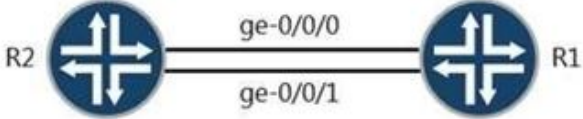


Juniper.JN0-663.v2023-04-11.q100

Exam Code:	JN0-663
Exam Name:	Service Provider Routing and Switching, Professional (JNCIP-SP)
Certification Provider:	Juniper
Free Question Number:	100
Version:	v2023-04-11
# of views:	1750
# of Questions views:	1000
https://www.exam-tests.com/JN0-663-exam/Juniper.JN0-663.v2023-04-11.q100.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1



```
graph LR
    R2((R2)) ---|ge-0/0/0| R1((R1))
    R2 ---|ge-0/0/1| R1
```

```
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8::2/64;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.2.2/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1::2/64;
        }
    }
}
user@R2# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
topologies ipv6-unicast;
```

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8::1/64;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1::1/64;
        }
    }
}
user@R1# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
topologies ipv6-unicast;
```

A network administrator is migrating from IPv4 to IPv6 and one of the IS-IS adjacencies is not coming up between R1 and R2.

Which action will solve the problem?

- A. Configure topologies ipv4-unicast from protocols is on R2.
- B. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols is on R2.
- C. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols is on R1.
- D. Configure an IPv4 address on interface ge-0/0/1 on R1.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

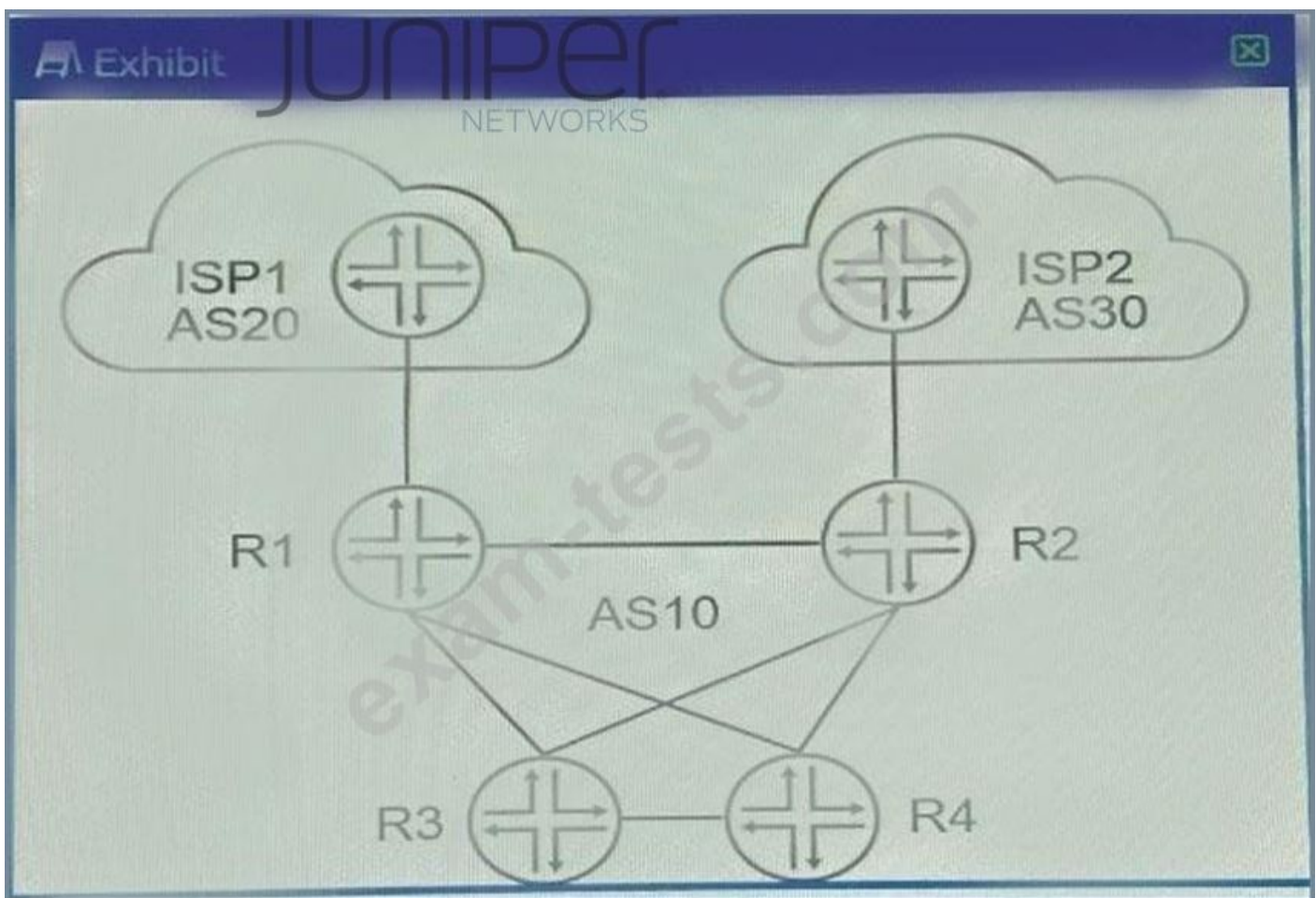
Which two statements about wide and narrow metrics used in IS-IS are correct? (Choose two)

- A. Wide metrics are sent by default and use 24 bits in TLVs to send information
- B. Narrow metrics are enabled by default and use 8 bits in TLVs to send information
- C. Disabling narrow metrics results in external routes being leaked from L1 to L2 areas automatically
- D. Wide metrics are enabled with the wide-metrics-only parameter under protocols IS-IS hierarchy.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you want to make ISP1 your preferred connection for inbound and outbound traffic.

Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A.** Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R2.
- B.** Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R1.
- C.** Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R2.
- D.** Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R1.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Exhibit:

```
user@router> show route protocol bgp hidden extensive

inet.0: 66 destinations, 66 routes (66 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

CE5.inet.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
           Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
           Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
           Address: 0xc7412d0
           Next-hop reference count: 16
           State: <Secondary Hidden Int Ext ProtectionCand>
           Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
           Age: 1:53
           Validation State: unverified
           Task: BGP_65512.192.168.100.1
           AS path: I
           Communities: target:65512:100
           Import Accepted
           VPN Label: 17
           Localpref: 100
           Router ID: 192.168.100.1
           Primary Routing Table: bgp.13vpn.0
           Indirect next hops: 1
             Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
             Label operation: Push 17
             Label TTL action: prop-ttl
             Load balance label: Label 17: None;
             Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0

...

65512:1:10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
           Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
           Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
           Address: 0xc7412d0
           Next-hop reference count: 16
           State: <Hidden Int Ext Changed ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>
           Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
           Age: 1:53
           Validation State: unverified
           Task: BGP_65512.192.168.100.1
           AS path: I
           Communities: target:65512:100
           Import Accepted
           VPN Label: 17
           Localpref: 100
           Router ID: 192.168.100.1
           Secondary Tables: CE5.inet.0
           Indirect next hops: 1
             Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
             Label operation: Push 17
             Label TTL action: prop-ttl
             Load balance label: Label 17: None;
             Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0
```

Referring to the exhibit, a Layer 3 VPN is configured, however, the routes are being hidden. What is the problem?

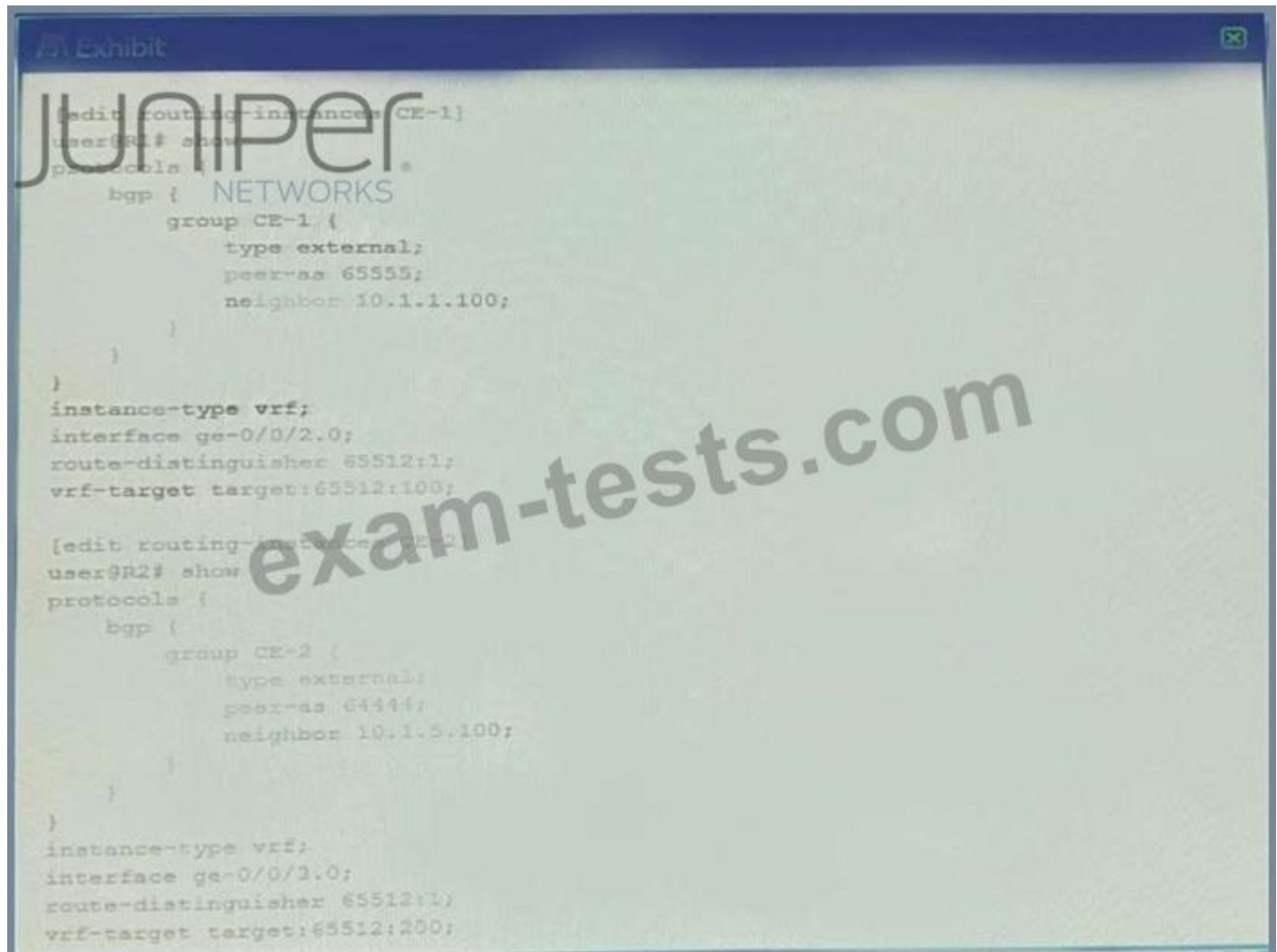
- A. A VRF target community mismatch exists between the peers.
- B. The BGP peer is not reachable through the IGP.

- C. An active MPLS tunnel does not exist between the peers.
- D. A route distinguisher mismatch exists between the peers.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Exhibit:



```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        NETWORKS
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            neighbor 10.1.1.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 64444;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:200;
```

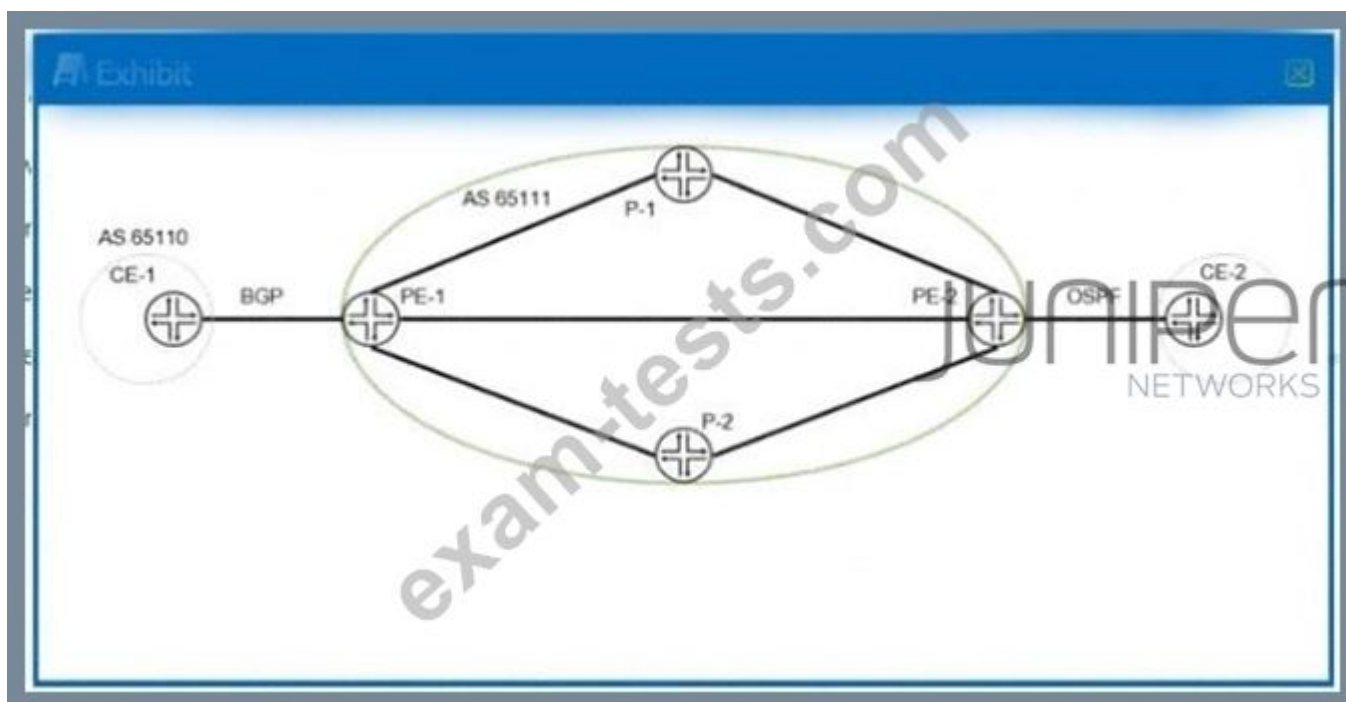
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The route-distinguisher configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B. The route-distinguisher configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C. The vrf-target configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D. The vrf-target configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 6

Exhibit.



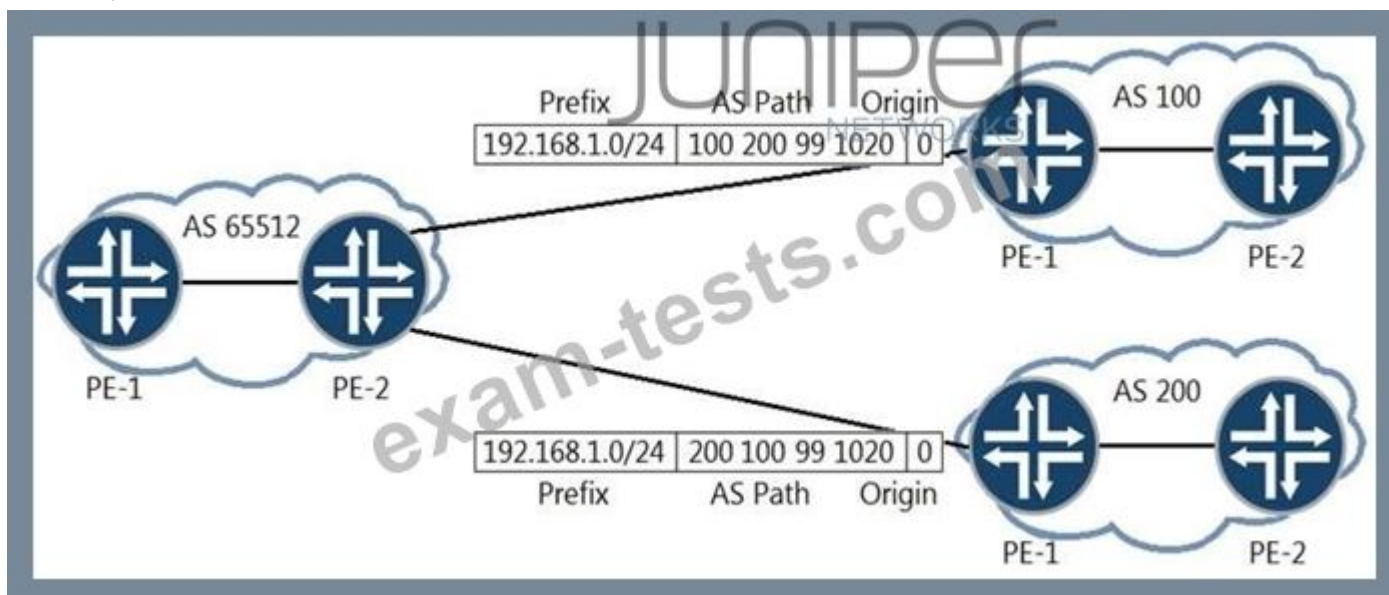
You have a Layer 3 VPN established between PE-1 and PE-2 to allow communication between CE-1 and CE-2. You want to establish communication between CE-1 and CE-2.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A.** You will need a VRF export policy on PE-2 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from CE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN
- B.** You will need a BGP export policy on PE-1 to redistribute the OSPF routes learned from PE-2 to the CE1 BGP neighbor
- C.** You will need a VRF import policy on PE-1 to receive the OSPF routes learned from PE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN
- D.** You will need a VRF import policy on PE-2 to advertise the OSPF routes learned from CE-2 through the Layer 3 VPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7



You are the administrator of AS 65512. You are learning the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix from both AS 100 and AS 200. You want traffic destined to the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix to exit your AS towards AS 200.

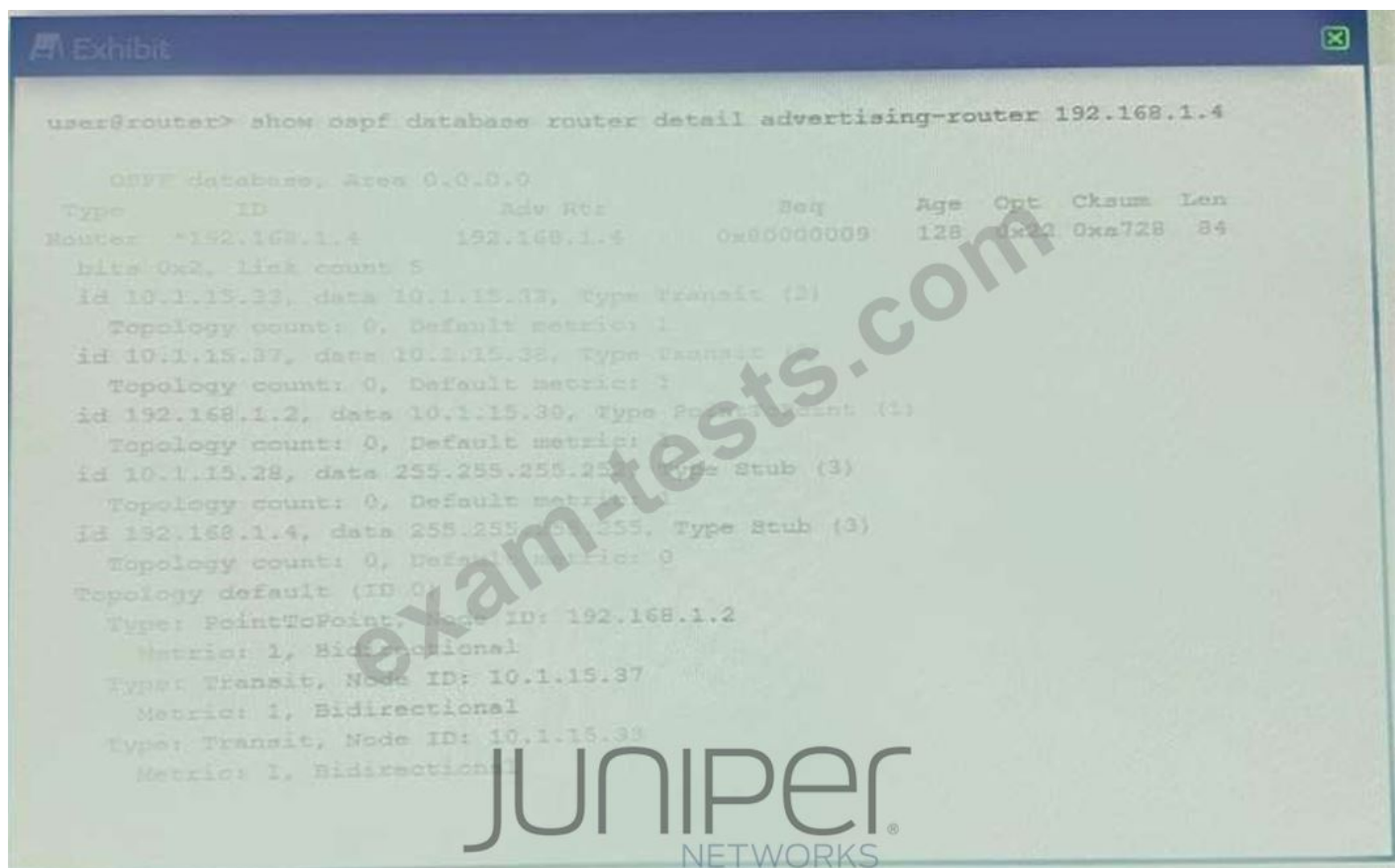
How would you accomplish this task?

- A.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher local preference value on the path learned from AS 200.
- B.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher MED on the path learned from AS 100.
- C.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to append the AS path attribute on the path learned from AS 100.
- D.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to modify the origin attribute on the path learned from AS 100.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

Exhibit:



```
user@router> show ospf database router detail advertising-router 192.168.1.4

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0

Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq          Age  Opt  Cksm  Len
Router    *192.168.1.4  192.168.1.4  0x80000009   128  0x22 0xa728  84
  bits 0x2, link count 5
  id 10.1.15.33, data 10.1.15.33, Type Transit (2)
    Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
  id 10.1.15.37, data 10.1.15.38, Type Transit (1)
    Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
  id 192.168.1.2, data 10.1.15.39, Type PointToPoint (1)
    Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
  id 10.1.15.28, data 255.255.255.255, Type Stub (3)
    Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
  id 192.168.1.4, data 255.255.255.255, Type Stub (3)
    Topology count: 0, Default metric: 0
  Topology default (ID 0)
    Type: PointToPoint, Node ID: 192.168.1.2
      Metric: 1, Bidirectional
    Type: Transit, Node ID: 10.1.15.37
      Metric: 1, Bidirectional
    Type: Transit, Node ID: 10.1.15.33
      Metric: 1, Bidirectional
```

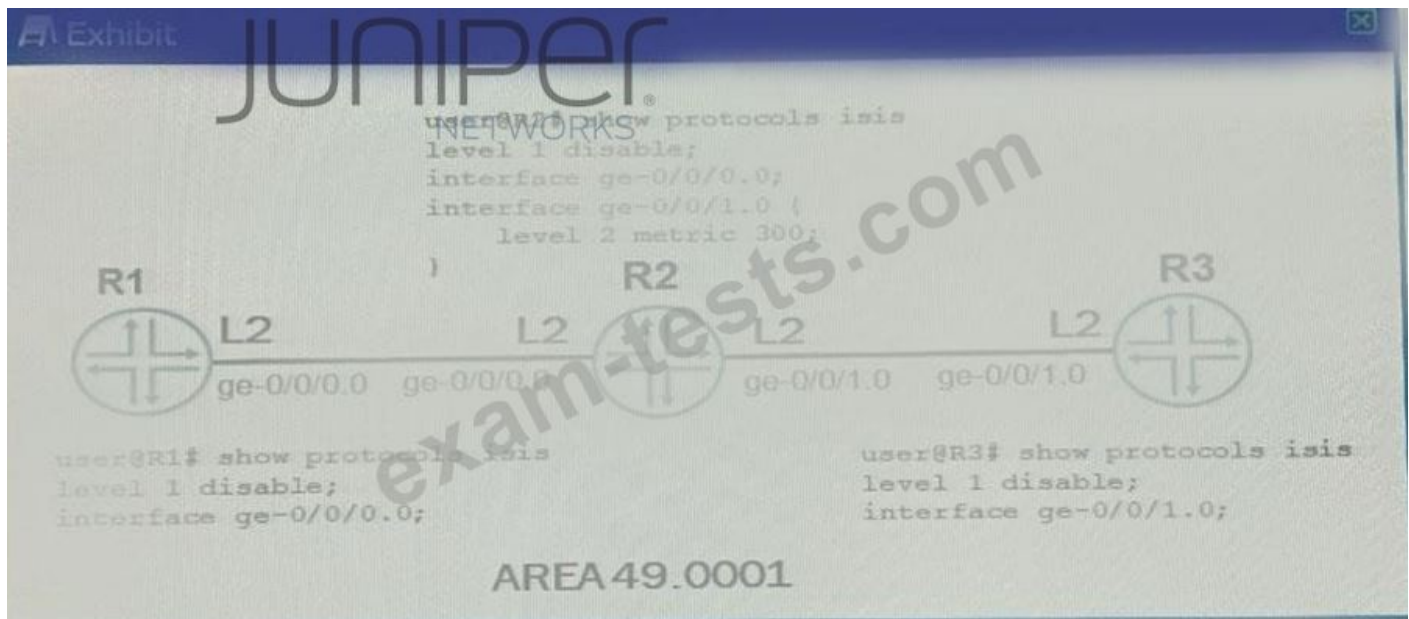
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A.** There is one interface marked as passive.
- B.** There are two interfaces marked as passive.
- C.** This router is an ASBR.
- D.** This router is an ABR

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

Exhibit:



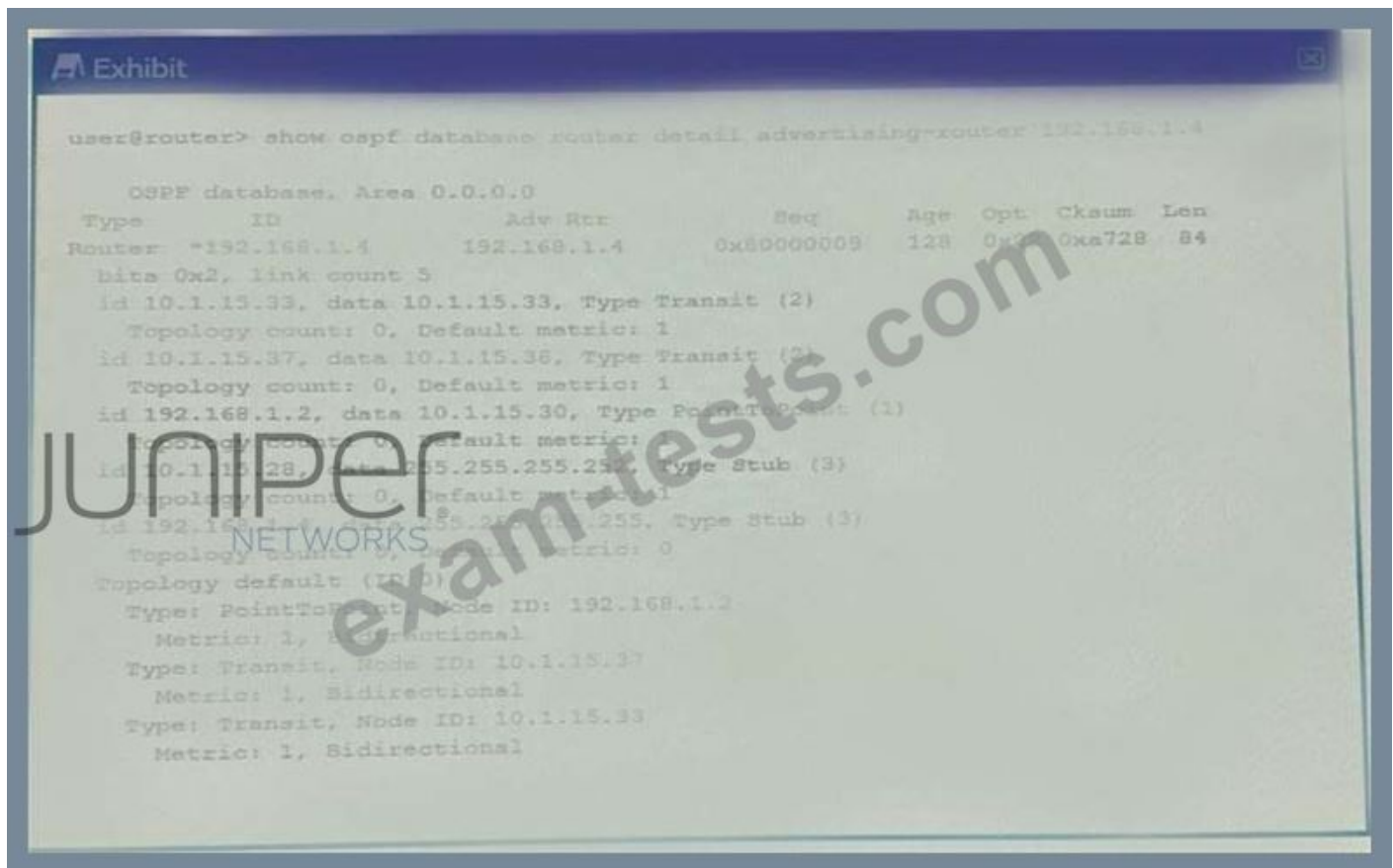
Referring to the exhibit, what will the IS-IS cost be for R1 to reach R3?

- A. 301
- B. 73
- C. 20
- D. 310

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

Exhibit:



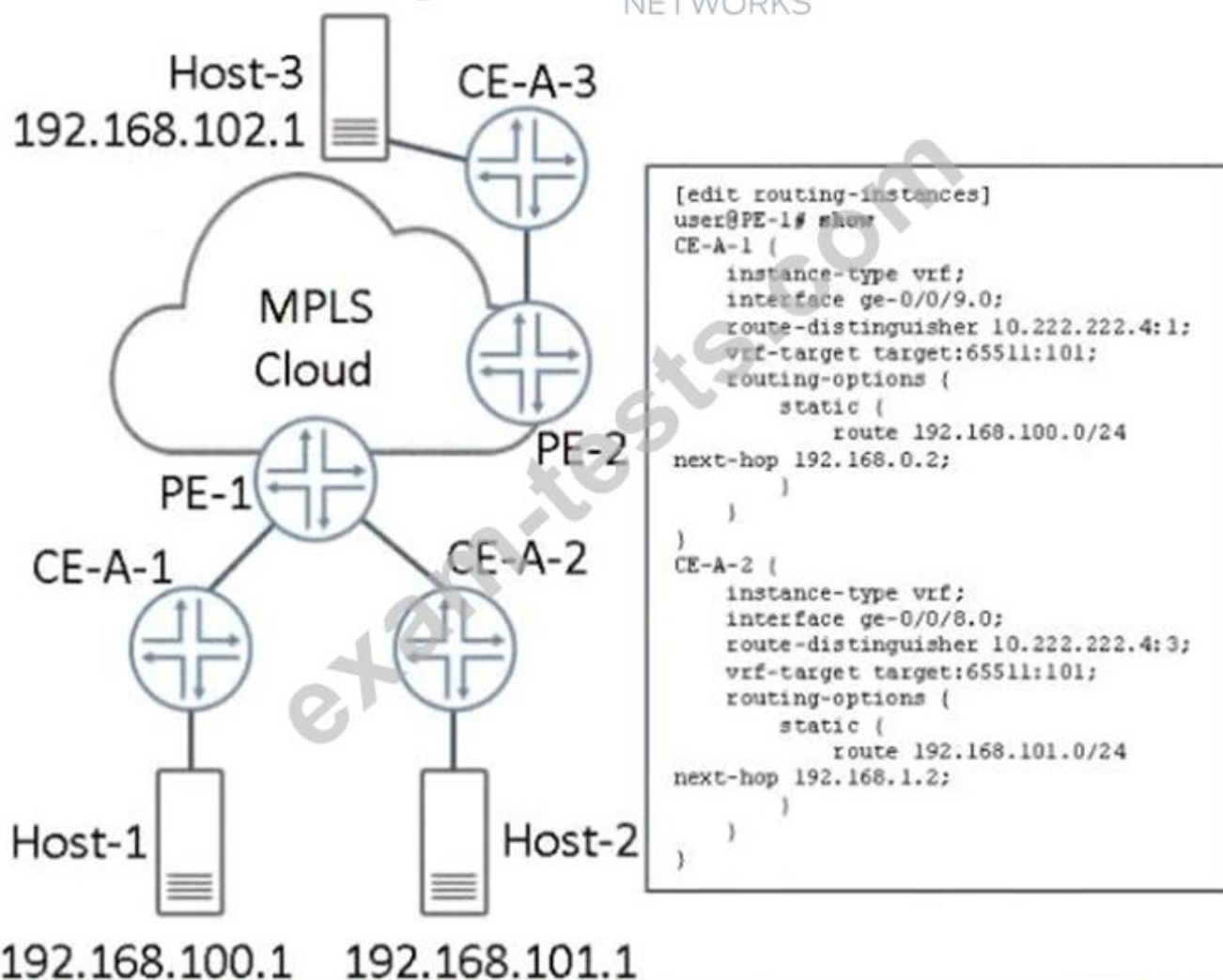
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. This router is an ASBR.
- B. There is one interface marked as passive.
- C. This router is an ABR
- D. There are two interfaces marked as passive.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

Exhibit.



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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://kb.juniper.net/library/CUSTOMERSERVICE/GLOBAL_JTAC/auto-export-understanding.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 12

Exhibit:



You must configure an OSPF virtual link to facilitate communication between Area 0 and Area 20. Referring to the exhibit, which two addresses should you use as the neighbor IDs of the virtual link endpoints?

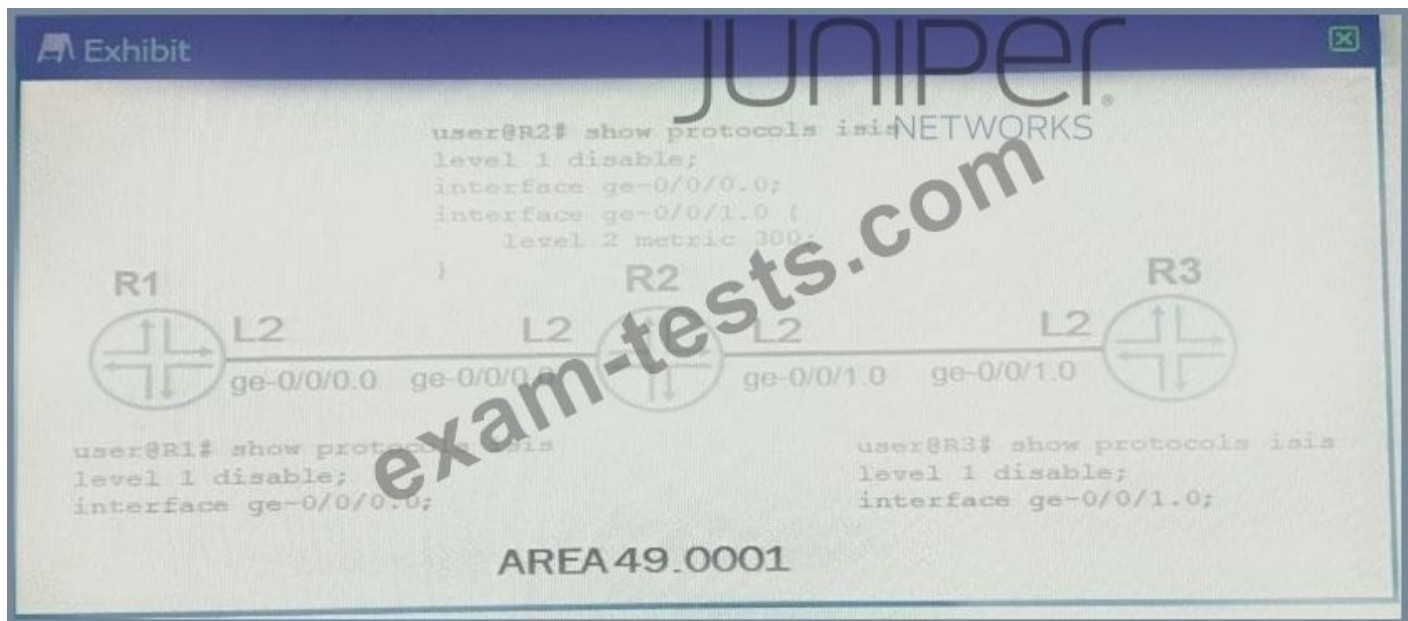
(Choose two.)

- A. The address that is associated with R4's xe-0/0/1 interface.
- B. The address that is associated with R4's router ID.
- C. The address that is associated with R2's xe-1/2/0 interface.
- D. The address that is associated with R2's router ID.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Exhibit:



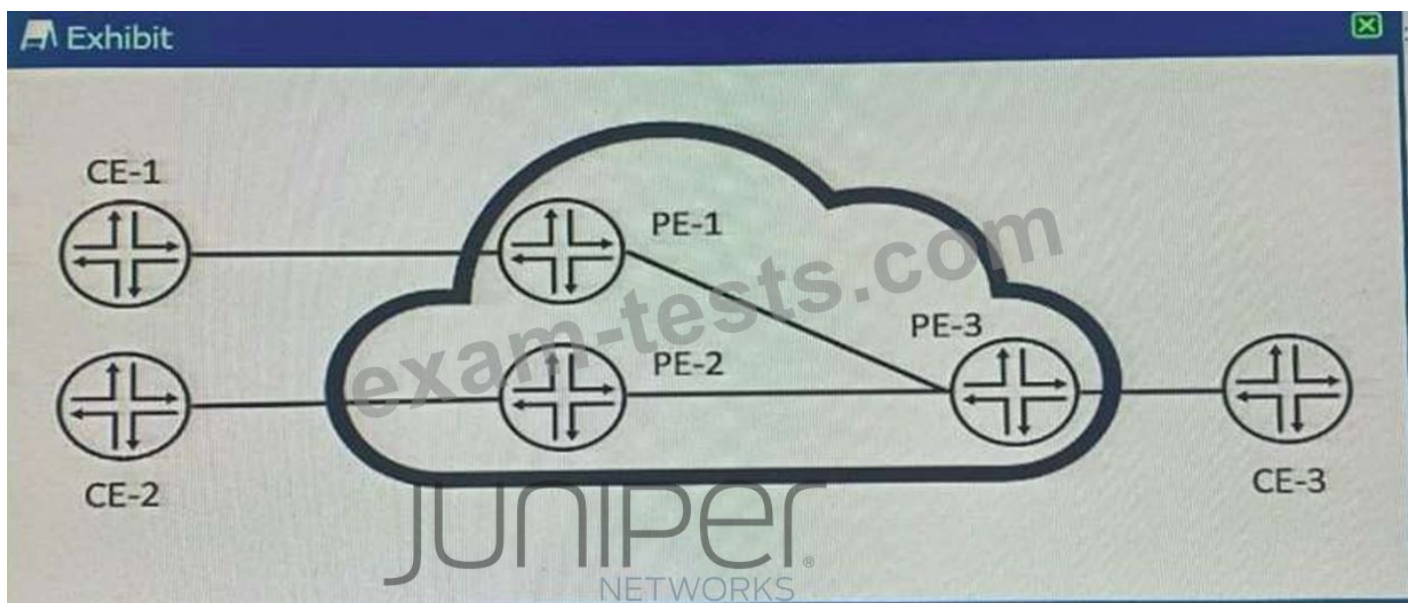
Referring to the exhibit, what will the IS-IS cost be for R1 to reach R3?

- A. 310
- B. 301
- C. 73
- D. 20

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Exhibit:



CE-1, CE-2, and CE-3 are part of a single VPLS VPN. An Ethernet frame has just arrived at PE-3 from CE-3.

It has a source MAC address of CE-3 and a destination MAC address of CE-1. You want to know what PE-3 does with the Ethernet frame.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

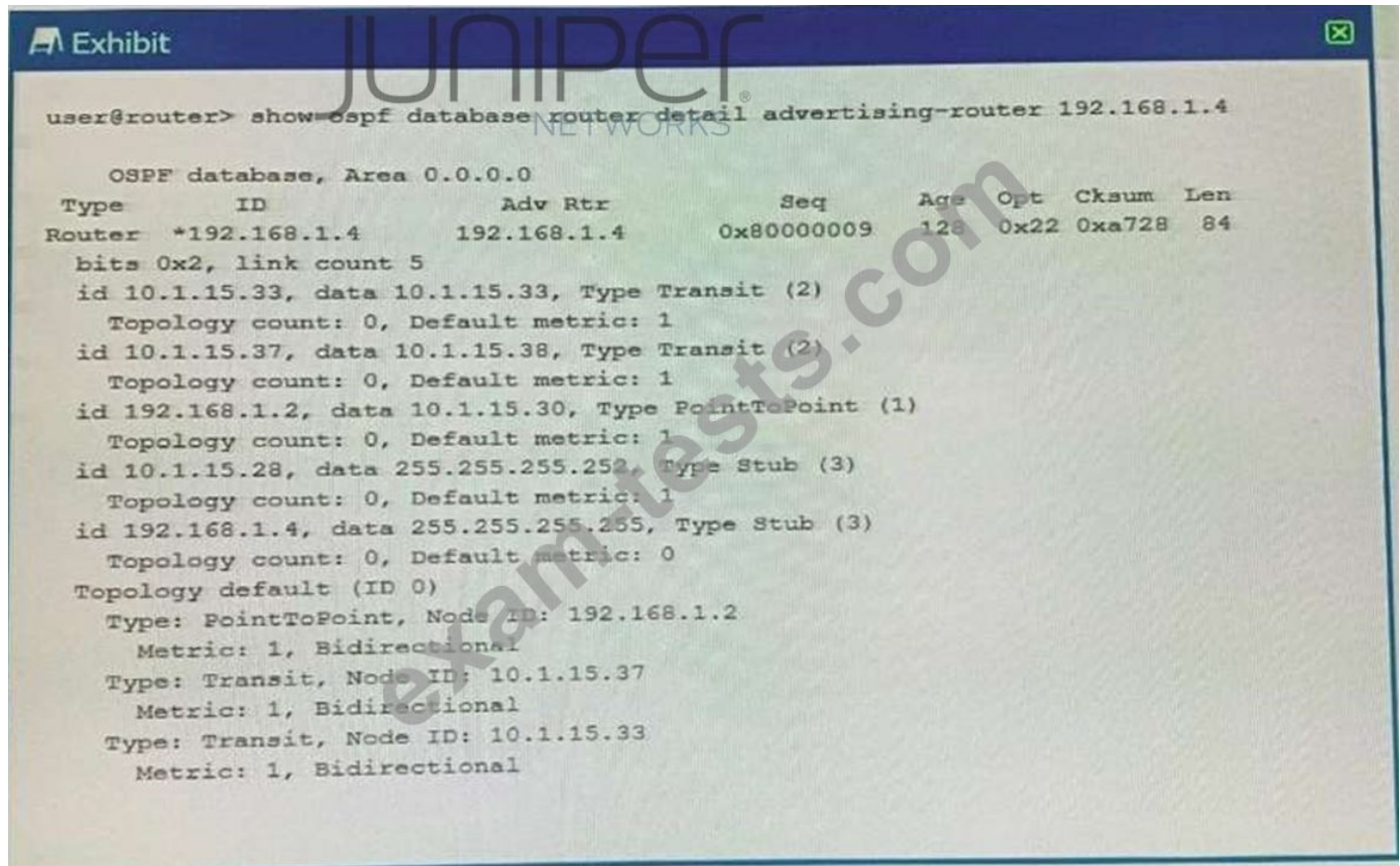
- A. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not for PE-3.

- B. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not in PE-3's MAC table.
- C. It forwards the packet to PE-1 only.
- D. It forwards the packet to PE-1 and PE-2.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Exhibit:



```

user@router> show=ospf database router detail advertising-router 192.168.1.4

OSPF database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq          Age  Opt  Cksum  Len
Router  *192.168.1.4    192.168.1.4    0x80000009   128  0x22  0xa728  84
bits 0x2, link count 5
id 10.1.15.33, data 10.1.15.33, Type Transit (2)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 10.1.15.37, data 10.1.15.38, Type Transit (2)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 192.168.1.2, data 10.1.15.30, Type PointToPoint (1)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 10.1.15.28, data 255.255.255.252, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 1
id 192.168.1.4, data 255.255.255.255, Type Stub (3)
  Topology count: 0, Default metric: 0
Topology default (ID 0)
  Type: PointToPoint, Node ID: 192.168.1.2
  Metric: 1, Bidirectional
  Type: Transit, Node ID: 10.1.15.37
  Metric: 1, Bidirectional
  Type: Transit, Node ID: 10.1.15.33
  Metric: 1, Bidirectional
  
```

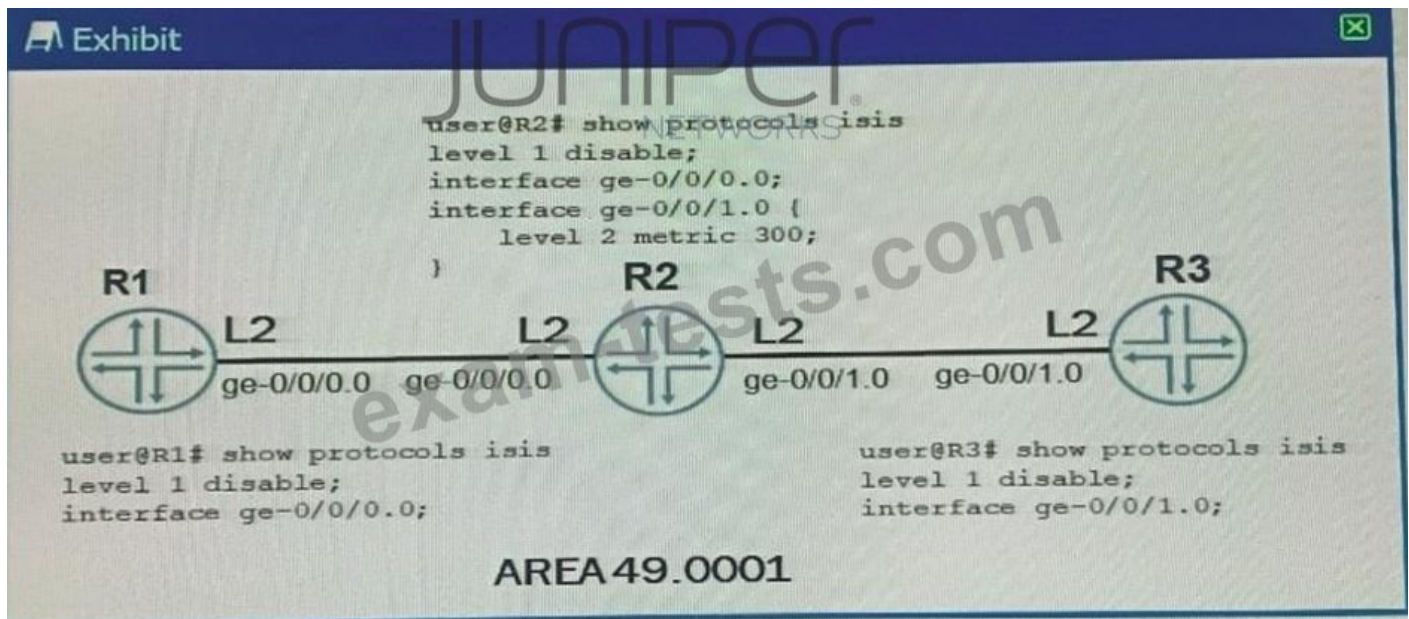
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. There are two interfaces marked as passive.
- B. This router is an ASBR.
- C. This router is an ABR
- D. There is one interface marked as passive.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, what will the IS-IS cost be for R1 to reach R3?

- A. 310
- B. 73
- C. 20
- D. 301

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:
<https://www.braindumps.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

You are deploying a new EVPN service for your customers. You must build the service based on the following requirements

- both Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality must be supported
- your customers must be able to support multiple VLANs in the same EVPN instance (EVI).

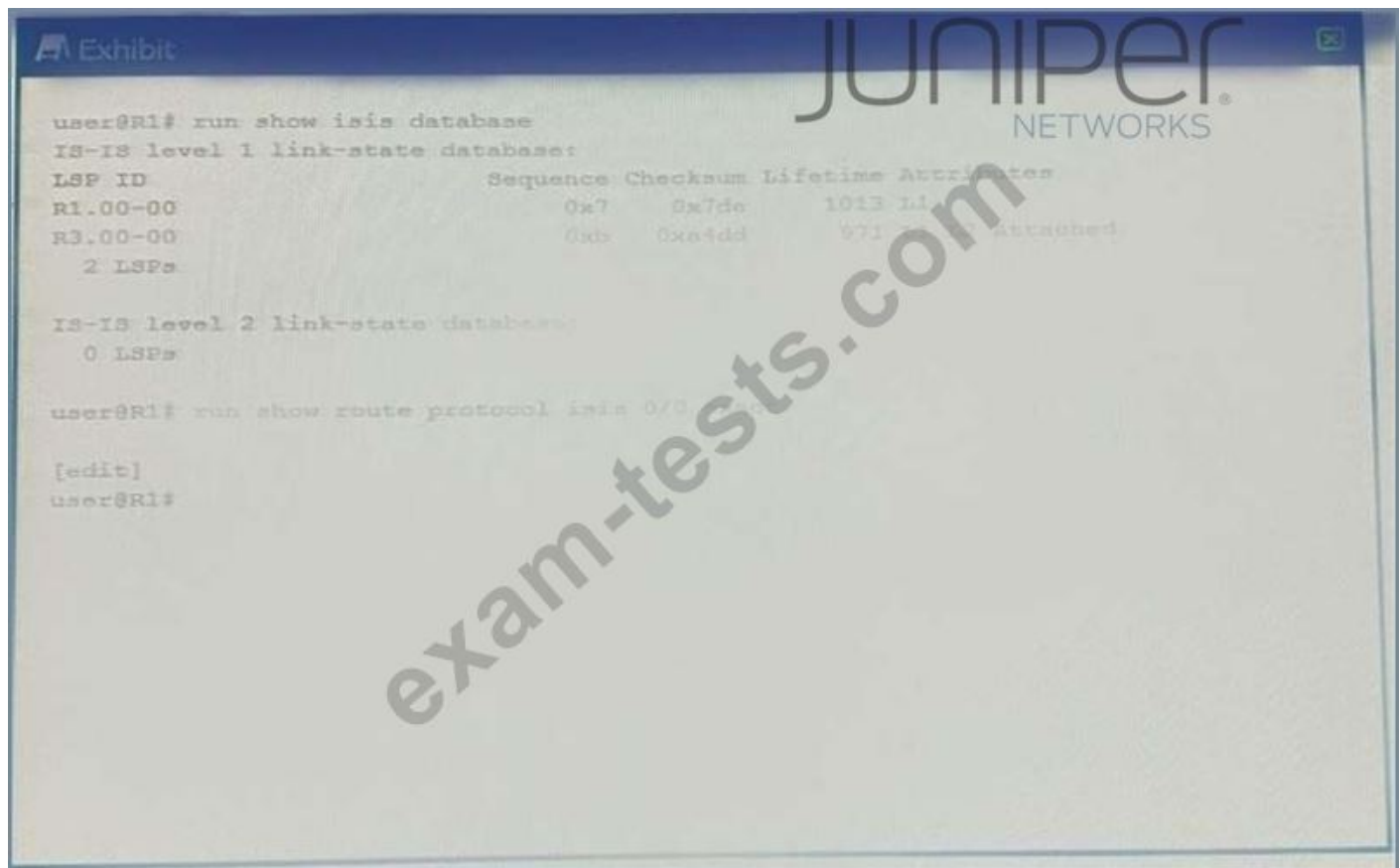
In this scenario which two types of routing instances should be configured? (Choose two.)

- A. VRF
- B. virtual router
- C. EVPN
- D. virtual switch

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Exhibit:



```
user@R1# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00              0x7       0x7de    1013 L1
R3.00-00              0xb       0xa4dd    971 Attached
  2 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
  0 LSPs

user@R1# run show route protocol isis 0/0
[edit]
user@R1#
```

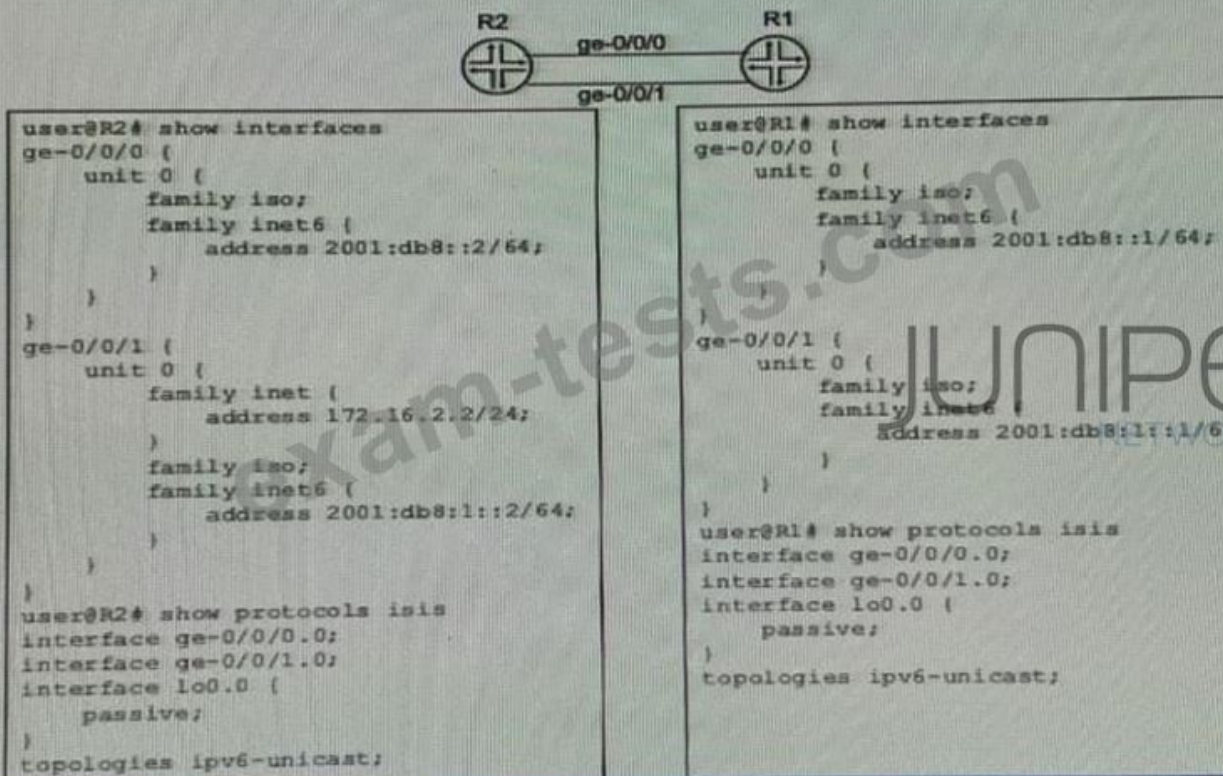
You are troubleshooting an issue where R1 is no longer receiving the default IS-IS route from R3. Referring to the exhibit, which action would you take to solve the problem?

- A. Delete the protocols isis import configuration statement on R1.
- B. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R1.
- C. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R3.
- D. Delete the protocols isis level 2 disable configuration statement on R3.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Exhibit:



A network administrator is migrating from IPv4 to IPv6 and one of the IS-IS adjacencies is not coming up between R1 and R2.

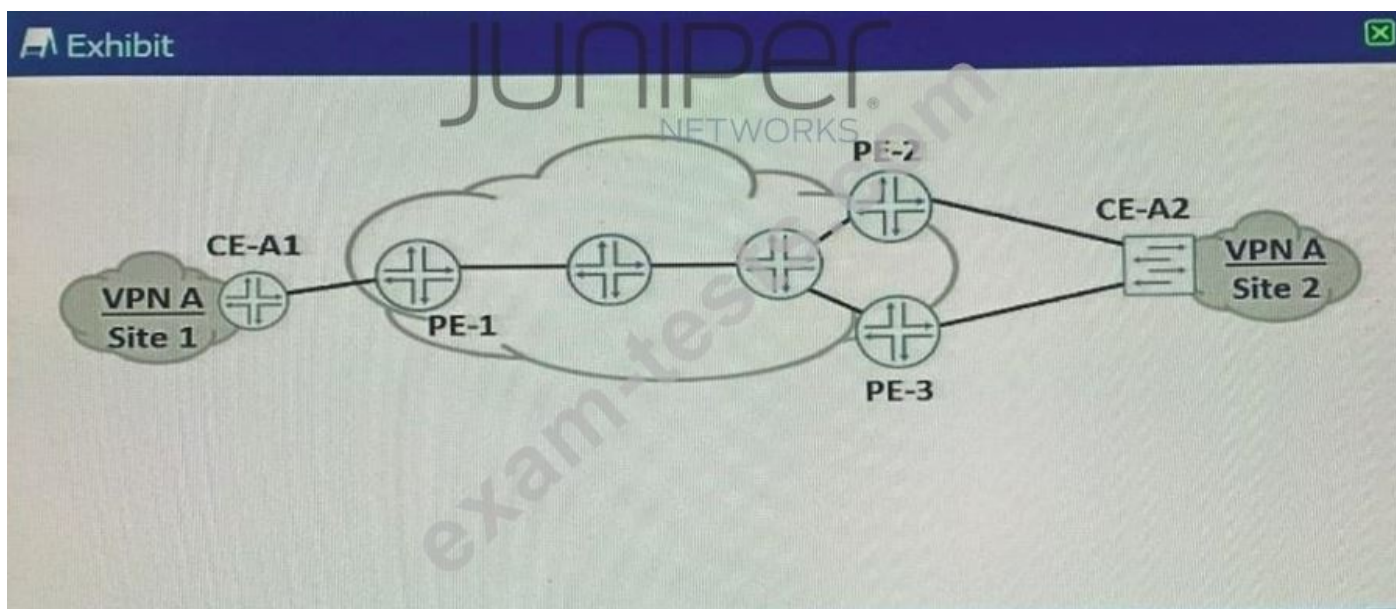
Which action will solve the problem?

- A. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R2.
- B. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R1.
- C. Configure an IPv4 address on interface ge-0/0/1 on R1.
- D. Configure topologies ipv4-unicast from protocols isis on R2.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Exhibit:



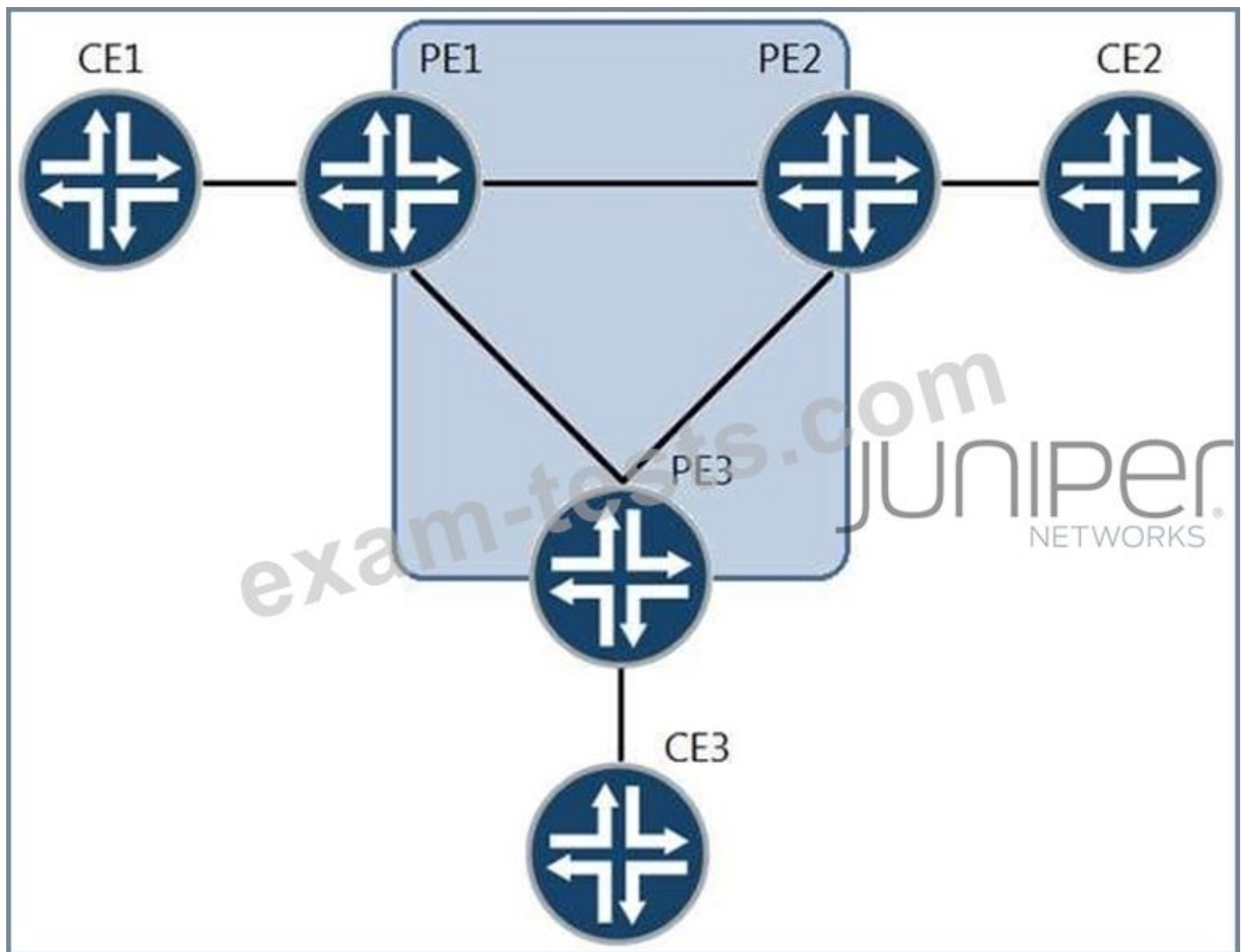
Referring to the exhibit, you need to implement VPLS between CE-A1 and CE-A2. You must ensure that no loops are created due to the multihoming of the connection from CE-A2 to PE-2 and PE-3.

Based on the type of VPLS, which two solutions will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. In a BGP VPLS, configure a primary and backup neighbor.
- B. In an LDP VPLS, configure a primary and backup neighbor.
- C. In an LDP VPLS, configure multihoming and local preference on PE-2 and PE-3.
- D. In a BGP VPLS, configure multihoming and local preference on PE-2 and PE-3.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21



You are provisioning Layer 2 circuits between sites CE1, CE2, and CE3.

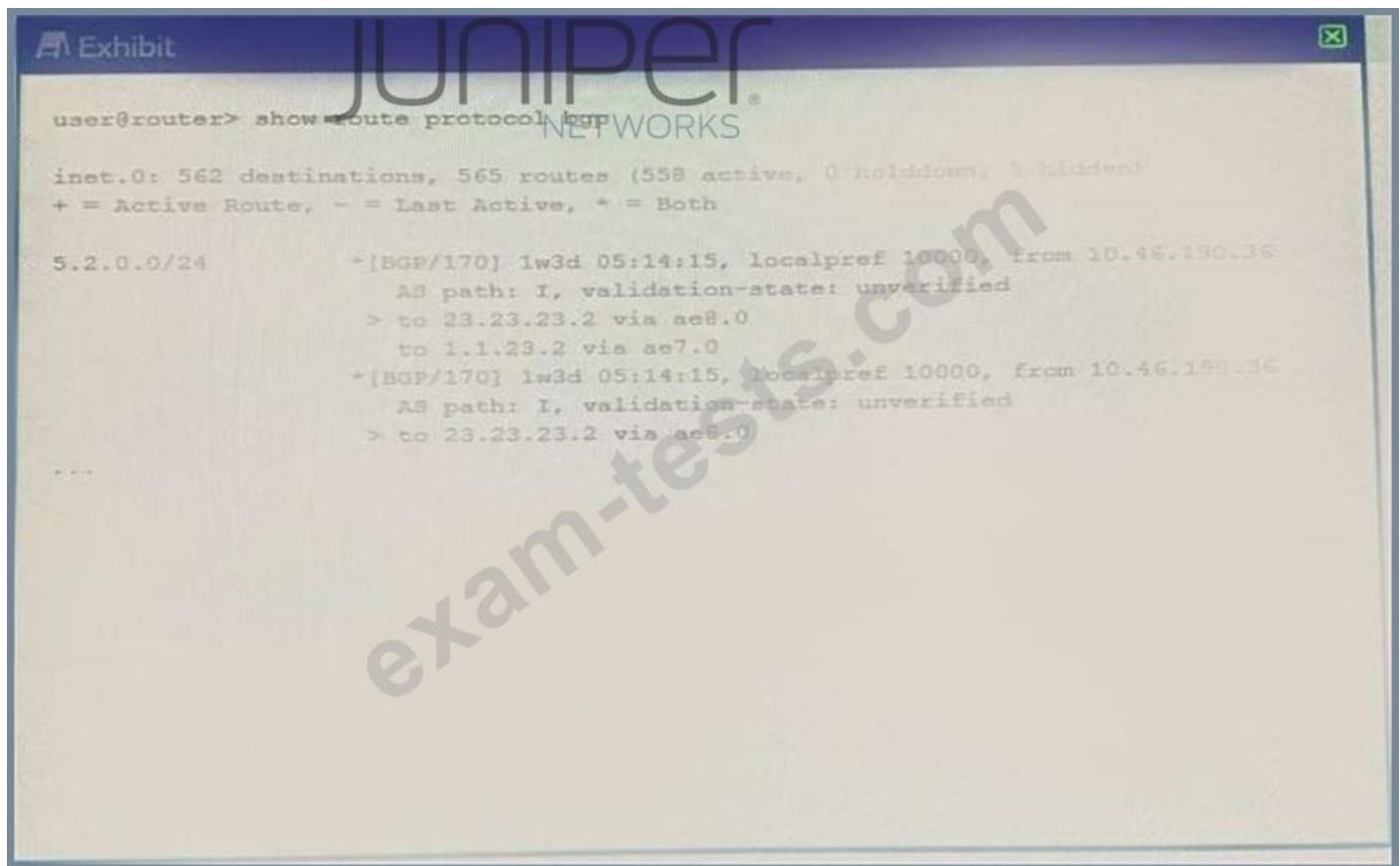
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Two VLANs must be configured from PE 1 to CE 1.
- B. Site PE1 must have a point-to-multipoint link configured towards the core.
- C. A point-to-multipoint LSP must be created between sites.
- D. Each site must have only one VLAN configured to the PE.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The route is learned from three different neighbors.
- B. This is a multihop route.
- C. The route is learned from only one neighbor.
- D. This is a multipath route.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Exhibit:

```

Exhibit

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 Maps 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;
}

```

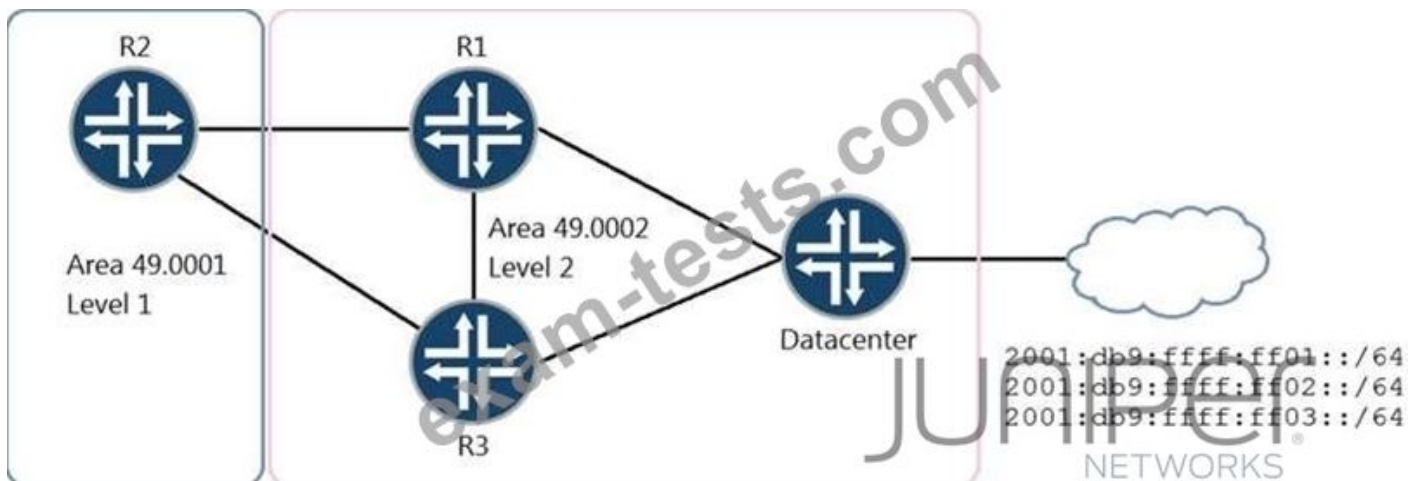
You are troubleshooting BGP routing issues between two MX Series routers. The BGP session is established but no BGP routes are being communicated.

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24



A network designer wants to ensure that traffic from R2 destined for 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 always traverses the R2-R1 link if that link is available.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will satisfy this requirement?

```
user@R2# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 2;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 1;
    then accept;
  }
}
```

A.

B.

```
user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 2;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 1;
    then accept;
  }
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols isis
import leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 1;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 2;
    then accept;
  }
}
```

C.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which two statements regarding Ethernet segments (ES) are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The Type-4 EVPN route will be used to elect the designated forwarder for the ES.
- B. The Type-1 EVPN route will indicate if the ES is all-active or single-active.
- C. The Type-3 EVPN route will be used for the aliasing function to load-balance to the ES.
- D. The Type-2 EVPN route will indicate if there is a designated forwarder on the ES.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

Exhibit:



R1 assigns incoming voice traffic to the ef forwarding class. All other traffic is assigned to the best-effort forwarding class. You have configured a CoS re-write rule on R1 to include the correct CoS bit values in packets sent towards R2. You want R2 to classify traffic using the CoS markings created by R1.

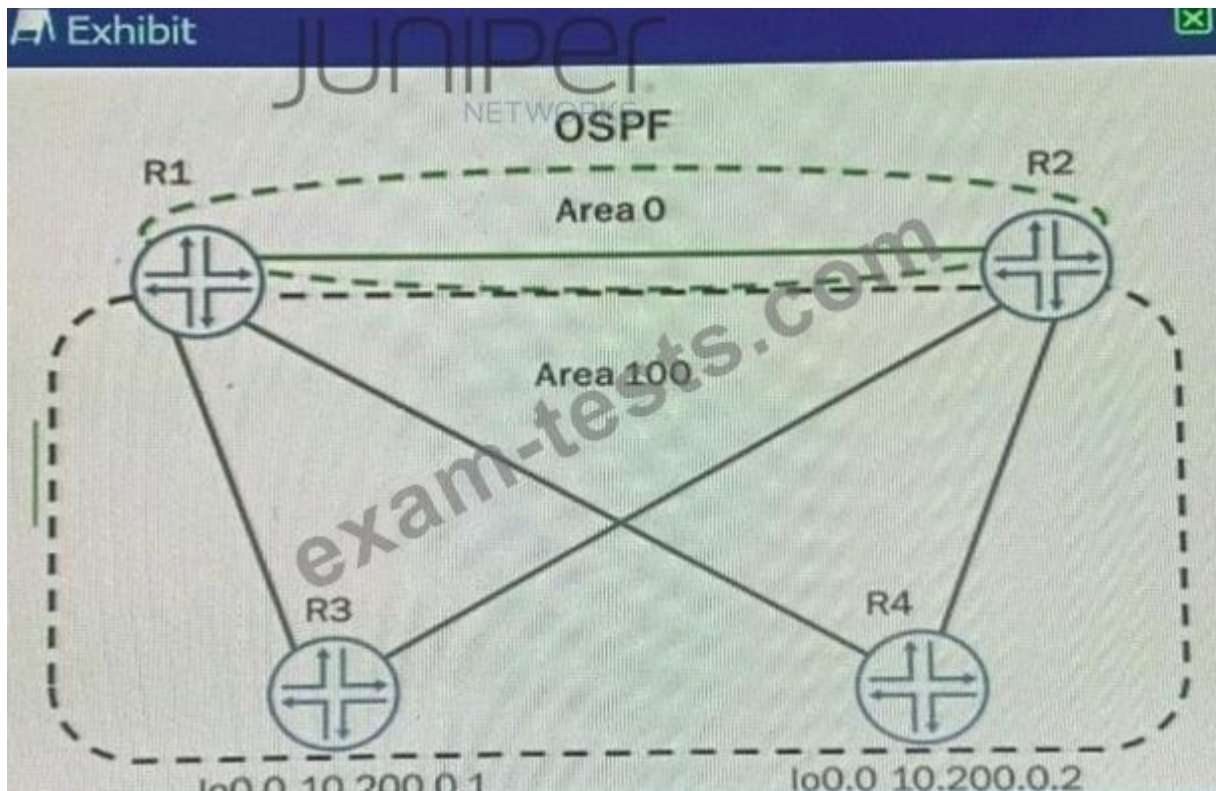
Which two configuration steps are necessary to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a behavior aggregate classifier on R2.
- B. Assign the CoS re-write rule to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- C. Assign the behavior aggregate classifier to the ge-0/0/1.0 interface on R2.
- D. Configure a CoS re-write rule on R2 and assign matching CoS values.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Exhibit:



Traffic is being sent from R2 to R3. The link between R2 and R3 fails.

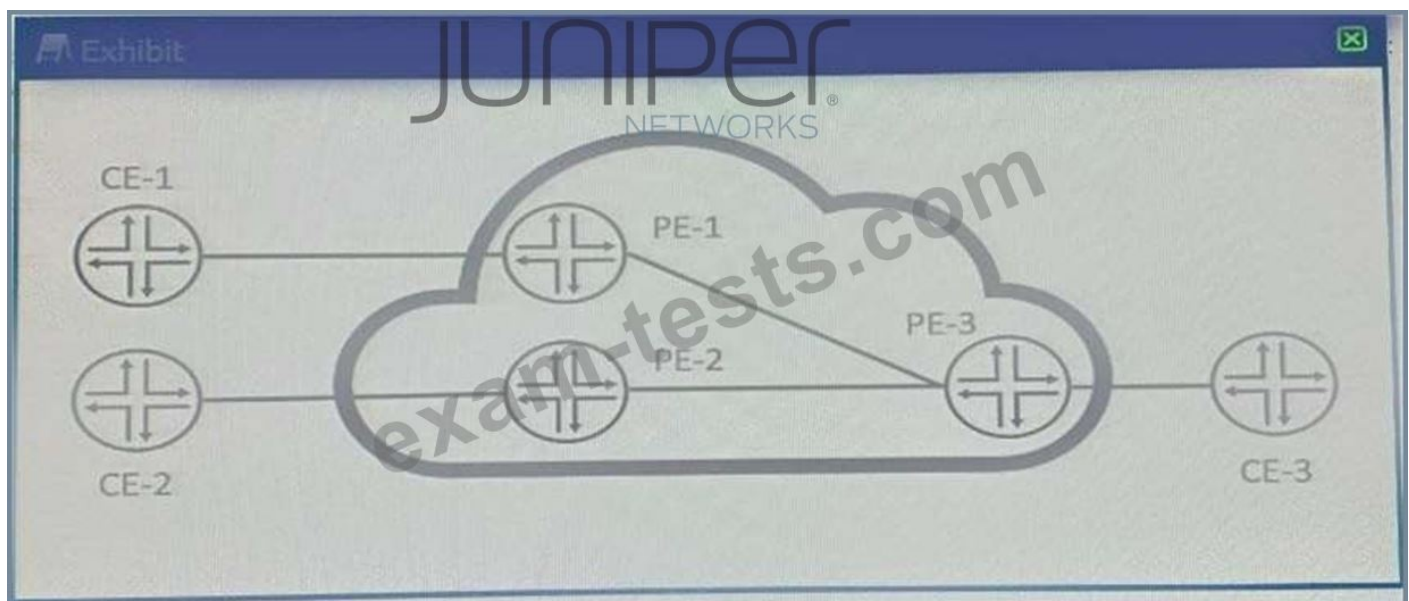
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic will automatically reroute using the shortest path, which is R2 to R1 to R3.
- B. Manual intervention is required for traffic to be rerouted.
- C. Traffic will automatically reroute distributed between all available paths.
- D. Traffic will automatically reroute using R2 to R4 to R1 to R3.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Exhibit:



CE-1, CE-2, and CE-3 are part of a single VPLS VPN. An Ethernet frame has just arrived at PE-3 from CE-3.

It has a source MAC address of CE-3 and a destination MAC address of CE-1. You want to know what PE-3 does with the Ethernet frame.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not in PE-3's MAC table.
- B. It forwards the packet to PE-1 and PE-2.
- C. It drops the packet because the destination MAC address is not for PE-3.
- D. It forwards the packet to PE-1 only.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

Exhibit.



```
[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;
}
```

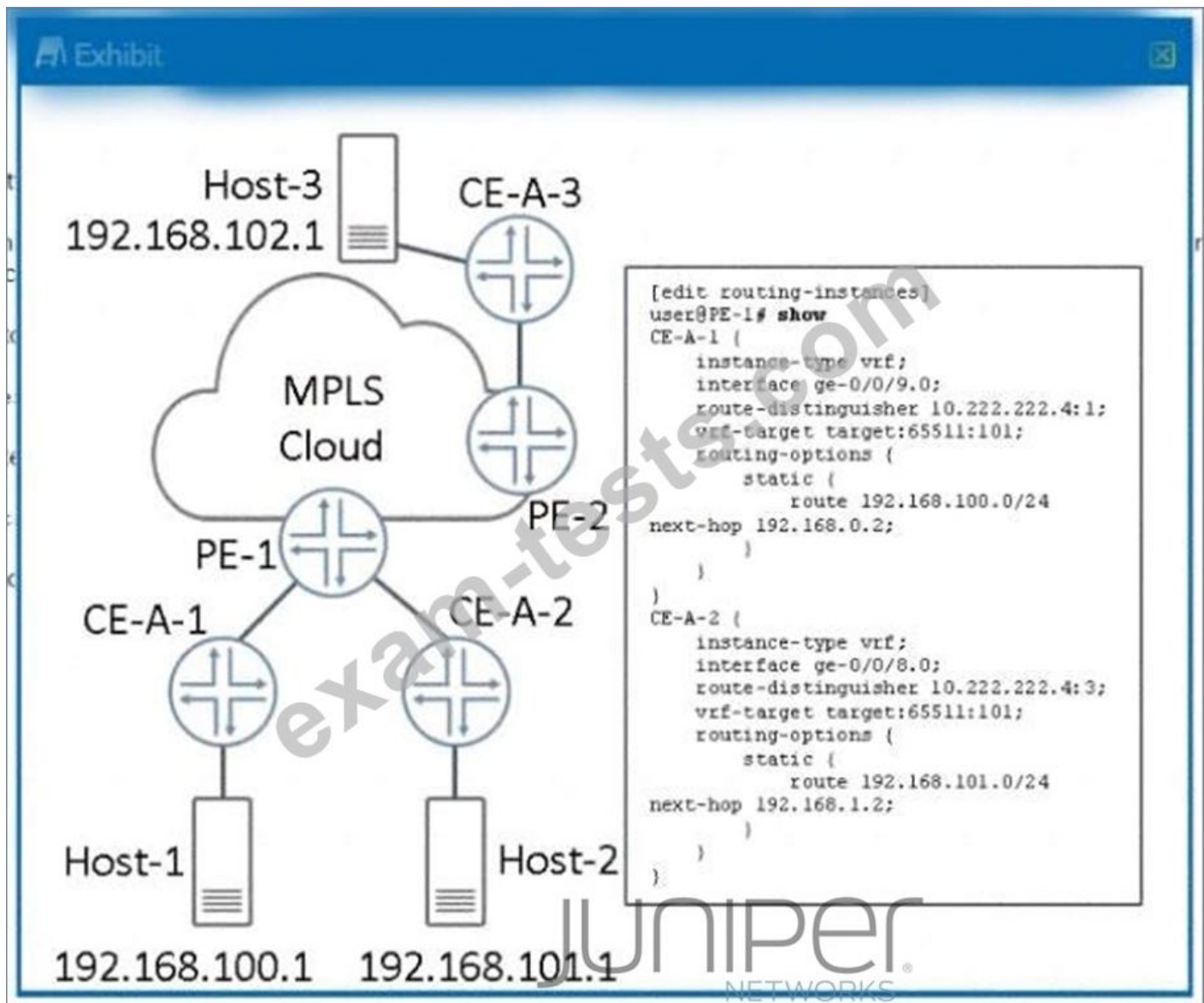
You manage an MX Series device which includes the configuration shown in the exhibit Traffic marked with DSCP 000011 is entering the ge-1/0/4 interface at 102 Mbps The traffic exits the device on the ge-1 '0/5 interface No other traffic is transiting the router In this scenario what happens to traffic exceeding 100 Mbps?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Exhibit.

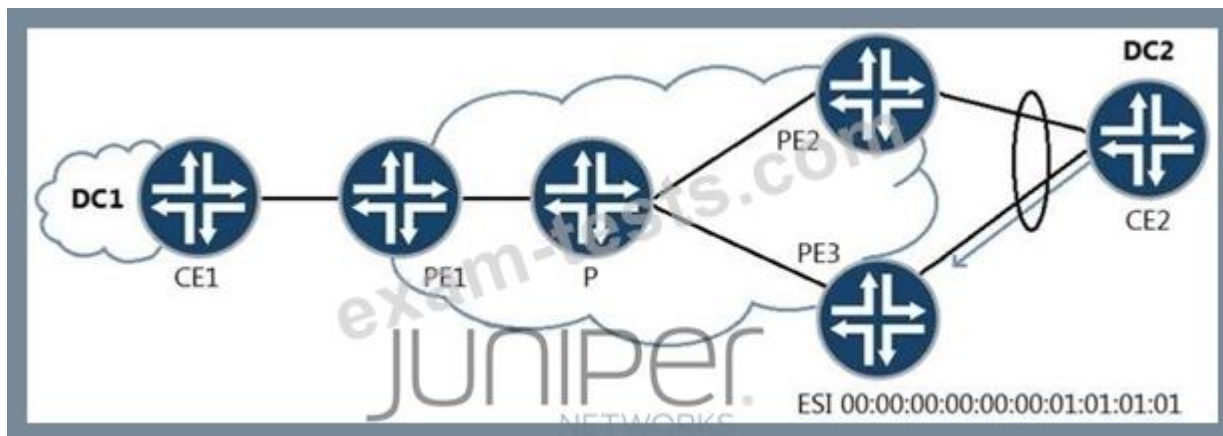


Referring to the exhibit, there is an Layer 3 VPN setup that connects sites CE-A-1, CE-A-2 and CE-A-3 together. Host-1 can communicate with Host-3, but Host-1 cannot communicate with Host-2. What must you do to solve the problem?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31



Referring to the exhibit, traffic sent from CE-A2 to PE3 does not loop back to CE-A2 through PE2. Which two EVPN functions accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. aliasing
- B. designated forwarder election
- C. multicast ingress replication
- D. split horizon

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

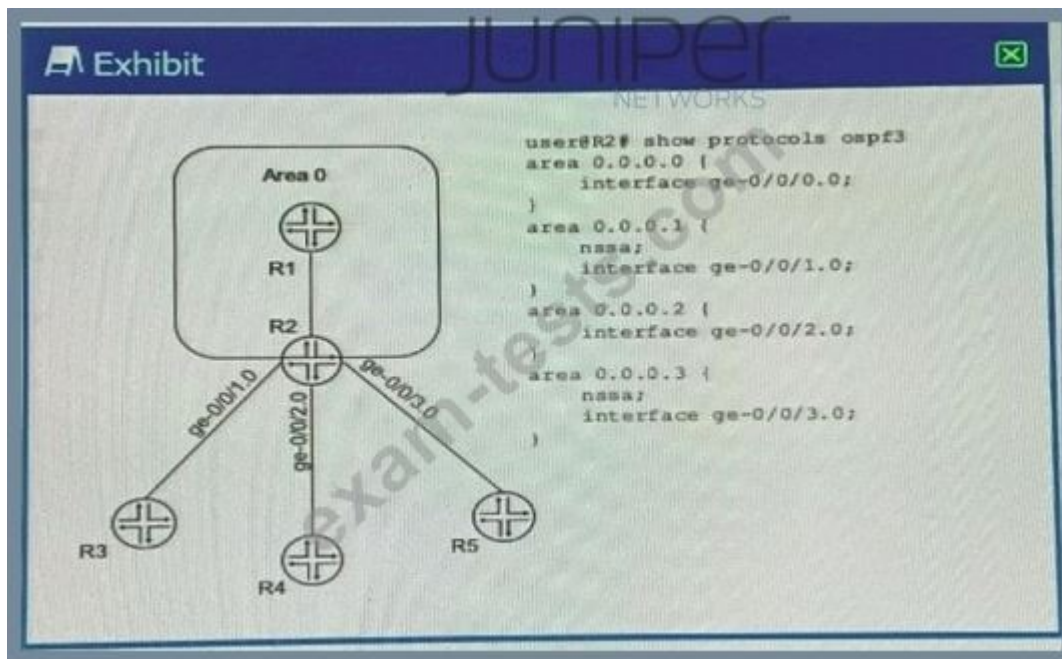
Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:

<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As

Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Exhibit:



A network administrator is concerned about the number of LSAs that they are observing on the network.

What will reduce Type 7 LSAs advertised from R2 to the non-backbone routers shown in the exhibit?

- A. Configure nssa under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.
- B. Configure no-summaries under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- C. Configure no-naaa-abr under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- D. Configure no-summaries under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

Exhibit:

	AS-Path	MED	Local Preference	Origin
ISP-A	100 200 1	50	100	I
ISP-B	3000 1500	50	100	E
ISP-C	5000 4000	50	100	?
ISP-D	1000 7000	50	100	I

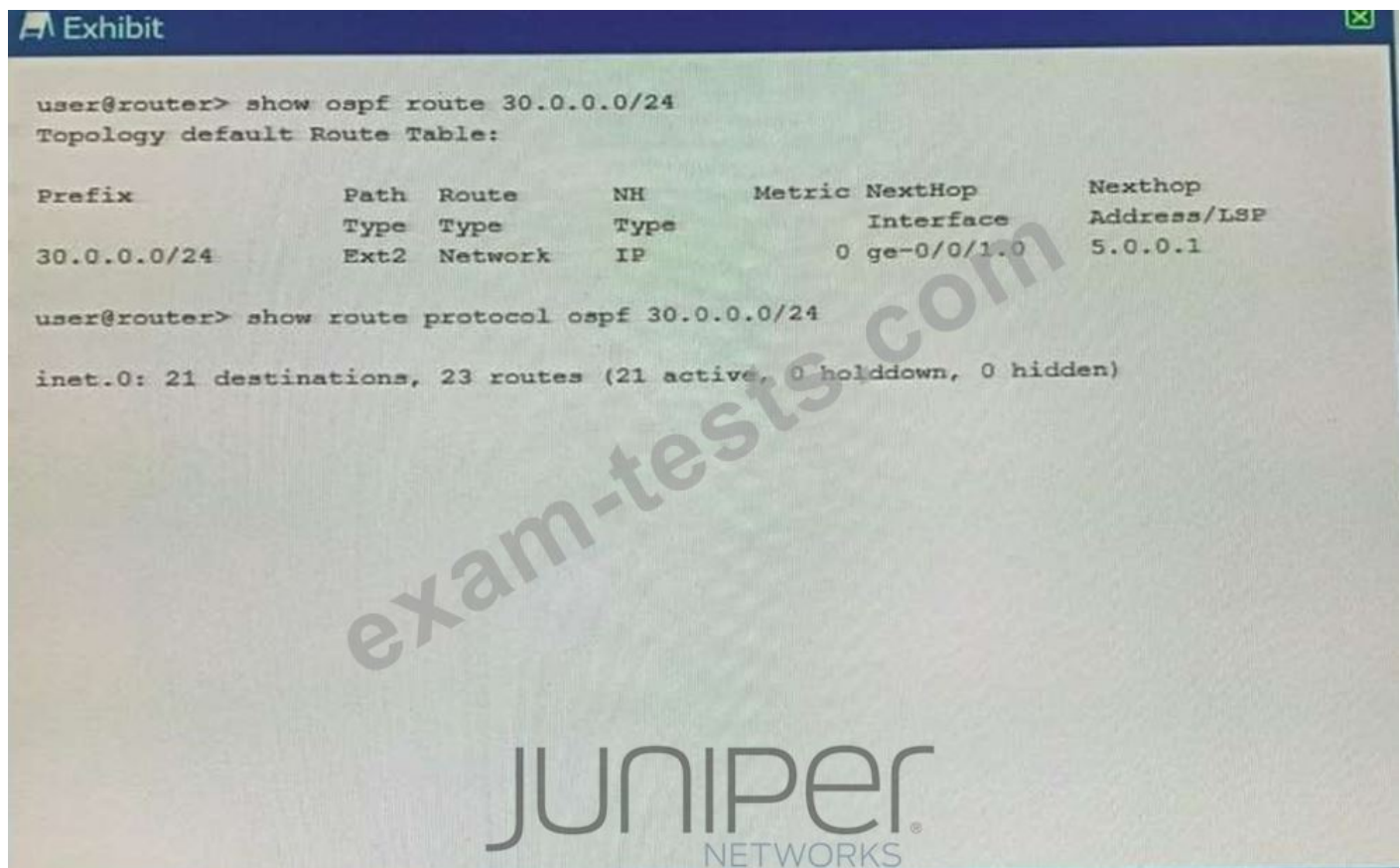
You are receiving the same 200.0.0.0/24 BGP route from four different ISPs.
Referring to the exhibit, which ISP's route would be selected as active?

- A. ISP-A
- B. ISP-B
- C. ISP-C
- D. ISP-D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Exhibit:



```
user@router> show ospf route 30.0.0.0/24
Topology default Route Table:

Prefix          Path  Route      NH      Metric NextHop      Nexthop
                Type  Type       Type                    Interface  Address/LSP
30.0.0.0/24     Ext2 Network IP              0 ge-0/0/1.0  5.0.0.1

user@router> show route protocol ospf 30.0.0.0/24

inet.0: 21 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

You notice an inconsistency between the routing table and the OSPF database, as shown in the exhibit.

