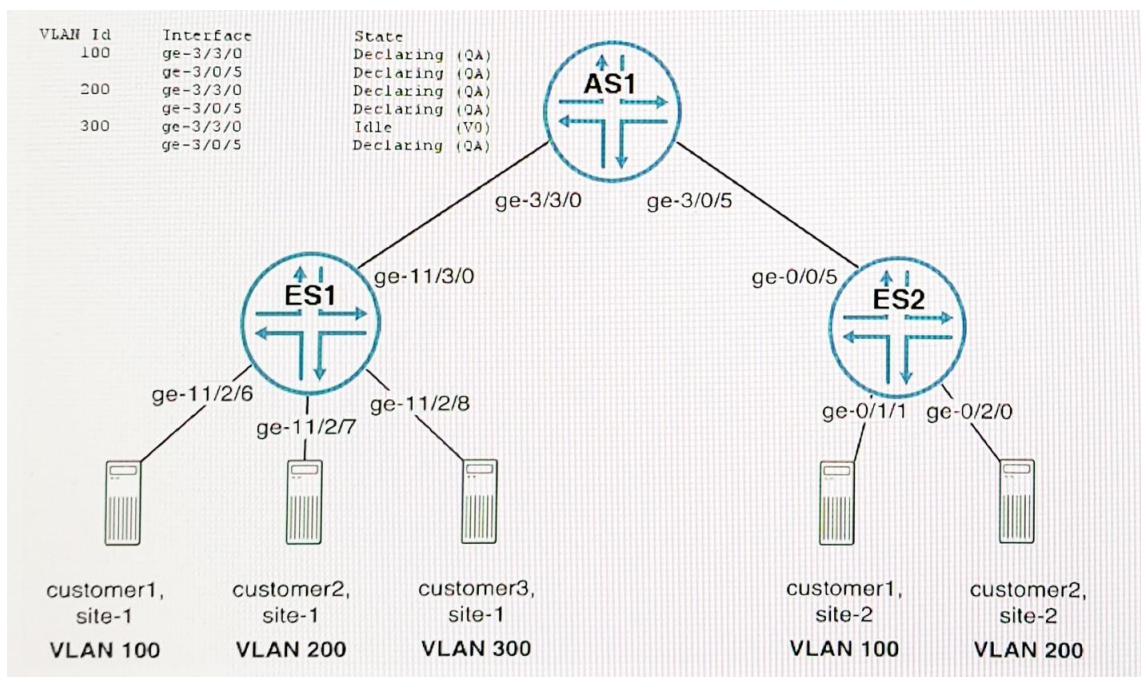

Which statement is correct about MVRP?

A. AS1's VLAN ID list is missing an entry for VLAN 300.
B. ES2 is not interested in VLAN 300.
C. AS1 is not allowing ES2 access to VLAN 300.
D. ES1 is not advertising VLAN 300 to AS1.

Answer: B

QUESTION 9
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24{
    next-hop 172.16.1.2;
    resolve;
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be directly connected to the router for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
B. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be part of an active route in route table inet.0 for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
C. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must respond to ping commands for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
D. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be active in route table inet.3 for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
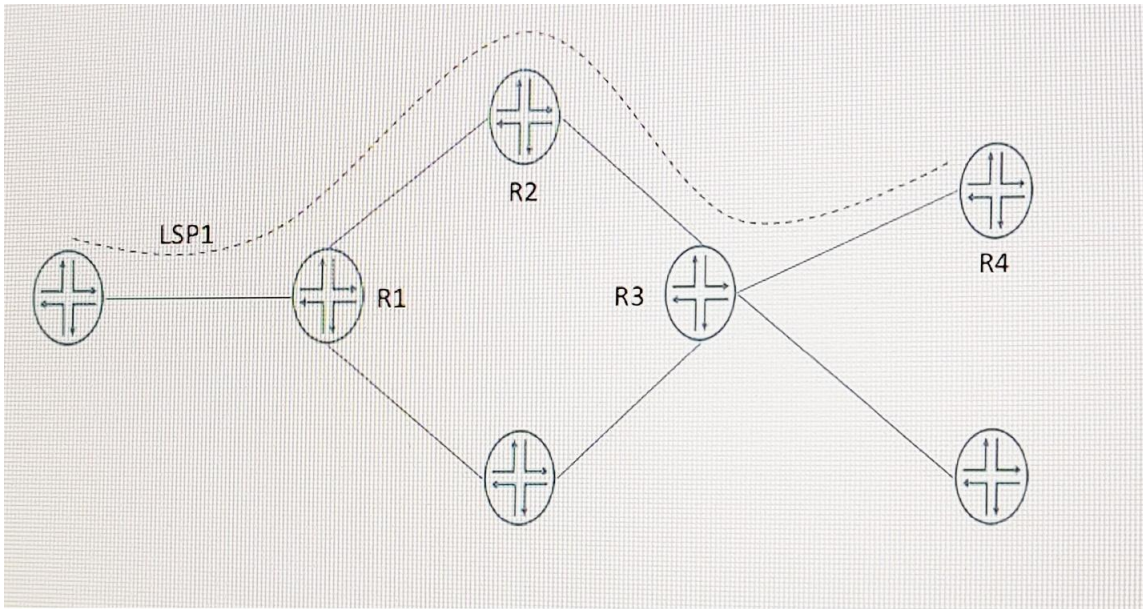
Answer: B

QUESTION 10
Which standards-based election protocol facilities redundancy in a LAN environment by eliminating
a single point failure through the use of master and backup routers?

A. VRRP
B. BFD
C. graceful restart
D. ISSU

Answer: A

QUESTION 11
Referring to the exhibit.

By default, at which router will the implicit null (Label3) action take place for LSP shown in the exhibit?

A. R4
B. R2
C. R1
D. R3

Answer: D

QUESTION 12
Referring to the exhibit.

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local Preference
Route 1	ISP 1	123 88 65512	I	100
Route 2	ISP 2	678 651111	E	100
Route 3	ISP 3	3245 6532 1231 65510	?	200
Route 4	ISP 4	65512	E	150

You are receiving the same route prefix from four EBGP neighbors. Based on the information provided in the exhibit, which route will be selected?

A. Route 4
B. Route 1
C. Route 2
D. Route 3

Answer: C

QUESTION 13
Which statement is true regarding default MPLS label handling?

A. A router that pops a label from a label stack always pushes a new label on the packet.
B. A router that pops a label from a label stack forwards a frame based on the label that was popped.
C. A router that pops a label from a label stack forwards a frame based on the underlying destination IP address.

D. A router that pops a label from a label stack applies class of service based on the IP header to ToS bits.

Answer: C

QUESTION 14
Which two statements are true about VRRP? (Choose two.)

A. VRRP requires redundant REs on each member.
B. Interfaces within the same VRRP group do not have to be on the same subnet for each member.
C. Interfaces within the same VRRP group must be on the same subnet for each member.
D. VRRP does not require redundant REs on each member.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 15
Which statement is true about GRE encapsulation?

A. Only the IP payload is encapsulated by GRE.
B. Only the IP header is encapsulated by GRE.
C. The entire packet is encapsulated by GRE.
D. The entire frame is encapsulated by GRE.

Answer: B

QUESTION 16
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24 next-hop 172.16.1.2;
```

Referring to the configuration in the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must respond to ping commands for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
B. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be active in route table inet.3 for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
C. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be part of an active route in route table inet.0 for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
D. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be directly connected to the router for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 17
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit interfaces ae0]
user@R-1# show
aggregated-ether-options {
    lacp{
        active;
        system-priority 0;
        system-id 00:50:32:59:09:81;
    }
}
unit 0{
    family inet {
        address 172.20.101.1/24;
    }
}
```

```
user@R-1> show lacp interfaces
Aggregated interface: ae0
    LACP state:      Role    Exp   Def   Dist  Col   Syn   Aggr   Timeout   Activity
        ge-0/0/8     Actor    No    No    No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
        ge-0/0/8     Partner  Yes   Yes   No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
    LACP protocol:       Receive State      Transmit State              Mux State
        ge-0/0/8             Current        Fast periodic               Detached
```

```
[edit interfaces ae0]
user@R-2# show
aggregated-ether-options {
    lacp {
        active;
        system-priority 0;
        system-id 00:50:32:59:09:81;
    }
}
unit 0{
    family inet {
        address 172.20.101.2/24;
    }
}
```

```
user@R-2> show lacp interfaces
Aggregated interface: ae0
    LACP state:      Role    Exp   Def   Dist  Col   Syn   Aggr   Timeout   Activity
        ge-0/0/8     Actor    No    No    No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
        ge-0/0/8     Partner  No    No    No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
        ge-0/0/9     Actor    No    No    No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
        ge-0/0/9     Partner  No    No    No    No    No    Yes    Fast      Active
    LACP protocol:       Receive State      Transmit State              Mux State
        ge-0/0/8             Current        Fast periodic               Detached
        ge-0/0/9             Current        Fast periodic               Detached
```

R-1 and R-2 are connected with a LAG on the ae0 interface. However, the LAG is not operational. Which action will solve this problem?

