



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.passapply.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

You want to enable PFE fast reroute for the MPLS nodes that are acting as bypass routers for multiple MPLS LSPs.

Which action must you take to facilitate this behavior?

- A. Apply a load balancing policy to the forwarding tables of the bypass routers.
- B. Apply the RSVP fast reroute feature on the bypass routers.
- C. Apply the MPLS link protection feature on the bypass routers.
- D. Apply the RSVP load balance feature on the ingress and the bypass routers.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You want to aggregate policing for different protocol families and different logical interfaces on the same physical interface. Which CoS configuration attribute will accomplish this goal?

- A. hierarchical policer
- B. shared bandwidth policer
- C. physical interface policer
- D. logical interface policer

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You want to use IS-IS on a GRE interface where the underlying Layer 3 MTU is 1500. Which statement is correct?

- A. IS-IS can be used because every IS-IS interface must be capable of transmitting packets at least as large as 1476 bytes, and the GRE header is 24 bytes.
- B. IS-IS cannot be used because the IS-IS hello is not allowed to be fragmented and has the DF bit set.
- C. IS-IS can be used, but the networking device directly attached to the circuit must be capable of fragmentation.
- D. IS-IS cannot be used, but the router can enable a GRE key that serves the same function as IS- IS.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



```
user@router> monitor traffic detail interface so-0/1/0 size 1514
Listening on so-0/1/0
11:55:48.470418 In ISIS(186), 30:30:30:30:30:30 > 30:30:30:30:30:30, hlen: 27, v: 1,
  sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0), L2 LSP
  lsp-id: 1921.6804.8001.00-00, seq: 0x000000008, lifetime: 1189s
  checksum: 0x86c9 (correct), PDU length: 186, LIL2 IS
  Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 4
    Area address (3): 49.0001
  Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
    NLPID(s): IPv4, IPv6
  Traffic Engineering Router ID TLV #134, length: 4
    Traffic Engineering Router ID: 192.168.48.1
  IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
    IPv4 interface address: 192.168.48.1
  Hostname TLV #137, length: 8
    Hostname: SaoPaulo
  IPv4 Internal reachability TLV #128, length: 24
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.48.1/32
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
    IPv4 prefix: 10.222.60.0/24
      Default Metric: 10, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 17
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.48.1/32
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
    IPv4 prefix: 10.222.60.0/24
      Metric: 10, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IPv4 External reachability TLV #130, length: 12
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 3
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IS Reachability TLV #2, length: 12
    IsNotVirtual
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Default Metric: 00, Internal, Distribution: up
  Extended IPv4 reachability TLV #135, length: 3
    IPv4 prefix: 192.168.49.0/24
      Metric: 0, Distribution: up, no sub-TLVs present
  IS Reachability TLV #2, length: 12
    IsNotVirtual
    IS Neighbor: 1921.6805.2001.00, Default Metric: 10, Internal
  Extended IS Reachability TLV #22, length: 23
    IS Neighbor: 1921.6805.2001.00, Metric: 10, sub-TLVs present (12)
      IPv4 interface address: 10.222.60.2
      IPv4 neighbor address: 10.222.60.1
  Authentication TLV #10, length: 17
    HMAC-MD5 password: 00bb32fd7712bcea6003e516e2333077
```

The output in the exhibit was captured on an interface. Which three statements are true about the configuration on the router with hostname SaoPaulo? (Choose three.)

- A. Wide metrics is not in use.
- B. The router has the overload bit set to "on".
- C. Authentication is enabled.
- D. System ID is 1921.6805.2001.

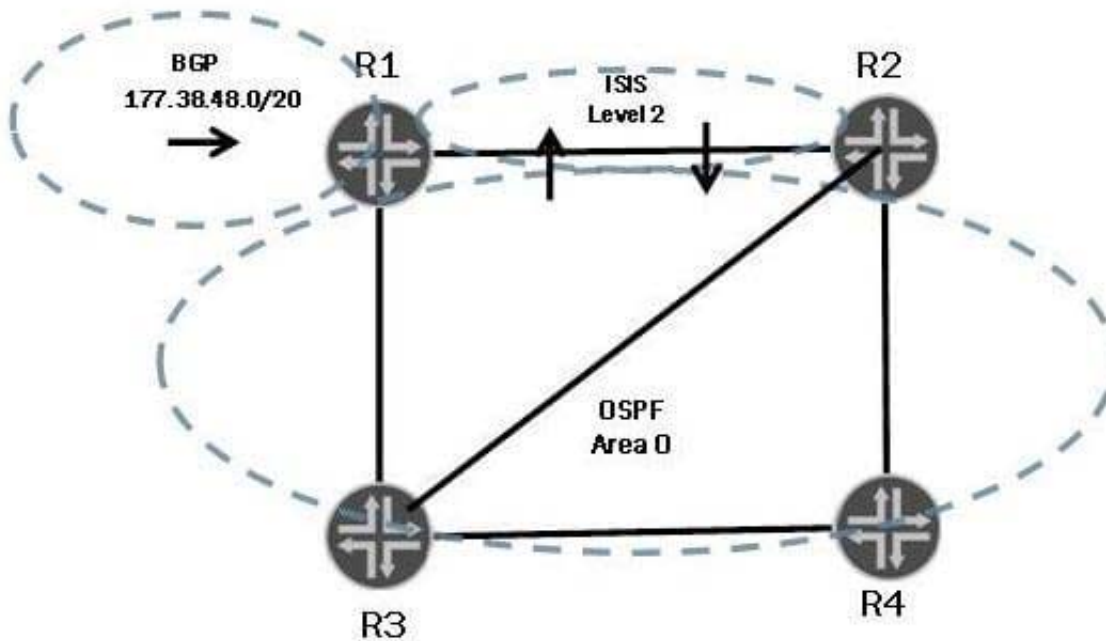


E. Level 2 routing is enabled.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, R1 is advertising a BGP route into both IS-IS and OSPF. There is mutual redistribution from R1 and R2 into both OSPF and IS-IS.

The following traceroute is performed on R4:

```
user@R4> traceroute 177.38.48.1 ttl 10
traceroute to 177.38.48.1 (177.38.48.1), 10 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1 R3 (67.176.0.21) 9.011 ms 9.690 ms 9.618 ms
 2 R1 (67.176.0.13) 7.742 ms 10.603 ms 6.200 ms
 3 R2 (67.176.0.10) 11.726 ms 12.128 ms 13.842 ms
 4 R4 (67.176.0.33) 10.740 ms 11.855 ms 10.632 ms
 5 R3 (67.176.0.21) 16.012 ms 13.542 ms 12.903 ms
 6 R1 (67.176.0.13) 13.780 ms 13.573 ms 13.223 ms
 7 R2 (67.176.0.10) 16.344 ms 11.528 ms 12.869 ms
 9 R3 (67.176.0.21) 12.624 ms 17.225 ms 14.596 ms
10 R1 (67.176.0.13) 21.244 ms 19.124 ms 15.726 ms
```

What is one way to fix the routing loop?



- A. On R1:
[edit]
user@R1# set protocols bgp preference 145
- B. On R1:
[edit]
user@R1# set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
- C. On R4:
[edit]
user@R4# set protocols ospf external-preference 180
- D. On all routers:
[edit]
user@router# set protocols ospf reference-bandwidth 10g

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

[Latest JN0-660 Dumps](#)

[JN0-660 Practice Test](#)

[JN0-660 Braindumps](#)