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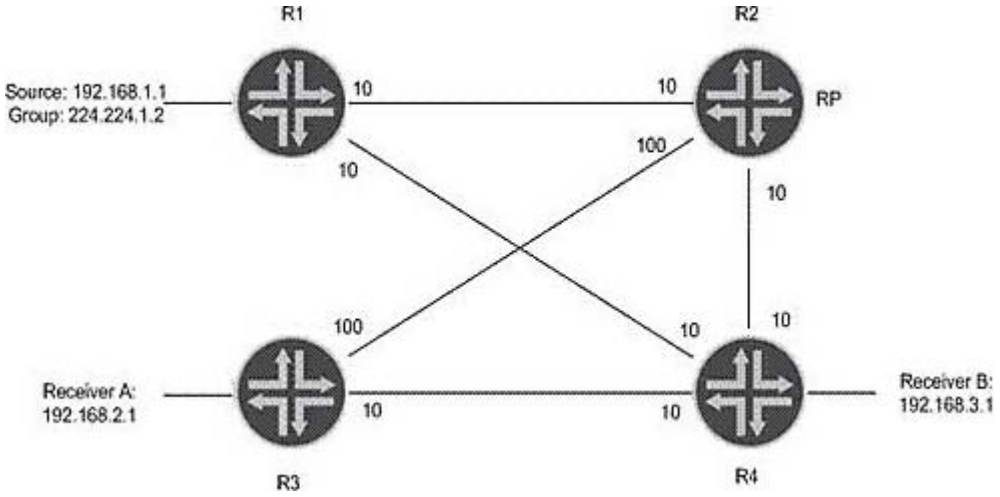
Exam : **JN0-692**

Title : Service Provider Routing and Switching Support, Professional

Version : Demo

1. Topic 1, Volume A

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.

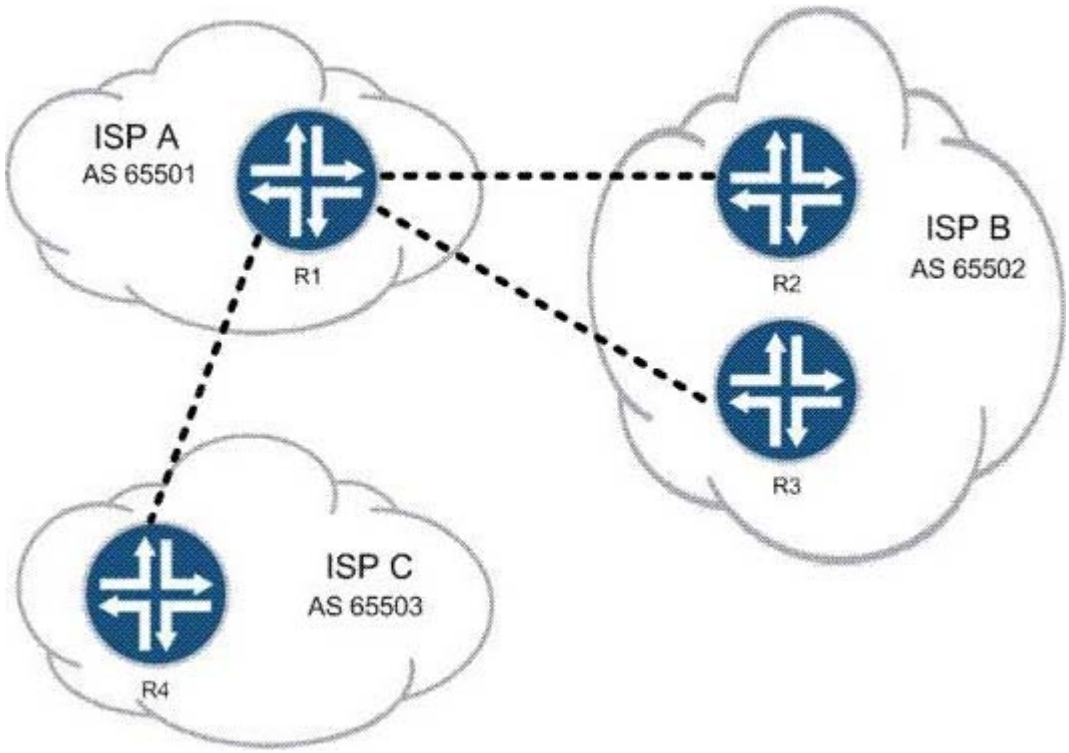
B. R1 encapsulates the multicast packets into PIM join unicast messages.

