

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
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. 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.

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Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

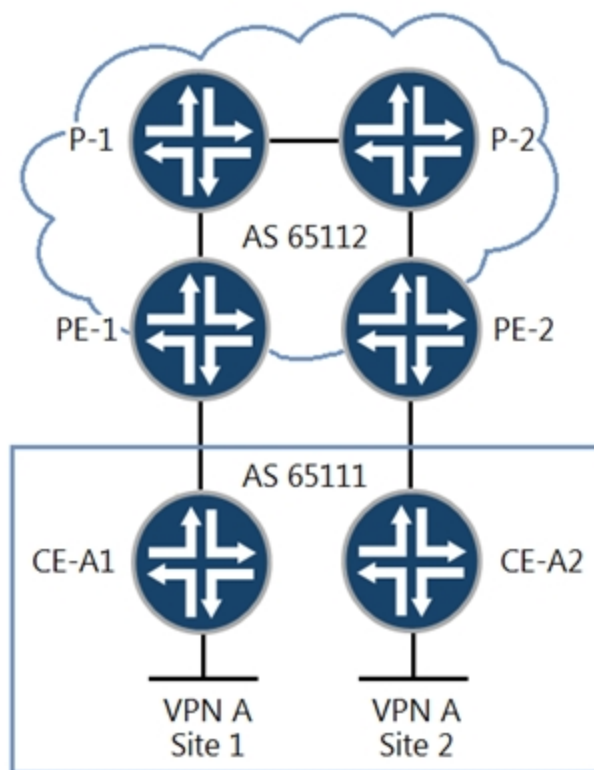
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



```
[edit routing-instances CE-A1]
user@PE-1# show
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/9.0;
route-distinguisher 10.222.222.3:2;
vrf-target target:65511:101;
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-A1 {
      type external;
      peer-as 65111;
      neighbor 192.168.0.2;
    }
  }
}
```

```
[edit routing-instances CE-A2]
user@PE-2# show
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/9.0;
route-distinguisher 10.222.222.3:2;
vrf-target target:65511:101;
protocols {
  bgp {
    group CE-A2 {
      type external;
      peer-as 65111;
      neighbor 192.168.6.2;
    }
  }
}
```

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 4

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

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

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

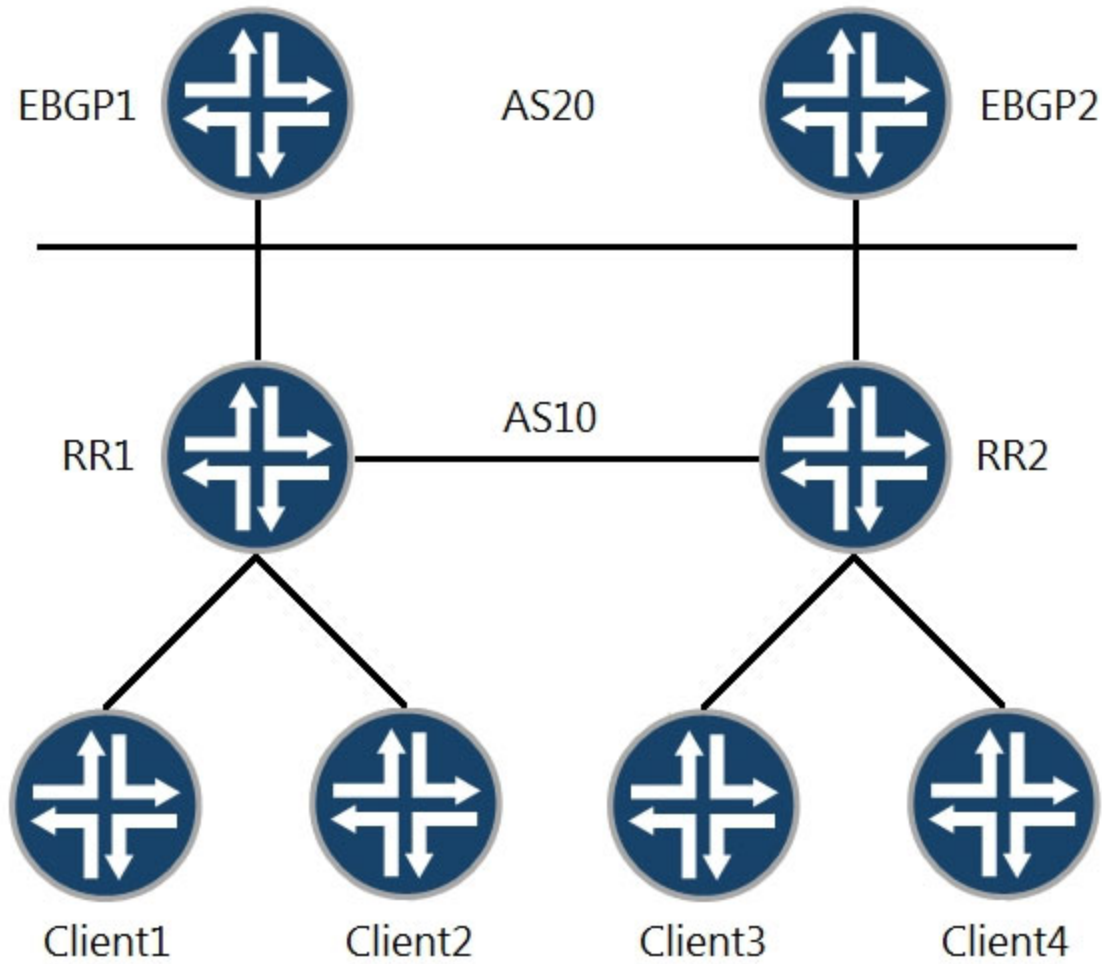
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Question #: 7

