

JN0-662^{Q&As}

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

Pass Juniper JN0-662 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

https://www.pass2lead.com/jn0-662.html

100% Passing Guarantee 100% Money Back Assurance

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

Instant Download After Purchase

100% Money Back Guarantee

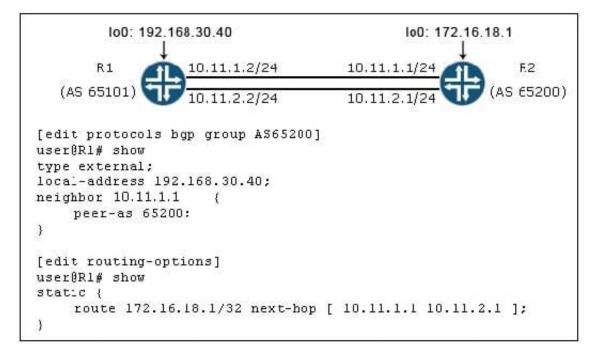
- 😳 365 Days Free Update
- 800,000+ Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what must be added to the existing configuration to ensure that per-prefix load balancing occurs?

- A. multihop
- B. keep all
- C. multipath
- D. family inet unicast

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2



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

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

- A. The ABR advertises a default route to the NSSA with a metric of 10.
- B. To reach the ABR, routers within the NSSA add 10 to their calculated path cost.
- C. The ABR advertises NSSA routes to the backbone area with a metric of 10.
- D. To reach the ABR, routers within the NSSA use the metric 10 as their path cost.
- Correct Answer: A

You must explicitly configure the ABR to generate a default route when attached to a stub or not-sostubby-area (NSSA). To inject a default route with a specified metric value into the area, you must configure the default-metric option and specify a metric value.

QUESTION 3



inet.0: 64 destinations, 276 routes (63 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden) @ 10.16.0.20/30 (6 entries, 2 announced) BGP group ce type External Nexthop: Self AS path: [2856] 65200 ? user@router> show protocols bqp { path-selection always-compare-med; log-updown; graceful-restart; group cc (type external; neighbor 172.17.10.49 (hold-time 180; cut-delay 0; damping; import L3vpn-standby; family inet { unicast { prefix-limit { maximum 200; teardown 80 idle-timeout forever; 3 3 ł authentication-key "CAOIhrmfOI"; ## SECREF-DATA export L3vpn-ex; peer-as 65100; multipath; multihop; } } } }

user@router> show route protocol bgp advertising-protocol bgp 172.17.10.49 10.16.0.20/30 extensive

The route shown in the exhibit is being advertised to the EBGP peer and displays a next hop of itself. However, you do not have a next-hop self policy configured. What would cause this behavior?

A. The IBGP peers have a next-hop self policy, which the router is exporting to the EBGP neighbors.

B. The set protocols bgp path-selection as-path-ignore is not set and must be added so the next-hop attribute will propagate from the peer.

C. The set protocols bgp accept-remote-next hop is not set and must be added so the next- hop attribute will propagate from the peer.

D. The next-hop attribute was modified by default when it was advertised to the EBGP peer, without applying a policy.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4



user@R1> show isis database detail IS-IS level 1 Link-state database: R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x19, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 976 secs IP prefix: 192.168.16.4/32 Metric: 10 Internal Lown IP prefix: 192.168.16.5/32 Metric: 10 Internal Lown IP prefix: 192.168.16.6/32 20 Internal Lown Metric: IP prefix: 192.168.16.7/32 Metric: 20 Internal Iown IS-IS level 2 link-state database: R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x1c, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 976 secs IS neighbor: R2.02 Metric: 10 10 IS neighbor: R3.02 Metric: 10 Internal Up IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30 Metric: IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up IP prefix: 192.168.16.3/32 O Internal Up Metric: R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x19, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 973 secs IS neighbor: R2.02 Metric: 10 IS neighbor: R3.03 Metric: 10 IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30 10 Internal Up Metric: IP prefix: 192.168.16.4/32 Metric: O Internal Up R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 973 secs IS neighbor: R1.00 Metric: п IS neighbor: R2.00 0 Metric: R3.00 00 Sequence: 0x12, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 973 secs IS neighbor: R3.02 10 Metric: IS neighbor: R3.03 Metric: 10 IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30 10 Internal Up Metric: IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up IP prefix: 10.0.0.28/30 10 Internal Up Metric: IP prefix: 10.0.0.32/30 Metric: 20 Internal Up IP prefix: 10.0.0.36/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up IP prefix: 192.168.16.5/32 Metric: O Internal Up IP prefix: 192.168.16.6/32 10 Internal Tp Metric: IP prefix: 192.168.16.7/32 Metric: 10 Internal Up R3.02-00 Sequence: Oxb, Checksum: 0x2355, Lifetime: 973 sets IS neighbor: R1.00 0 Metric: IS neighbor: R3.00 0 Metric: R3.03-00 Sequence: 0xb, Checksum: 0x3355, Lifetime: 973 sets IS neighbor: R2.00 Metric: 0 IS neighbor: R3.00 0 Metric:

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

iss2Lead.com

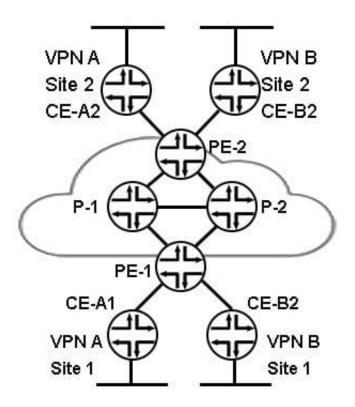


- A. IP address 192.168.16.5 is on a directly connected interface.
- B. Four routes have been leaked from the Level 2 area to the Level 1 area.
- C. The path to IP address 192.168.16.6 is currently unavailable.
- D. R1 has two Level 2 adjacencies and one Level 1 adjacency to other routers.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Click the Exhibit button.



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

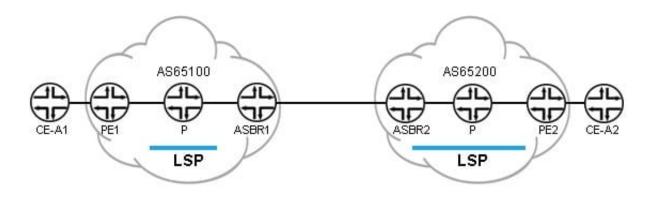
- A. A BGP full mesh is only required between PE-1 and PE-2.
- B. A BGP full mesh is required between P1, P2, PE-1, and PE-2.
- C. MPLS must only be enabled on PE-1 and PE-2.
- D. MPLS must be enabled on P1, P2, PE-1, and PE-2.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 6



Click the Exhibit button.



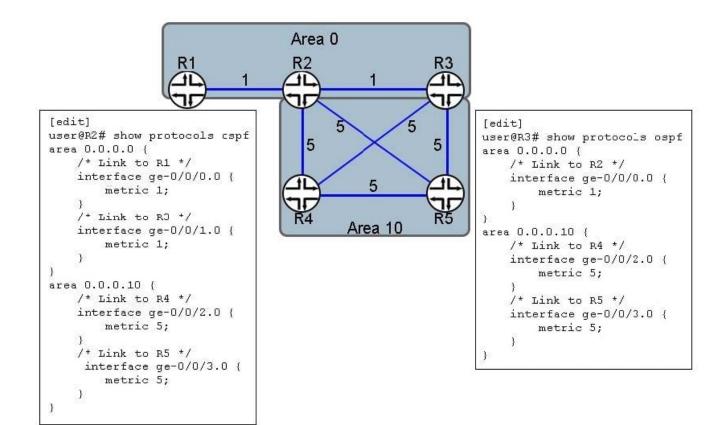
Referring to the exhibit, what information must be acquired about AS65200\\'s configuration for AS65100 to build an interprovider VPN between PE1 to PE2?

- A. the route-distinguisher of PE2 and the loopback of PE2
- B. the route-distinguisher of PE2 and the loopback of ASBR2
- C. the route-target used for CE-A2 and the loopback of PE2
- D. the route-target used for CE-A2 and the loopback of ASBR2

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7





You have the multi-area OSPF network design shown in the exhibit.

Which path will traffic from R1 transit to reach R4 if the R2-R4 link fails?