A. Change one device to use LACP passive mode.
B. Change the system ID on one device.
C. Set the LACP system priority to a non-zero value on one device.
D. Set the LACP system priority to a non-zero value on both devices.
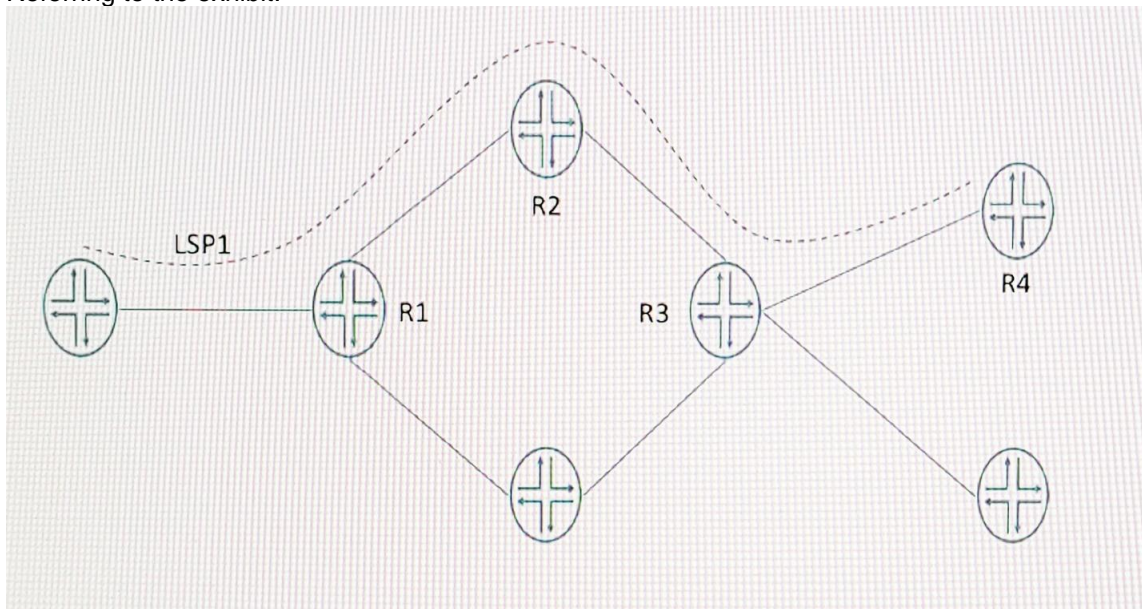
Answer: B

QUESTION 18

Which two Layer 2 protocols are supported on MX Series devices? (Choose two.)

A. BGP
B. RIP
C. RSTP
D. MSTP

Answer: CD

QUESTION 19
Referring to the exhibit.

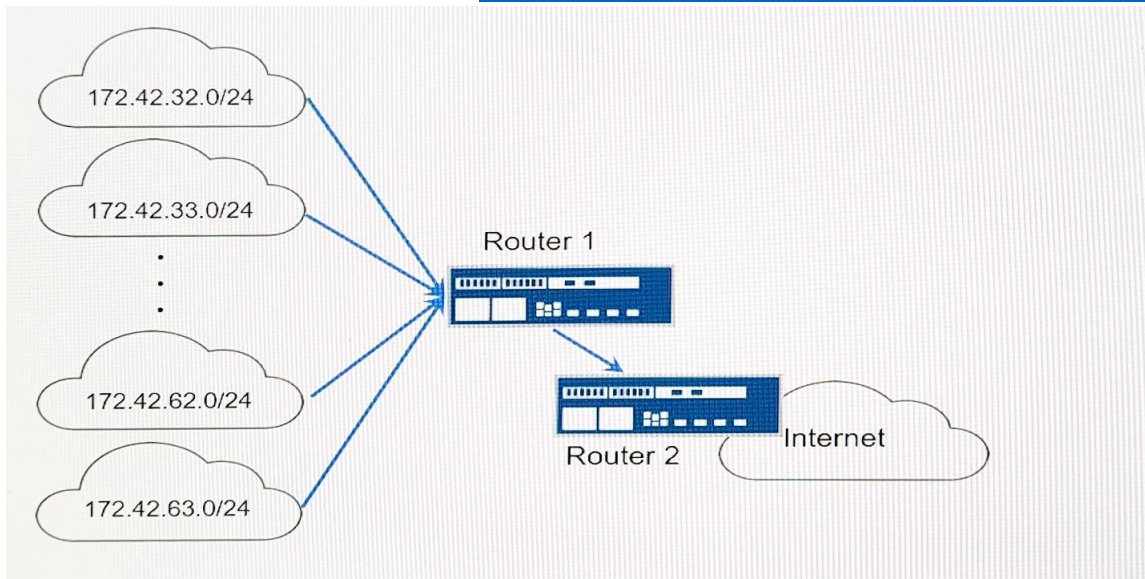In the exhibit, which two routers will perform a swap action on LSP1? (Choose two.)

A. R1
B. R2
C. R4
D. R3

Answer: AB

QUESTION 20
Referring to the exhibit.

Your network consists of subnets shown in the exhibit. You are asked to create an aggregate route for Router 1. What is the appropriate prefix for the aggregate route in this scenario?

A. 172.42.32.0/20
B. 172.42.32.0/22
C. 172.42.32.0/19
D. 172.42.32.0/21

Answer: C

QUESTION 21
What must be configured for all IBGP speakers in an AS to have consistent routing information?

A. Partial mesh of EBGP sessions between EBGP speakers.
B. Default routes to the IBGP gateways.
C. Static routes to the EBGP gateways.
D. Full mesh of IBGP sessions between IBGP speakers.

Answer: D

QUESTION 22
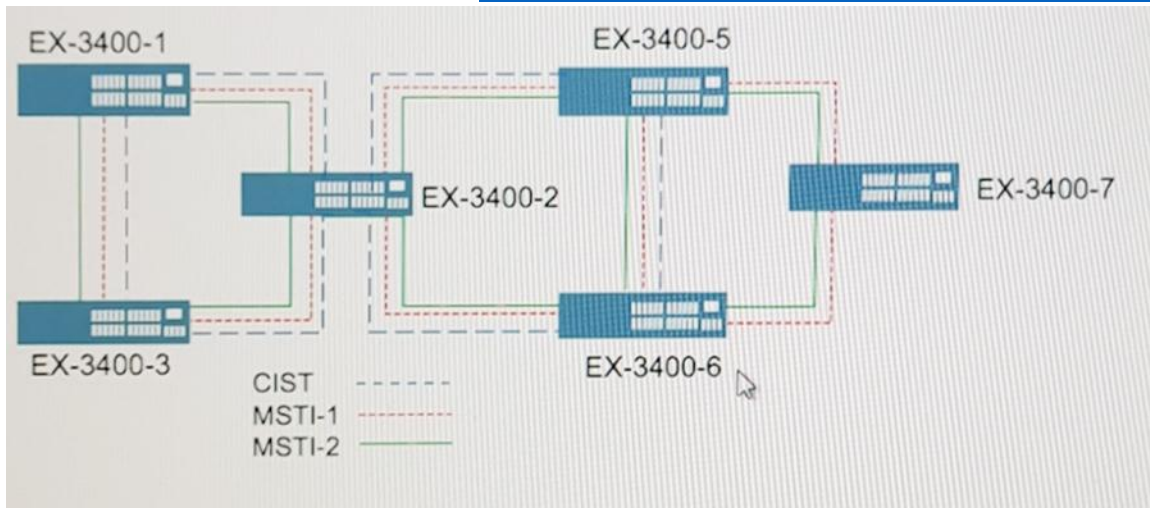What are three label operations that an MPLS-enabled router performs? (Choose three.)