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[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

- A. RR1 advertises routes learned from Client1 to RR2 with itself as the next hop.
- 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. RR2 adds its cluster ID when advertising routes from Client4 to Client3.

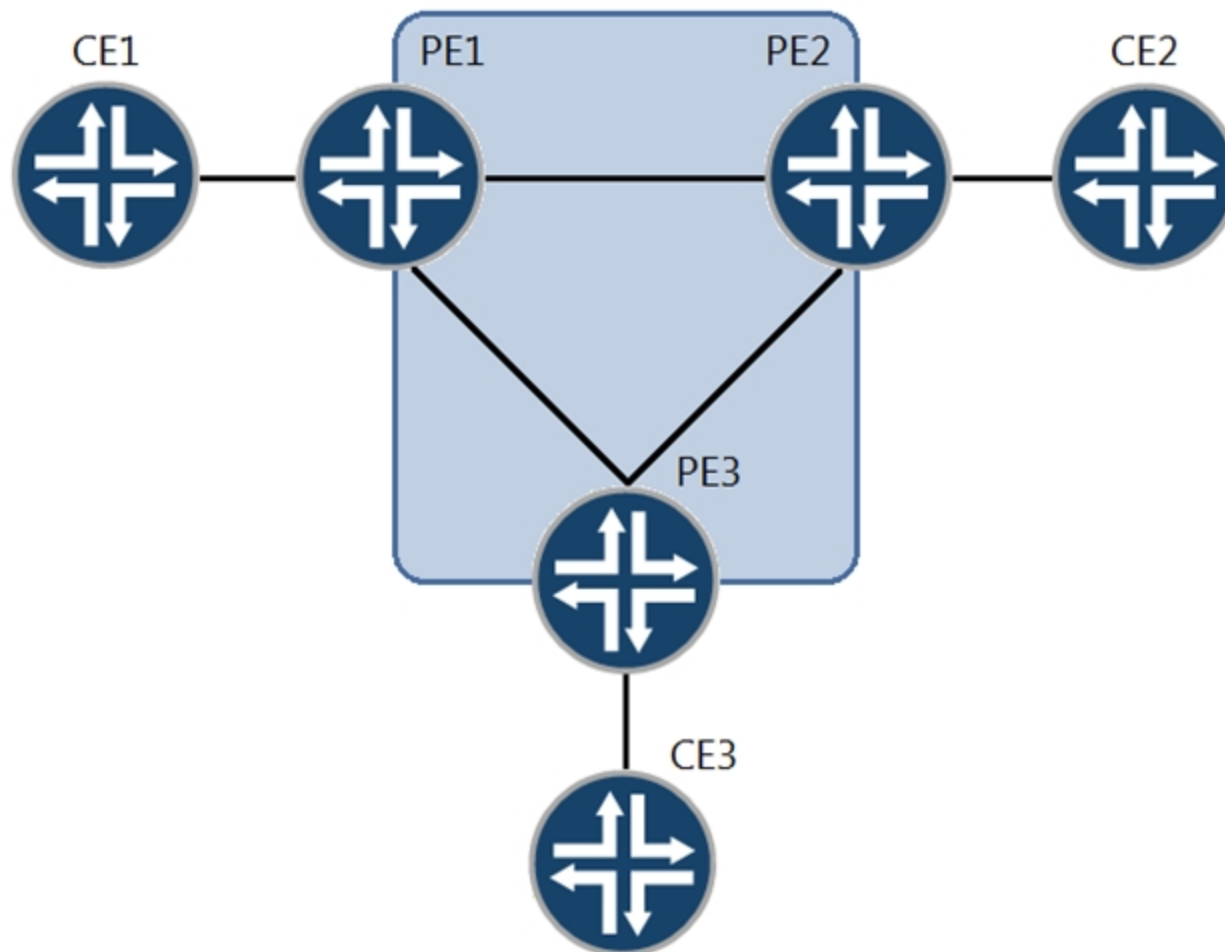
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 8