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

- A. The LSA is a Type 4 LSA.
- B. The LSA is a Type 5 LSA.
- C. An OSPF export policy is being applied to the route.
- D. An OSPF import policy is being applied to the route.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which two types of LSAs have an area scope? (Choose two)

- A. Type 2
- B. Type 5

C. Type 11

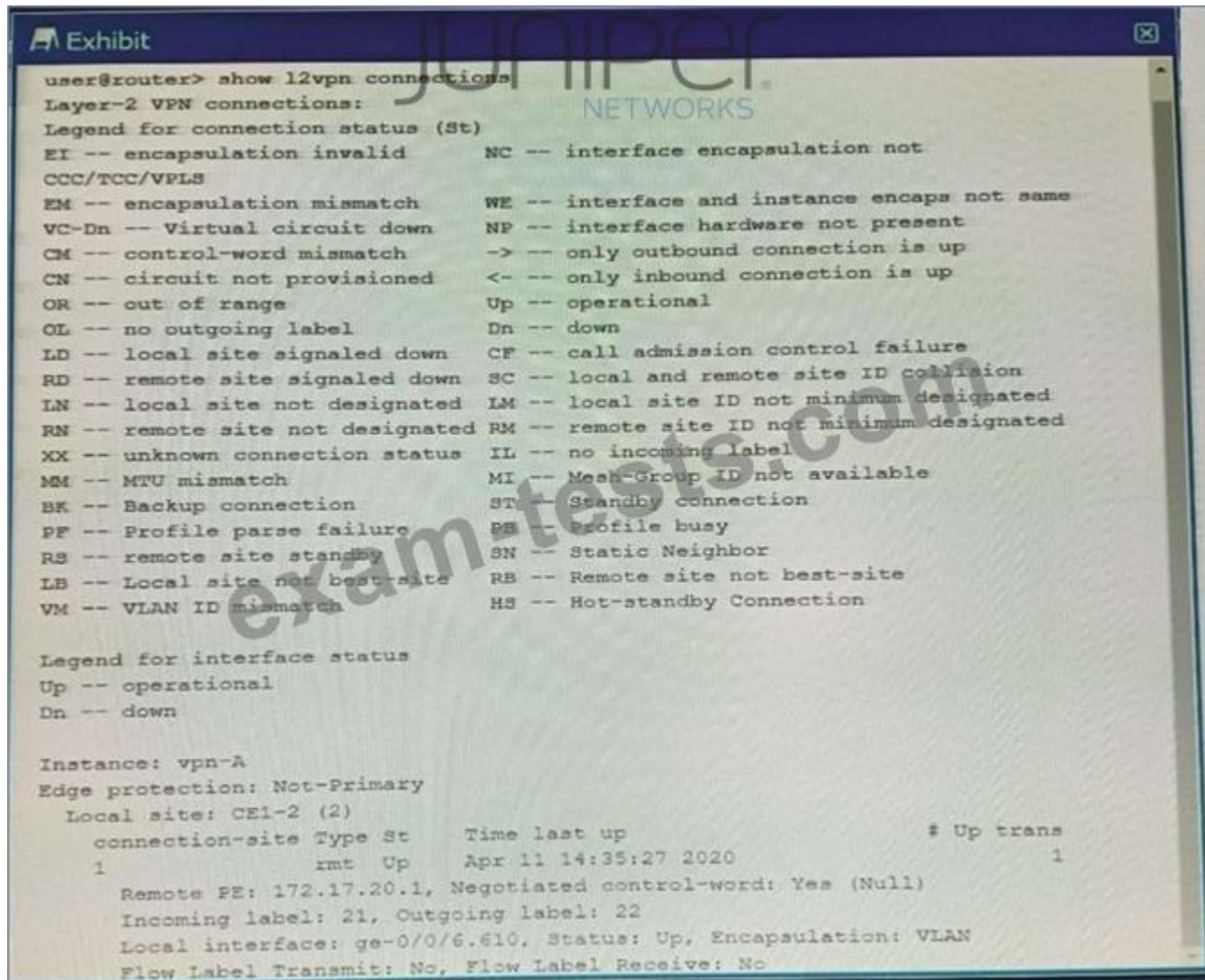
D. Type 7

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/networking/docs/switches/5710/5200-4992_l3-ip-rtnng_cg/content/517702239.htm

NEW QUESTION: 36

Exhibit:



```
user@router> show l2vpn connections
Layer-2 VPN connections:
Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NC -- interface encapsulation not
CCC/TCC/VPLS                    WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
EM -- encapsulation mismatch     NP -- interface hardware not present
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down   -> -- only outbound connection is up
CM -- control-word mismatch     <- -- only inbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned   Up -- operational
OR -- out of range              Dn -- down
OL -- no outgoing label         CF -- call admission control failure
LD -- local site signaled down  SC -- local and remote site ID collision
RD -- remote site signaled down LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
LN -- local site not designated RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated IL -- no incoming label
XX -- unknown connection status MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
MM -- MTU mismatch              ST -- Standby connection
BK -- Backup connection         PS -- Profile busy
PF -- Profile parse failure     SN -- Static Neighbor
RS -- remote site standby       RB -- Remote site not best-site
LB -- Local site not best-site  HS -- Hot-standby Connection
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down

Instance: vpn-A
Edge protection: Not-Primary
Local site: CE1-2 (2)
connection-site Type St      Time last up      # Up trans
1               rmt Up      Apr 11 14:35:27 2020      1
Remote PE: 172.17.20.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
Incoming label: 21, Outgoing label: 22
Local interface: ge-0/0/6.610, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VLAN
Flow Label Transmit: No, Flow Label Receive: No
```

Which two statements regarding the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The label associated with this virtual circuit is out of range.

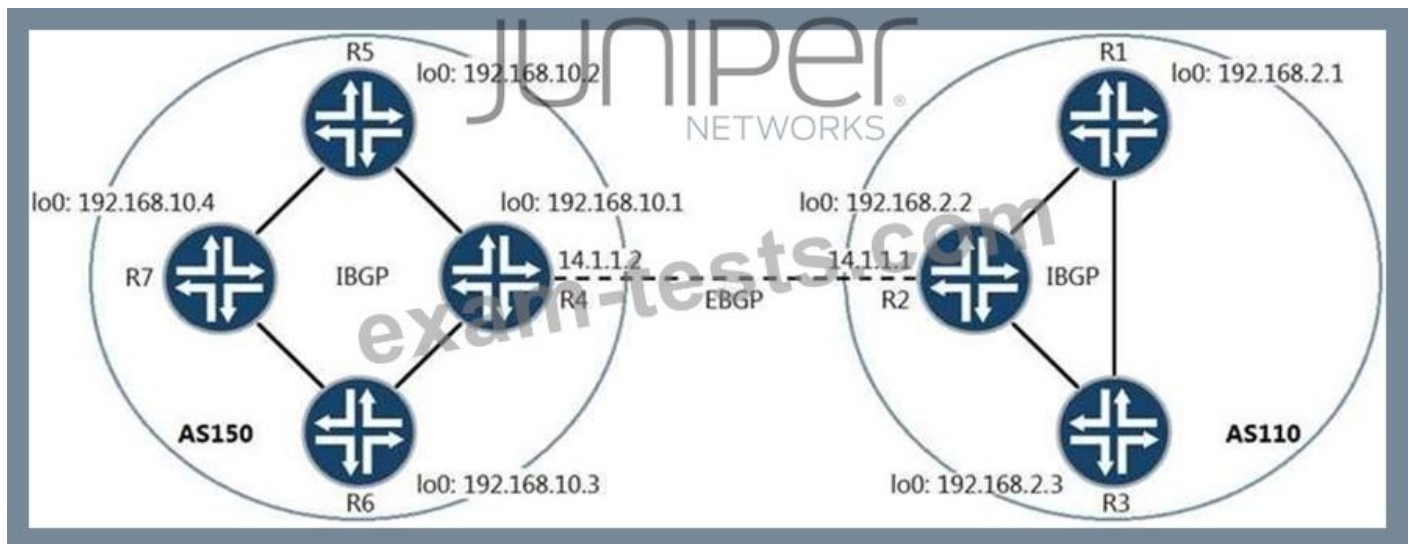
B. The PEs have matching control word values.

C. The type of connection is remote.

D. The type of connection is local.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37



Refer

ring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct for a route advertised by R1 towards R4?
(Choose two.)

- A. The BGP next hop is set to 192.168.2.2 by R2.
- B. The BGP next hop is set to 14.1.1.1 by R2.
- C. The AS path is set to 150 by R2.
- D. The AS path is set to null by R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

A customer recently migrated to IS-IS and is concerned about resource starvation when the routing protocol daemon (RPD) starts.

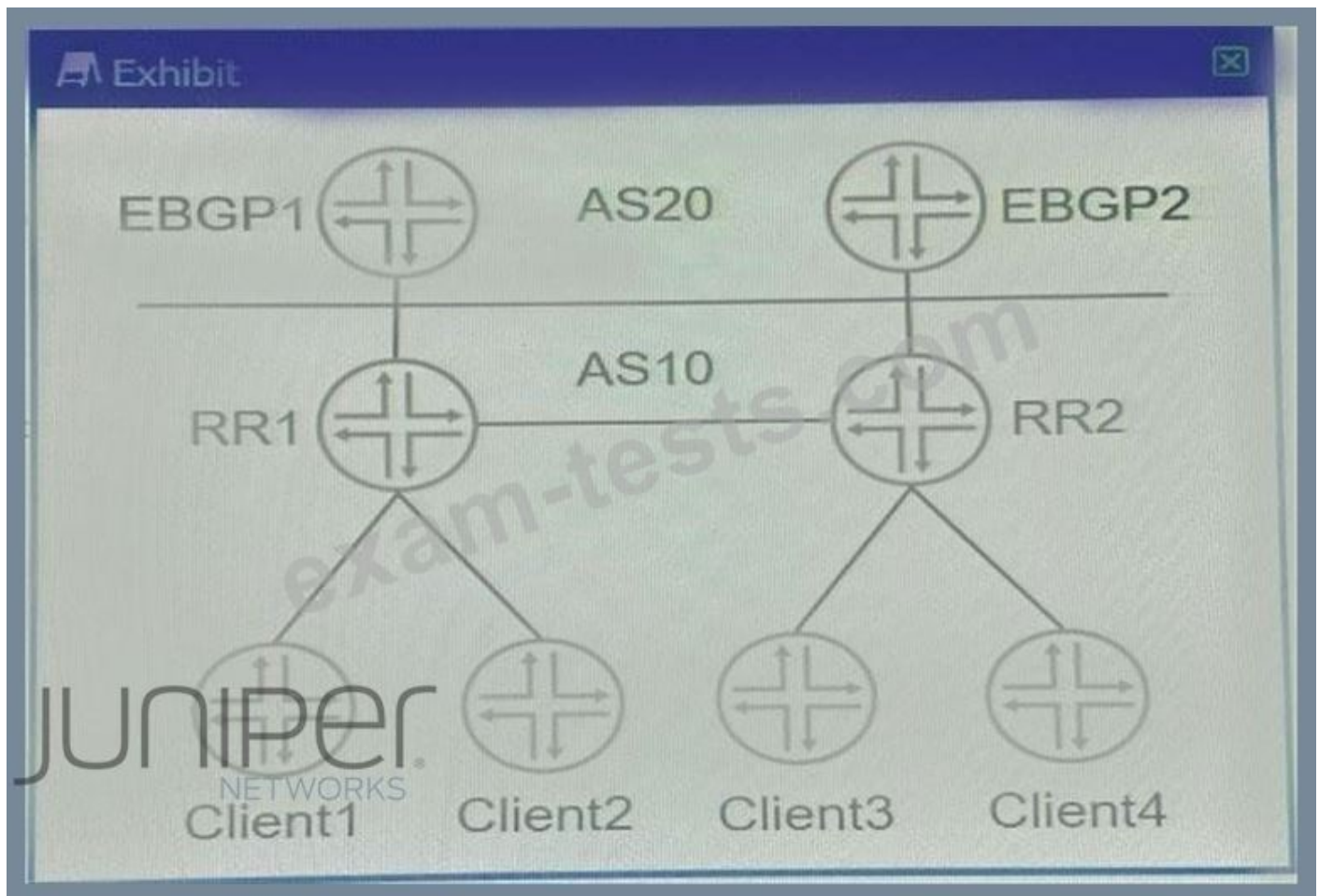
To resolve this issue and protect R2 and R3, which feature should you implement?

- A. Use the forwarding-options ip-options-protocol-queue parameter to increase resources.
- B. Deploy firewall filters to limit the prefix count in the route table
- C. Double the policy-options damping half-life timer to let the network settle.
- D. Implement the overload bit and timer to signal service availability.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements about route reflectors are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. RR2 adds its cluster ID when advertising routes from Client4 to Client3.
- B. RR2 advertises routes learned from Client3 to EBGP2 with itself as the next hop.
- C. RR1 and RR2 need the same cluster ID to exchange routes learned from their clients.
- D. RR1 advertises routes learned from Client1 to RR2 with itself as the next hop.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Exhibit:

```
Exhibit

(65001)R1-----R2-----R3(65001)

[edit]
user@R2# run show route 11.11.11.0/24

inet.0: 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

11.11.11.0/24      *[BGP/170] 00:04:55, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 172.16.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
                   [BGP/170] 00:10:33, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 65001 I, validation-state: unverified

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols bgp
group R1 {
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
group R3 {
    neighbor 172.16.2.1 {
        peer-as 65001;
    }
}
local-as 65002;

[edit]
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement lb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
policy-statement prepend {
    term 1 {
        then as-path-prepend 65001;
    }
}

[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options
forwarding-table {
    export lb;
}
```

R2 is receiving the same route from R1 and R3. You must ensure that you can load balance traffic for that route.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes will allow load balancing? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R1.
- B. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R3.
- C. Configure multipath under the global BGP configuration.
- D. Configure multipath under group R1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which statement is correct about BGP FlowSpec between a service provider's PE router and a customer?

- A. The flow routes received from a customer are limited to /32 masks for IPv4.
- B. The RFC deterministic traffic filtering algorithm is used by default in Junos.
- C. The NLRI received from a customer is stored in the flowspec. inet .0 table.
- D. The NLRI received from a customer is stored in the inetflow.0 table

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Exhibit:

```

user@PE-1>show bgp neighbor 10.111.111.2
Peer: 10.111.111.2+655154 AS 65512 Local: 10.111.111.1+179 AS 65512
  Group: MBGP-INT          Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal           State: Established      Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress AddressFamily Rib-group Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast
  inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
  multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Local Address: 10.111.111.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.111.111.2    Local ID: 10.111.111.1    Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30   Group index: 0      Peer index: 0      SNMP
  index: 2
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart: configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
  unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
  inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-
  vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast 12vpn inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
  multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-
  vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
  multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer: kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that was negotiated for: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
  unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
  inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
  unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
  inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
  unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
  inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65512)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Size: 20000

```

The exhibit shows a BGP peering session for two PE routers. The BGP session is up, but the hosts in the Layer

2 VPN that uses the BGP session are unable to communicate.

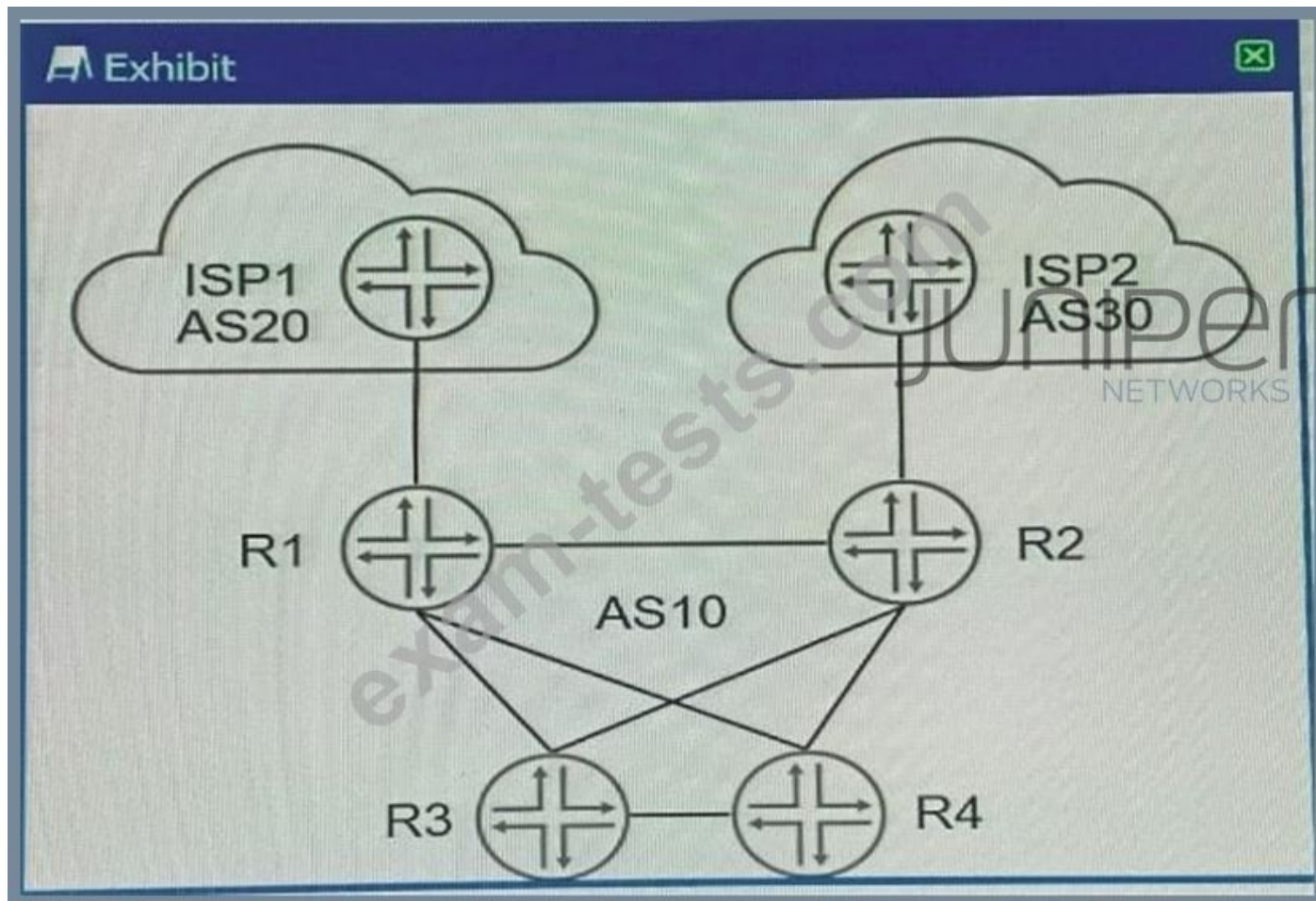
What is the problem in this situation?

- A. The local BGP router does not support Layer 2 VPN and Layer 3 VPN NLRI address families at the same time.
- B. The BGP peer does not support the add-path feature.
- C. There is a mismatch in the supported NLRI address families between the BGP peers.
- D. The BGP peer does not support the restarter functionality.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you want to make ISP1 your preferred connection for inbound and outbound traffic.

Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A.** Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R2.
- B.** Create an export policy to prepend the ASN on advertised routes and apply it to the EBGP peer on R1.
- C.** Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R1.
- D.** Create an export policy setting local-preference 200 and next-hop self and apply it to the IBGP peers on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Exhibit:

Exhibit

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8::2/64;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.2.2/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1::2/64;
    }
  }
}
user@R2# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0 {
  passive;
}
topologies ipv6-unicast;

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8::1/64;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1::1/64;
    }
  }
}
user@R1# show protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface lo0.0 {
  passive;
}
topologies ipv6-unicast;
  
```

A network administrator is migrating from IPv4 to IPv6 and one of the IS-IS adjacencies is not coming up between R1 and R2.

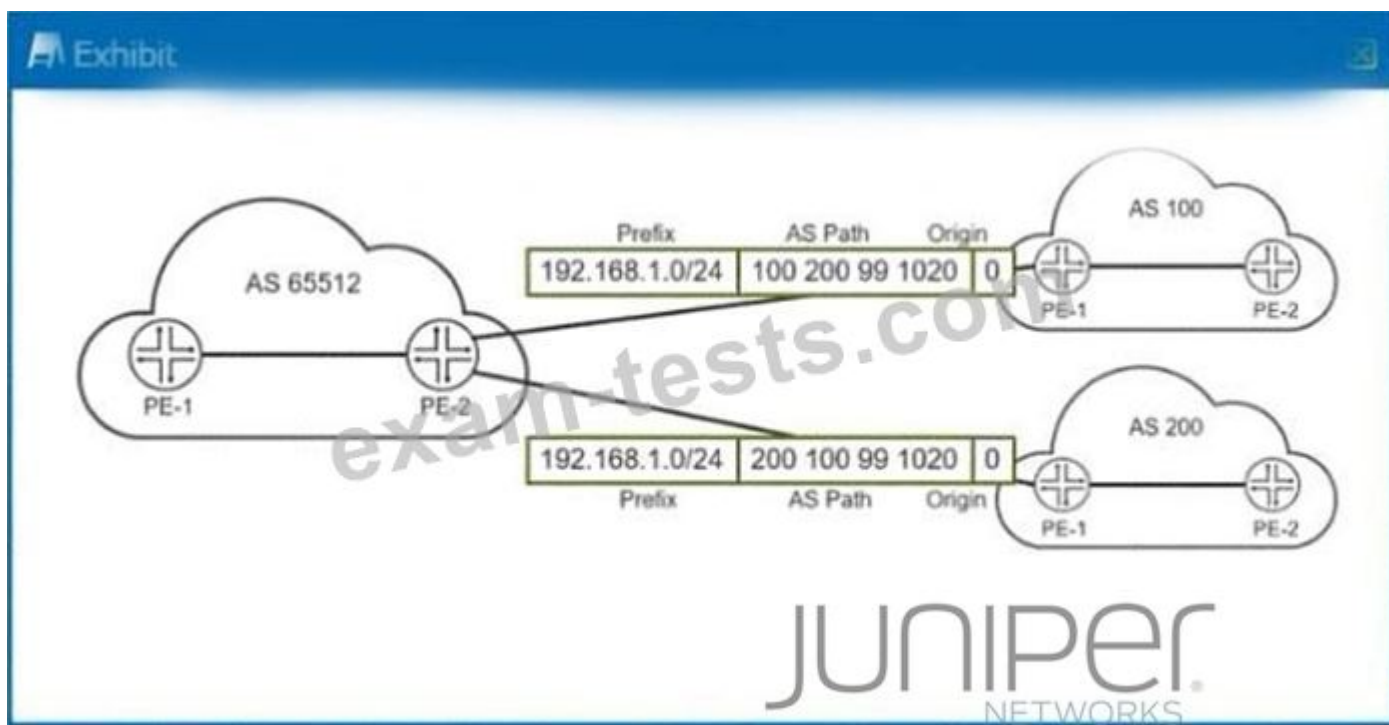
Which action will solve the problem?

- A. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R2.
- B. Configure topologies ipv4-unicast from protocols isis on R2.
- C. Configure an IPv4 address on interface ge-0/0/1 on R1.
- D. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R1.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

Exhibit.



You are the administrator of AS 65512. You are learning the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix from both AS 100 and AS

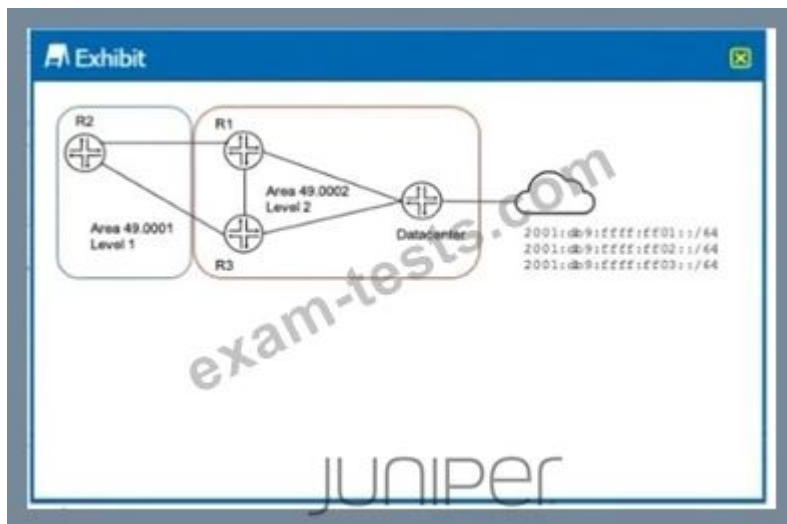
200. You want traffic destined to the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix to exit your AS towards AS 200. How would you accomplish this task?

- A.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher MED on the path learned from AS 100.
- B.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to append the AS path attribute on the path learned from AS 100.
- C.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to modify the origin attribute on the path learned from AS 100.
- D.** Configure an import routing policy on PE-2 to set a higher local preference value on the path learned from AS 200.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Exhibit.



A network designer wants to ensure that traffic from R2 destined for 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 always traverses the R2-R1 link if that link is available. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will satisfy this requirement?

A)

```
user@R1# show protocols isis
import leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
  term DC-routes {
    from {
      protocol isis;
      level 1;
      route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 2;
    then accept;
  }
}
```

B)

```

user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        level 1;
        route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
    }
    to level 2;
    then accept;
}

```

C)

```

user@R1# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 1;
        then accept;
    }
}

```

D)