A. swap
B. push
C. pop
D. insert
E. rewrite

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 23
Referring to the exhibit.

You are planning the addition of a new EX3400 Series device to the network (EX-3400-7) to service MSTI-1 and MSTI-2. Which requirement must be met on EX-3400-7 for the MSTP instances to become fully operational and resilient?

A. The MSTP revision-level must be incremented.
B. The CIST must be extended to EX-3400-7.
C. The MSTP configuration-name must be the same.
D. The bridge-priority must match EX-3400-5 and EX-3400-6.

Answer: C

QUESTION 24
Referring to the exhibit.

```
Sept 11 20:48:24.174298 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.16.1.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/0.0 IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:24.174415 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:24.174513 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:48:24.174623 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:48:24.174825 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:26.983513 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:33.538414 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.0)
from 172.16.1.2 on intf ge-0/0/0.0 area 0.0.0.1
Sept 11 20:48:33.539018 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.16.1.2-> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/0.0 IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:33.539137 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:33.9233 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:48:33.539355 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:48:33.539460 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:36.325909 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:45:30.162345 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:45:30.162636 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:45:30.162820 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:45:30.163255 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:45:36.325909 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
```

You have configured OSPF between two routers. The OSPF adjacency will not form. What is the problem?

A. Router is not receiving hellos on the configured interface.
B. The OSPF version does not match on the configured interfaces.
C. The router is not sending hellos on the configured interface.
D. The area does not match on the configured interfaces.

Answer: D

QUESTION 25
Which statement is true when using VLANs in a bridge domain on an MX Series device?

A. The VLAN tags of the received packet are always translated.
B. Only outer VLAN tags can be normalized.
C. The VLAN tag of the received packet must match the VLAN tags associated with one of the logical interfaces.
D. Outer and inner VLAN tags always checked at egress.

Answer: C

QUESTION 26
Which two statements are true about NSR? (Choose two.)

A. NSR requires graceful restart to function properly.
B. NSR requires redundant REs.
C. NSR requires only one RE.
D. NSR requires GRES to function properly.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 27
What are tree types of interfaces that can be used in an MX Series device when implementing a virtual switch routing instance? (Choose three.)

A. Trunk interface
B. Access interface
C. Layer 2 logical interface
D. GRE tunnel interface
E. Logical tunnel interface

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 28
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@router# run monitor traffic interface ge-0/3/3.0 no-resolve detail
Address resolution is OFF.
Listening on ge-0/3/3.0, capture size 1514 bytes

13:51:36.325909 In IS-IS, length 70
     L2 Lan IIH, hlen:27, v:1, pdu-v: 1, sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0)
      source-id: 0250.0000.0046, holding time: 27s, Flags: [Level 1, Level 2]
      lan-id: 0250.0000.0046.00, Priority: 64, PDU length: 70
       Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
         NLPID (s): IPv4 (0xcc), IPv6 (0x8e)
      IPv4 Interface address (es) TLV #132, length: 4
       IPv4 interface address: 10.250.3.3
      IPv6 Interface address (es) TLV #232, length: 16
       IPv6 interface address: fe80::8271: 1fff:fec4:a9ae
      Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 8
       Area address (length:7) : 49.0001.3414.0010
      Restart Signaling TLV #211, length: 3
       Flags [none], Remaining holding time 0s
13:51:40.325909 Out IS-IS, length 70
     P2p IIH, hlen: 20, v:1, pdu-v:1, sys-id-len: 6(0), max-area: 3 (0)
      source-id: 0250.0000.0045, holding time: 27s, Flags: [Level 2 only]
      circuit-id:0x01, PDU length: 70
       Point-to-point Adjacency State TLV #240, length: 5
        Adjacency State: Down (2)
        Neighbor Extended Local circuit-ID: 0x0afa0302
      Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
       NLPID(s): IPv4 (0xcc), IPv6 (0x8e)
      IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
       IPv4 Interface address: 10.250.3.2
      IPv6 Interface address(es) TLV #232, length: 16
       IPv6 interface address: fe80::2ac0:daff:fe6a:c8f9
      Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 8
       Area address (length:7): 49.0001.3414.0010
      Restart Signaling TLV #211, length: 3
       Flags [none], Remaining holding time 0s

^C
2 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```
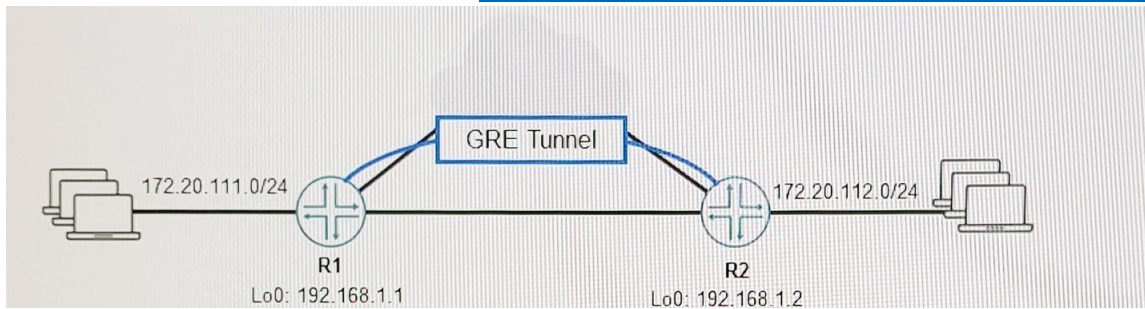
You have just configured IS-IS, but the adjacency is not coming up. What is the cause?

A. Only one side is configured using the point-to-point parameter.
B. One router is configured for Level 2 only.
C. The routers must be in different areas.
D. The family iso parameters is missing on the interfaces.

Answer: A

QUESTION 29
Referring to the exhibit.

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```
[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]              edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
user@R1# show                          user@R2# show
unit 0 {                               unit 0 {
  tunnel {                               tunnel {
    source 192.168.1.1;                    source 192.168.1.2;
    destination 192.168.1.2;               destination 192.168.1.1;
  }                                      }
  family inet{                           family inet{
    address 10.101.101.1/24;               address 10.101.101.2/24;
  }                                      }
}                                      }


[edit routing-options static]          [edit routing –options static]
user@R1# show                          user@R2# show
route 0.0.0.0/0 {                      route 0.0.0.0/0{
    next-hop 172.18.1.1;                   next-hop 172.18.2.1;
}                                      }
route 192.168.2.0/30 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;   route 192.168.2.0/30 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
route 172.20.112.0/24 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;  route 172.20.111.0/24 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
```

You have just configured a GRE tunnel, but you notice that the GRE tunnel is flapping. Which two would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Add a specific static route to the local peer's network with the remote devices'loopback address as the next-hop gateway.
B. Add a specific route to the remote device's loopback address with the next-hop device defined as the next-hop gateway.
C. Set the GRE interface with a larger TTL value.
D. Remove the existing 192.168.2.0/30 static route.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 30
You want to save adjacency formation time between two routers participating in OSPF, as well as reduce the size of the OSPF link-state database. How would you accomplish these tasks?

A. Configure a virtual link.
B. Specify a designated router.
C. Specify a backup designated router.
D. Define a point-to-point connection.

Answer: D

QUESTION 31
What is the TTL value for EBGP?

A. 64
B. 48
C. 255
D. 1

Answer: D

QUESTION 32
Which statement is true about routing instances on Junos devices?

A. Routing information cannot be shared between routing instance.
B. Each routing protocol runs in a separate routing instance.
C. Junos device support only one routing instance.
D. Each routing instance is a unique grouping of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters.

Answer: D

QUESTION 33
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# show
policy-statement my-ospf-1 {
    term match-direct-routers {
        from {
            protocol direct;
            route-filter 172.20.2.0/24 exact;
        }
        then accept;
    }
    term match-static-routes {
    from {
            protocol static;
            route-filter 172.20.3.0/24 exact;
        }
        then reject;
    }
    term match-other-static-routes {
        from protocol static;
        then accept;
    }
}


[edit protocols ospf]
user@host#show
export my-ospf-1;
area 0.0.0.1 {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface-ge-0/0/1.0
    interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
        passive;
    }
}
```

The router with the configuration shown in the exhibit has two interfaces, both of which are operational and can pass traffic. These interfaces are connected to two different routers, both of which are configured for OSPF area 0.0.0.1. The router has received LSAs and can now send traffic into the backbone area. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The router is an ASBR.
B. The router has only a single OSPF adjacency.
C. The router is an ABR.