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



You are provisioning Layer 2 circuits between sites CE1, CE2, and CE3.
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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.

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[edit]
user@R4# run show pim rps
Instance: PIM.master

address-family   INET
RR 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# run 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;
```

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

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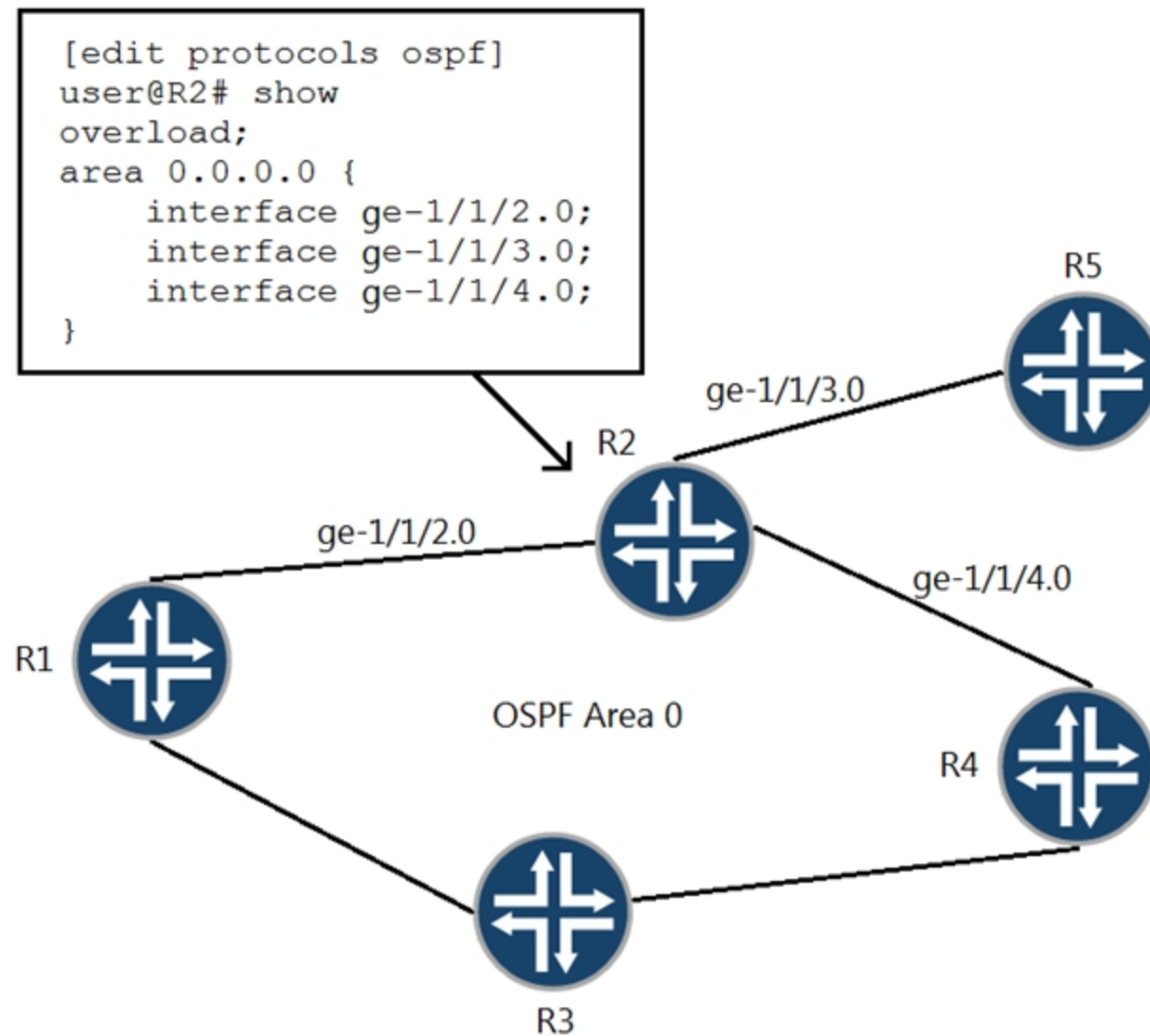


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Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

- A. R2 stops sending LSAs into the network.
- B. The OSPF interface metrics on R2 are all set to 65535.
