

KillTest

높은 품질, 더 나은 서비스



연습 문제

<https://www.killtest.kr>

1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

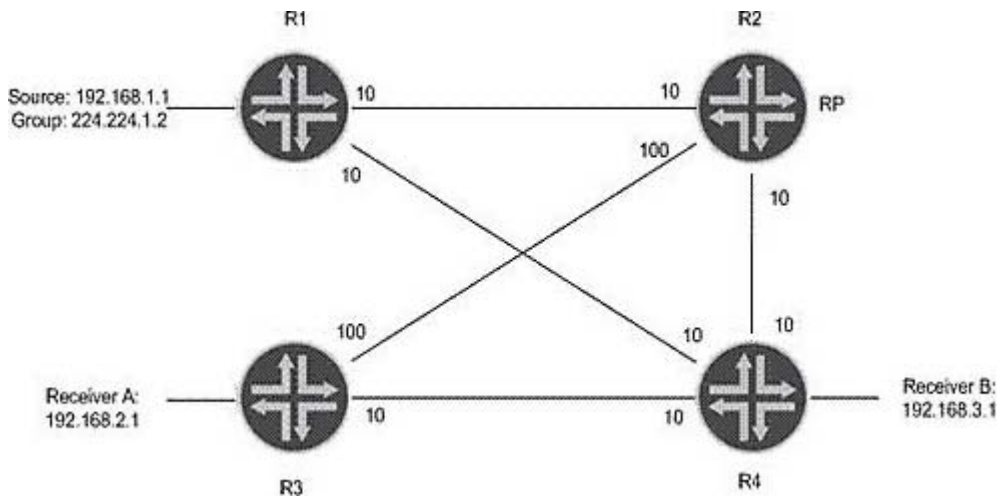
Exam : JN0-692

**Title : Service Provider Routing
and Switching Support,
Professional**

Version : Demo

1. Topic 1, Volume A

Click the Exhibit button.

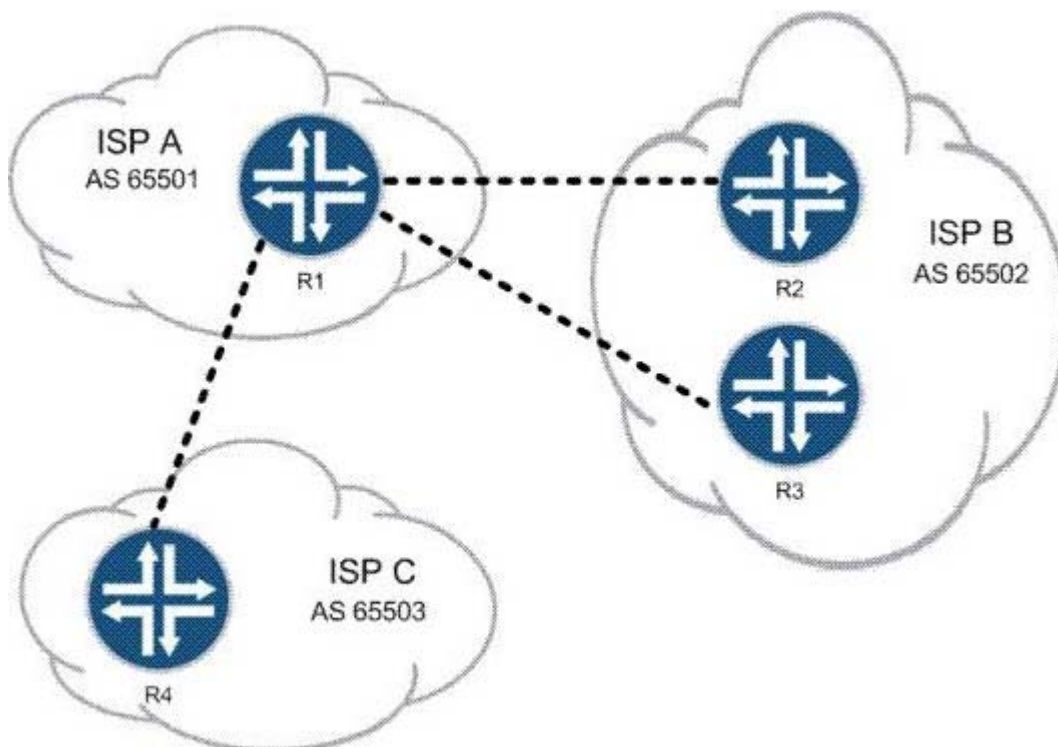


In the exhibit, what happens if the source starts sending multicast traffic toward R1 and there are receivers registered at the RP?

- 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

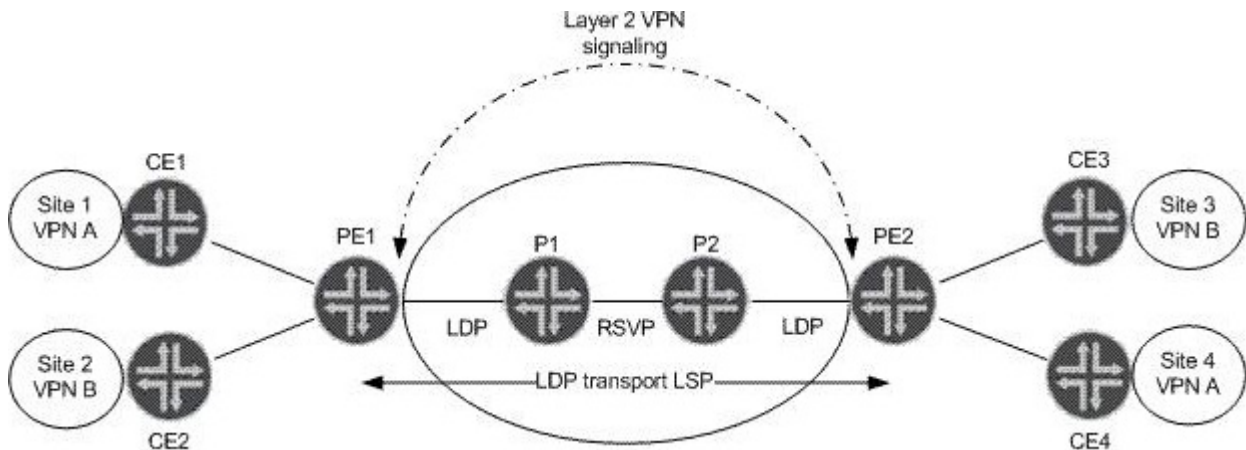
Customer A is complaining that CE1 and CE2 cannot form an OSPF adjacency across your LDP Layer 2 circuit. The physical topology of the network is CE1-PE1-P-PE2-CE2. PE1's loopback is 192.168.5.1, P's loopback is 192.168.6.1, and PE2's loopback is 192.168.7.1.

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