D. The router has two OSPF adjacencies.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 34
What are two methods for decreasing the size of an OSPF link-state database (LSDB)? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that all routers on a shared segment are configured with a priority value of 0.
B. Use an interface type of p2p when possible.
C. Segment large groups of routers into areas.
D. Change a stub area to NSSA when possible.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 35
You are setting up a new IS-IS adjacency between two devices. The new Level1 adjacency is not establishing. What would cause this behavior?

A. The routers support a minimum MTU of 1492 bytes.
B. The Level 1 routers have mismatched area IDs.
C. The router ID has not been explicitly configured.
D. The IP addresses are on different subnets.

Answer: B

QUESTION 36
Because of recent network failures, additional circuits have been purchased. In addition, fast reroute has been configured on critical MPLS LSPs. When the next failure occurs, which two time intervals will affect fast reroute? (Choose two.)

A. The amount of time required to reroute the traffic onto the detour.
B. The amount of time to detect a link or node failure.
C. The amount of time required to recalculate the best detour.
D. The amount of time it takes to ping the gateway on the detour link.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 37
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24{
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.2{
        preference 8;
        metric 5;
    }
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.3 {
        preference 5;
        metric 8;
    }
}
```

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.2.
B. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will alternate between next-hops 172.16.1.2 and 172.16.1.3.
C. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 10.0.1.1.
D. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.3.

Answer: D

QUESTION 38
You are asked to configure and apply a new routing policy to influence routing advertisements received from a specific EBGP peer. In this scenario, which statement is true?

A. The new policy should be applied as an export policy for the specific EBGP peer.
B. The new policy should be applied as an import policy for the specific EBGP peer.
C. The new policy should be applied as an export for the EBGP group in which the peer is defined.
D. The new policy should be applied as an import policy for the EBGP group in which the peer is defined.

Answer: B

QUESTION 39
Which statement correctly describes a characteristic of IPv6 unicast addressing?

A. Global addresses are in the range of 2002::/16.
B. Only one loopback address exists as ::1/128.
C. Link-local addresses are in the range of FF00::/8.
D. Link-local addresses are in the range of FE00::/12.

Answer: B

QUESTION 40

What is required on the egress and ingress devices to transport IPv6 traffic across an IPv4 network?

A. An IP-IP interface
B. A TE tunnel interface
C. A GRE tunnel interface
D. A 6to 4 tunnel interface

Answer: C

QUESTION 41
Referring to the exhibit.

```
user@router> show ospf neighbor
Address       Interface   State   ID        Pri    Dead
172.25.0.1    ge-0/0/1.0  Full    1.1.1.1   255    37
172.25.0.2    ge-0/0/1.0  Full    1.1.1.2   254    35
172.25.0.3    ge-0/0/1.0  2Way    1.1.1.3   128    34
```
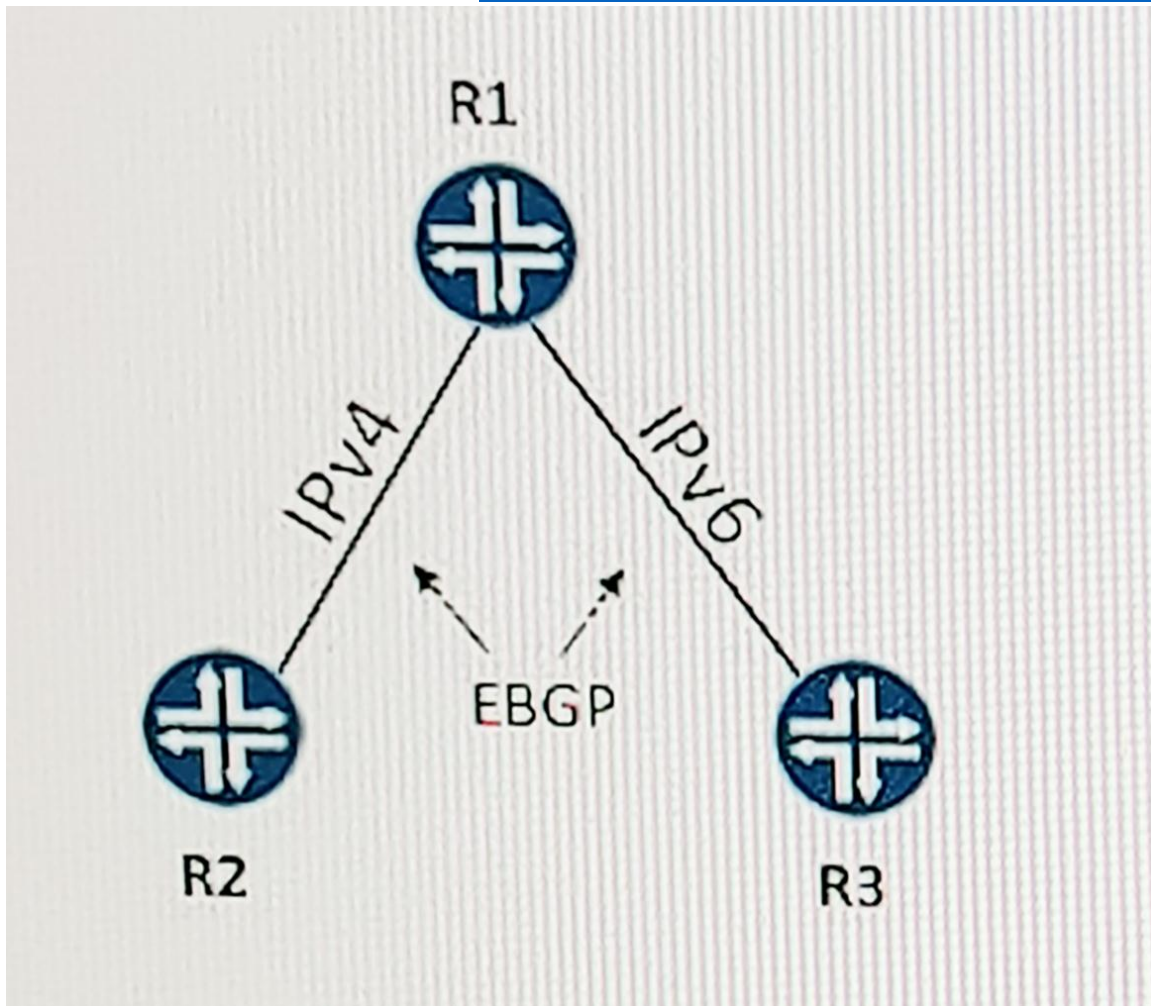
What is the correct OSPF interface state for the ge-0/0/1 interface?

A. BDR
B. Down
C. DR
D. DRother

Answer: C

QUESTION 42
Referring to the exhibit.

You are asked to enable a new BGP connection on R1, which has an existing IPv4 peering with R2. The new peering with R3 will use IPv6. Which two steps are required to enable the new IPv6 peering? (Choose two.)

A. Configure an IPv6 address on the appropriate interface.
B. Configure the rib inet.6.0 statement under the BGP group.
C. Configure an IPv6 neighbor address under the BGP group.
D. Configure an IPv6 local address under the BGP group.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 43
Which two fields of a hello packet must match on both routers when forming an OSPF adjacency? (Choose two.)

A. Hello interval
B. Designated route
C. Router priority
D. Network mask

Answer: AD

QUESTION 44
Referring to the exhibit.

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local Preference
Route 1	ISP 1	678 88 65512	I	100
Route 2	ISP 2	123 88 65111	E	100
Route 3	ISP 3	3245 6532 1231 65510	?	90
Route 4	ISP 4	65512	E	90

You are receiving the same route prefix from four EBGP neighbors. Based on the information provided in the exhibit, which route will become active?

A. Route2
B. Route3
C. Route4
D. Route1

Answer: D

QUESTION 45
Which Layer 2 mechanism logically groups network nodes into separate broadcast domains?

A. IS-IS levels
B. OSPF areas
C. VLAN
D. IP subnets

Answer: C

QUESTION 46
Which two statements correctly describe the BGP community attribute? (Choose two.)

A. Only one community can be associated with a route.
B. The community attribute is an optional nontransitive attribute.
C. Multiple communities can be associated with a route.
D. The community attributes is an optional transitive attribute.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 47
Referring to the exhibit.
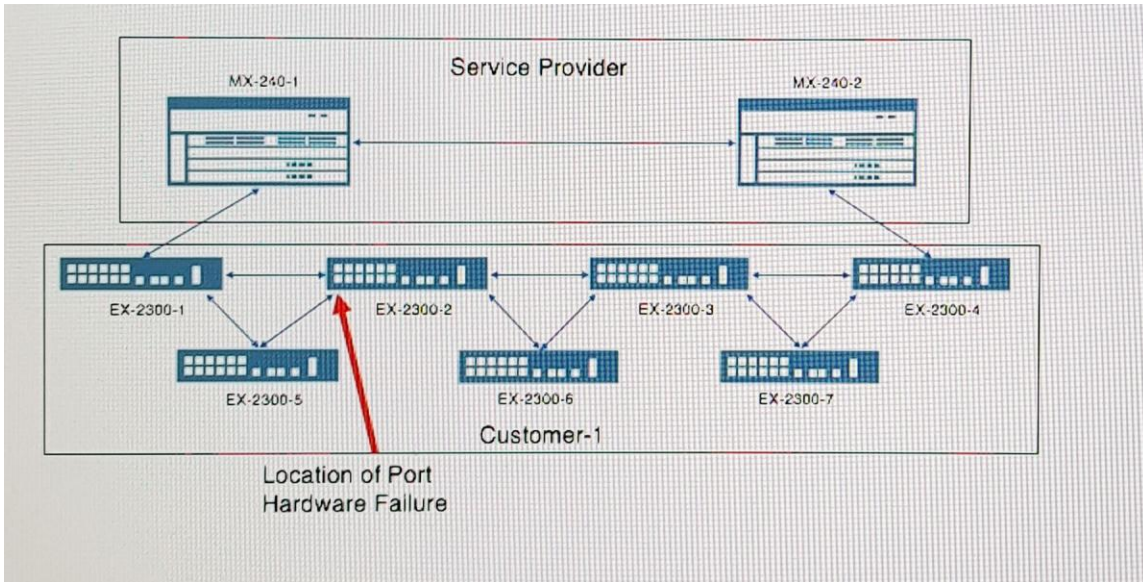
Customer 1 has experienced some hardware failures that erroneously transitioned some links into a forwarding state, as shown in the exhibit. In this scenario, which STP feature set would solve this problem?

A. MAC movement protection
B. Loop protection
C. BPDU protection
D. Root protection

Answer: B

QUESTION 48
Referring to the exhibit.
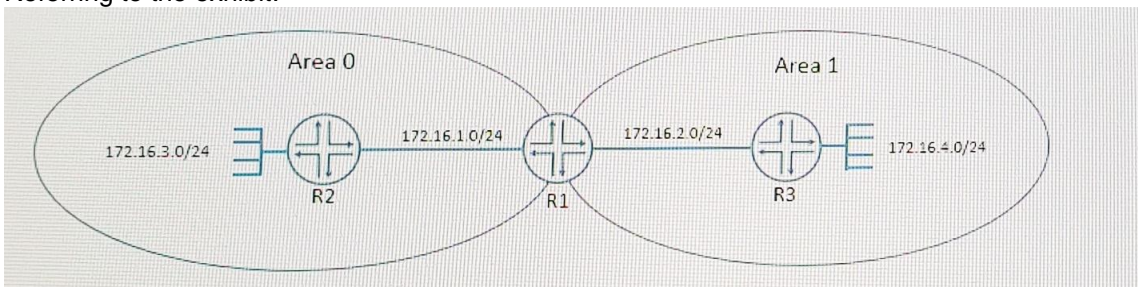
```
[edit]
user@R1# run show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface     State    ID          Pri     Dead
172.16.1.2       ge-0/0/0.0    Full     10.0.1.12   128     33
172.16.2.2       ge-0/0/1.0    Full     10.0.1.13   128     35