- C. R1 will never forward transit traffic through R2.
- D. Transit traffic from R1 to R4 will traverse R3.

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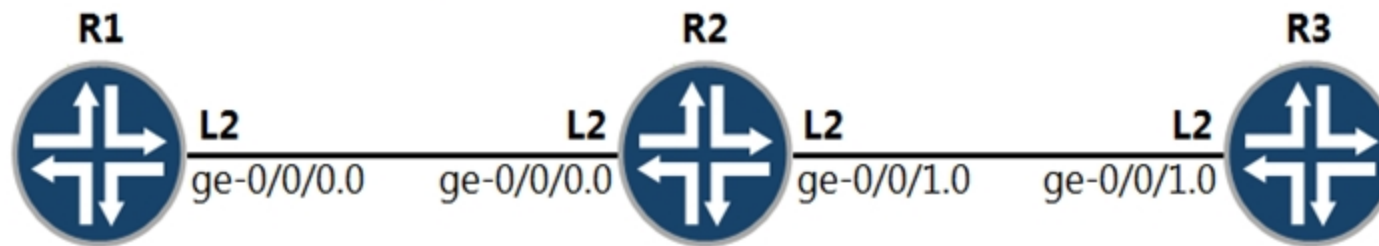
Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
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 49.0001

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

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

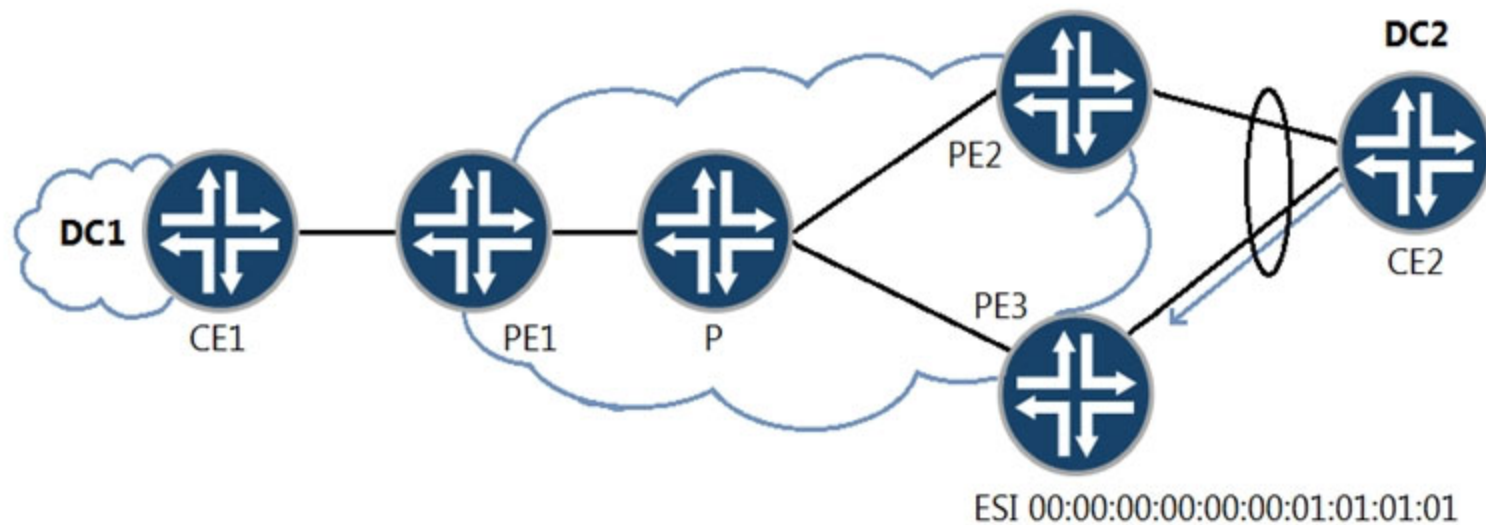
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



Referring to the exhibit, traffic sent from CE-A2 to PE3 does not loop back to CE-A2 through PE2.

Winch two EVPN functions accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

- A. Type 2
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 11
- D. Type 7

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
user@R1> show ospf3 interface
```

