JN0-660$^{Q\&As}$

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional

Pass Juniper JN0-660 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/jn0-660.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Juniper
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route table inet.0 protocol ospf
inet.0: 17 destinations, 17 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
224.0.0.5/32          *[OSPF/10] 1w2d 21:43:55, metric 1
                        MultiRecv

user@router> show ospf database
    OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
 Type       ID             Adv Rtr            Seq       Age  Opt  Cksum  Len
 Router   67.176.255.1    67.176.255.1     0x80000176  1138  0x22 0x3f8e  48
 Router   67.176.255.2    67.176.255.2     0x80000151  1131  0x22 0xa349  48
 Router  *67.176.255.3    67.176.255.3     0x80000152  1137  0x22 0xa733  72
 Router   67.176.255.4    67.176.255.4     0x80000167  1138  0x22 0x9937  48
 Network  67.176.10.2     67.176.255.1     0x80000007  1138  0x22 0x7ae2  40
    OSPF AS SCOPE link state database
 Type       ID             Adv Rtr            Seq       Age  Opt  Cksum  Len
 Extern   10.128.0.0      67.176.255.2     0x8000013a  2118  0x22 0xda22  36
 Extern   10.128.55.32    67.176.255.2     0x8000013a  1624  0x22 0xe1f   36
 Extern   10.128.128.0    67.176.255.2     0x8000013a   628  0x22 0xd5a6  36
 Extern   10.128.128.32   67.176.255.2     0x8000013a   127  0x22 0xe7fb  36

user@router> show ospf neighbor
Address           Interface        State     ID              Pri  Dead
67.176.10.5       ge-0/0/8.0       Full      67.176.255.4    128   37
67.176.10.2       ge-0/0/8.0       Full      67.176.255.1    128   39
67.176.10.3       ge-0/0/8.0       ExStart   67.176.255.2      1   36

user@router> show ospf interface ge-0/0/8.0 extensive
Interface         State    Area           DR ID             BDR ID            Nbrs
ge-0/0/8.0        PtToPt   0.0.0.0        0.0.0.0           0.0.0.0              3
  Type: P2MP, Address: 67.176.10.4, Mask: 255.255.255.0, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
  Adj count: 2
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
```

Based on the exhibit, why is the router not installing routes in the OSPF database into the routing table?

A. The neighbor is stuck in the ExStart state

B. The routes are going to a different table than inet.0

C. There is an interface type mismatch

D. There is an MTU mismatch

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which two statements regarding OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 authentication are correct? (Choose two.)

A. OSPFv2 supports MD5 authentication.

B. OSPFv2 supports MD5 or SHA authentication.

C. OSPFv2 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.

D. OSPFv3 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.
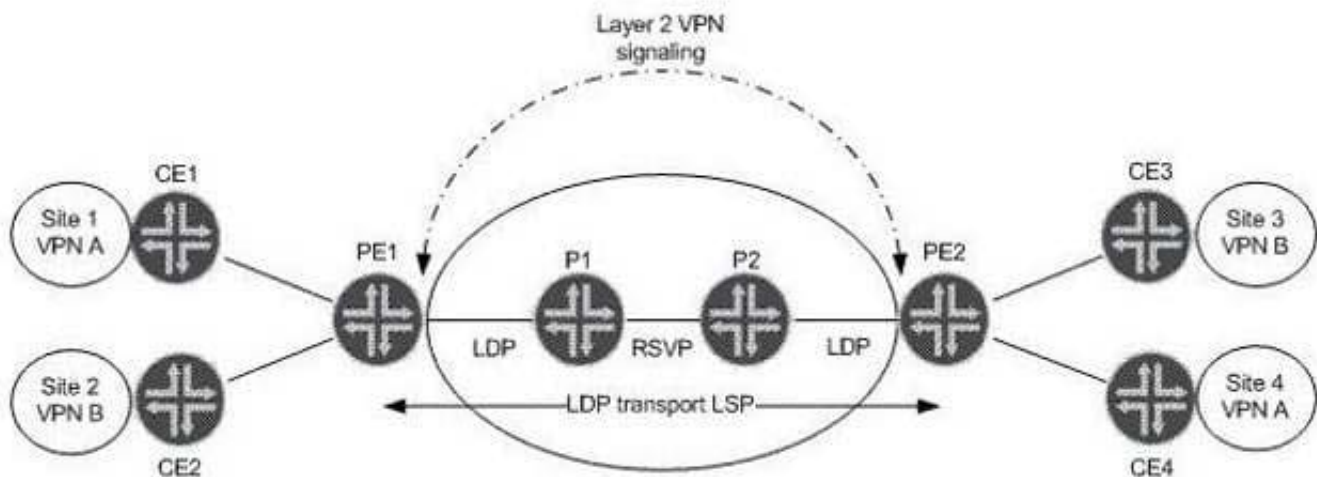
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true assuming BGP Layer 2 VPN signaling?

A. PE1 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.

B. PE2 receives one BGP NLRI update containing a remote site ID, a label base, and Layer 2 encapsulation.

C. PE2 receives two BGP NLRI updates, each containing a remote site ID, label vc, and Layer 2 encapsulation.

D. PE1 receives one BGP NLRI for VPN A containing only a remote site ID and a label offset value.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

In which two ways does VPLS populate the MAC table? (Choose two.)

A. dynamically using BGP

B. dynamically using the source MAC address on received frames

C. dynamically using LDP

D. statically using CLI

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

```
routing-options {
    interface-routes {
        rib-group inet ifrg;
    }
    rib-groups {
        ifrg {
            import-rib [ inet.0 inet.2 ];
        }
        mcrg {
            export-rib inet.2;
            import-rib inet.2;
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    msdp {
        rib-group mcrg;
        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 mcrg;
        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

Latest JN0-660 Dumps   JN0-660 VCE Dumps   JN0-660 Study Guide