 [edit]
user@R1# show  protocols   ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
       interface ge-0/0/0.0;
}
area 0.0.0.1 {
       stub no-summaries;
       interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}
```

You are using OSPF as your IGP in your network. You have applied the OSPF configuration shown in the exhibit to router R1. Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. Router R1 must be configured as a stub area for Area 0.0.0.0.
B. Router R1 will send a default route to router R2.
C. Router R2 will not have a route to subnet 172.16.4.0/24.
D. Router R3 will not have a route to subnet 172.16.3.0/24.

Answer: D

QUESTION 49
Referring to the exhibit.
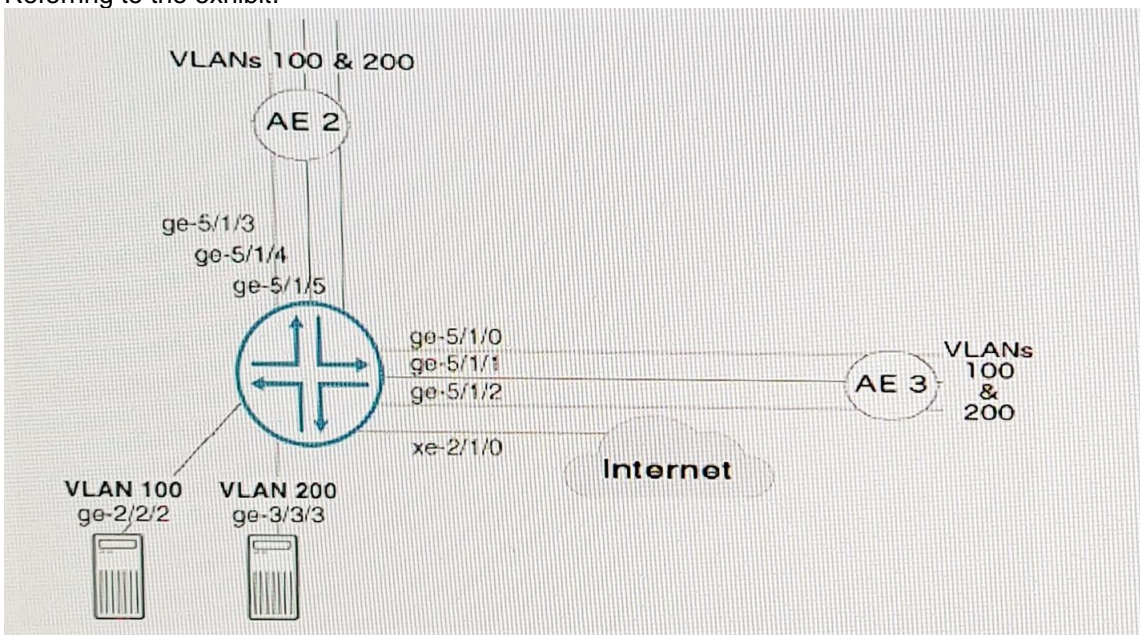
On an MX Series device, you must enable routing between VLANs 100,200, and the Internet ge-5/1/0, and ge-5/1/2 are bundled into interface ae3. Ge-5/1/4, and ge-5/1/5 are bundles into interface

ae2. Both AE bundles trunk VLANs 100 and 200. In this scenario, what is the correct configuration snippet for VLAN 100?

A. interfaces {
xe-2/1/0 {
unit 0 {
family inter {
address 10.0.10.2/24;
}}
}
irb {
unit 0 {
family inet {address 10.0.1.2/24;
}}
unit 1 family inet {
address 10.0.2.2/24;
}}}}
bridge-domains {
vlan-100 {
domain-type bridge;
vlan-id 100;
interface ge-2/2/2.100;
interface ae1.100;
interface ae3.100;
routing-interface irb.0;
}}
B. interfaces {
xe-2/1/0 {
unit 0 {
family inet {
address 10.0.10.2/24;
}}}
ip-0/0/0 {
unit 0 {
family inet {
address 10.0.1.2/24;
}}
unit 1 {
family inet {
address 10.0.2.2/24;
}}}}
bridge-domains {
vlan-100 {
domain-type bridge;
vlan-id 100;
interface ge-2/2/2.100;
interface ae1.100;
interface ae3.100;
interface ip-0/0/0.0;
}}
C. interfaces {
xe-2/1/0 {
unit 0 {
family inet {