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.

Answer: D

2.Click the Exhibit button.



You work for ISP A. Customers of both ISP B and ISP C must be able to reach all of your customers, but your network must not allow transit traffic between ISP B and ISP C.

Referring to the exhibit, which two methods could you use? (Choose two.)
A. Use local preference to prefer the proper routes.
B. Use the well-known no-transit community.
C. Use policy to filter routes on AS number.
D. Use communities to identify and filter routes.
Answer: C,D

3.Router R5 has the overload parameter configured. Which statement is true?
A. R5 will purge its LSAs from the network until the overload condition is cleared.
B. R5 will increase its link metrics to 65535 and will stop forwarding transit traffic to OSPF destinations.
C. R5 will increase its link metrics to 65535 and will continue to forward transit traffic to OSPF destinations.
D. R5 will send an overload LSA to its neighbors to indicate it is in the overload state.
Answer: C

4.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

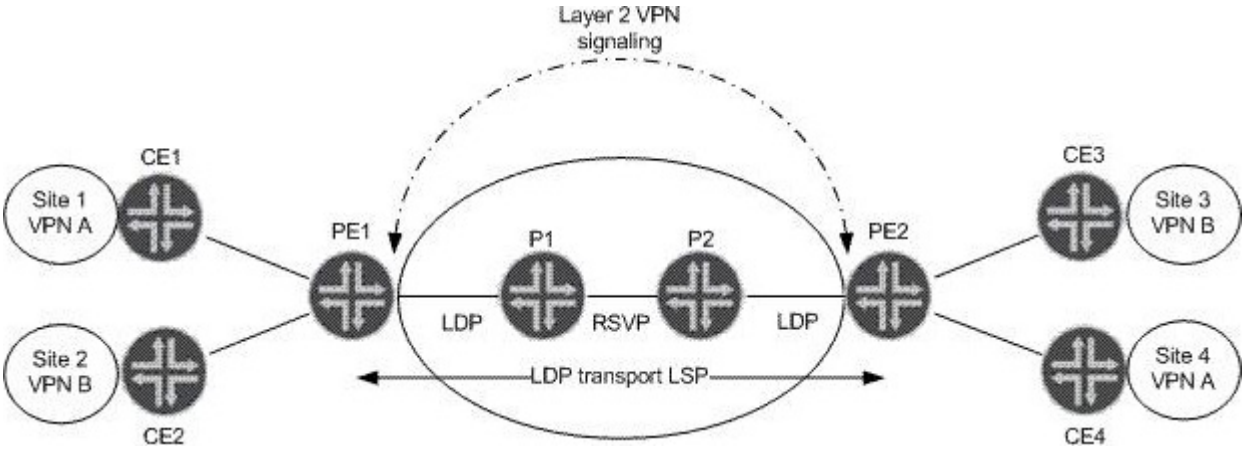
B. mismatched interface encapsulations

C. incorrect PE-CE interface configuration

D. extended LDP neighbor not established

Answer: B

5.Click the Exhibit button.



A LDP Layer 2 circuit is shown for VPN A and VPN B. LDP tunneling over RSVP is activated on P1 and P2.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true about the LDP Layer 2 circuit?

A. MAC learning is needed and using the inner VPN label between PE1 and PE2 for VPN A or VPN B.

B. Targeted LDP sessions are established between PE1, P1 and P2, PE2.

C. Label stitching must be configured on P1 and P2 for end to end transport LSPs.

D. LDP must be enabled on the loopback interfaces of PE1 and PE2.

Answer: D