```

user@R2# show protocols isis
export leak-v6;

user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement leak-v6 {
    term DC-routes {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 orlonger;
        }
        to level 1;
        then accept;
    }
}

```

- A. Option B
- B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

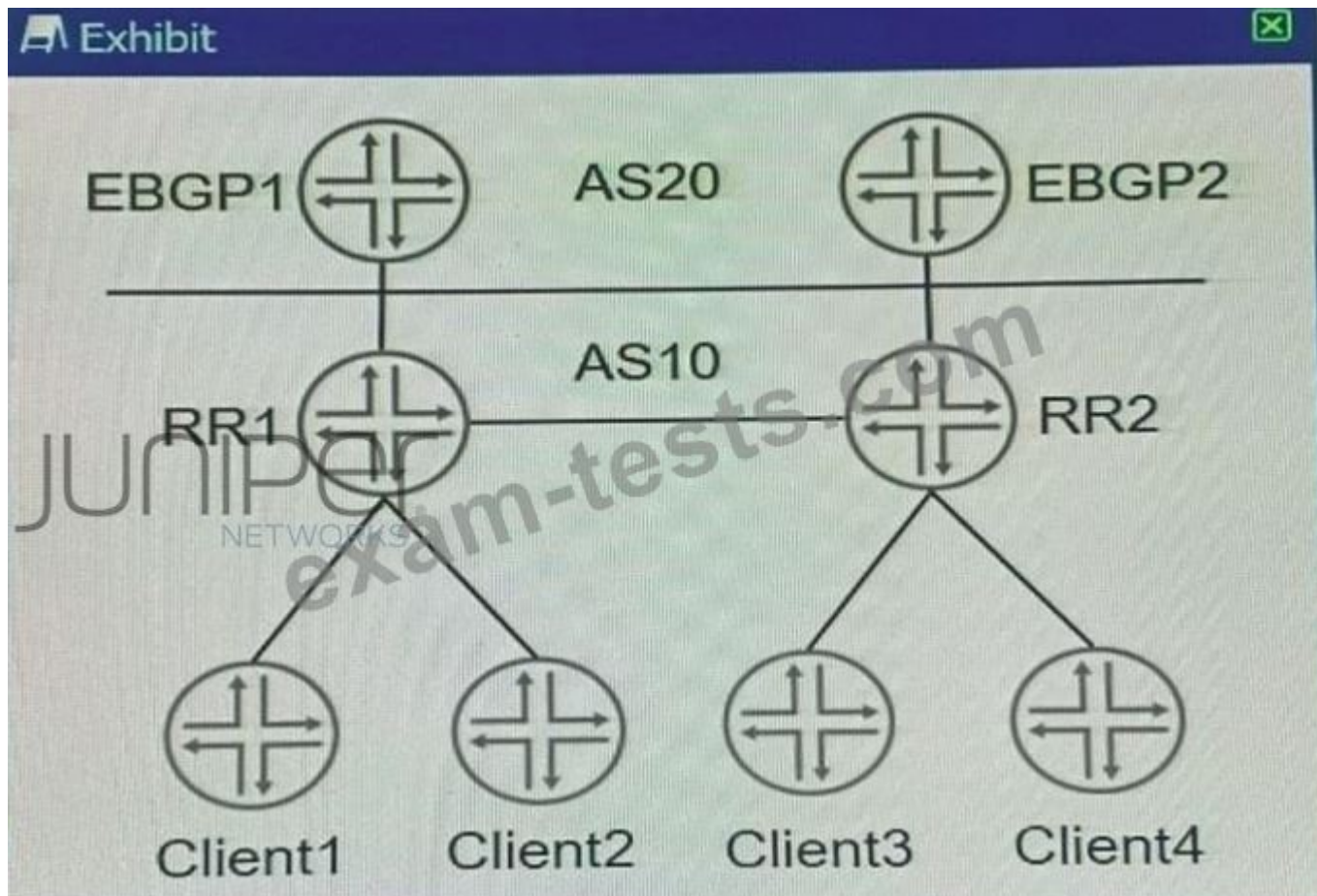
Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:

<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As

Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements about route reflectors are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. RR2 adds its cluster ID when advertising routes from Client4 to Client3.
- B. RR1 and RR2 need the same cluster ID to exchange routes learned from their clients.
- C. RR2 advertises routes learned from Client3 to EBGP2 with itself as the next hop.
- D. RR1 advertises routes learned from Client1 to RR2 with itself as the next hop.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two statements regarding Ethernet segments (ES) are correct? (Choose two)

- A. The Type-3 EVPN route will be used for the aliasing function to load-balance to the ES
- B. The Type-2 EVPN route will indicate if there is a designated forwarder on the ES.
- C. The Type-1 EVPN route will indicate if the ES is all-active or single-active.
- D. The Type-4 EVPN route will be used to elect the designated forwarder for the ES.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

- A. to facilitate loop detection within the route reflector network
- B. to disable internal cluster re-advertisements
- C. to define the router that first advertised the route to the route reflector
- D. to override the router 10 value within the cluster

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

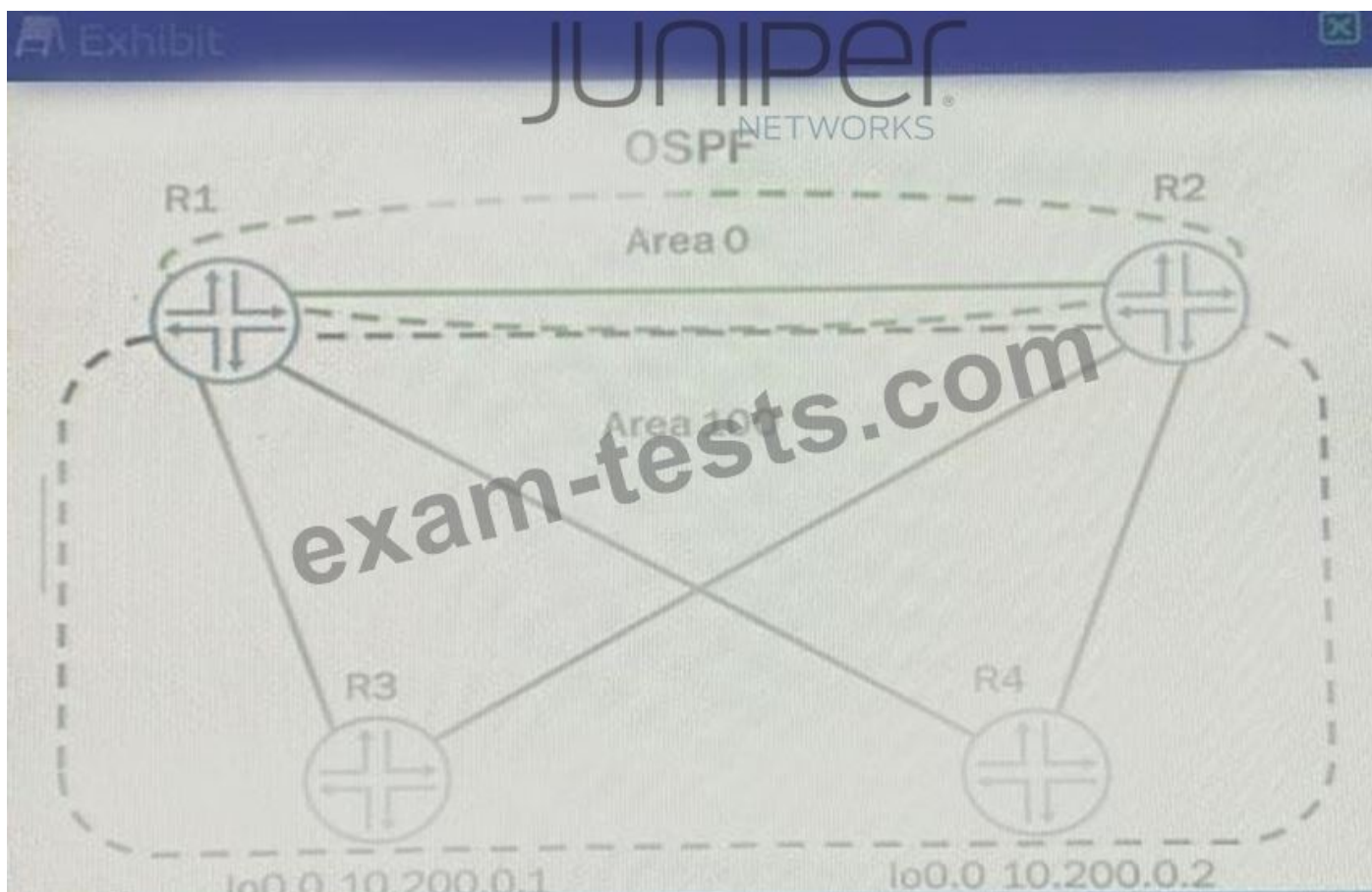
Which two statements are correct about Opaque LSAs in OSPF? (Choose two)

- A. Type 9 LSAs are used for graceful-restart and have link-local scope
- B. Type 10 LSAs are used for MPLS traffic-engineering and have area scope.
- C. Type 11 LSAs are used for MPLS label exchange and have link-local scope
- D. Type 11 LSAs are used for MPLS traffic-engineering and have area scope.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

Exhibit:



Traffic is being sent from R2 to R3. The link between R2 and R3 fails.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic will automatically reroute distributed between all available paths.
- B. Traffic will automatically reroute using the shortest path, which is R2 to R1 to R3.
- C. Traffic will automatically reroute using R2 to R4 to R1 to R3.
- D. Manual intervention is required for traffic to be rerouted.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Exhibit:

Exhibit

JUNIPER NETWORKS

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65533;
            neighbor 10.1.1.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 64444;
            neighbor 10.1.3.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:200;
```

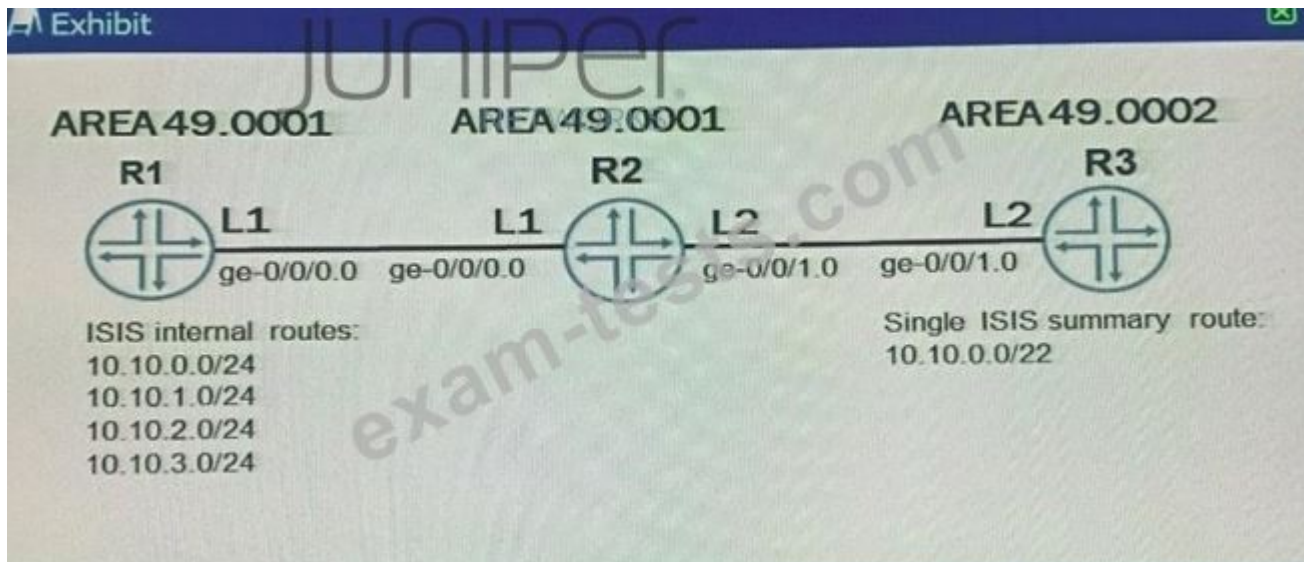
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The vrf-target configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B. The route-distinguisher configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C. The route-distinguisher configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D. The vrf-target configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you are asked to summarize all routes in the 10.10.0.0/22 address range ensuring that a single summary route is present in area 49.0002 while the IS-IS internal contributing routes are restricted to area 49.0001. All other routes must not be affected.

Which two operations would have to be performed on R2 to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Create and apply a policy with two terms; one to accept the summary route and one to reject the contributing routes.
- B. Include the to level 2 match criteria when referencing the summary route.
- C. Create and apply a policy with a single term to accept only the summary route.
- D. Include the from level 1 match criteria when referencing the summary route.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Exhibit:

```
[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 200;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 22.22.22.22;
    group-ranges {
      224.0.0.0/4;
    }
  }
}
interface all;
```

```
[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 210;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 33.33.33.33;
    group-ranges {
      224.1.0.0/16;
    }
  }
}
interface all;
```

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

[edit]

user@R4# run show pim rps

Instance: PIM.master

address-family INET

RP address	Type	Mode	Holdtime	Timeout	Groups	Group prefixes
22.22.22.22	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	0	224.0.0.0/4
33.33.33.33	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	2	224.1.0.0/16

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 22.22.22.22

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

22.22.22.22/32 *[IS-IS/18] 00:32:27, metric 10
 > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/0.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0 *[Static/5] 00:13:55
 > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 33.33.33.33

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```
Exhibit

33.33.33.33/32      *{IS-IS/18} 00:32:43, metric 10
                   > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *{Static/5} 00:14:25
                   > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 200;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 22.22.22.22;
    group-ranges {
      224.0.0.0/4;
    }
  }
}
interface all;

[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 210;
    }
  }
}
```

R4 is directly connected to both RPs (R2 and R3). R4 is currently sending all joins upstream to R3 but you want to load balance the joins between both RPs Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

- A. Configure the default route in inet.2 on R4 from R3 as the next hop to both R3 and R2.
- B. Configure the bootstrap priority on R2 to be the same as R3.
- C. Configure the join-load-balance parameter under PIM on R4.
- D. Configure the group-range parameter to be the same on R2 and R3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@R2# run show isis adjacency
Interface          System  L State          Hold (secs) SNPA
ge-0/0/0.0          R3      1 Up             6  0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/0.0          R3      2 Up             7  0:50:56:93:54:4b
ge-0/0/1.0          R4      2 Up             7  0:50:56:93:54:4b

[edit]
user@R2# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 172.16.2.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 44.44.44.44/32;
      }
      family iso {
        address 49.0004.0044.4444.0044.00;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}
```

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

R2 has IS-IS adjacencies with R3 and R4. You want to ensure that R2 has both a level 1 and level 2 adjacency to both R3 and R4 but R2 only has one adjacency with R4.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

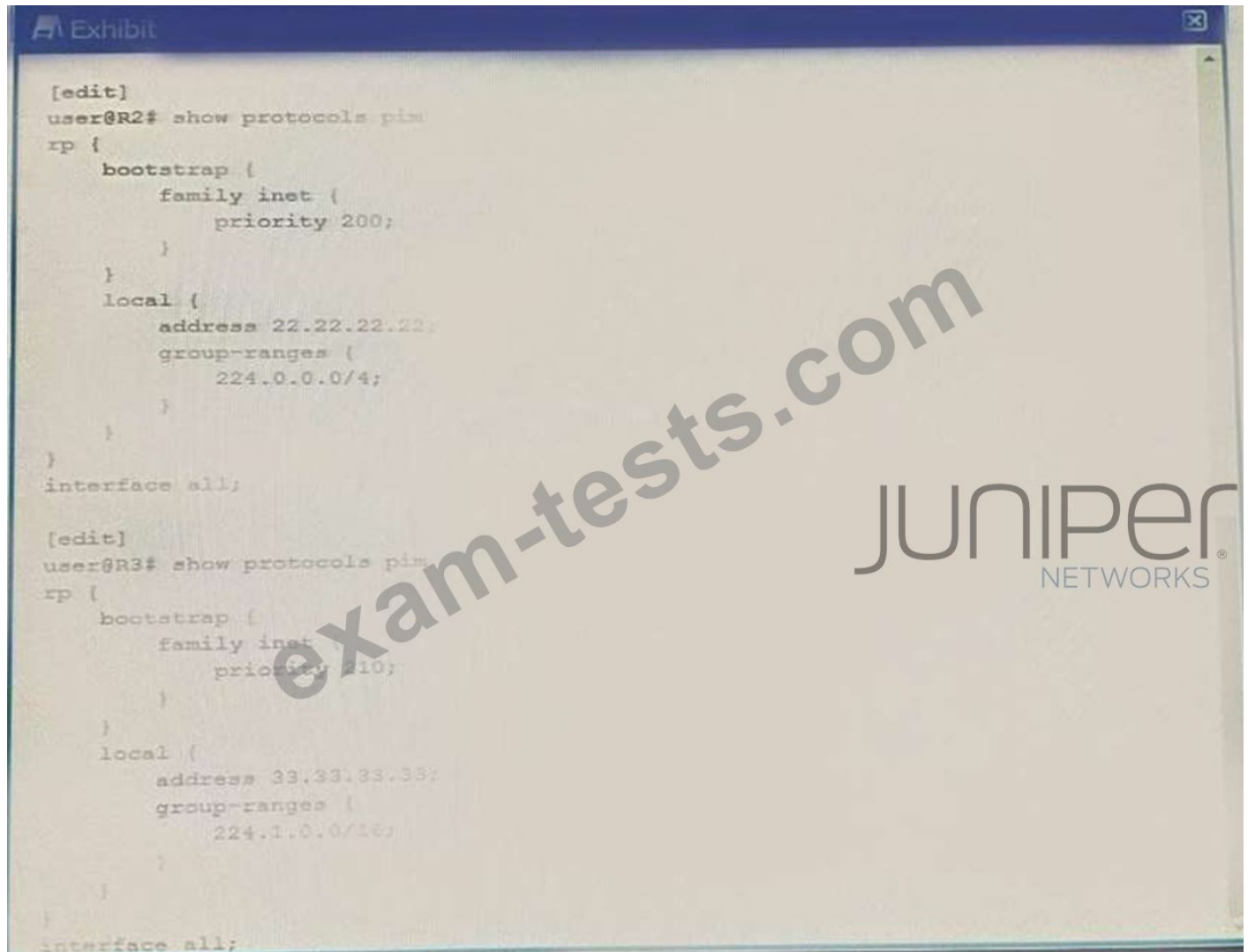
- A. Change the IS-IS area on R4 to match R2
- B. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R4

- C. Change the IS-IS area on R2 to match R4.
- D. Remove the level 1 disable configuration from R2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

Exhibit:



The screenshot shows a Juniper configuration window titled "Exhibit". It displays the configuration for two routers, R2 and R3, for the PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) protocol. The configuration for R2 is shown first, followed by the configuration for R3. A large watermark "exam-tests.com" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the image. The Juniper Networks logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the configuration window.

```
[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 200;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 22.22.22.22;
        group-ranges {
            224.0.0.0/4;
        }
    }
}
interface all;

[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 210;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 33.33.33.33;
        group-ranges {
            224.1.0.0/16;
        }
    }
}
interface all;
```

JUNIPER NETWORKS

[edit]

user@R4# run show pim rps
Instance: PIM.master

address-family INET

RP address	Type	Mode	Holdtime	Timeout	Groups	Group prefixes
22.22.22.22	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	0	224.0.0.0/4
33.33.33.33	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	2	224.1.0.0/16

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 22.22.22.22

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

22.22.22.22/32 * [18-18/18] 00:30:27, metric 10
 > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/0.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0 * [Static/5] 00:13:55
 > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 33.33.33.33

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

```
33.33.33.33/32    +[IS-IS/18] 00:32:43, metric 10
> to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0         +[Static/5] 00:14:25
> to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 200;
    }
  }
  local {
    address 22.22.22.22;
    group-ranges {
      224.0.0.0/4;
    }
  }
}
interface all:

[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
  bootstrap {
    family inet {
      priority 210;
    }
  }
}
```

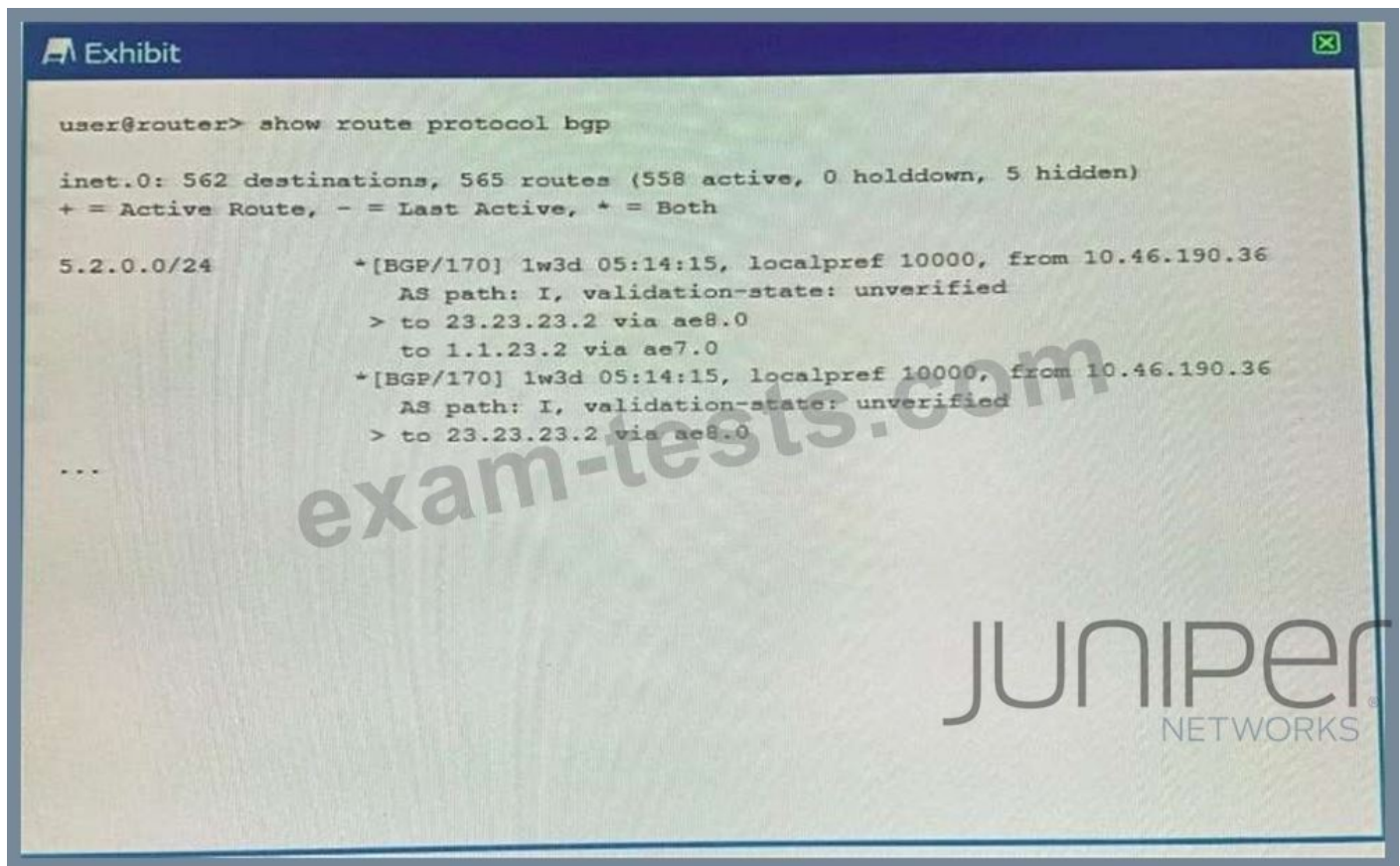
R4 is directly connected to both RPs (R2 and R3). R4 is currently sending all joins upstream to R3 but you want to load balance the joins between both RPs Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

- A. Configure the default route in inet.2 on R4 from R3 as the next hop to both R3 and R2.
- B. Configure the join-load-balance parameter under PIM on R4.
- C. Configure the bootstrap priority on R2 to be the same as R3.
- D. Configure the group-range parameter to be the same on R2 and R3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The route is learned from only one neighbor.
- B. This is a multipath route.
- C. The route is learned from three different neighbors.
- D. This is a multihop route.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-hop_routing#:~:text=Multi%2Dhop%20routing%20\(or%20multihop,use%20other%20nodes%20as%20relays.&text=Typical%20applications%20of%20multi%2Dhop,Wireless%20sensor%20networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-hop_routing#:~:text=Multi%2Dhop%20routing%20(or%20multihop,use%20other%20nodes%20as%20relays.&text=Typical%20applications%20of%20multi%2Dhop,Wireless%20sensor%20networks)

NEW QUESTION: 58

```

user@R2# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    level 2 metric 300;
}

```



```

user@R1# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;

```

```

user@R3# show protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;

```

AREA 49.0002

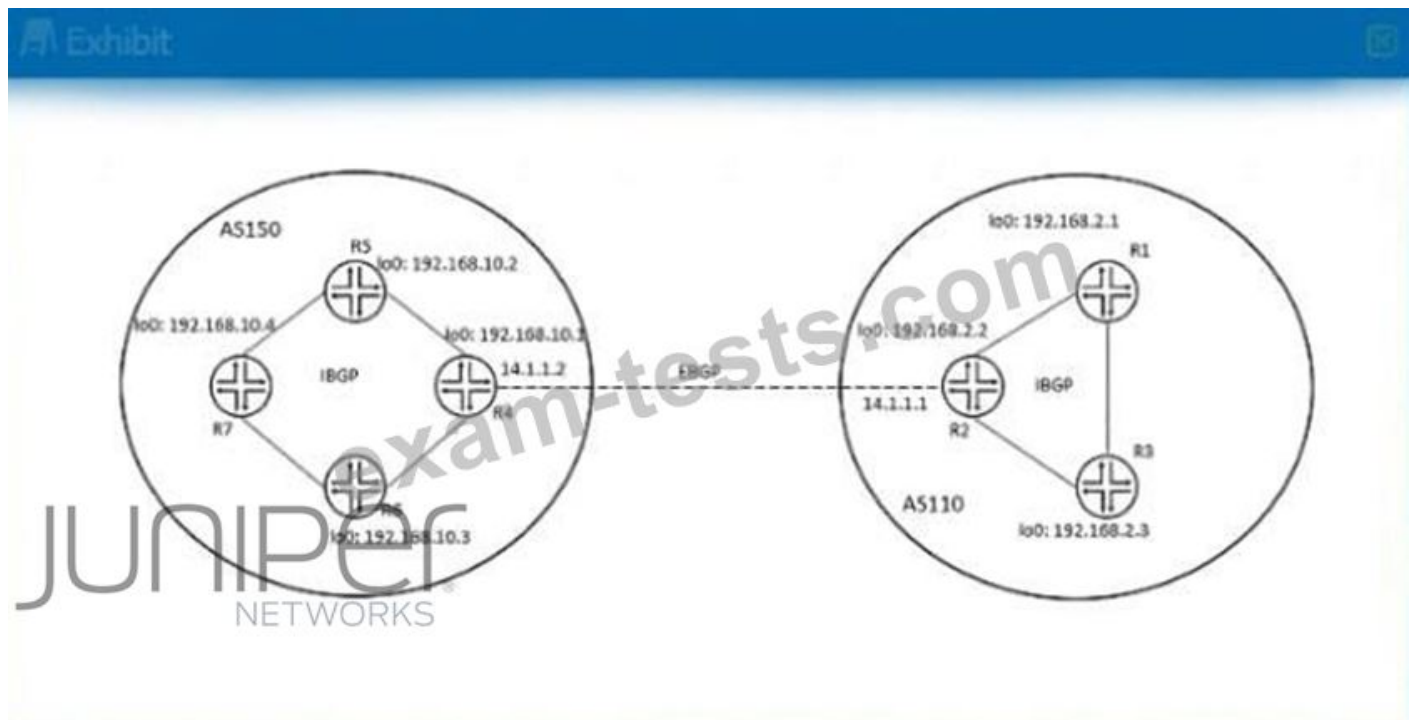
Referring to the exhibit, what will the IS-IS cost be for R3 to reach R1?

- A. 310
- B. 301
- C. 73
- D. 20

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Exhibit.



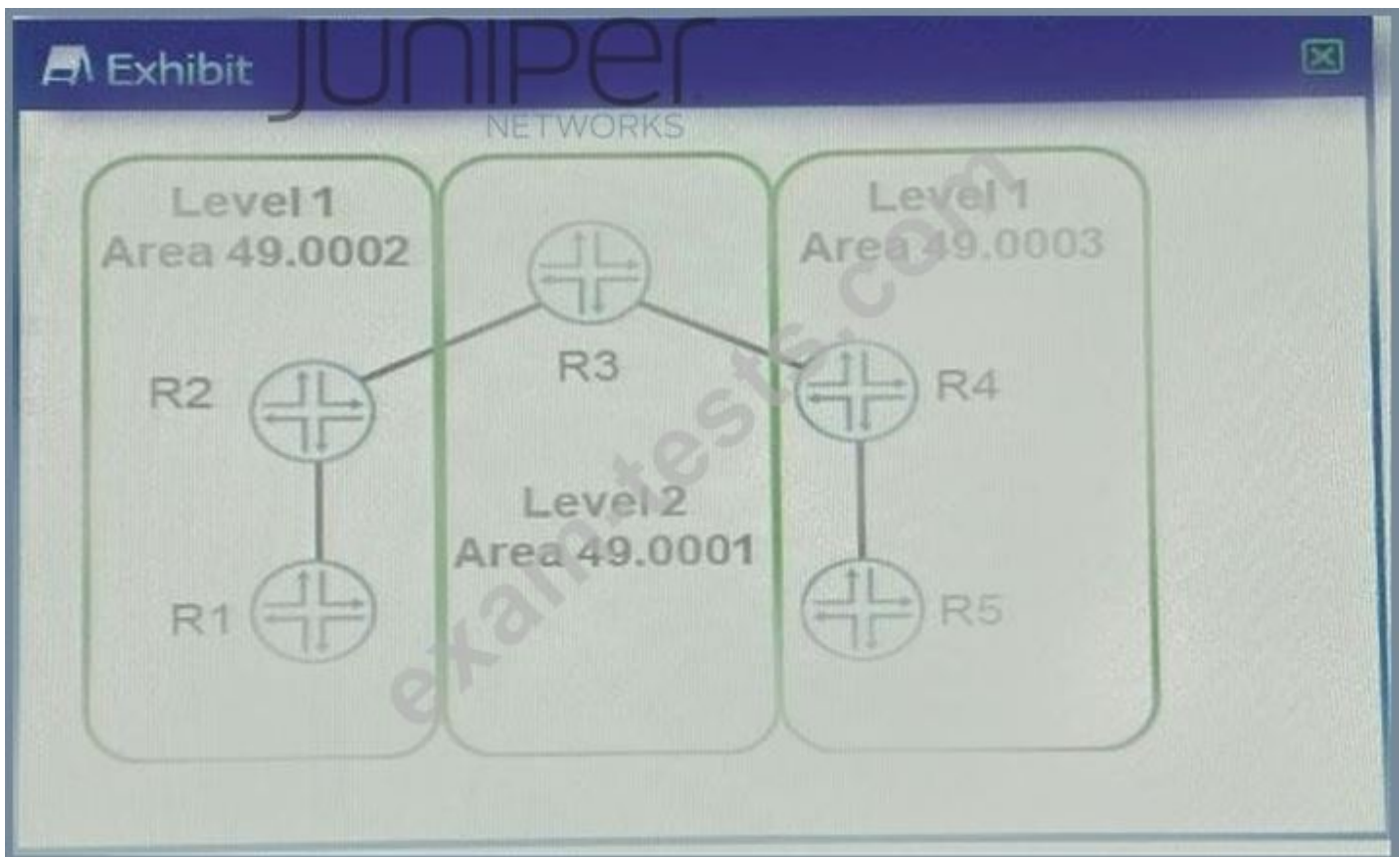
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct for a route advertised by R1 towards R4? (Choose two)

- A. The BGP next hop is set to 192.168.2 2 by R2
- B. The BGP next hop is set to 14.1 1.1 by R2
- C. The AS path is set to 150 by R2
- D. The AS path is set to null by R2

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Exhibit:



All adjacencies have been formed, no extra options have been configured, and no policies have been written.