```
    address 10.0.10.2/24;
    }}}
    irb {
    unit 0 {family inet {
    address 10.0.1.2/24:
    }}
    unit 1 {
    family inet {
    address 10.0.2.2/24;
    }}}}
    bridge-domains {
    vlan-100 {
    domain-type bridge;
    vlan-id 100;
    interface ge-2/2/2.100;
    interface ae1.100;
    interface ae3.100;
    }}
D.  interfaces {
    xe-2/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
    family inet {
    address 10.0.10.2/24;
    }}}
    ip-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
    family inet {
    address 10.0.1.2/24;
    }}
    unit 1 {
    family inet {
    address 10.0.2.2/24;
    }}}}
    bridge-domains {
    vlan-100 {
    domain-type bridge;
    vlan-id 100;
    interface ge-2/2/2.100;
    interface xe-2/1/0.0;
    interface ae1.100;
    interface ae3.100
    interface ip-0/0/0.0;
    }}
```

Answer: C

QUESTION 50
You are configuring a default static route using the default preference value. You want to ensure that any static route that you configure in the future will be less preferred than the OSPF routes that are configured on the network. Which command will accomplish this task?

A. set protocols ospf preference 6
B. set routing-options static route <IP address> preference 9
C. set routing-options static defaults preference 20

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D. set routing-options static defaults passive

Answer: C

QUESTION 51
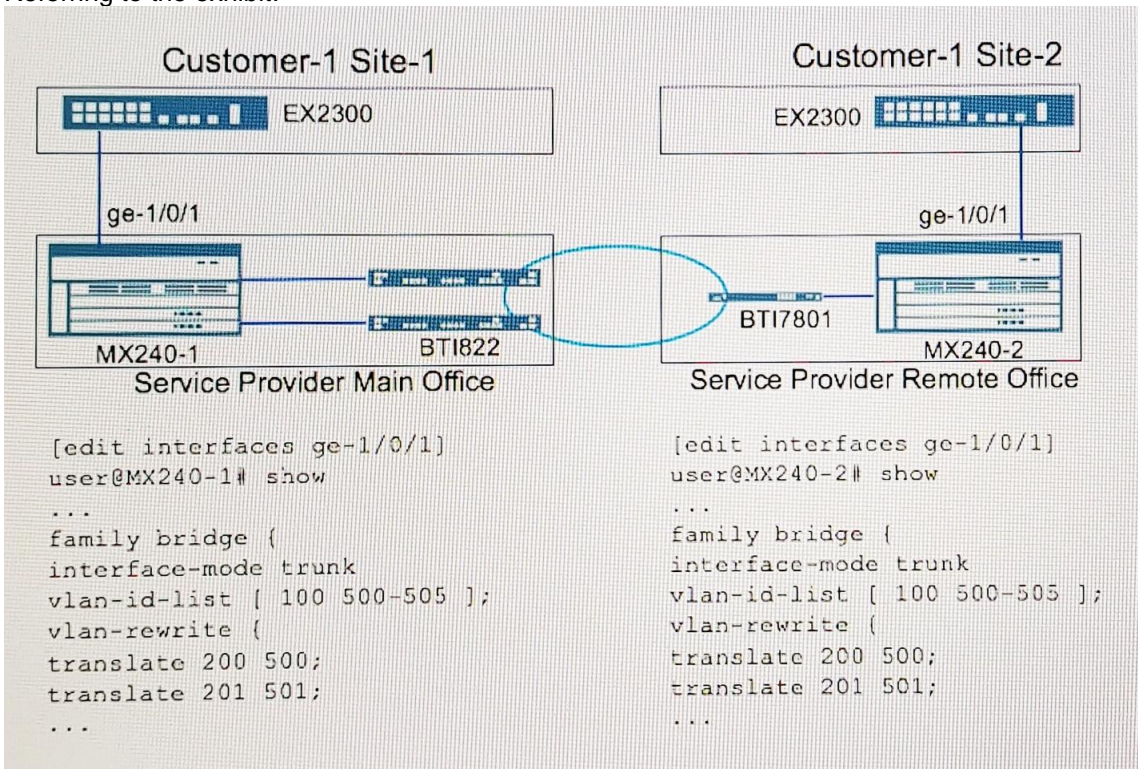Which two routing protocols make use of a designated router, or pseudo node, to represent a broadcast network? (Choose two.)

A. BGP
B. OSPF
C. MPLS
D. IS-IS

Answer: BD

QUESTION 52
Referring to the exhibit.

A customer has two VLANs to extend between Site-1 and Site-2. The customer does not want to route the VLANs or renumber the VLANs. Which two VLAN IDs are egressing the MX Series device towards the optical transport network after translation? (Choose two.)

A. 500
B. 501
C. 201
D. 200

Answer: AB

QUESTION 53
Which three statements are true about GRES? (Choose three.)

A. Kernel information is preserved.
B. Interface information is preserved.
C. GRES requires only one RE.
D. GRES requires redundant REs.
E. Control plane information is preserved.

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 54
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@router# run show route

inet.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+= Active Route,- = Last Active, *= Both

1.1.1.1/32              *[Direct/0] 2w0d 23:45:55
                        > via lo0.0
2.2.2.2/32              *[OSPF/10] 00:06:19, metric 1
                        > to 172.18.2.2 via ge-1/0/0.0
172.18.1.0/24          *[Direct/0] 00:11:19
                       >via ge-1/0/1.0
172.18.1.1/32          *[Local/0] 00:11:19
                        Local via ge-1/0/1.0
172.18.2.0/24           [Direct/0] 00:11:19
                       >via ge-1/0/0.0
172.18.2.1/32          *[Local/0] 00:11:19
                        Local via ge-1/0/0.0
224.0.0.5/32           *[OSPF/10] 00:11:21, metric 1
                        MultiRecv

inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route,- = last Active, * =Both

ff02::2/128              *[INET6/0] 13w2d 18:49:23
                            MultiRecv
```

What is the result of applying this policy?

A. The 172.18.1.0/24 prefix will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.
B. The 172.18.1.1/32 prefix will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.
C. The 172.18.1.0/24 prefix will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.
D. The 172.18.1.1/32 prefix will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.

Answer: C

QUESTION 55

Which two statements are correct regarding TLVs in IS-IS? (Choose two.)

A. PDUs contain different TLVs.
B. TLVs contain different PDUs.
C. The TLV attributes are type, length, and value.
D. The TLV attributes are time. Length, and variable.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 56
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@router# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.1/24;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/1{
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 11.0.0.1/24;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0{
        family inet {
            address 192.168.1.1/32;
        }
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@router# show protocols
bgp {
    local-address 192.168.1.1;
    export send-direct;
    group internal-peers {
      type internal;
      export send-static-100.0.0;
      neighbor 192.168.1.2 {
        export send-static-100.0.20;
      }
      neighbor 192.168.1.3;
    }
    group other-group {
      type internal;
      neighbor 192.168.1.4;
    }
}
ospf {
   area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface lo0 {
      passive;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    }
}
```

```
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement send –direct {
    term 1{
      from protocol direct;
      then accept;
    }
}
policy-statement send-static-100.0.0{
    term 1{
      from {
        protocol static;
        route-filter 100.0.0.0/24 orlonger;
      }
      then accept;
    }
}
policy-statement send-static-100.0.20 {
    term 1{
      from {
        protocol static;
        route-filter 100.0.20.0/24 orlonger:
      }
      then accept;
    }
}
user@router# show routing-options
static {
    route 100.0.0.1/32 discard;
    route 100.0.20.1/32 discard;
}
router-id 192.168.1.1;
autonomous-system 17;
```

Which route(s) will be exported to neighbor 192.168.1.2?

A. 100.0.1/32 and 100.0.20.1/32
B. 10.0.0.0/24, 11.0.0.0/24, 100.0.0.1/32, 100.0.20.1/32, and 192.168.1.1/32
C. 100.0.20.1/32, 192.168.1.1/32, and 100.0.0.1/32
D. 100.0.20.1/32

Answer: B

QUESTION 57
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group internal-group {
local-address 10.10.1.1;
neighbor 10.10.1.2;
neighbor 10.10.2.1;
neighbor 10.10.2.2;
}
```

You have configured the IBGP group shown in the exhibit. However, committing your configuration fails. Which parameter should you add to the IBGP group configuration to correct the problem?

