

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.lead4pass.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 are provisioning a new customer for access to your Layer 3 VPN. The customer is using 172.16.35.0/24 as their internal IP address space, which is also being used by an existing Layer 3 VPN customer. The two customers share many PE routers in common across your network. Which mechanism allows these duplicate addresses to exist in your network?

- A. route origin
- B. route target
- C. route refresh
- D. route distinguisher

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@router# show
class-of-service {
  scheduler-maps {
    core {
      forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be;
      forwarding-class network-control scheduler nc;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler ef;
      forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler af;
    }
  }
  schedulers {
    be {
      transmit-rate percent 30;
      buffer-size percent 30;
      priority low;
    }
    nc {
      transmit-rate percent 3;
      buffer-size percent 3;
      priority high;
    }
    ef {
      transmit-rate {
        percent 24;
        exact;
      }
      buffer-size percent 24;
      priority high;
    }
    af {
      transmit-rate percent 25;
      buffer-size percent 25;
      priority strict-high;
    }
  }
}
```

The core scheduler-map is assigned to fe-0/1/0.

The following traffic is queued for transmission from fe-0/1/3:

- 40 Mbps of best-effort traffic
- 2 Mbps of network-control traffic
- 41 Mbps of expedited-forwarding traffic
- 30 Mbps of assured-forwarding traffic

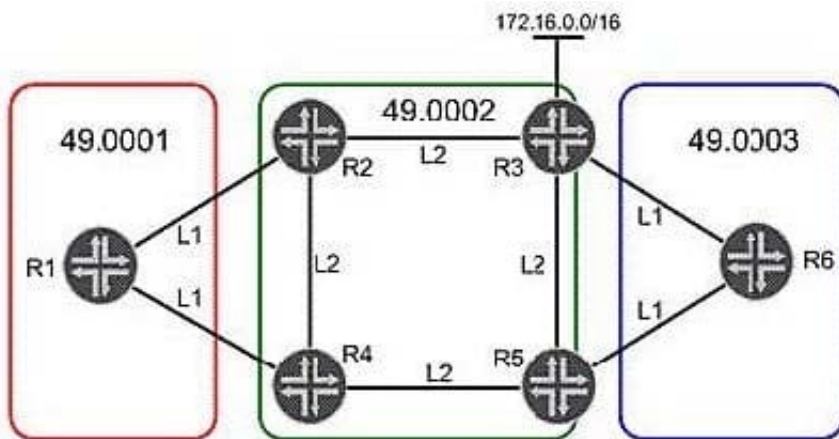
Which queue uses the highest amount of interface bandwidth?

- A. The best-effort queue
- B. The expedited-forwarding queue
- C. The network-control queue
- D. The assured-forwarding queue

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button.



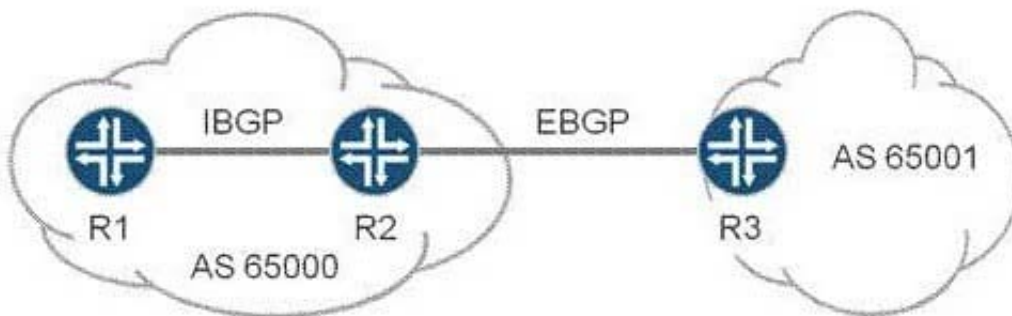
The IGP is IS-IS. R2 has configured its loopback interface in Level 2 only. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. R2 advertises its loopback address to all L1 adjacencies.
- B. R1 cannot reach R2's loopback address.
- C. R1 uses a default route to reach R2's loopback address.
- D. R1 automatically selects R2 as the default gateway to reach R2's loopback address.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



The exhibit contains a BGP topology. R1 and R2 are peering using IBGP. R2 and R3 are peering with EBGP. R1 is not installing any routes from R3 due to next-hop resolution issues. Which two configurations will resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a policy to advertise the loopback on R2 into the IGP.
- B. Advertise the R2-R3 subnet into the IGP.
- C. Configure advertise-inactive on the IBGP peering session on R2.
- D. Configure next-hop self on the IBGP peering session on R2.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@router# show firewall
policer policerA {
  logical-interface-policer;
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 10m;
    burst-size-limit 500k;
  }
  then discard;
}

[edit]
user@router# show interfaces
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
    family inet6 {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
    family inet6 {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
    family inet6 {
      policer {
        input policerA;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Traffic is flowing through the interfaces in the exhibit as follows:

On ge-0/0/2.0, IPv4 traffic has a throughput rate of 4 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 200 KB. On ge-0/0/2.0, IPv6 traffic has a throughput rate of 7 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 550 KB. On ge-0/0/3.0, IPv4 traffic has a throughput rate of 5 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 250 KB. On ge-0/0/3.1, IPv6 traffic has a throughput rate of 12 Mbps, and the burst size counter is at 450 KB.

Which statement describes what is happening?

- A. IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0.3.1 is being dropped; all other traffic is unaffected.
- B. IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv4 traffic on ge0/0/3.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/3.1 is being dropped.
- C. IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2.0 is being dropped; IPv4 traffic on ge-0/0/3.0 is unaffected; IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/3.1 is unaffected.
- D. All IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on ge-0/0/2 and ge-0/0/3 is being dropped.

Correct Answer: B

[JN0-660 VCE Dumps](#)

[JN0-660 Practice Test](#)

[JN0-660 Braindumps](#)