Interface	State	Area	DR ID	BDR ID	Nbrs
ge-0/0/0.0	DR	0.0.0.0	172.16.1.2	172.16.1.1	1
ge-0/0/0.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.1	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1
ge-0/0/1.0	BDR	0.0.0.1	172.16.1.1	172.16.1.2	1

```
user@R1> show ospf3 neighbor
```

ID	Interface	State	Pri	Dead
172.16.1.1	ge-0/0/0.0	Full	128	39
	Neighbor-address	fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f7b		
	Area	0.0.0.0		
172.16.1.1	ge-0/0/0.0	Full	128	37
	Neighbor-address	fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f7b		
	Area	0.0.0.1		
172.16.1.1	ge-0/0/1.0	Full	128	37
	Neighbor-address	fe80::20c:29ff:fef9:7f85		
	Area	0.0.0.1		

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 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
- 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 virtual-link neighbor-id 172.16.1.2
- 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 interface-type p2p

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[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 "(.*)";
```

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 policy-statement ISP term REST then reject
- B. set policy-options policy-statement ISP term ROUTES then reject
- C. set policy-options as-path LOCAL-ROUTES 1()€€
- D. set policy-options as-path LOCAL-ROUTES 1+(65441|65310)€€

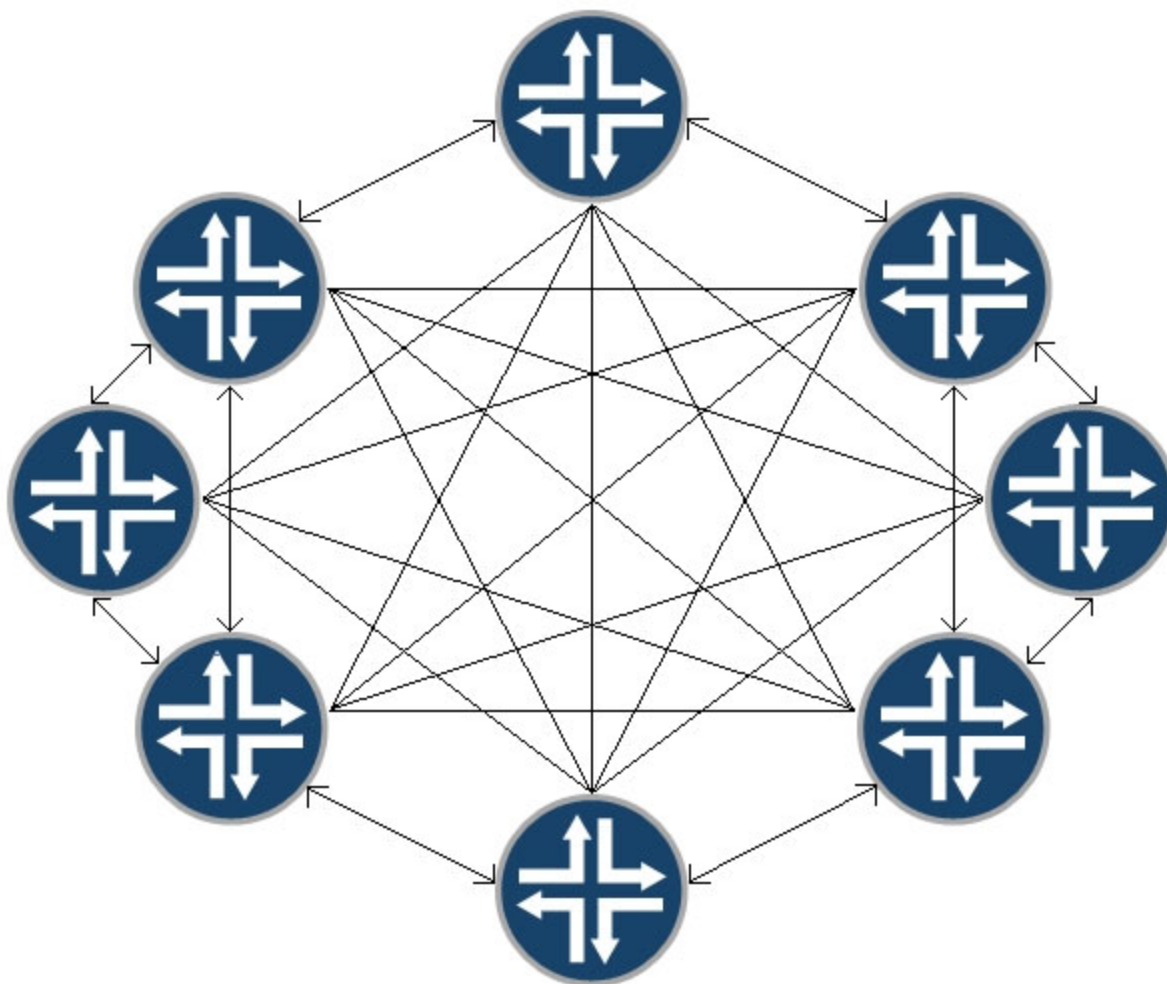
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Question #: 18

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



A customer wants to reduce LSP flooding in their IS-IS network.

Which parameter should you change to accomplish this task?

- A. `[edit protocols isis] user@router# set spf-options rapid-runs 5`
- B. `[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>] user@router# set csnp-interval 65535`
- C. `[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>] user@router# set lsp-interval 1000`
- D. `[edit protocols isis interface <interface-name>] user@router# set mesh-group <mesh-group-number>`

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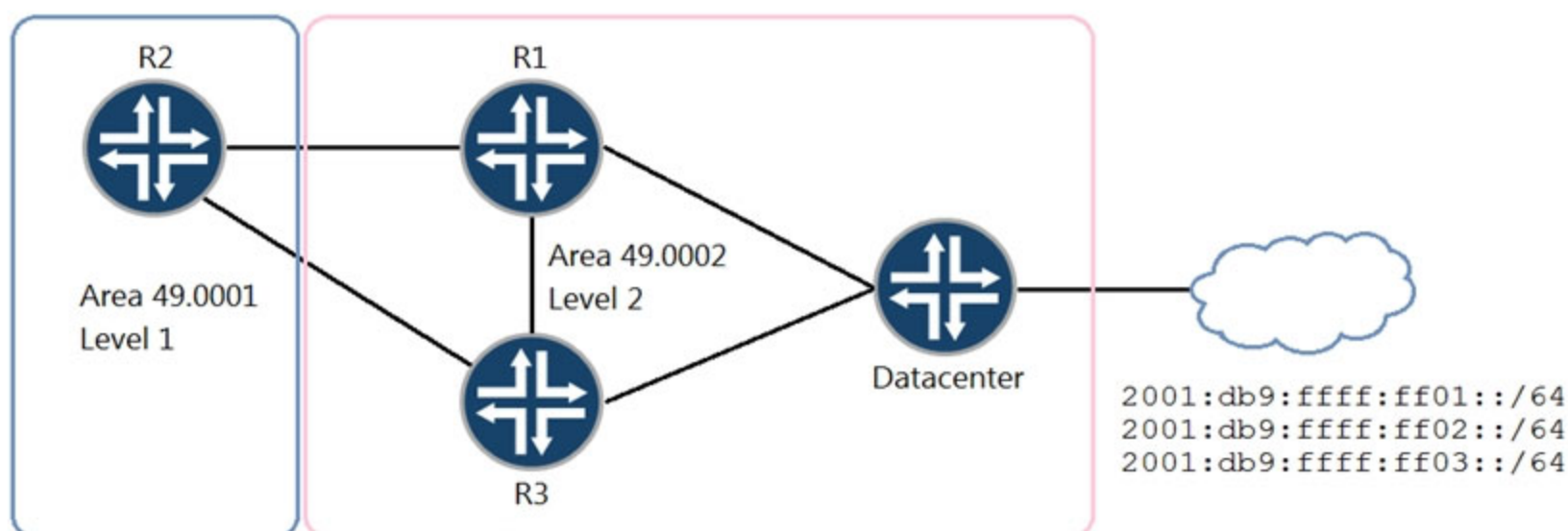


Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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
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;
  }
}
  