A. Type external
B. Type internal
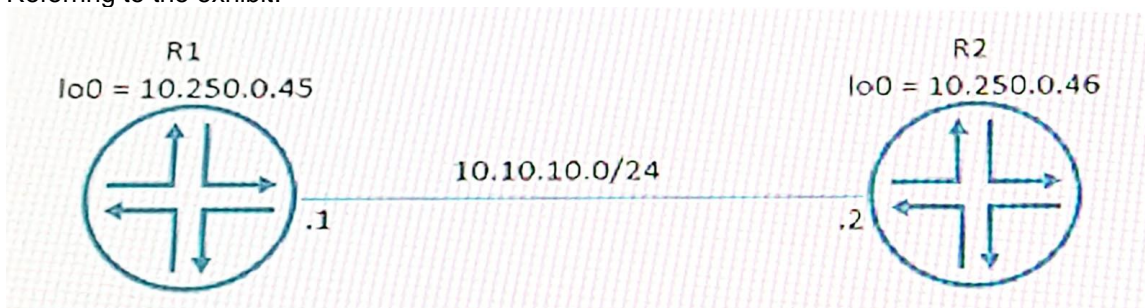C. Export <policy name>
D. As -override

Answer: B

QUESTION 58
What is the OSPFv3 router ID?

A. 0.0.0.0
B. 192.168.1.1
C. 2001::1:2
D. 2001::192.168.1.1

Answer: B

QUESTION 59
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@R1# run show isis overview
Instance: master
    Router ID: 10.250.0.45
    Hostname: R1
    Sysid: 0250.0000.0045
    Areaid: 49.0001.3414.0010
    Adjacency holddown: enabled
    Maximum Areas: 3
    LSP life time: 1200
    Reference bandwidth: 10000000000
    Attached bit evaluation: enabled
    SPF delay: 200 msec, SPF holddown: 5000 msec, SPF rapid runs: 3
    IPv4 is enabled, IPv6 is enabled
    Traffic engineering: enabled
    Restart: Disabled
      Helper mode: Enabled
    Source Packet Routing 9SPRING): Disabled
    Level 1
      Internal route preference: 15
      External route preference: 160
      Prefix export count: 0
      Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
    Level 2
      Internal route preference: 18
      External route preference: 165
      Prefix export count: 0
      Wide metrics are enabled
```

Which configuration must be set on R2 to from a Level 1 IS-IS adjacency with R1?

A. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00.
B. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00.
C. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00.
D. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00.

Answer: A

QUESTION 60
A customer pays for the bandwidth on a per-packet basis. The network administrator wants to constrain costs and prevent Layer 2 loops on a multihomed Layer 2 WAN network. Which technology would satisfy these requirements?

A. Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
B. Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol
C. Loop Protection
D. MPLS over GRE

Answer: C

QUESTION 61
You asked to deploy a large-scale IS-IS network with multiple areas. In this scenario, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The area IDs must be the same for Level 2 routers to from an adjacency.
B. Level1 routers can from an adjacency with any other Level 1 router.
C. Level1 routers can from an adjacency with any other Level 2 router.
D. The area IDs must be the same for Level1 routers to from an adjacency.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 62
You are establishing RSVP LSPs through your MPLS-enabled network. You are asked to ensure that the LSPs will support end-to-end class-of-service handling. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

A. Configure ultimate-hop-popping on the egress device.
B. Configure implicit-null on all MPLS-enabled devices.
C. Configure explicit-null on all MPLS-enabled devices.
D. Configure entropy-label on the egress device.

Answer: C

QUESTION 63
Referring to the exhibit.

	Priority	SNPA	Router ID
Router 1	0	28:c0:da:6a:c8:f9	192.168.50.1
Router 2	64	80:71:1f:c4:a9:ae	192.168.50.2
Router 3	89	60:85:23:1f:c5:d9	192.168.50.3
Router 4	127	1e:ed:35:55:51:6e	192.168.50.4

Which IS-IS router will be selected as the DIS?

A. Router 1
B. Router 4
C. Router 2
D. Router 3

Answer: B

QUESTION 64
You are using RSVP to signal an MPLS LSP. Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. LSPs can be configured without any traffic engineering constraints.
B. The traffic engineering database must be used for all LSPs.
C. A primary path must be configured to establish an LSP.
D. A secondary path must be configured to establish an LSP.

Answer: A

QUESTION 65
What is the correct simplification of the 2001:0000:0000:0234F:0000:CBFF:5CA1:A001 IPv6 address?

A. 2001::234F:0 :CBFF:5CA1:A001
B. 2001:0:0:234F:0:CBFF:5CA1:A1
C. 2001::234F:CBFF:5CA1:A001
D. 2001::234F::CBFF:5CA1:A001

Answer: A

QUESTION 66
Referring to the exhibit.

```
ge-1/0/3 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
        family bridge {
            interface-mode trunk;
            vlan-id-list [ 100 200 ];
        }
    }
}
```

An interface is configured as shown in the exhibit. What must also be configured for this interface to participate in VLAN 100 and 200?

A. broadcast domains
B. VLANs
C. bridge domains
D. encapsulation type

Answer: C

QUESTION 67
An Ethernet bridge is configured such that all interfaces are in a single broadcast domain by default. Which two tasks does the bridge perform in response to receiving a multicast frame? (Choose two.)

A. It learns the source MAC address.
B. It drops the frame.
C. It floods the frame out of all interfaces except the one on which it was received.
D. It floods the frame out of particular interfaces based on its multicast MAC table.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 68
Which configuration can be applied to ensure that no more than 600 MAC addresses are learned by a virtual switch?

```
C A. protocols {
        l2-learning {
            global-mac-limit {
                600;
            }
        }
    }

C B. switch-options {
        mac-table-size {
            600;
        }
    }

C C. bridge-domains {
        vlan_100 {
            vlan-id 100;
            bridge-options {
                mac-table-size {
                    600;
                }
            }
        }
    }