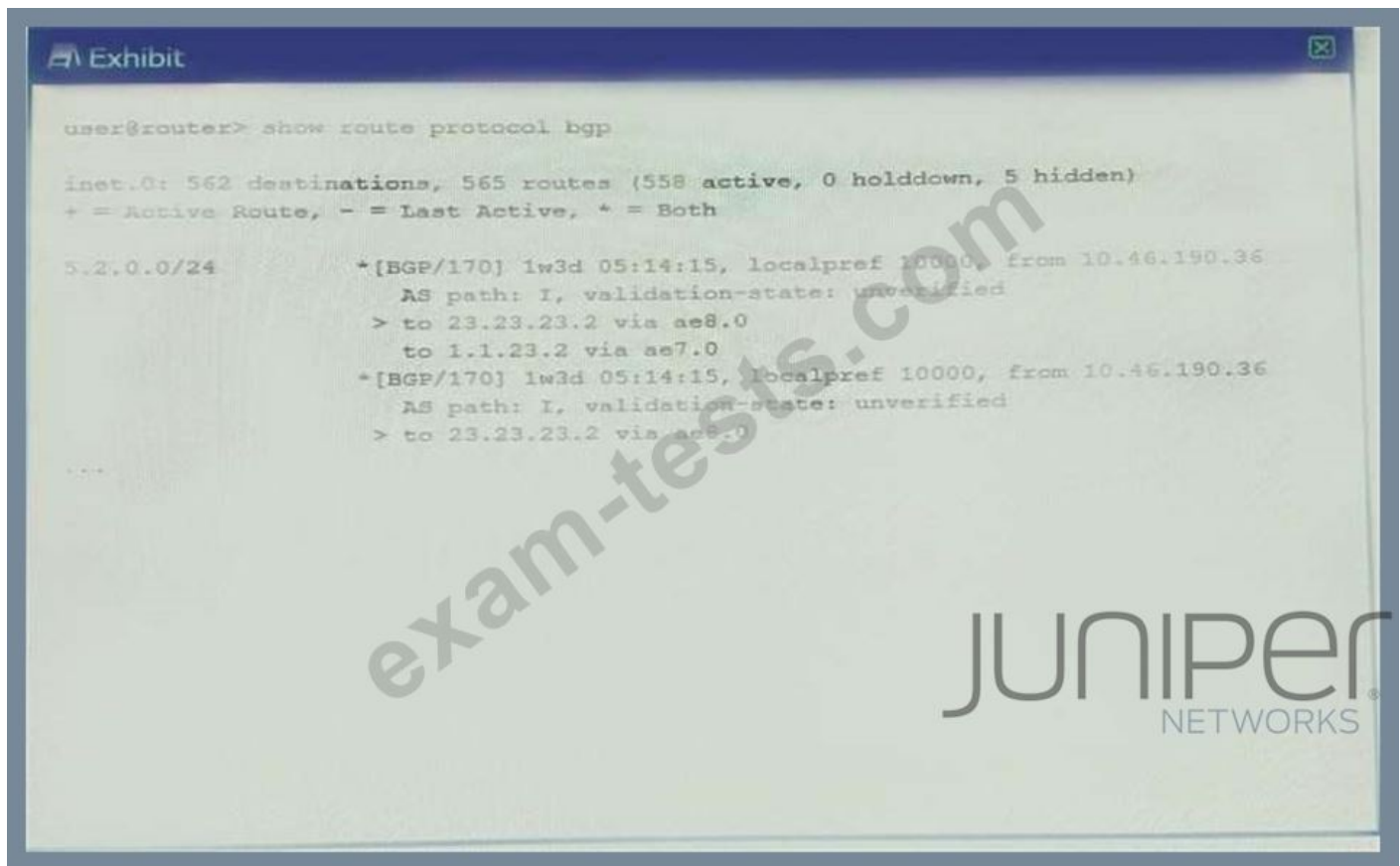
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 can reach R5.
- B. R1 cannot reach R5
- C. R2 will create a default route and send it as a TLV to R1
- D. R1 will create its own default route that points to R2

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

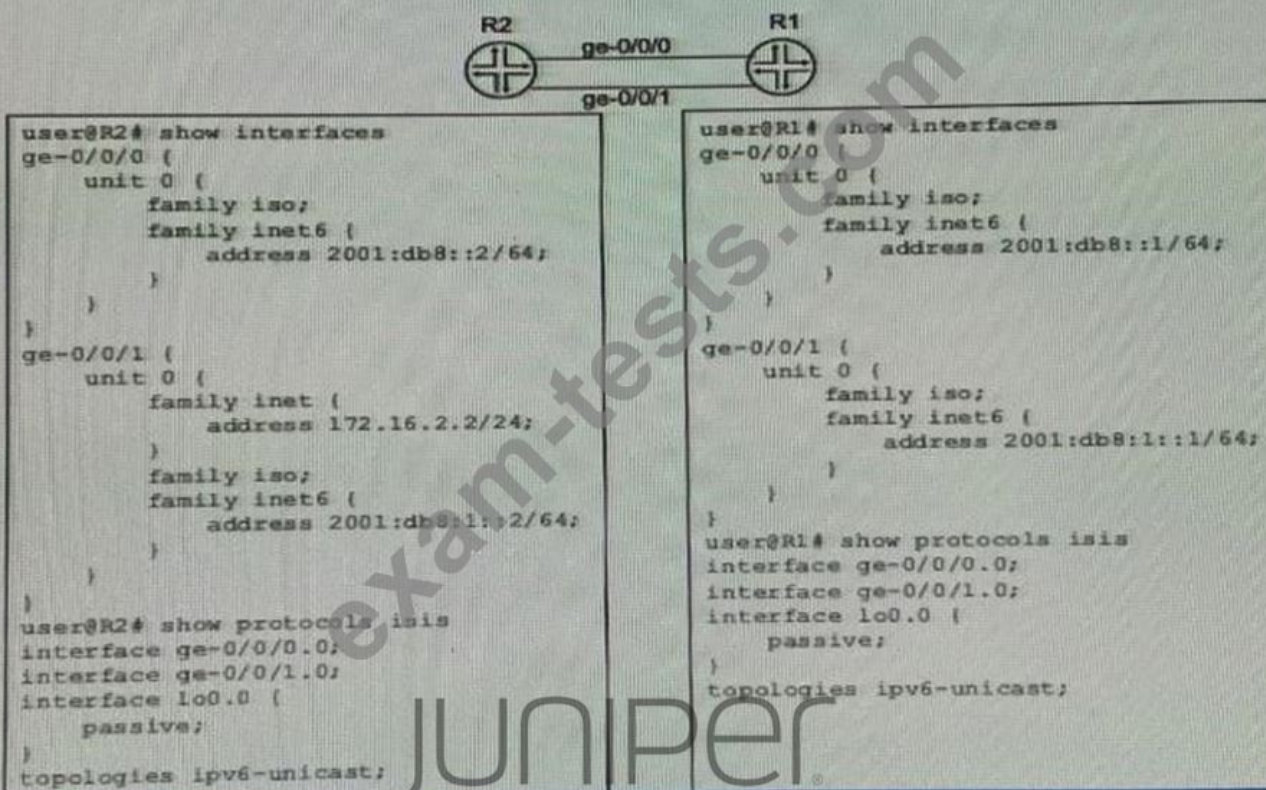
- A. The route is learned from three different neighbors.
- B. This is a multipath route.
- C. The route is learned from only one neighbor.
- D. This is a multihop route.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:
<https://www.braindumpsPASS.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Exhibit:



A network administrator is migrating from IPv4 to IPv6 and one of the IS-IS adjacencies is not coming up between R1 and R2.

Which action will solve the problem?

- A. Configure topologies ipv4-unicast from protocols isis on R2.
- B. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R1.
- C. Remove topologies ipv6-unicast from protocols isis on R2.
- D. Configure an IPv4 address on interface ge-0/0/1 on R1.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Exhibit:

```
Exhibit

user@router# run show route extensive table bgp.evpn.0 | find
1:10.101.100.3:0::2222222222222222::FFFF:FFFF/192
1:10.101.100.3:0::2222222222222222::FFFF:FFFF/192 AD/ESI (1 entry, 1
announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group IBGP-EVPN-POD1 type Internal) Type 1 val 0x1022f36b
(adv_entry)
  Advertised metrics:
    Nexthop: 10.101.100.3
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: [65100] I
    Communities: target:1:100 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8) esi-label:0x0:all-
active (label 0)
Page 0 idx 1, (group IBGP-EVPN-Core type Internal) Type 1 val 0x11eaf588
(adv_entry)
  Advertised metrics:
    Nexthop: 10.101.100.3
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: [65100] I
    Communities: target:1:100 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8) esi-label:0x0:all-
active (label 0)
Path 1:10.101.100.3:0::2222222222222222::FFFF:FFFF
Vector len 4, Val: 0
*EVPN Reference: 170
  Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
  Address: 0x0ad5f90
  Next-hop reference count: 43071
  Protocol next hop: 10.101.100.3
  Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0
  State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
  Age: 8w1d 9:56:33
  Validation State: unverified
  Task: __default_evpn__-evpn
  Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP_R1_Background
  AS path: I
  Communities: target:1:100 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8) esi-label:0x0:all-
active (label 0)
  Route Label: 1
  Primary Routing Table: default evpn .evpn.0
```

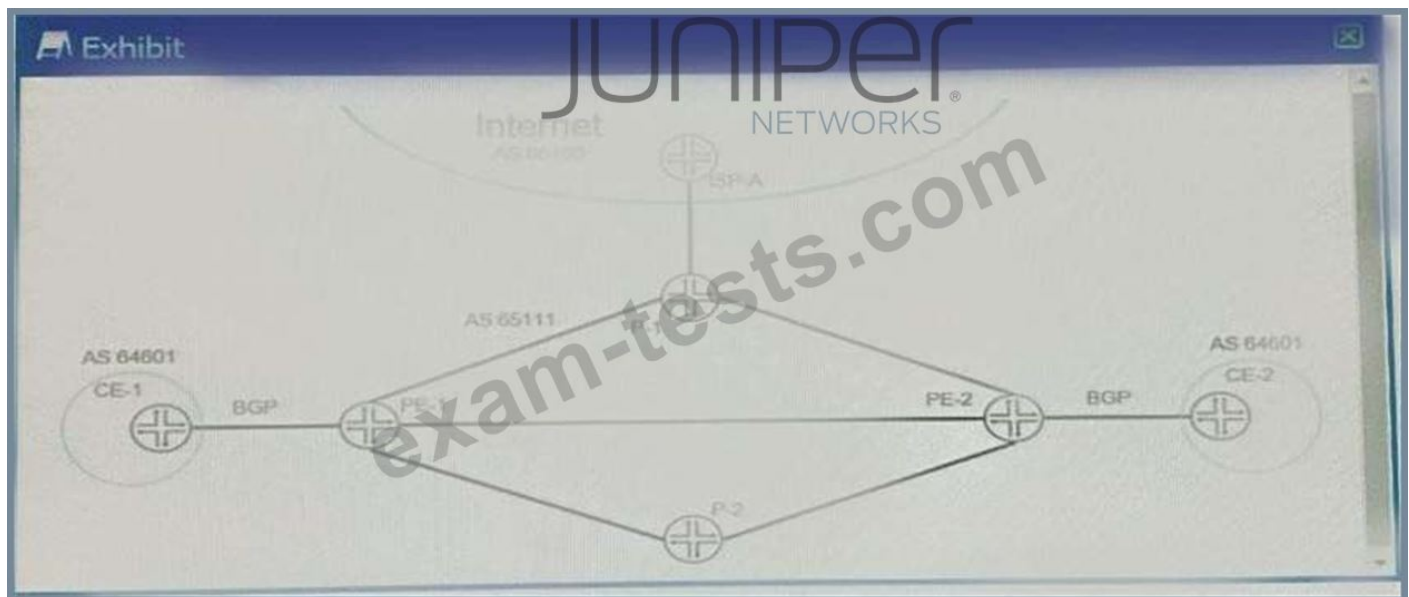
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. This route is an EVPN Type-1 route.
- B. This ESI Auto-Discovery route is used for designated forwarder election.
- C. The ESI is 00:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22.
- D. This route contains the MAC address of an end host.
- E. The router with the IP address 10.101.100.3 is the originator of this route.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you have recently established a Layer 3 VPN between PE-1 and PE-2, connecting the two CE sites. Routing information is being shared between sites and the customer has two-way communication. After adding this VPN to your core network, PE-1 and PE-2 are no longer able to forward traffic to the Internet.

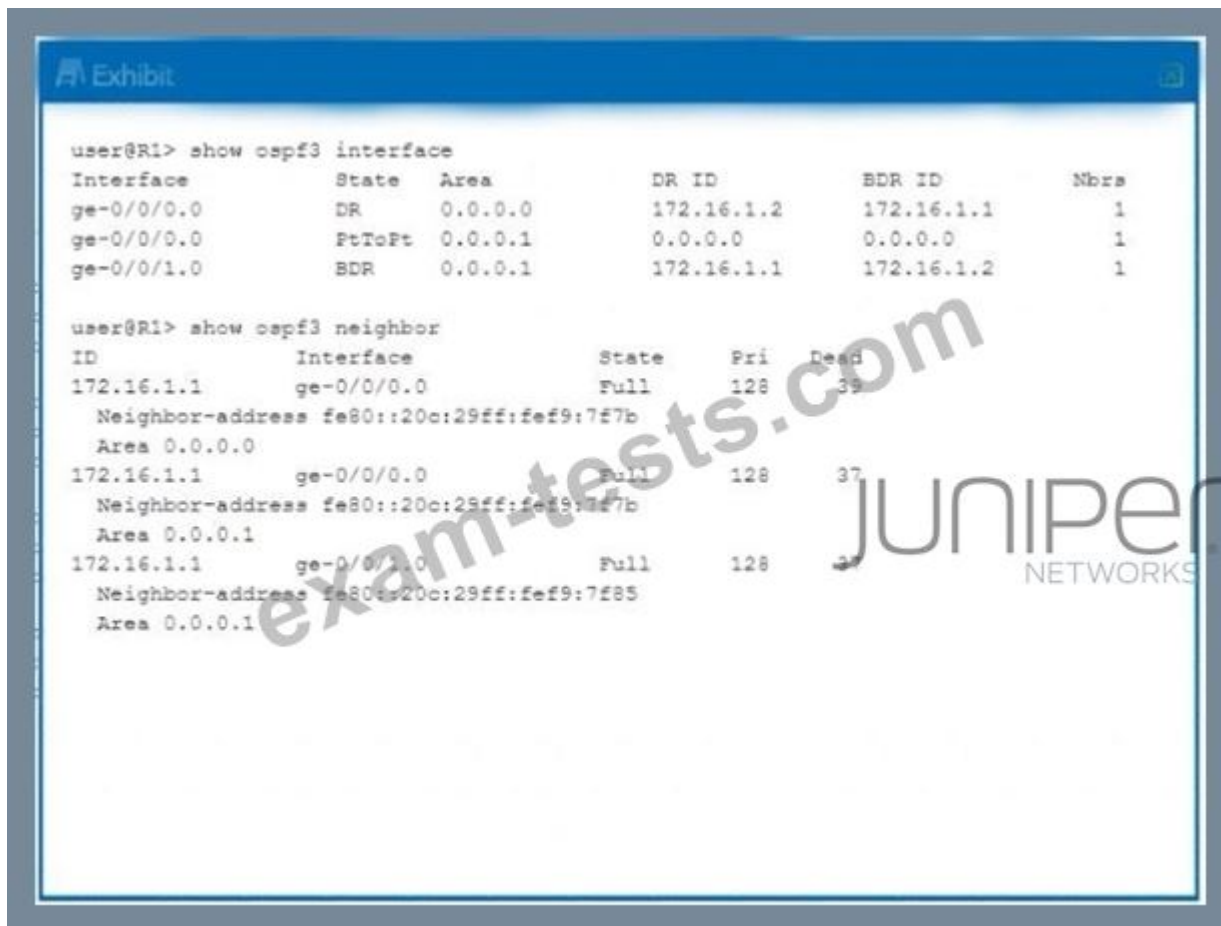
In this scenario, what is the problem?

- A. You must configure a multihop external BGP session between your PE devices and the Internet provider's ISP-A device.
- B. You must configure the inet-vpn NLRI for the BGP sessions on both your PE devices.
- C. You must configure a separate internal BGP group on both your PE devices specifically for Internet connectivity.
- D. You must configure the inet unicast NLRI for the BGP session on both your PE devices.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, which OSPFv3 configuration is implemented on router R1?

A)

```
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 virtual-link neighbor-id 172.16.1.2
```

B)

```
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0 interface-type p2p
```

C)

```
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0 secondary
```

D)

```
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

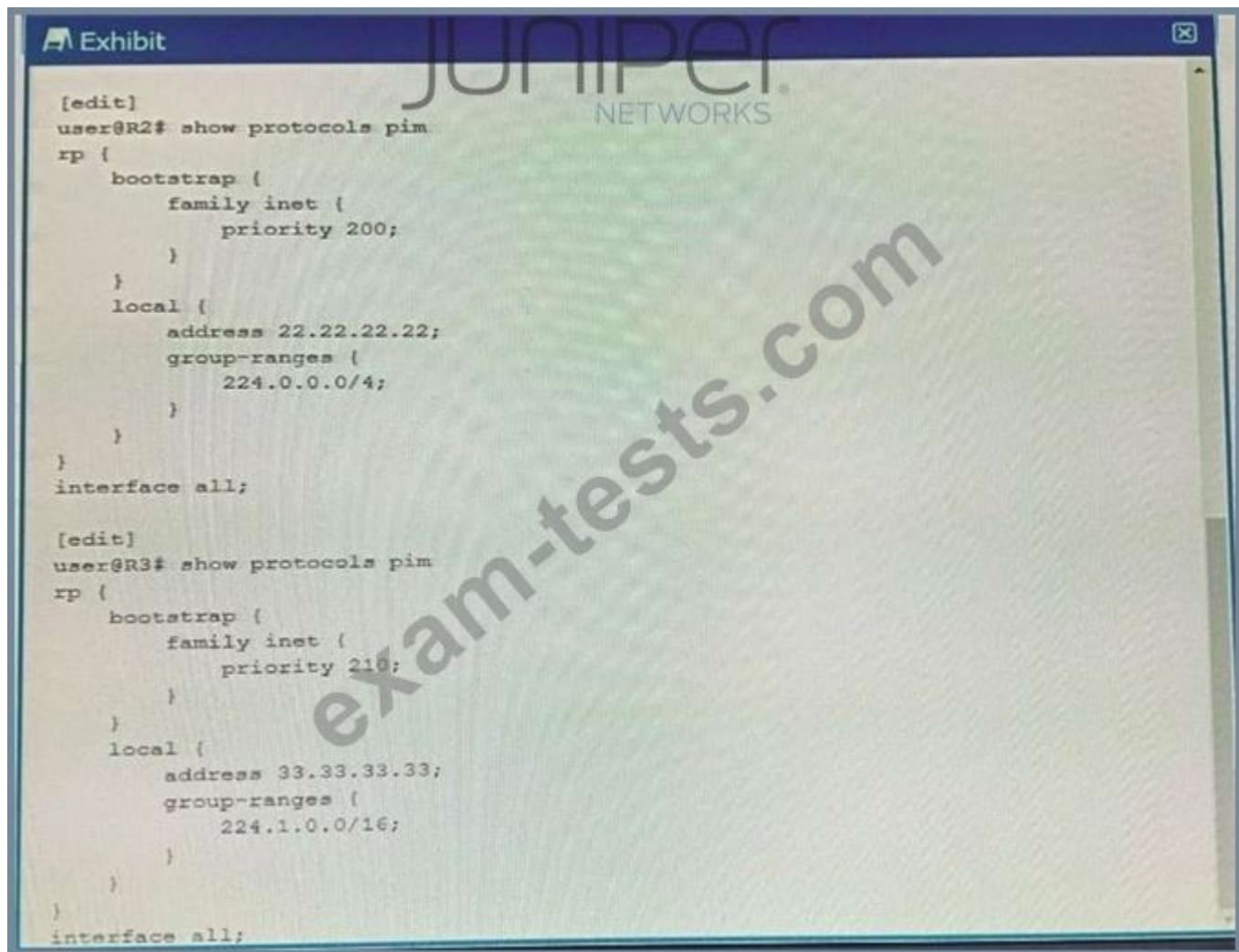
C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Exhibit:



The screenshot shows a Juniper Networks configuration window titled "Exhibit". It displays the configuration for two routers, R2 and R3, for the PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) protocol. The configuration is shown in a text editor with a "JUNIPER NETWORKS" logo in the background. A large watermark "exam-tests.com" is visible across the center of the image.

```
[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 200;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 22.22.22.22;
        group-ranges {
            224.0.0.0/4;
        }
    }
}
interface all;

[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 210;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 33.33.33.33;
        group-ranges {
            224.1.0.0/16;
        }
    }
}
interface all;
```

[edit]

user@R4# run show pim rps

Instance: PIM.master

address-family INET

RP address	Type	Mode	Holdtime	Timeout	Groups	Group prefixes
22.22.22.22	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	0	224.0.0.0/4
33.33.33.33	bootstrap	sparse	150	108	2	224.1.0.0/16

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 22.22.22.22

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

22.22.22.22/32 *[IS-IS/18] 00:32:27, metric 10
 > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/0.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0 *[Static/5] 00:13:55
 > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]

user@R4# run show route 33.33.33.33

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```
33.33.33.33/32      * [IS-IS/18] 00:32:43, metric 10
                    > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

inet.2: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          * [Static/5] 00:14:25
                    > to 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 200;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 22.22.22.22;
        group-ranges {
            224.0.0.0/4;
        }
    }
}
interface all;

[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 210;
        }
    }
}
```

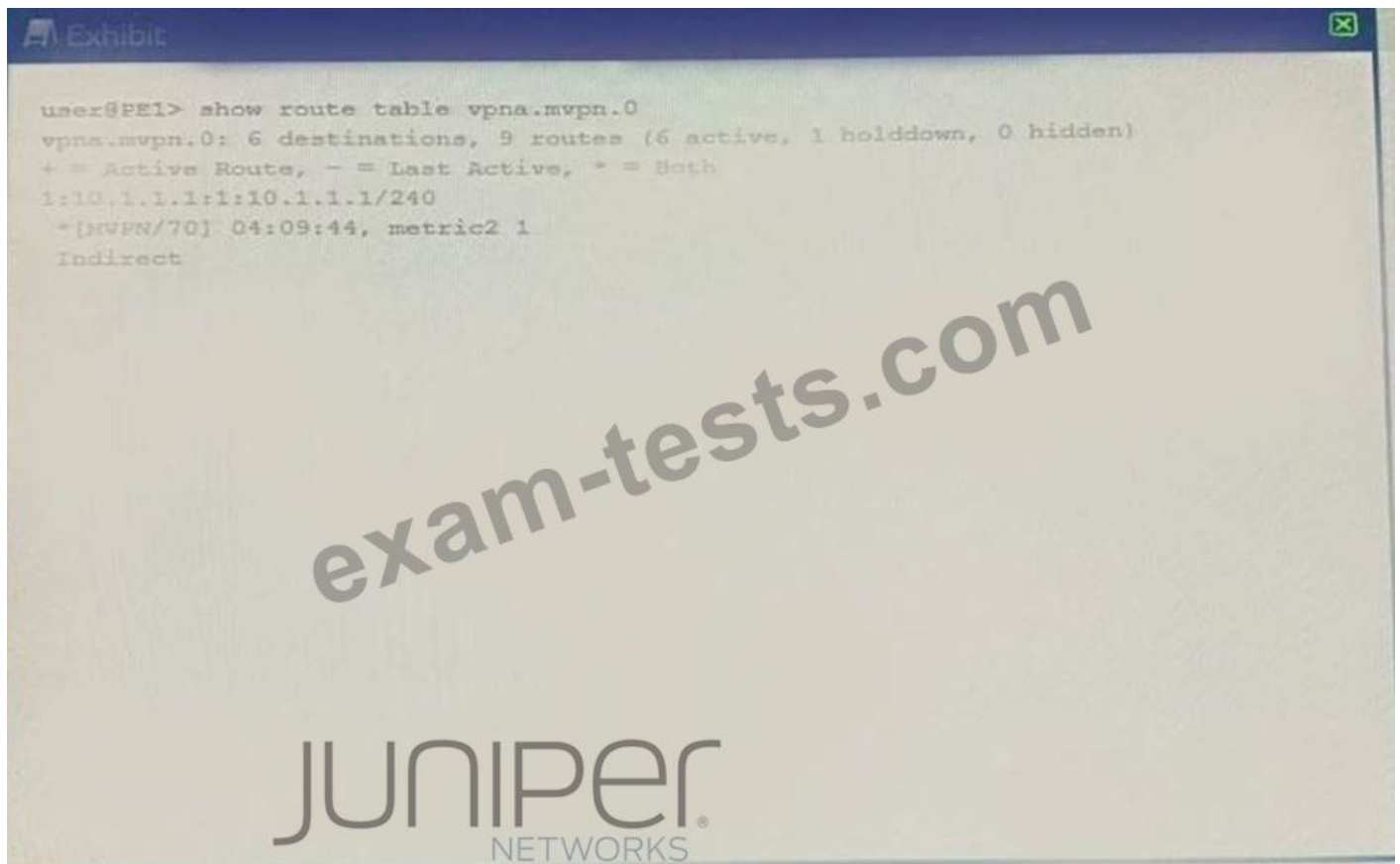
R4 is directly connected to both RPs (R2 and R3). R4 is currently sending all joins upstream to R3 but you want to load balance the joins between both RPs Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

- A. Configure the bootstrap priority on R2 to be the same as R3.
- B. Configure the group-range parameter to be the same on R2 and R3
- C. Configure the join-load-balance parameter under PIM on R4.
- D. Configure the default route in inet.2 on R4 from R3 as the next hop to both R3 and R2.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Exhibit:



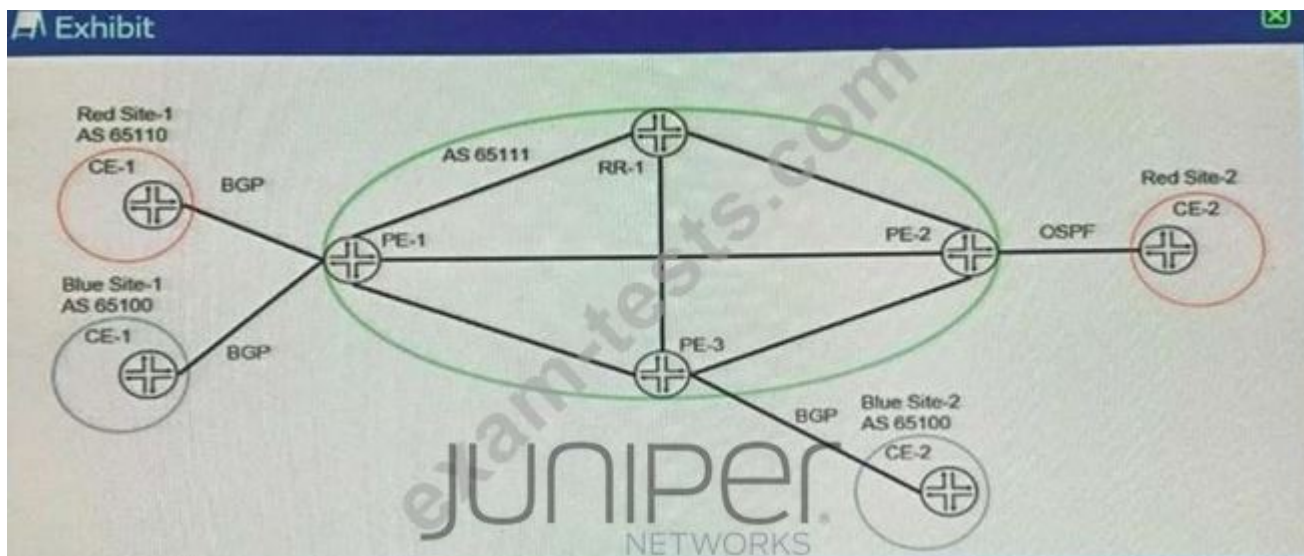
The route shown in the exhibit is an example of which type of next-generation MVPN route?

- A. Type 4 Selective MVPN autodiscovery route for leaf
- B. Type 3 Selective MVPN autodiscovery route
- C. Type 2 Inter-AS inclusive MVPN membership discovery
- D. Type 1 Intra-AS inclusive MVPN membership discovery

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

Exhibit:



You have a Layer 3 VPN established between PE-1 and PE-2 as well as between PE-1 and PE-3. You are using a route reflector (RR-1) to distribute VPN routes to your IBGP peers. You are asked to ensure that only relevant routes are sent from RR-1 to each of the PE routers.

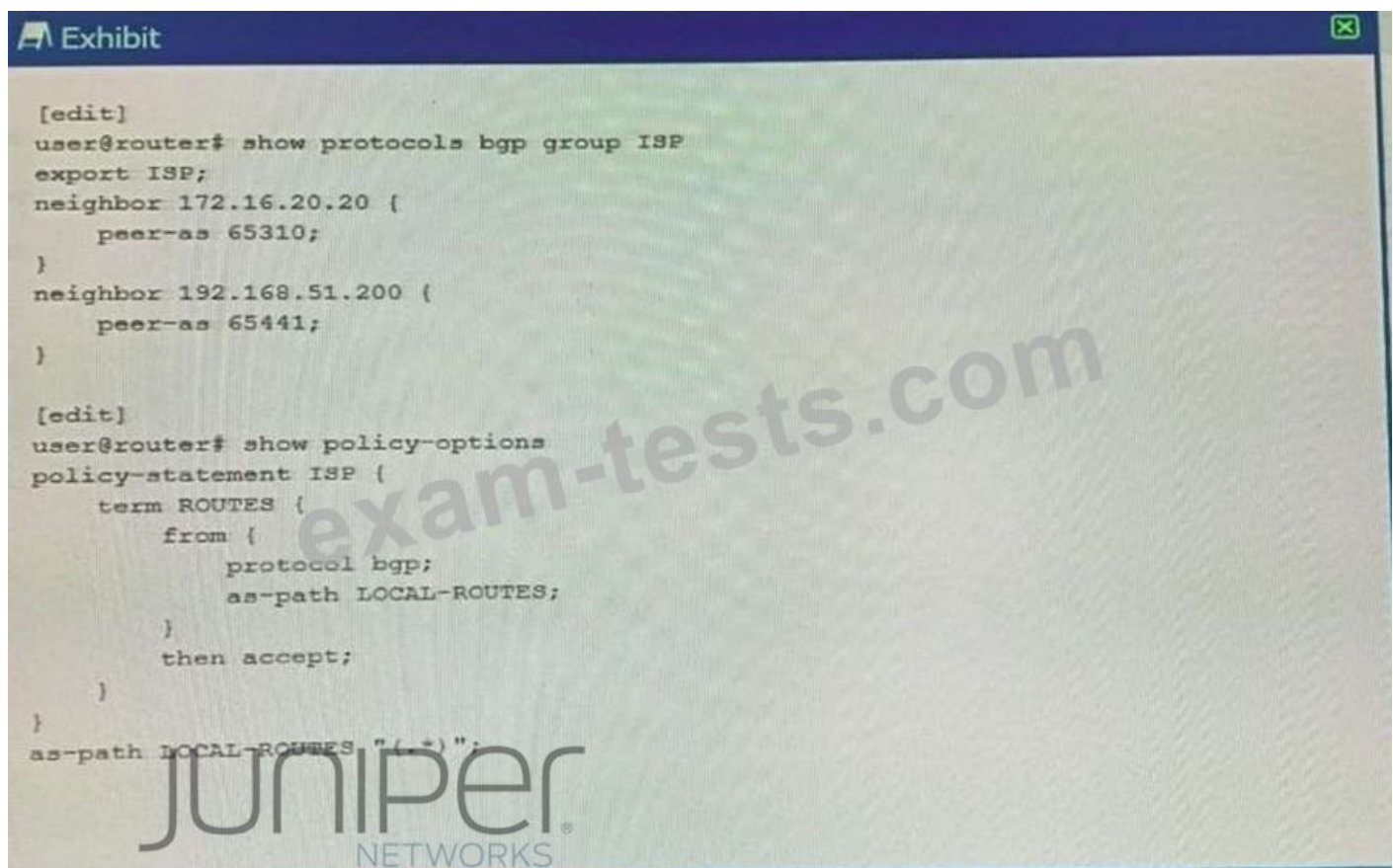
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. You should use VRF export policies on RR-1 to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- B. You should use route target filtering only on RR-1 to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- C. You should use firewall filtering on RR-1 and all the PE devices to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- D. You should use route target filtering on RR-1 and all the PE devices to control which routes are sent to each PE router.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

Exhibit:



```
[edit]
user@router# show protocols bgp group ISP
export ISP;
neighbor 172.16.20.20 {
    peer-as 65310;
}
neighbor 192.168.51.200 {
    peer-as 65441;
}

[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement ISP {
    term ROUTES {
        from {
            protocol bgp;
            as-path LOCAL-ROUTES;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}
as-path LOCAL-ROUTES "(65310|65441)";
```

The exhibit shows a Juniper router configuration. The BGP group 'ISP' is configured with two neighbors: 172.16.20.20 (peer-as 65310) and 192.168.51.200 (peer-as 65441). The policy-statement 'ISP' has a term 'ROUTES' that filters routes based on the BGP protocol and the as-path 'LOCAL-ROUTES'. The as-path 'LOCAL-ROUTES' is defined as '(65310|65441)'.

