



JN0-660^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

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QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
root@R7# run show isis database extensive | find TLV
TLVs:
  Area address: 49.0001 (3)
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 192.168.3.1
  IP address: 192.168.3.1
  Hostname: R7
  IP prefix: 192.168.3.1/32, Internal, Metric: default 0, Up
  IP prefix: 10.10.10.0/24, Internal, Metric: default 10, Up
  IP extended prefix: 192.168.3.1/32 metric 0 up
  IP extended prefix: 10.10.10.0/24 metric 10 up
  No queued transmissions
```

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, what does up signify?

- A. Prefixes are up if the interface on the local router toward the destination is functioning correctly.
- B. Prefixes are up if their unfragmented-packets value is flagged in the LSP.
- C. Prefixes are up if their LSP has not crossed an area boundary from level 2 to level 1.
- D. Prefixes are up if their unusable-path value is flagged in the LSP.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

What are three reasons an OSPF neighbor ship would be stuck in ExStart? (Choose three.)

- A. The LSA database exchange is not yet completed.
- B. There is an MTU mismatch between the OSPF routers.
- C. There is an interface-type mismatch between the OSPF routers.
- D. There is a unicast communication problem between the OSPF routers.
- E. Both OSPF routers are using the same router ID.

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 3



Click the Exhibit button.

```
routing-options {
  interface-routes {
    rib-group inet ifrg;
  }
  rib-groups {
    ifrg {
      import-rib [ inet.0 inet.2 ];
    }
    mcrgr {
      export-rib inet.2;
      import-rib inet.2;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  msdp {
    rib-group mcrgr;
    group lab {
      peer 192.168.6.18 {
        local-address 192.168.6.17;
      }
    }
  }
  pim {
    dense-groups {
      224.0.1.39/32;
      224.0.1.40/32;
    }
    rib-group inet mcrgr;
    rp {
      local {
        address 192.168.1.1;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse-dense;
      version 1;
    }
  }
}
```

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.

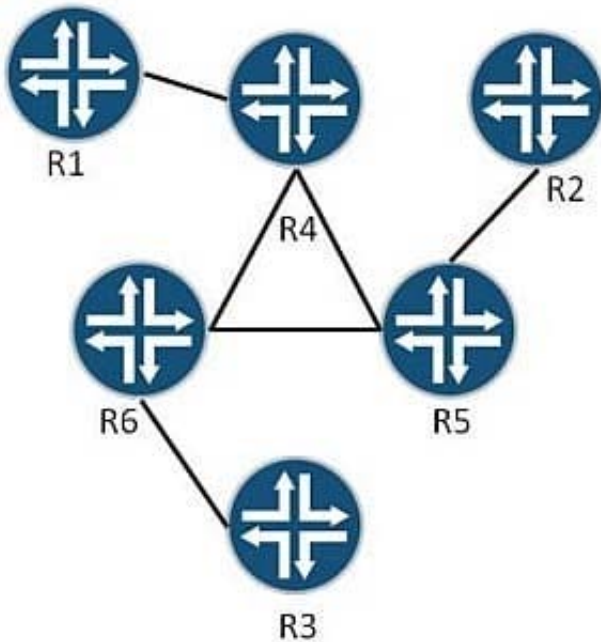


D. RIB groups alter the multicast RPF check table to inet.3.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

-- Exhibit -- Exhibit -Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration steps must be implemented so that LSPs will be able to



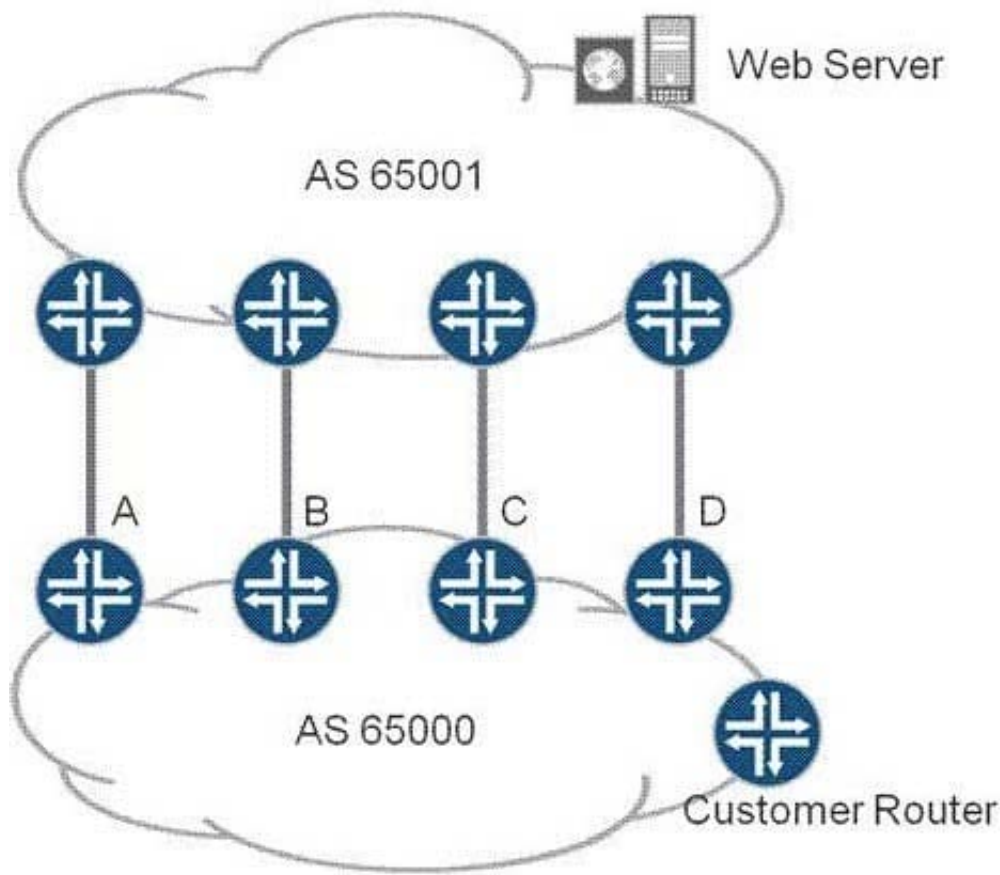
use link protection from R1 to R3? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure each eligible interface for link protection.
- B. Configure each eligible router's protocol RSVP for fast reroute.
- C. Configure each eligible router's protocol MPLS for link protection.
- D. Configure each eligible LSP for link protection.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



You are the administrator of AS 65000. There are four links between your network (AS 65000) and your upstream provider (AS 65001). You have an import policy on all of your routers. The routing table on the

customer router has four routes to the Web server as follows: Router A. Local Pref 110, IGP Cost 1000 Router B. Local Pref 100, IGP Cost 200 Router C. Local Pref 110, IGP Cost 900 Router D. Local Pref 100, IGP Cost 1000

Through which link will traffic to the Web server leave your network (AS 65000) from the customer router?

- A. Router A
- B. Router B
- C. Router C
- D. Router D

Correct Answer: C

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