

## JN0-663<sup>Q&As</sup>

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-SP)

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**QUESTION 1**

```
user@host# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.6 {
    nssa {
        default-lsa {
            default-metric 10;
            metric-type 1;
            type-7;
        }
    }
    no-summaries;
    area-range 192.168.16.0/20;
}
}
```

Referring to the ABR configuration shown in the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. The ABR advertises a default route to the NSSA using a Type 7 LSA.
- B. The ABR advertises a single Type 3 summary LSA to the backbone area for all Type 1 and Type 2 LSAs in the 192.168.16.0/20 range.
- C. The ABR advertises a Type 5 external LSA to the backbone area for each Type 7 LSA in the NSSA.
- D. The ABR does not summarize any routes within the 192.168.16.0/20 range.
- E. The ABR advertises a single Type 5 external LSA to the backbone area for all Type 7 LSAs in the NSSA.

Correct Answer: ABC

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**QUESTION 2**

What is the purpose of the cluster-list attribute within a BGP route reflector group?

- A. to disable internal cluster re-advertisements
- B. to facilitate loop detection within the route reflector network
- C. to define the router that first advertised the route to the route reflector
- D. to override the router ID value within the cluster

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 3

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
classifiers {
    dscp classifierX {
        forwarding class low-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000000;
            loss-priority high code points 000001;
        }
        forwarding class medium-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000010;
            loss-priority high code points 000011;
        }
        forwarding class high-priority {
            loss-priority low code-points 000100;
            loss-priority high code points 000101;
        }
    }
}

forwarding-classes {
    class low-priority queue-num 0;
    class medium-priority queue-num 1;
    class high-priority queue-num 2;
    class network_control queue-num 3;
}
```

You manage an MX Series device which includes the configuration shown in the exhibit. Traffic marked with DSCP 000011 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps. The traffic exits the device on the ge1/0/5 interface. No other traffic is transiting the router.

In this scenario, what happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

- A. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is redirected to a rate limiter.
- B. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is buffered.
- C. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is dropped.
- D. Traffic exceeding 100 Mbps is forwarded.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 4**

```
user@router> show bgp summary
Threading mode: BGP I/O
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table      Tot Paths  Act Paths  Suppressed  History  Damp State  Pending
inet.0
           0         0         0         0         0         0         0
Peer      AS      InPkt     OutPkt  OutQ     Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
192.168.1.2  64512    33        33       0        1      14:11 Establ
  inet.0: 0/0/0/0

user@router> show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.1.2

user@router>

user@router> show configuration protocols bgp
group northstar {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.1.1;
  family inet {
    unicast;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.1.2;
}
```

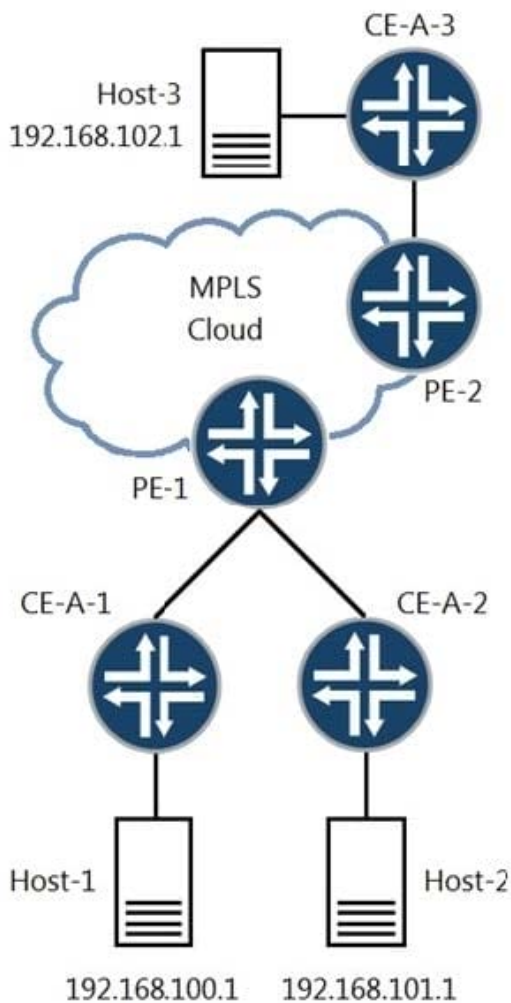
You are troubleshooting BGP routing issues between two MX Series routers. The BGP session is established but no BGP routes are being communicated.

What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The peer type should be external.
- B. No active BGP routes are in the inet.0 table.
- C. The peers are in different ASs.
- D. No export routing policy is applied.

Correct Answer: BD

**QUESTION 5**



```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
CE-A-1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/9.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:1;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.100.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.0.2;
}
CE-A-2 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/8.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.222.222.4:3;
    vrf-target target:65511:101;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 192.168.101.0/24
        }
    }
    next-hop 192.168.1.2;
}
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, there is a Layer 3 VPN setup that connects sites CE-A-1, CE-A-2, and CE-A-3 together. Host-1 can communicate with Host-3, but Host-1 cannot communicate with Host-2.

What must you do to solve the problem?

- A. Change the route distinguisher in both routing instances to the same value.
- B. Use the next-table configuration statement for static routes in the corresponding routing instances.
- C. Use BGP instead of static routing between the CE and PE devices.
- D. Use the auto-export command in both routing instances.

Correct Answer: D

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