Your network is connected to two different ISPs and you notice that they are using your network for transit traffic.

In this scenario, which two configuration statements will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. set policy-options as-path LOCAL-ROUTES "(65310|65441)";
- B. set policy-options policy-statement ISP term REST then reject
- C. set policy-options policy-statement ISP term ROUTES then reject

D. set policy-options as-path LOCAL-ROUTES "()

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

What occurs when a router running IS-IS receives an LSP with the overload bit set?

- A. The LSP is not added to the link-state database.
- B. The LSP's metric will be set to 65535.
- C. The LSP is ignored during SPF calculation.
- D. The LSPs metric will be set to 16777215.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In overload mode, the routing device advertisement is originated with all the transit routing device links (except stub) set to a metric of 0xFFFF = 65535

NEW QUESTION: 71

Exhibit.

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols evpn
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-import EVPN-IMPORT;
vrf-target {
    target:1:100;
    auto;
}

user@R2> show configuration protocols evpn
vni-options {
    vni 22030 {
        vrf-target target:65101:22030;
    }
}
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R2> show configuration switch-options
```

You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.

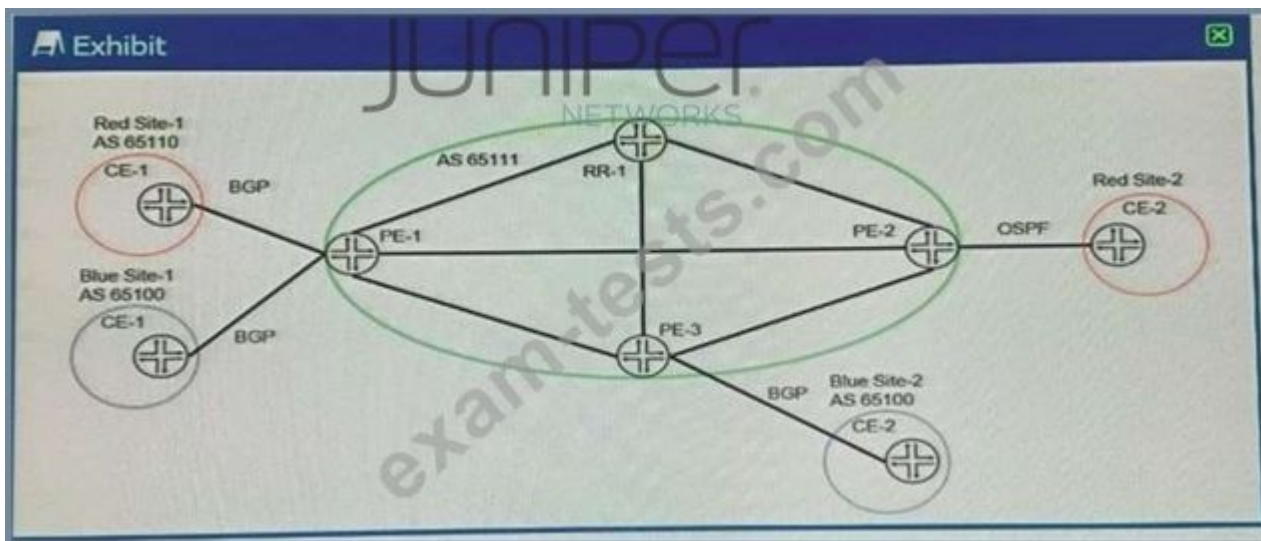
Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two)

- A. On R1, issue the sec protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 vrf-target target:65101:22030 command
- B. On R1, issue the set 3wicch-cpt:.cr.3 vrf-target target: 65101:22030 Command
- C. On R2, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65101:22030 command
- D. On R2 issue the set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 command

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

Exhibit:



You have a Layer 3 VPN established between PE-1 and PE-2 as well as between PE-1 and PE-3. You are using a route reflector (RR-1) to distribute VPN routes to your IBGP peers. You are asked to ensure that only relevant routes are sent from RR-1 to each of the PE routers.

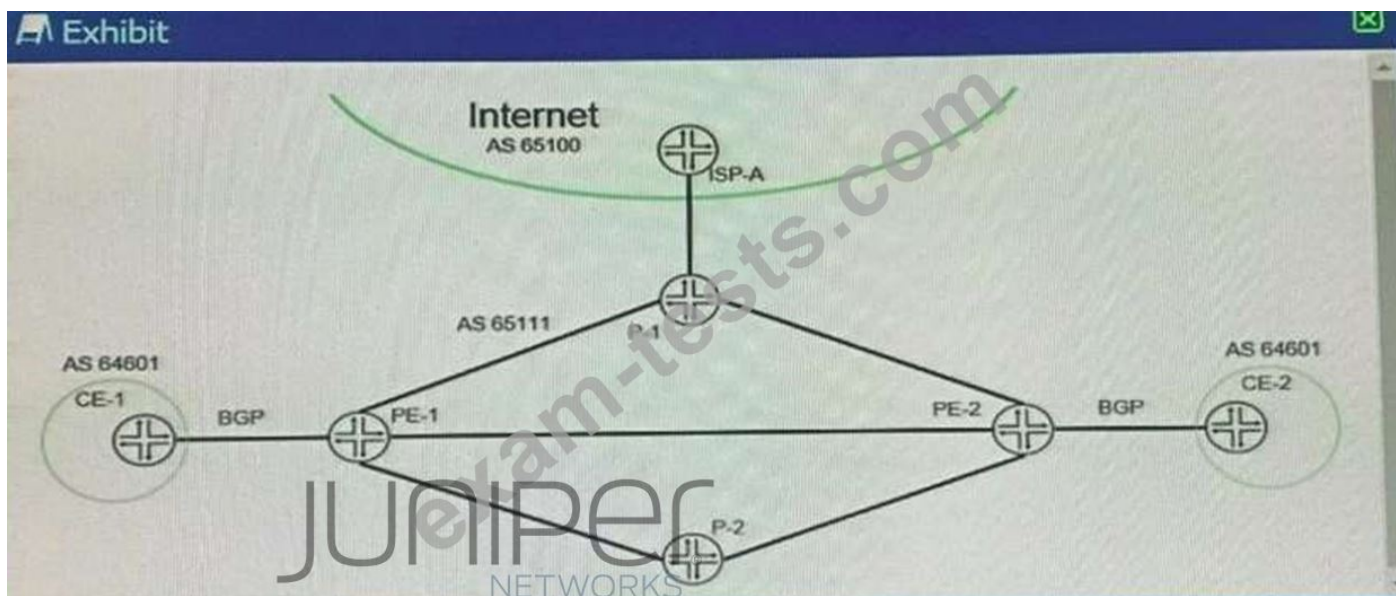
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. You should use firewall filtering on RR-1 and all the PE devices to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- B. You should use route target filtering only on RR-1 to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- C. You should use VRF export policies on RR-1 to control which routes are sent to each PE router.
- D. You should use route target filtering on RR-1 and all the PE devices to control which routes are sent to each PE router.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you have recently established a Layer 3 VPN between PE-1 and PE-2, connecting the two CE sites. Routing information is being shared between sites and the customer has two-way communication. After adding this VPN to your core network, PE-1 and PE-2 are no longer able to forward traffic to the Internet.

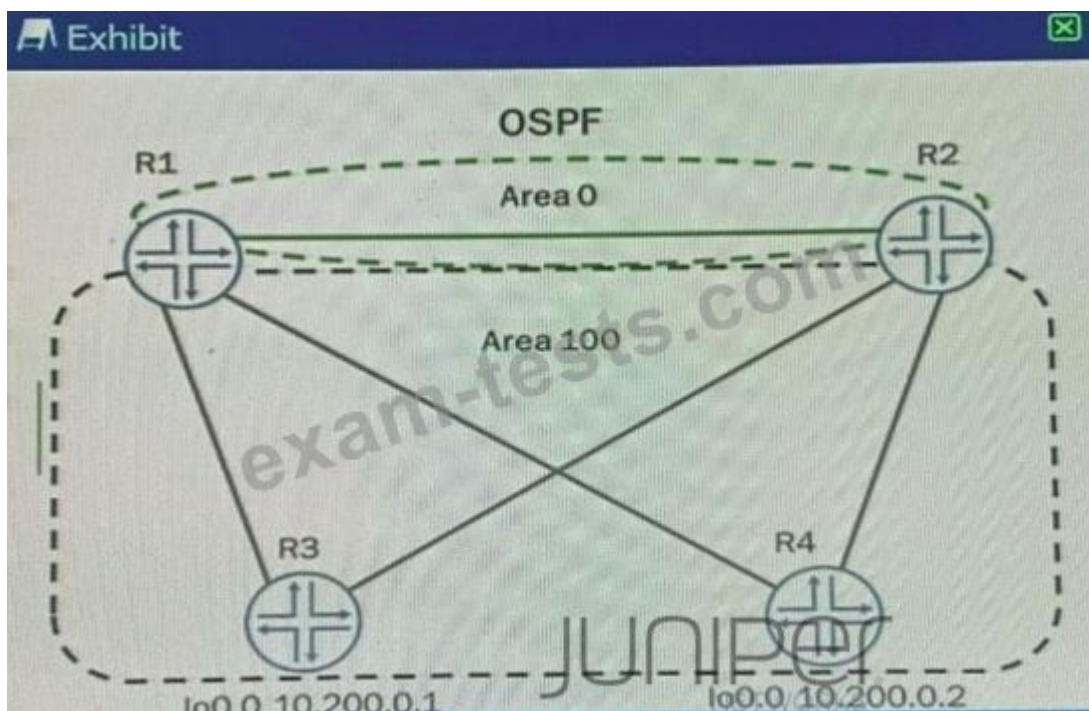
In this scenario, what is the problem?

- A. You must configure the inet unicast NLRI for the BGP session on both your PE devices.
- B. You must configure a multihop external BGP session between your PE devices and the Internet provider's ISP-A device.
- C. You must configure a separate internal BGP group on both your PE devices specifically for Internet connectivity.
- D. You must configure the inet-vpn NLRI for the BGP sessions on both your PE devices.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Exhibit:



Traffic is being sent from R2 to R3. The link between R2 and R3 fails.

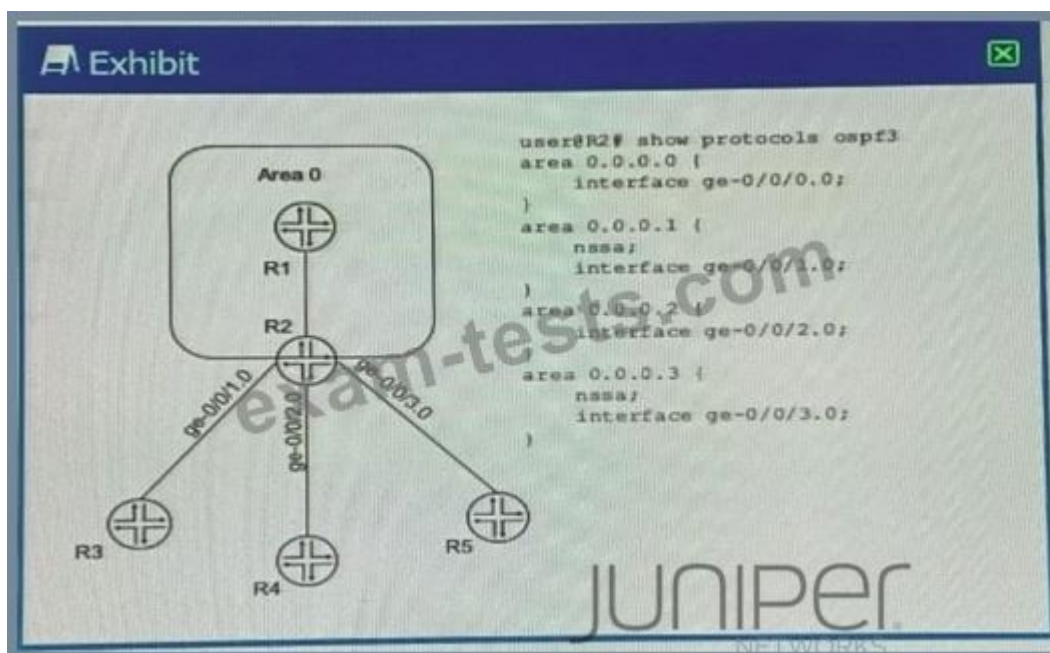
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic will automatically reroute distributed between all available paths.
- B. Traffic will automatically reroute using R2 to R4 to R1 to R3.
- C. Manual intervention is required for traffic to be rerouted.
- D. Traffic will automatically reroute using the shortest path, which is R2 to R1 to R3.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

Exhibit:



A network administrator is concerned about the number of LSAs that they are observing on the network.

What will reduce Type 7 LSAs advertised from R2 to the non-backbone routers shown in the exhibit?

- A. Configure no-naaa-abr under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- B. Configure nssa under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.
- C. Configure no-summaries under protocols ospf3 on R2.
- D. Configure no-summaries under area 0.0.0.2 on R2.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which two statements about wide and narrow metrics used in IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Disabling narrow metrics results in external routes being leaked from L1 to L2 areas automatically.
- B. Narrow metrics are enabled by default and use 8 bits in TLVs to send information.
- C. Wide metrics are sent by default and use 24 bits in TLVs to send information.
- D. Wide metrics are enabled with the wide-metrics-only parameter under protocols isis hierarchy.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:

<https://www.braindumpspass.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As

Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Exhibit.

```

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group INT {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.100.1;
  family inet {
    unicast;
  }
  family inet6 {
    unicast;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.100.2;
}

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R2# show
group INT {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.100.2;
  export nhs;
  neighbor 192.168.100.1;
}

```

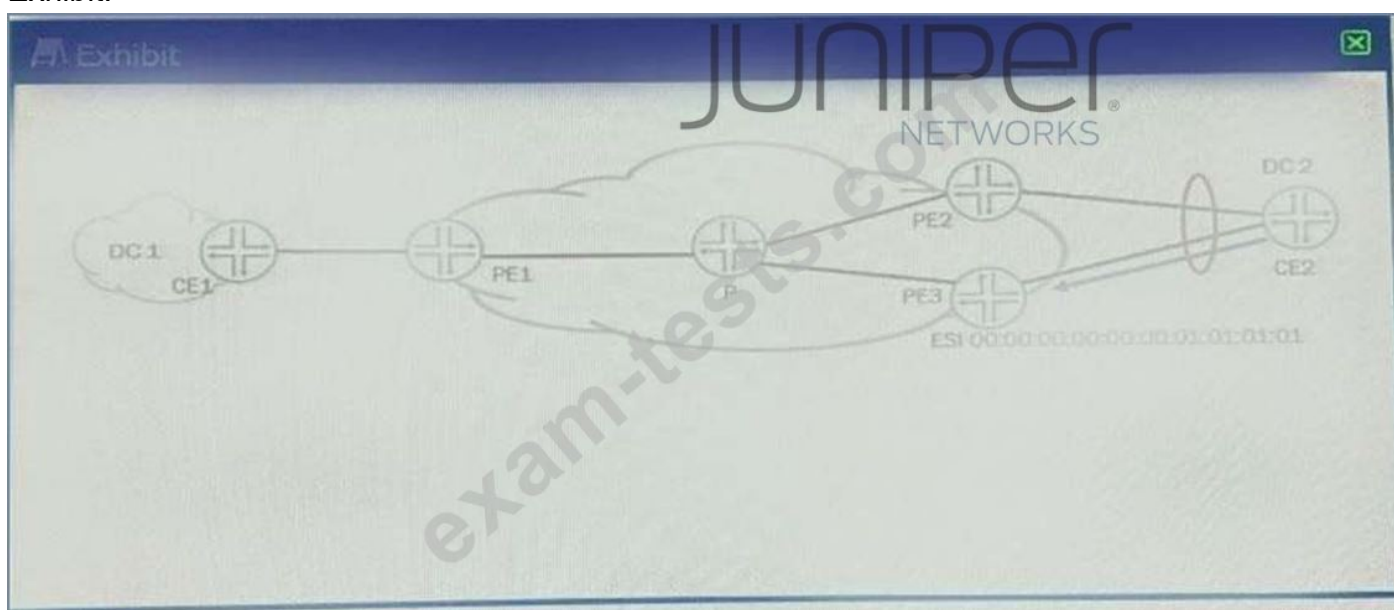
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A.** The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and the met unicast and the met6 unicast NLRI will pass routing information
- B.** The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the met unicast NLRI will pass routing information
- C.** The BGP session between R1 and R2 will establish correctly and only the inet6 unicast NLRI will pass routing information
- D.** The BGP session between R1 and R2 will fail to establish correctly due to an NLRI mismatch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, traffic sent from CE-A2 to PE3 does not loop back to CE-A2 through PE2. Which two EVPN functions accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. split horizon
- B. aliasing
- C. designated forwarder election
- D. multicast ingress replication

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

user@R1> show configuration protocols evpn
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-import EVPN-IMPORT;
vrf-target {
 target:1:100;
 auto;
}

user@R2> show configuration protocols evpn
vni-options {
 vni 22030 {
 vrf-target target:65101:22030;
 }
}
encapsulation vxlan;
default-gateway no-gateway-community;
extended-vni-list all;

user@R2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.101.2:65101;
vrf-target {
 target:1:100;
 auto;

You are using EVPN to provide Layer 2 stretched VLANs between two sites. You notice that the MAC addresses in either site are not showing up on the remote site.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two ways to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. On R1, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target:65101:22030command.
- B. On R2, issue the delete protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030command.
- C. On R2, issue the set switch-options vrf-target target:65101:22030command.

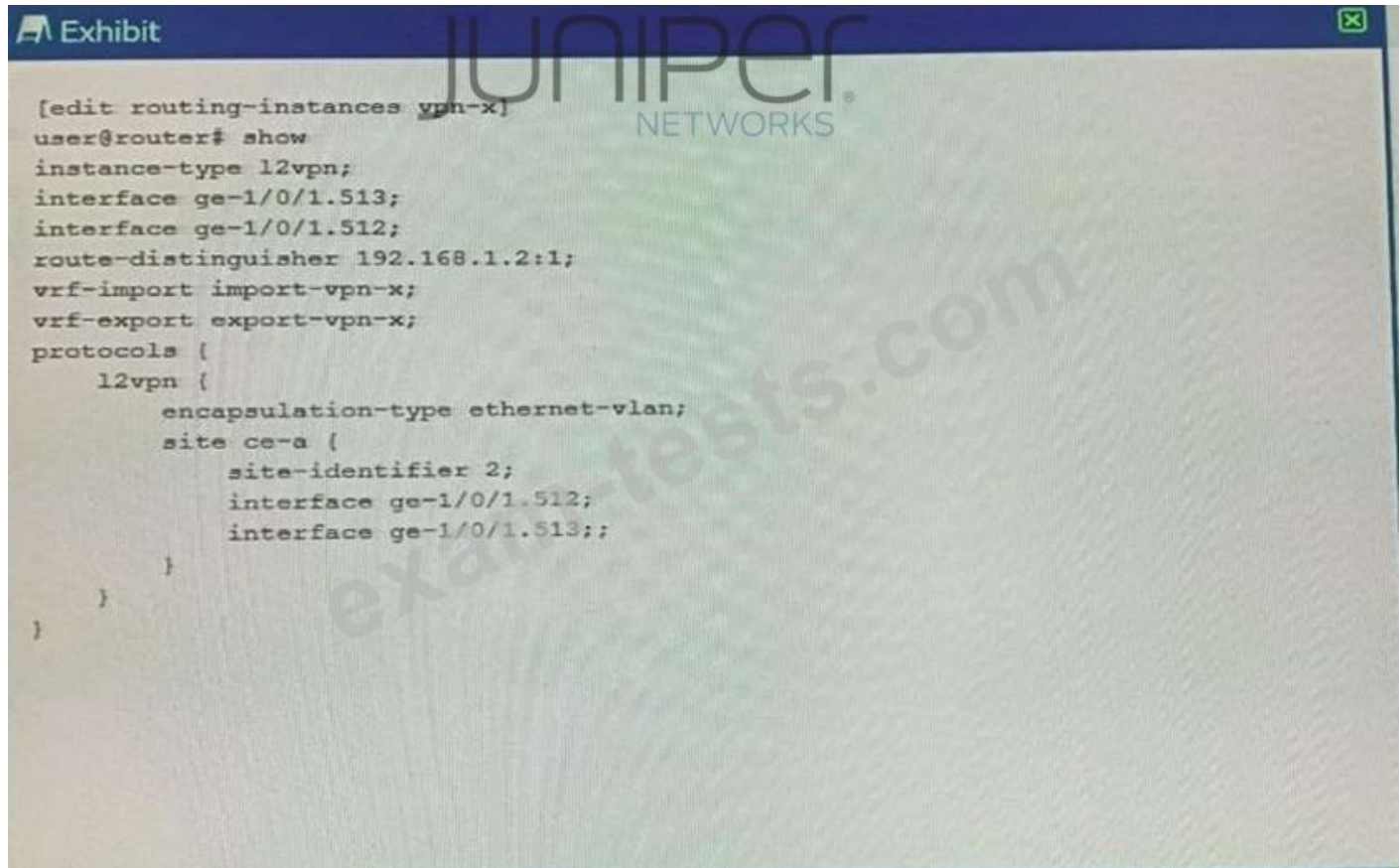
D. On R1, issue the set protocols evpn vni-options vni 22030 vrf-target target :65101:22030 command.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 80

Exhibit:



You have the Layer 2 VPN configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to determine the remote site ID for ge-1/0/1.512.

In this scenario, what is the remote site ID?

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 5
- D. 4

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

What information is stored in a VRF table for a BGP Layer 2 VPN? (Choose three.)

- A. Layer 2 encapsulation
- B. local site ID
- C. remote interface of local CE device
- D. logical interlace provisioned to local CE device

E. label-switched path

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The VRF table is populated with information provisioned for the local CE device and contains:

The local site ID

The site's layer 2 encapsulation

The logical interfaces provisioned to the local CE device

A label base used to associated received traffic with one of the logical interfaces

NEW QUESTION: 82

```

user@router> show route protocol bgp hidden extensive

inet.0: 66 destinations, 66 routers (66 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

CES.inet.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
              Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
              Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
              Address: 0xc7412d0
              Next-hop reference count: 16
              State: <Secondary Hidden Int Ext ProtectionCand>
              Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
              Age: 1:53
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: BGP 65512.192.168.100.1
              AS path: I
              Communities: target:65512:100
              Import Accepted
              VPN Label:17
              Localpref: 100
              Router ID: 192.168.100.1
              Primary Routing Table: bgp.13vpn.0
              Indirect next hops: 1
                  Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
                  Label operation: Push 17
                  Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                  Load balance label: Label 17: None;
                  Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0

...