C D. bridge-domains {
        bridge-options {
            mac-table-size {
                600;
            }
        }
        vlan_100 {
            vlan-id 100;
        }
    }
```

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 69
You are logged into a PE router participating in a Layer 3 VPN as defined in RFC 4364. You would like to ping the remotely connected CE router's loopback address. The address of the loopback is 122.161.2.1, the VPN routing-instance is called VPN-C. Which command will accomplish this goal?

A. ping instance VPN-C 122.161.2.1
B. ping routing-instance VPN-C 122.161.2.1
C. ping VPN-C 122.161.2.1
D. ping vpn-instance VPN-C 122.161.2.1

Answer: B

QUESTION 70

Referring to the exhibit.

You have two routers connected over a Gigabit Ethernet link as shown in the exhibit. It is required that an IS-IS adjacency be established without the need for a designated intermediate system (DIS). Which configuration statement entered on both routers will achieve this goal?

A. set interface ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso no-dis
B. set interface ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso point-to-point
C. set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 no-dis
D. set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point

Answer: D

QUESTION 71
Which two problems occur when increasing numbers of users are added to an Ethernet LAN with no switches present? (Choose two.)
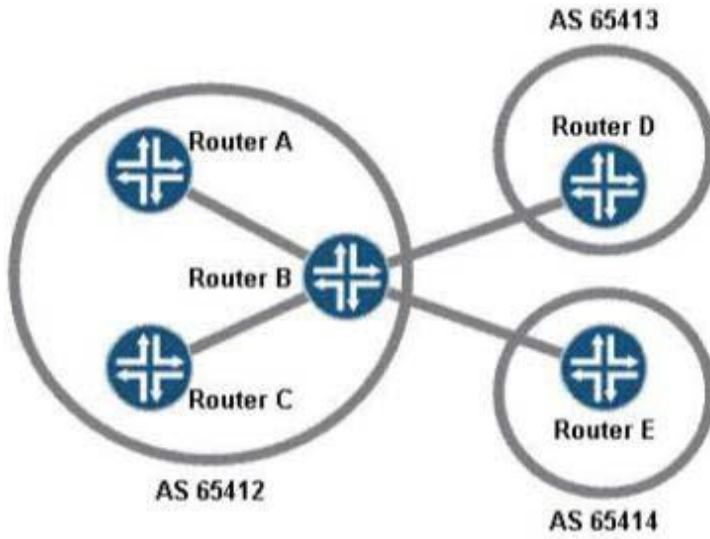
A. There is a greater chance for collisions to occur.
B. The MAC table sizes increase.
C. Some devices will not see certain traffic.
D. There is unnecessary consumption of network bandwidth.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 72
Referring to the exhibit.

In the exhibit, all routers are sending routes to Router B. Which routes will be advertised from Router B to Router D?

A. BGP routes learned from Router A only.
B. BGP routes learned from Router E only.
C. BGP routes learned from Routers A and C only.
D. BGP routes learned from Routers A, C and E only.

Answer: D

QUESTION 73
Referring to the exhibit.
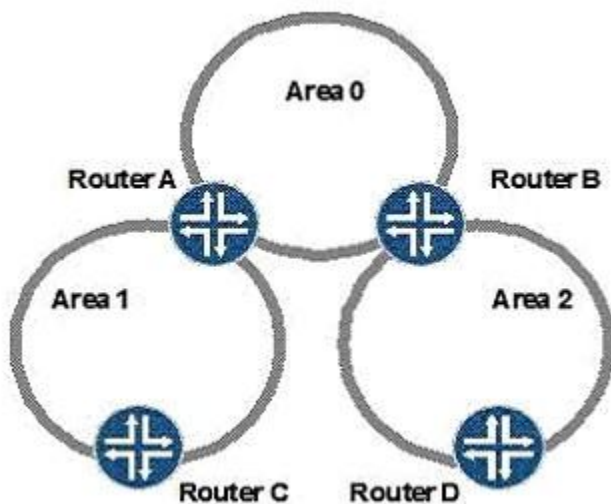
Given the OSPF network topology shown in the exhibit, you would like to inject external (non-OSPF)

routes into the network on Router D. Which two OSPF area types will support this configuration? (Choose two.)

A. stub area
B. totally stubby area
C. not-so-stubby area
D. non-backbone area

Answer: CD

QUESTION 74
In your network, you have two LDP routers connected across four physical interfaces. You have also enabled LDP to operate on all four of those interfaces. What is the resulting outcome of your configuration between those two routers?

A. One session is built across one neighbor relationship.
B. One session is built across four neighbor relationships.
C. Four sessions are built across one neighbor relationship.
D. Four sessions are built across four neighbor relationships.

Answer: B

QUESTION 75
By default, which RSVP reservation style is used by the Junos OS?

A. fixed explicit
B. fixed filter
C. shared explicit
D. wildcard filter

Answer: B

QUESTION 76
Which three statements are true about BGP? (Choose three.)

A. iBGP peering adds value in small networks with a single upstream connection.
B. iBGP peering adds value in small networks with multiple upstream connections.
C. eBGP peering adds value in small networks with multiple upstream connections.
D. iBGP peering adds value in large enterprise environments with multiple upstream connections.
E. eBGP peering adds value in large enterprise environments with multiple upstream connections.

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 77
You observe that VPN routes are hidden on your PE router. Which situation accounts for these hidden routes?

A. The protocol next-hop is not found in inet.3.
B. The protocol next-hop is not found in mpls 0.
C. The protocol next-hop is not found in bgp l3vpn 0.
D. The protocol next-hop is not found in inet.2.

Answer: A

QUESTION 78
To prevent fragmentation issues across a GRE tunnel, which MTU value is recommended for the tunnel to accommodate most IP packets?

A. 1476
B. 1492
C. 1500
D. 1524

Answer: D

QUESTION 79
By default, which three criteria are used by the Junos load-balancing algorithm to determine a traffic flow? (Choose three.)

A. protocol
B. source port
C. destination port
D. source address
E. destination address

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 80
Referring to the exhibit.

```
protocols {
    isis {
        level 1 disable;
        interface ge-0/0/0.100 {
            level 2 disable;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
```

Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, what will be the state of the IS-IS levels on interface ge-0/0/0.100?

A. Level 1 is enabled and Level 2 is disabled.
B. Level 1 is disabled and Level 2 is enabled.
C. Level 1 is enabled and Level 2 is enabled.
D. Level 1 is disabled and Level 2 is disabled.

Answer: D

QUESTION 81
Referring to the exhibit.

```
firewall {
    family bridge {
        filter filterA {
            term 10 {
                then count countA;
            }
        }
        filter filterB {
            term 10 {
                then count countB;
            }
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
    ge-1/0/3 {
        unit 0 {
            family bridge {
                filter {
                    input filterA;
                }
                interface-mode trunk;
                vlan-id-list 121;
            }
        }
    }
}
bridge-domains {
    customer {
        vlan-id 121;
        forwarding-options {
            filter {
                input filterB;
            }
        }
    }
}
```
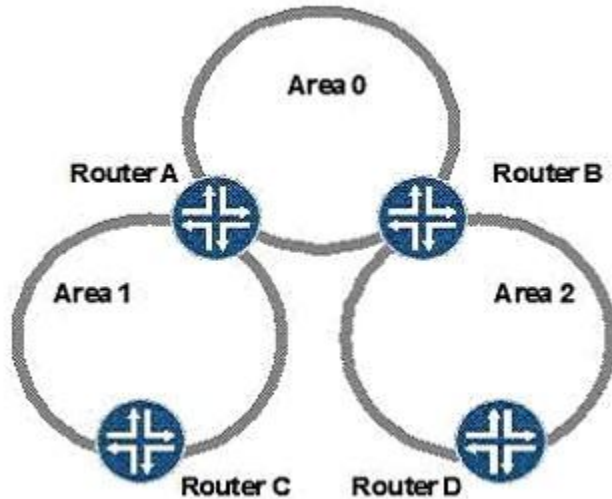
Which firewall filter action(s) will be applied to incoming frames to ge-1/0/3?

A. Frames will be counted initially by filterB and then counted by filterA.
B. Frames will be counted initially by filterA and then counted by filterB.
C. Frames will be counted by filterA only.
D. Frames will be counted by filterB only.

Answer: B

QUESTION 82
Referring to the exhibit.

Given the OSPF topology shown in the exhibit, how many unique link-state databases are present in the network?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 6

Answer: C

QUESTION 83
Referring to the exhibit.

```
2bfc:0000:0000:0000:0217:cbff:fe8c:5c85

2bfc::0217:cbff:fe8c:5c85

2bfc:0:0:0:0217:cbff:fe8c:5c85
```

In the exhibit, three IPv6 addresses are listed. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The first address is complete and correct.
B. The third address is not formatted correctly.
C. All three addresses are the same.
D. The second address is incomplete and not correct.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 84
You have just configured IPv6 in your network. A packet arrives on your router that exceeds the MTU size. How will an IPv6 router respond?

A. The fragment offset is referenced and the packet is fragmented.
B. The packet is kept intact and not fragmented.
C. The packet is dropped.
D. The packet is fragmented based on extension headers.

Answer: C

QUESTION 85
Which two statements reflect benefits of performing per-flow load balancing over per-packet load balancing? (Choose two.)

A. All physical links in the network are used equally.
B. Packets arrive at the destination in the order they were sent.
C. Provides easier implementation of class of service policies.
D. Allows the destination host to re-order packets and increase performance.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 86
By default, the Junos OS advertises which address(es) in LDP forwarding equivalency class (FEC) messages?

A. all router addresses
B. all transit interfaces
C. loopback address
D. primary transit interface address

Answer: C

QUESTION 87
Referring to the exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@switch# show bridge-domains
vlan_100 {
    vlan-id 100;
    interface ge-1/0/3.100;
}                                          ;
vlan_200 {
    vlan-id 200;
    interface ge-1/0/3.200;
}
```

Two bridge domains are configured as shown in the exhibit. What must be configured as part of the ge-1/0/3 interface configuration to accept tagged frames of VLANs 100 and 200?

A. encapsulation vlan-bridge
B. encapsulation ethernet-bridge
C. interface-mode trunk
D. vlan-id-range [100 200]

Answer: A

QUESTION 88
What are three valid BGP message types? (Choose three.)

A. Refresh
B. Hello
C. Route
D. Keepalive
E. Open

Answer: ADE
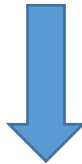
QUESTION 89
What are two benefits of using an OSPF designated router (DR)? (Choose two.)

A. Reduces the size of the link-state database.
B. Reduces LSA flooding on a broadcast segment.
C. Reduces LSA flooding throughout an OSPF area.
D. Reduces router resources used.

Answer: ......

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