A. R1-R2-R5-R3-R4

B. R1-R2-R3-R5-R4

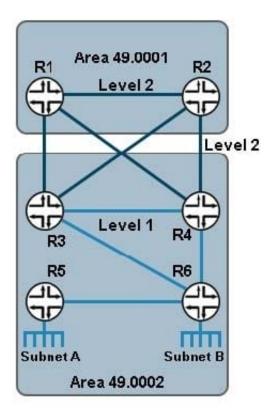
C. R1-R2-R3-R4

D. R1-R2-R5-R4

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8





R5 must advertise Subnet A into IS-IS so that Subnet A and Subnet B can communicate. Subnet B must be able to forward traffic to Subnet A and towards Area 49.0001. However, R5 should not be able to route traffic from Subnet A to Area 49.0001.

Referring to the exhibit, how would you solve this problem?

- A. Configure Level 2 on all links in Area 49.0002.
- B. Configure the set protocols isis ignore-attached-bit parameter on R5.
- C. Configure the set protocols is is overload parameter on R6.
- D. Configure an export policy on R6 to reject all routes except Subnet B towards R5.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

```
[edit routing-instances VPLS-1]
user@router# show
instance-type vpls;
vlan-tags outer 4000 inner 4001;
interface ge-1/0/1.400;
route-distinguisher 65004:12043;
vrf-target target:65005:100;
protocols {
    vpls {
        site 5 {
            site-identifier 5;
            interface qe-1/0/1.400 {
            ł
        }
    }
¥
```

What would be the expected outcome from the configuration shown in the exhibit?

A. The VPLS instance would use a control-word instead of a tunnel-services interface, or no-tunnelservices parameter.

B. The VPLS instance would default to using no-tunnel-services because a tunnel-services interface was not specified.

C. The VPLS instance would cycle through all virtual tunnel interfaces on the router to find one to use.

D. The VPLS instance would cycle through all physical interfaces configured on the router to find one to use.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

You want to reject routes from any BGP peers that have prepended their AS path.

What is the correct as-path regex that would allow you to accomplish this task?

A. 65001.*

B. .{2,}

C. (65001|65001|65001)

D. .{0,1}

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11



You are asked to configure a new Layer 3 VPN.

In this scenario, which routing-instance type must be used?

A. vpls

- B. evpn
- C. vrf
- D. 12vpn

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Which statement is correct regarding BGP route reflectors?

- A. The route reflectors must have a private AS number.
- B. The route reflectors must have an EBGP peering session between each other.
- C. The route reflectors must have a cluster ID configured.
- D. The route reflectors must have a different AS number than the clients.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

Click the Exhibit button.

```
Apr 15 16:00:30 mxD-2 R3: rpd[3355]: bgp_recv_open: peer 192.168.78.1 (Internal AS 65501): received NOTIFICATION code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 5 (authentication failure)
```

What are two reasons for the message shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. The adjacency is failing because of a misconfigured attribute.

- B. The adjacency is failing because of a faulty TCP connection.
- C. The adjacency is failing because of a misconfigured address.
- D. The adjacency is failing because of an authentication mismatch.

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 14

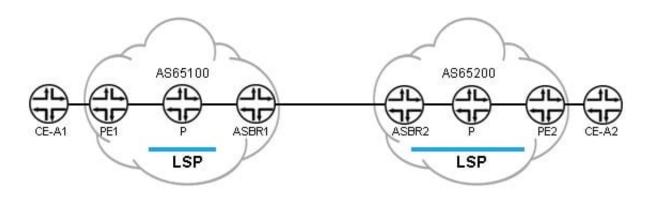
Which two protocols are available in the Junos OS for the data plane encapsulation of EVPN traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. MPLS
- B. IPsec
- C. VXLAN
- D. GRE

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 15

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, when building an interprovider VPN Option C between AS65100 and AS65200, which two parameters must be configured on the EBGP connection between PE1 and PE2? (Choose two.)

- A. family inet-vpn unicast
- B. multihop
- C. family inet labeled-unicast
- D. multipath
- Correct Answer: AB

JN0-662 PDF Dumps

JN0-662 Practice Test

JN0-662 Exam Questions