65512:1:10.1.1.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    -BGP      Preference: 170/-101
              Route Distinguisher: 65512:1
              Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
              Address: 0xc7412d0
              Next-hop reference count: 16
              State: <Hidden Int Ext Changed ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>
              Local AS: 65512 Peer AS: 65512
              Age: 1:53
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: BGP 65512.192.168.100.1
              AS path: I
              Communities: target:65512:100
              Import Accepted
              VPN Label: 17
              Localpref: 100
              Router ID: 192.168.100.1
              Secondary Tables: CE5.inet.0
              Indirect next hops: 1
                  Protocol next hop: 192.168.100.1
                  Label operation: Push 17
                  Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                  Load balance label: Label 17: None;
                  Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0

```

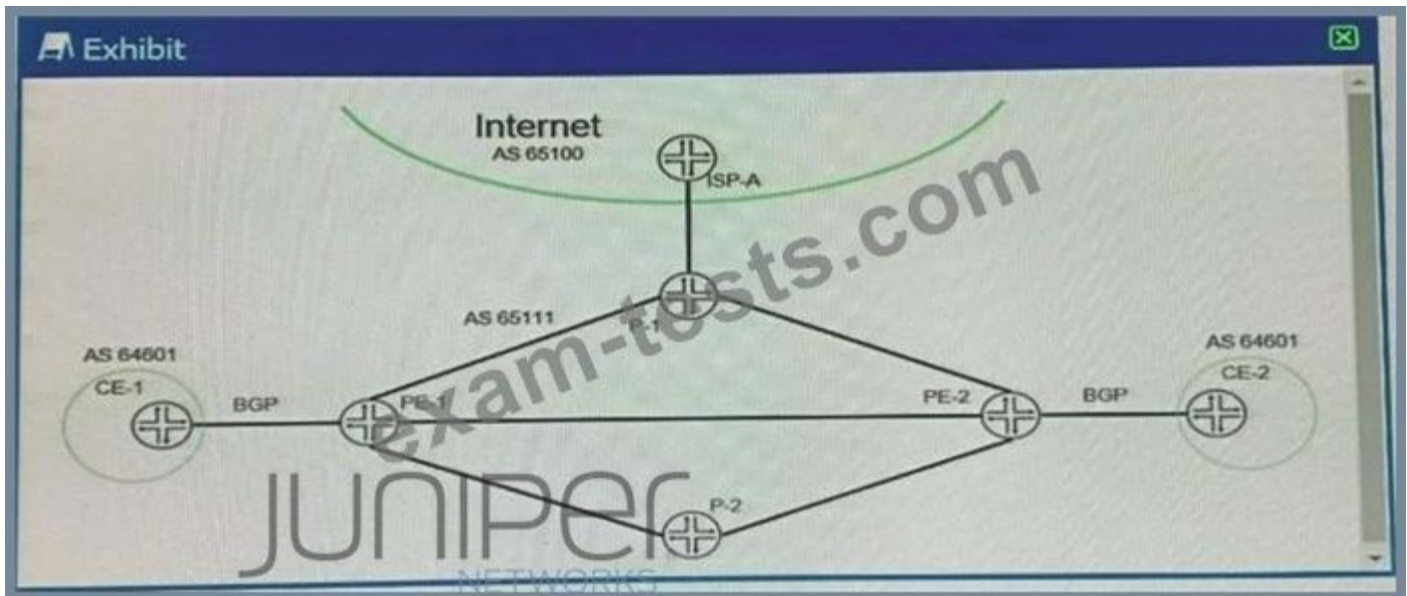
Referring to the exhibit, a Layer 3 VPN is configured, however, the routes are being hidden. What is the problem?

- A. A VRF target community mismatch exists between the peers.
- B. An active MPLS tunnel does not exist between the peers.
- C. The BGP peer is not reachable through the IGP.
- D. A route distinguisher mismatch exists between the peers.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, you have recently established a Layer 3 VPN between PE-1 and PE-2, connecting the two CE sites. Routing information is being shared between sites and the customer has two-way communication. After adding this VPN to your core network, PE-1 and PE-2 are no longer able to forward traffic to the Internet.

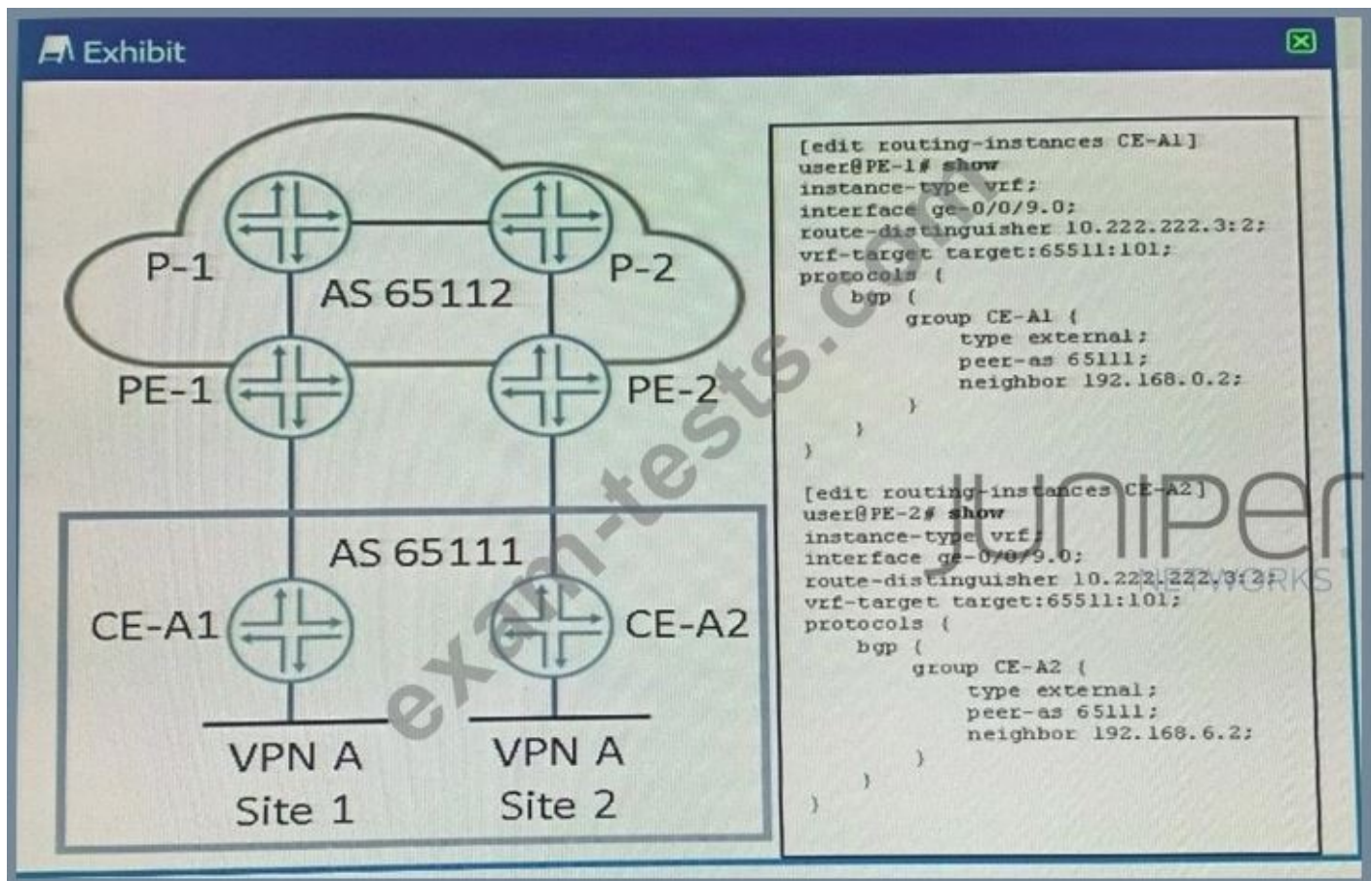
In this scenario, what is the problem?

- A. You must configure a multihop external BGP session between your PE devices and the Internet provider's ISP-A device.
- B. You must configure a separate internal BGP group on both your PE devices specifically for Internet connectivity.
- C. You must configure the inet unicast NLRI for the BGP session on both your PE devices.
- D. You must configure the inet-vpn NLRI for the BGP sessions on both your PE devices.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, hosts in Site 1 and Site 2 are unable to communicate with each other through the Layer 3 VPN.

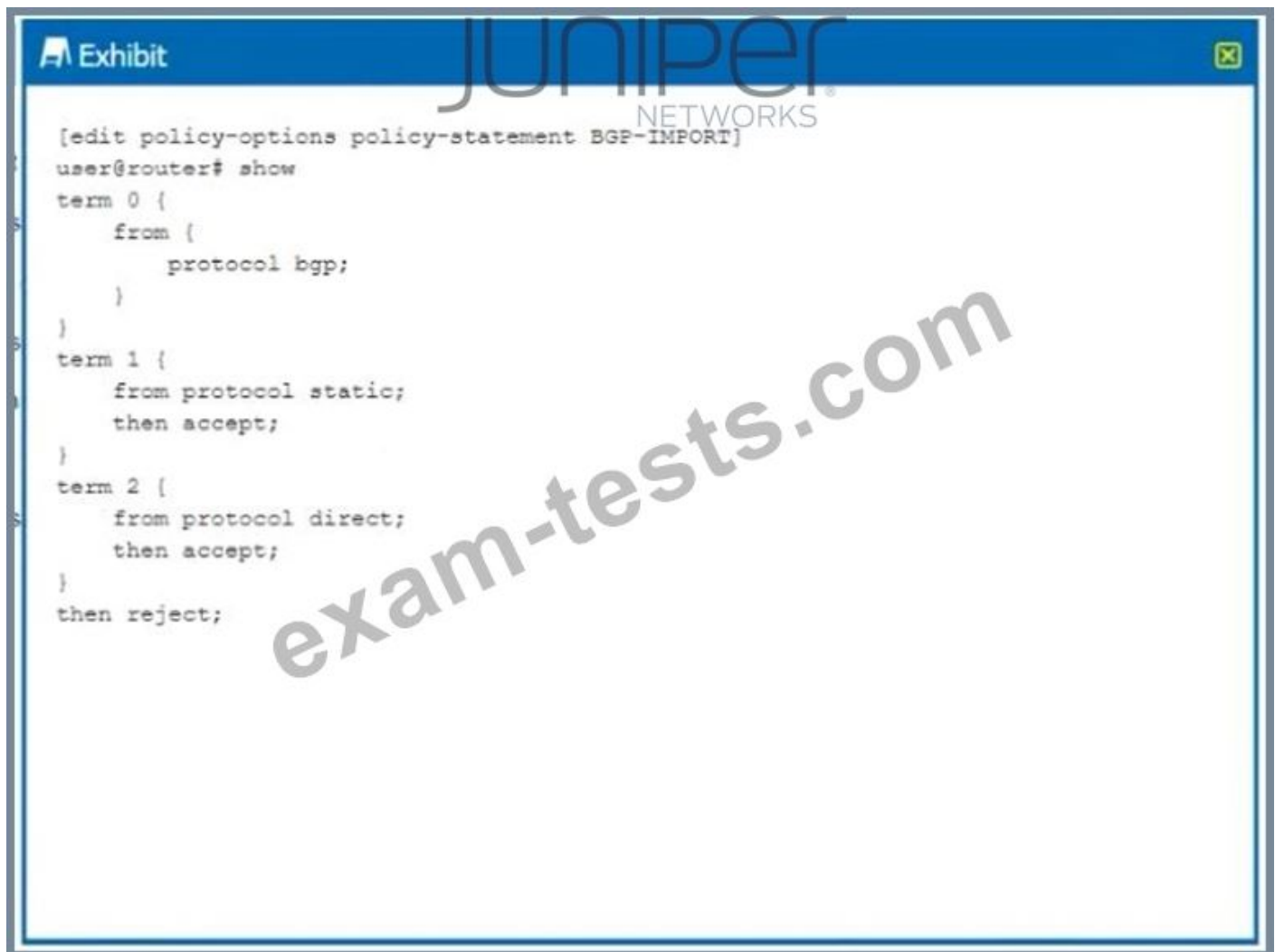
What is the problem?

- A. The two sites are using the same instance type.
- B. The two sites are using the same route distinguishes.
- C. The two sites are in the same AS.
- D. The two sites are using the same route target.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

Exhibit.

The image shows a Juniper Networks Exhibit window. The title bar is blue with the Juniper Networks logo and the word 'Exhibit' on the left. The main content area is white and displays a configuration snippet for a BGP policy. The configuration is as follows:

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement BGP-IMPORT]
user@router# show
term 0 {
    from {
        protocol bgp;
    }
}
term 1 {
    from protocol static;
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    from protocol direct;
    then accept;
}
then reject;
```

A large, diagonal watermark 'exam-tests.com' is overlaid across the center of the exhibit window.

You are troubleshooting a problem with a BGP peer where BGP routes are not being accepted from that peer. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct*? (Choose two)

- A.** You cannot have terminating actions outside of terms.
- B.** The reject at the end of the policy is preventing the routes from being accepted.
- C.** Term 0 is missing a route-fitter that specifies the allowed routes
- D.** Term 0 is missing a terminating action that allows BGP routes to be accepted

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

Exhibit:

Exhibit

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

JUNIPER NETWORKS

exam-tests.com

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

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

Answer: A,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Exhibit:

Exhibit

```
user@router> show ospf route 30.0.0.0/24
Topology default Route Table:
```

Prefix	Path Type	Route Type	NH Type	Metric	NextHop Interface	NextHop Address/LSP
30.0.0.0/24	Ext2	Network	IP	0	ge-0/0/1.0	5.0.0.1

```
user@router> show route protocol ospf 30.0.0.0/24

inet.0: 21 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

exam-tests.com

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

You notice an inconsistency between the routing table and the OSPF database, as shown in the exhibit.

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

- A. The LSA is a Type 4 LSA.
- B. An OSPF export policy is being applied to the route.
- C. An OSPF import policy is being applied to the route.
- D. The LSA is a Type 5 LSA.

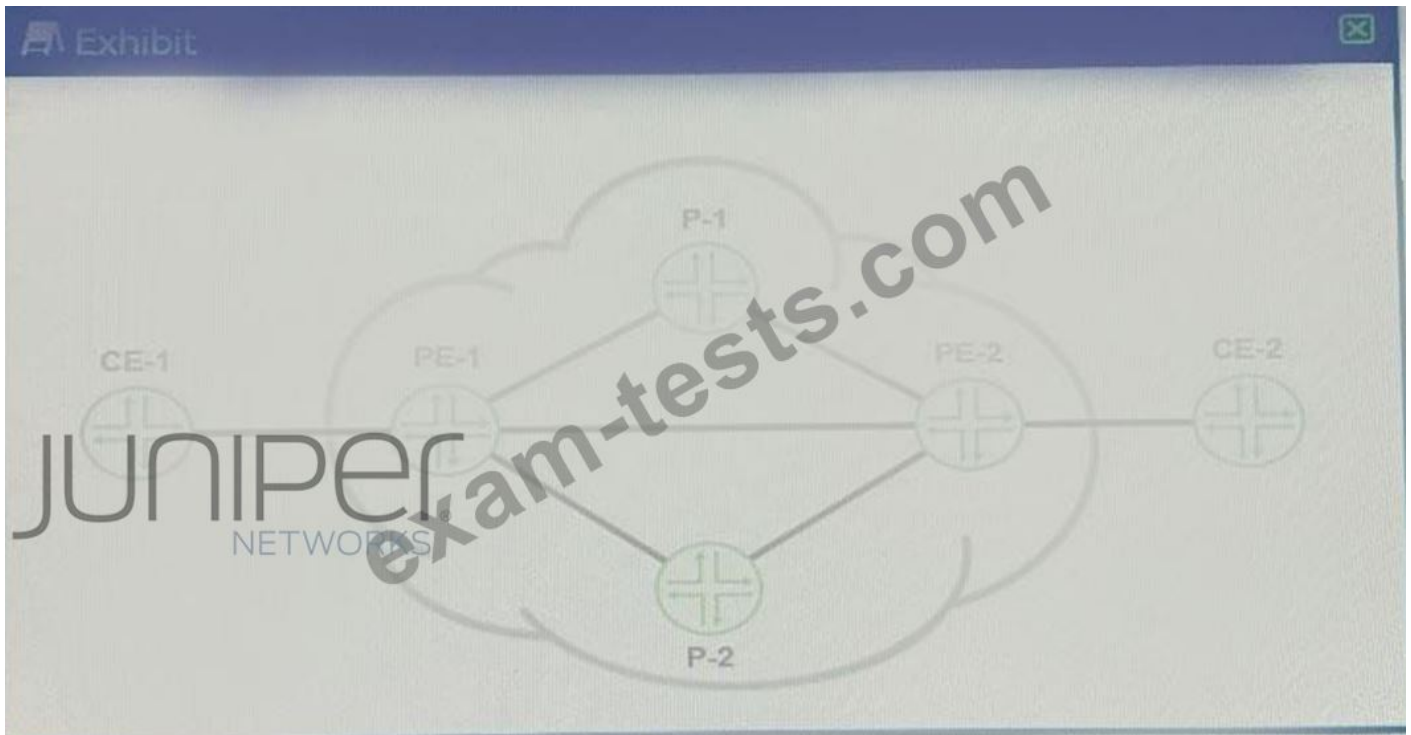
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

OSPF import policy allows you to prevent external routes from being added to the routing tables of OSPF neighbors. The import policy does not impact the OSPF database. This means that the import policy has no impact on the link-state advertisements. The filtering is done only on external routes in OSPF.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/ospf-routing-policy.html

NEW QUESTION: 88

Exhibit:



A Layer 3 VPN exists in the provider network and the CE devices are connecting to the PE devices using BGP. The PE devices are receiving BGP routes from the CE devices and the PE devices have the CE BGP routes in their respective routing tables. However, the remote CE devices are not receiving the BGP routes.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. A route distinguisher mismatch exists.
- B. The CE devices are detecting an AS loop
- C. The PE devices are detecting an AS loop.
- D. A VRF target community mismatch exists.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

Exhibit:

```

[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            neighbor 10.1.1.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65555;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An AS loop will not exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will be shared.
- B. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will not stop the BGP routes from being shared.
- C. An AS loop will exist between CE-1 and CE-2 and the BGP routes will not be shared.
- D. The CE-1 and CE-2 routes will have the same route distinguisher, which will stop the BGP routes from being shared.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which two statements about wide and narrow metrics used in IS-IS are correct? (Choose two)

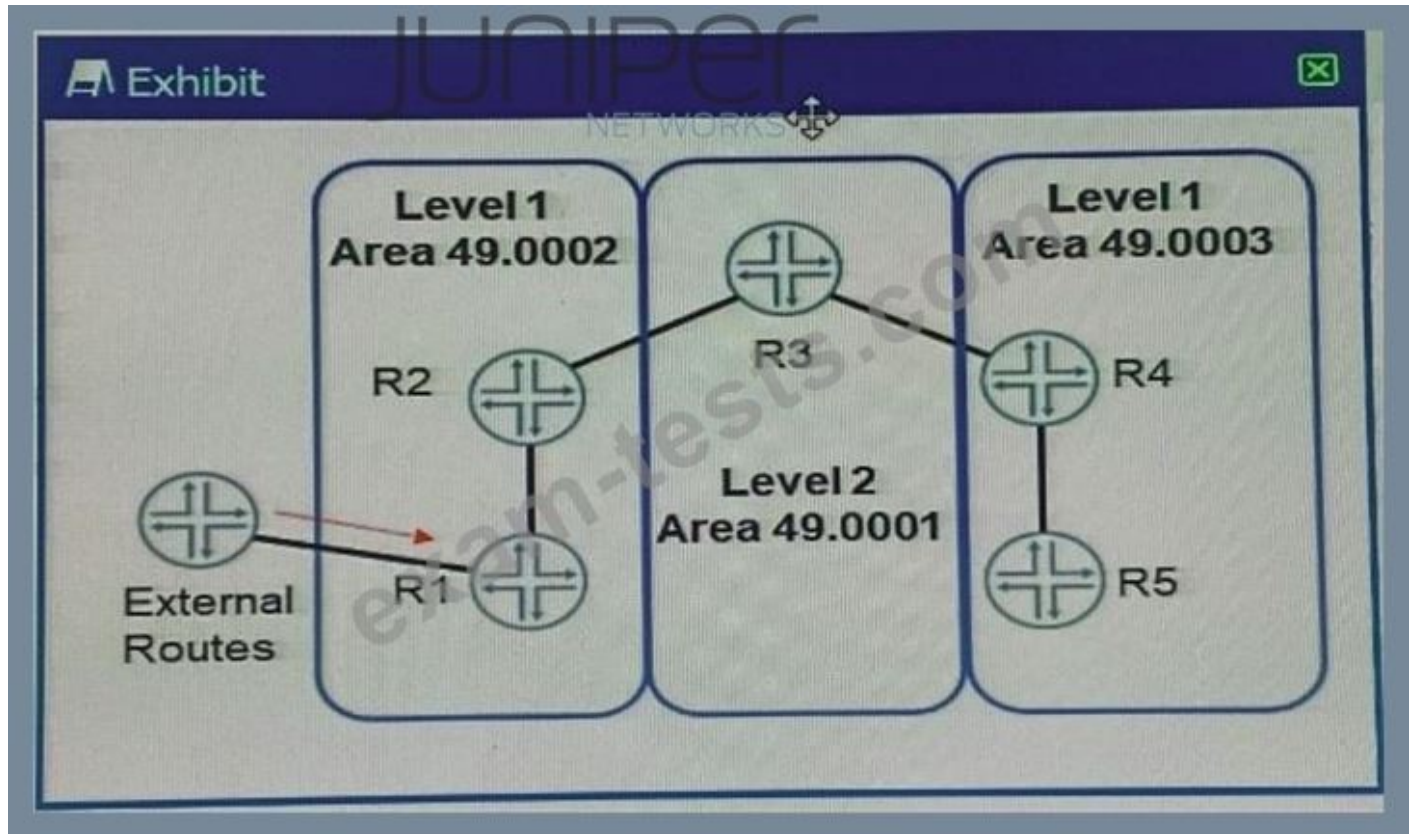
- A. Wide metrics are enabled with the wide-metrics-only parameter under protocols isis hierarchy.
- B. Narrow metrics are enabled by default and use 8 bits in TLVs to send information.
- C. Wide metrics are sent by default and use 24 bits in TLVs to send information.
- D. Disabling narrow metrics results in external routes being leaked from L1 to L2 areas automatically.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

With these TLVs, IS-IS metrics can have values up to 16,777,215 ($2^{24} - 1$). By default, Junos OS supports the sending and receiving of wide metrics.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, external routes are being received at R1. These routes must appear on R5.

Which action will produce this result?

- A. Write an export policy on R2 from level 1 to level 2 matching the external routes.
- B. Turn on wide metrics on R4 and R5 and write an export policy on R2 from level 1 to level 2 matching the external routes.
- C. Write an export policy on R4 from level 2 to level 1 matching the external routes.
- D. Turn on wide metrics on R1 and R2 and write an export policy on R4 from level 2 to level 1 matching the external routes.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:

NEW QUESTION: 92

Exhibit:

```
user@R1# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00              0x7     0x7de    1013 L1
R3.00-00              0xb     0xa4dd    971 L1 L2 Attached
  2 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
  0 LSPs

user@R1# run show route protocol isis 0/0
[edit]
user@R1#
```

You are troubleshooting an issue where R1 is no longer receiving the default IS-IS route from R3. Referring to the exhibit, which action would you take to solve the problem?

- A. Delete the protocols isis level 2 disable configuration statement on R3.
- B. Delete the protocols isis import configuration statement on R1.
- C. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R1.
- D. Delete the protocols isis ignore-attached-bit configuration statement on R3.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

```

user@router> show bgp neighbor 192.168.100.2
Peer: 192.168.100.2+50862 AS 65512 Local: 192.168.100.1+179 AS 65512
  Group: INT                               Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal      State: Established      Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress Refresh>
  Options: <GracefulShutdownRcv>
  Local Address: 192.168.100.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Graceful Shutdown Receiver local-preference: 0
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 192.168.100.2      Local ID: 192.168.100.1      Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30      Group index: 0      Peer index: 0      SNMP index: 3
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0      State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-vpn-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65512)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  NLRI(s) enabled for color nexthop resolution: inet-unicast
...

```

Referring to the exhibit, the local BGP router is receiving IPv4 routes from the BGP neighbor, but it is not receiving L3 VPN routes from the BGP neighbor.

Which two actions should you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the family inet-vpn unicaststatement on the local BGP router.
- B. Configure the family inet-vpn unicaststatement on the BGP neighbor.
- C. Configure the family inet unicaststatement on the local BGP router.
- D. Configure the family inet unicaststatement on the BGP neighbor.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Exhibit:

```

(65001)R1-----R2-----R3(65001)

[edit]
user@R2# run show route 11.11.11.0/24

inet.0: 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

11.11.11.0/24      *[BGP/170] 00:04:55, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 172.16.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
                   [BGP/170] 00:10:33, localpref 100
                   AS path: 65001 65001 I, validation-state: unverified

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols bgp
group R1 {
  neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
    peer-as 65001;
  }
}
group R3 {
  neighbor 172.16.2.1 {
    peer-as 65001;
  }
}
local-as 65002;

[edit]
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement lb {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
  }
}
policy-statement prepend {
  term 1 {
    then as-path-prepend 65001;
  }
}

[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options
forwarding-table {
  export lb;
}

```

R2 is receiving the same route from R1 and R3. You must ensure that you can load balance traffic for that route.

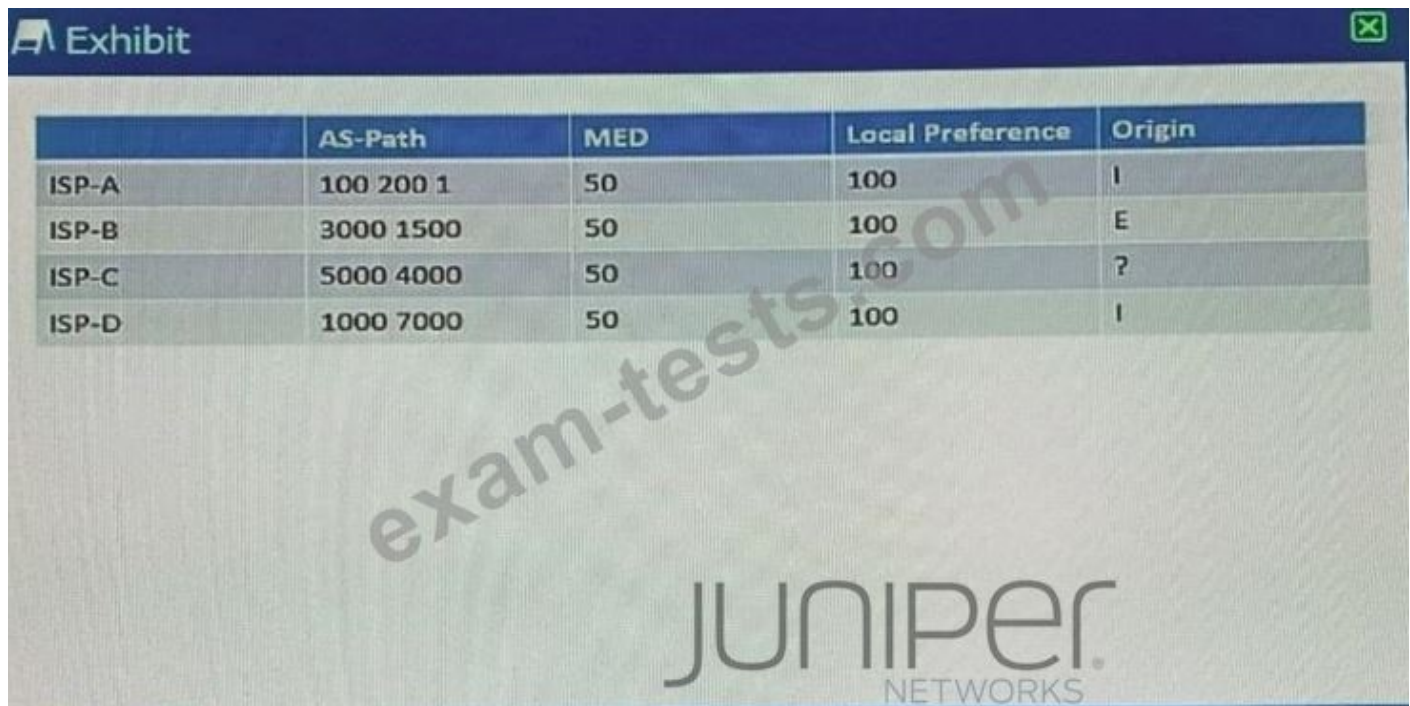
Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes will allow load balancing? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R3.
- B. Apply the prepend policy as an import policy under group R1.
- C. Configure multipath under group R1.
- D. Configure multipath under the global BGP configuration.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

Exhibit:



	AS-Path	MED	Local Preference	Origin
ISP-A	100 200 1	50	100	I
ISP-B	3000 1500	50	100	E
ISP-C	5000 4000	50	100	?
ISP-D	1000 7000	50	100	I

You are receiving the same 200.0.0.0/24 BGP route from four different ISPs.

Referring to the exhibit, which ISP's route would be selected as active?

- A. ISP-C
- B. ISP-A
- C. ISP-B
- D. ISP-D

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Exhibit:

Exhibit

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-1 {
      type external;
      peer-as 65555;
      neighbor 10.1.1.100;
    }
  }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;

[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-2 {
      type external;
      peer-as 64444;
      neighbor 10.1.5.100;
    }
  }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:200;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The vrf-target configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B. The route-distinguisher configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C. The route-distinguisher configuration stops routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D. The vrf-target configuration allows routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Exhibit:

```

user@PE-1>show bgp neighbor 10.111.111.2
Peer: 10.111.111.2+65512 AS 65512 Local: 10.111.111.1+179 AS 65512
  Group: MBGP-INT          Routing-Instance: master
  Forwarding routing-instance: master
  Type: Internal          State: Established      Flags: <Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm  Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress AddressFamily Rib-group Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast
inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Local Address: 10.111.111.1 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.111.111.2    Local ID: 10.111.111.1    Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30   Group index: 0        Peer index: 0      SNMP
index: 2
  I/O Session Thread: bgpio-0 State: Enabled
  BFD: disabled, down
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-
vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast l2vpn inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI for this session: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-unicast inet-
vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast inet6-vpn-
multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  Restart flag received from the peer: Notification
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-unicast inet-multicast inet-vpn-
unicast inet-vpn-multicast inet6-unicast inet6-multicast inet6-vpn-unicast
inet6-vpn-multicast iso-vpn-unicast inet-mvpn inet6-mvpn evpn
  Peer does not support LLGR Restarter functionality
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 65512)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 20000

```

The exhibit shows a BGP peering session for two PE routers. The BGP session is up, but the hosts in the Layer

2 VPN that uses the BGP session are unable to communicate.

What is the problem in this situation?

- A. The BGP peer does not support the add-path feature.
- B. There is a mismatch in the supported NLRI address families between the BGP peers.
- C. The local BGP router does not support Layer 2 VPN and Layer 3 VPN NLRI address families at the same time.
- D. The BGP peer does not support the restarter functionality.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

Exhibit:



You have the Layer 2 VPN configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to determine the remote site ID for ge-1/0/1.512.

In this scenario, what is the remote site ID?

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

```

user@router# run show class-of-service rewrite-rule name
traffic-class
rewrite rule: traffic-class, code point type: exp, index:
58866

```

Forwarding class	Loss Priority	Code Point
best-effort	low	000
best-effort	high	001
expedited-forwarding	low	111
expedited-forwarding	high	011
assured-forwarding	low	100
assured-forwarding	high	101
network-control	low	110
network-control	high	111

Your router should be configured with a rewrite rule which alters the default behavior of expedited forwarding as shown in the exhibit.

In this scenario, which configuration is correct?

A.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import best-effort;
        import assured-forwarding;
        import network-control;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}

```

B.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import default;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}

```

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import best-effort;
        import assured-forwarding;
        import expedited-forwarding;
        import network-control;
    }
}

```

C.

```

[edit class-of-service]
user@router# show
rewrite-rules {
    exp traffic-class {
        import rewrite-rule best-effort;
        import rewrite-rule expedited-forwarding;
        import rewrite-rule assured-forwarding;
        import rewrite-rule network-control;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
            loss-priority low code-point 111;
        }
    }
}

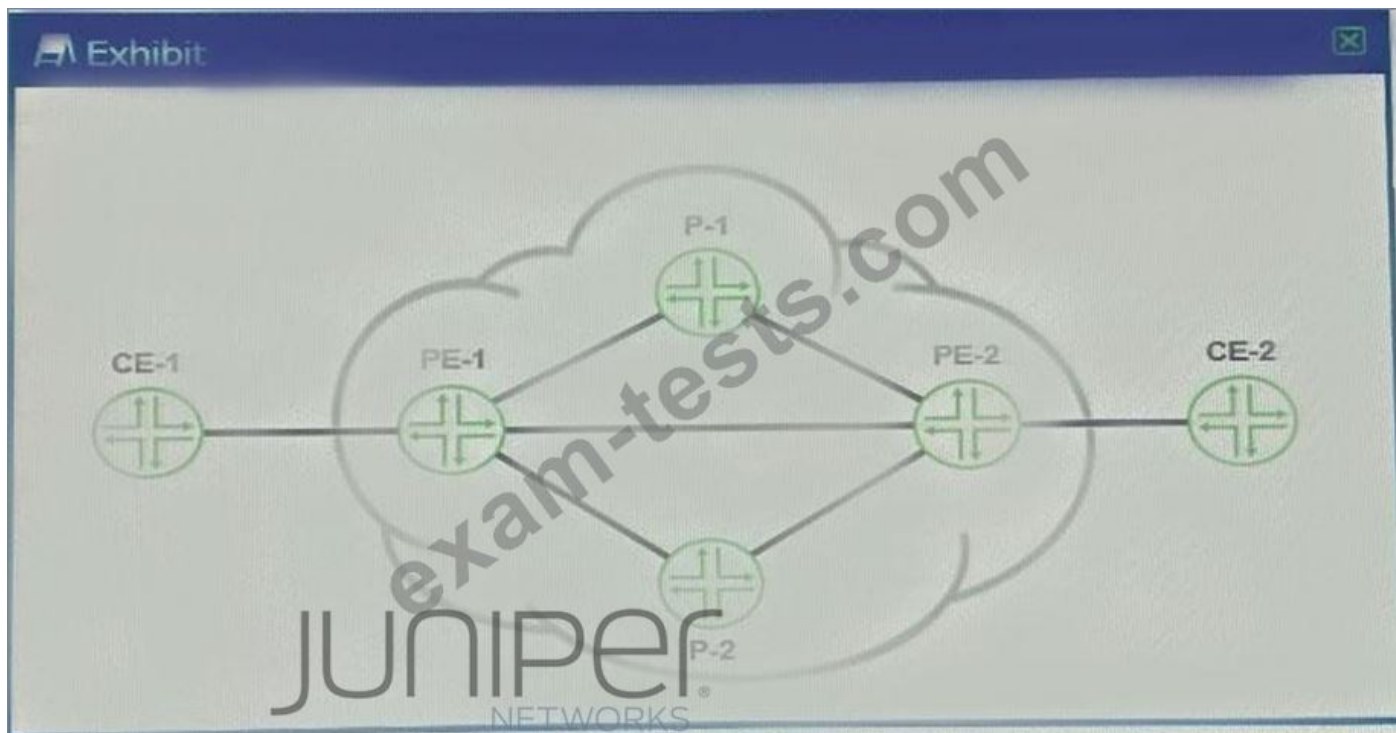
```

D.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Exhibit:



A Layer 3 VPN exists in the provider network and the CE devices are connecting to the PE devices using BGP. The PE devices are receiving BGP routes from the CE devices and the PE devices have the CE BGP routes in their respective routing tables. However, the remote CE devices are not receiving the BGP routes.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

- A. A route distinguisher mismatch exists.
- B. The PE devices are detecting an AS loop.
- C. The CE devices are detecting an AS loop
- D. A VRF target community mismatch exists.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Valid JN0-663 Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing JN0-663 Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest JN0-663 exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com JN0-663 dumps with Test Engine here:
<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Juniper/JN0-663-practice-exam-dumps.html> (96 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)