```

B.

```

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;
  }
}
  
```

C.

```

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;
  }
}
  
```

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[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 22.22.22.22/32;
      }
      family iso;
      address 49.0001.0022.2222.0022.00;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
  }
}
```

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

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

You are asked to configure a series of interface policers and firewall filters, which include policers, on the same device. You must ensure that the two configuration methods do not conflict.

What are two considerations when performing this task? (Choose two.)

- A. On inbound traffic, firewall filters are applied before interface policers.
- B. On outbound traffic, interface policers are applied before firewall filters.
- C. On outbound traffic, firewall filters are applied before interface policers.
- D. On inbound traffic, interface policers are applied before firewall filters.

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
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 unicast statement on the BGP neighbor.
- B. Configure the family inet unicast statement on the local BGP router.
- C. Configure the family inet-vpn unicast statement on the local BGP router.
- D. Configure the family inet unicast statement on the BGP neighbor.

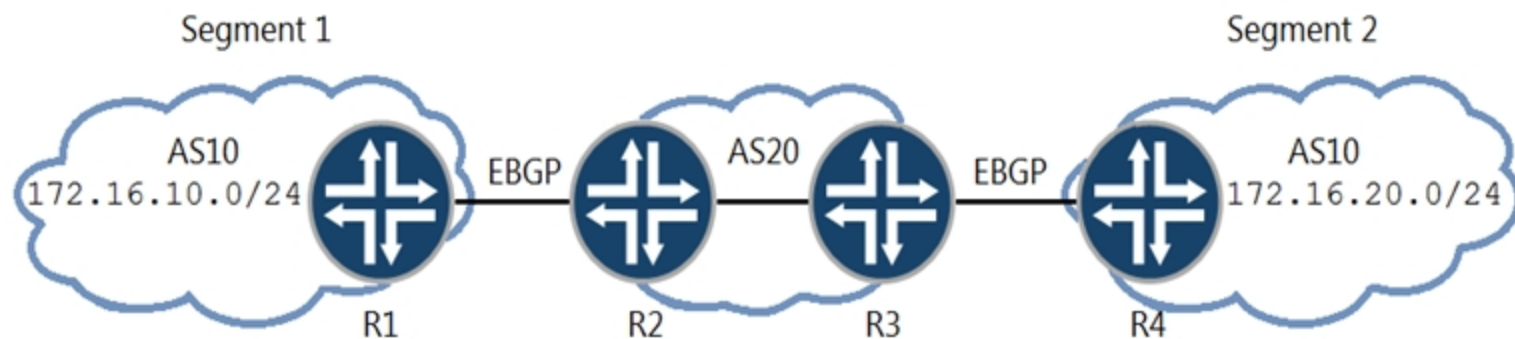
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 23

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



Your network connects two segments of your customer's network as shown in the exhibit. They need to exchange routes between Segment 1 and Segment 2 but both segments use the same AS number.

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

- A. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops 1 parameter on routers R1 and R4.
- B. Configure the BGP group with the advertise-peer-as parameter on routers R2 and R3.
- C. Configure the routing-options autonomous-system loops 1 parameter on routers R2 and R3.
- D. Configure the BGP group with the as-override parameter on routers R1 and R4.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

You have a mixed vendor EVPN environment and you need to ensure VXLAN interoperability between all devices.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. You should only use pure Type 2 routes.
- B. You should only use pure Type 5 routes.
- C. You should only use Type 2 and Type 5 routes.
- D. You should only use Type 6 and Type 2 routes.

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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

The link between CE1 and PE1 has a history of flapping. To avoid the impact that flapping causes to the network, you decide to use route damping. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Dampening is enabled on interfaces.
- B. Dampened routes decay at a sliding rate known as half-life.
- C. Routes become dampened when the configured max-suppress value is reached.
- D. Dampened routes become active when their figure of merit drops below the reuse value.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

Which two statements about IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 intermediate systems exchange routing information with Level 1 intermediate systems on other IS-IS areas.
- B. An IS-IS router sets the attached bit in the PDUs it sends to a Level 1 area to indicate that it is a backbone router.
- C. A Level 1 router can only form adjacencies with other Level 1 routers.
- D. Level 2 routers can form adjacencies with either Level 1 or Level 2 routers.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

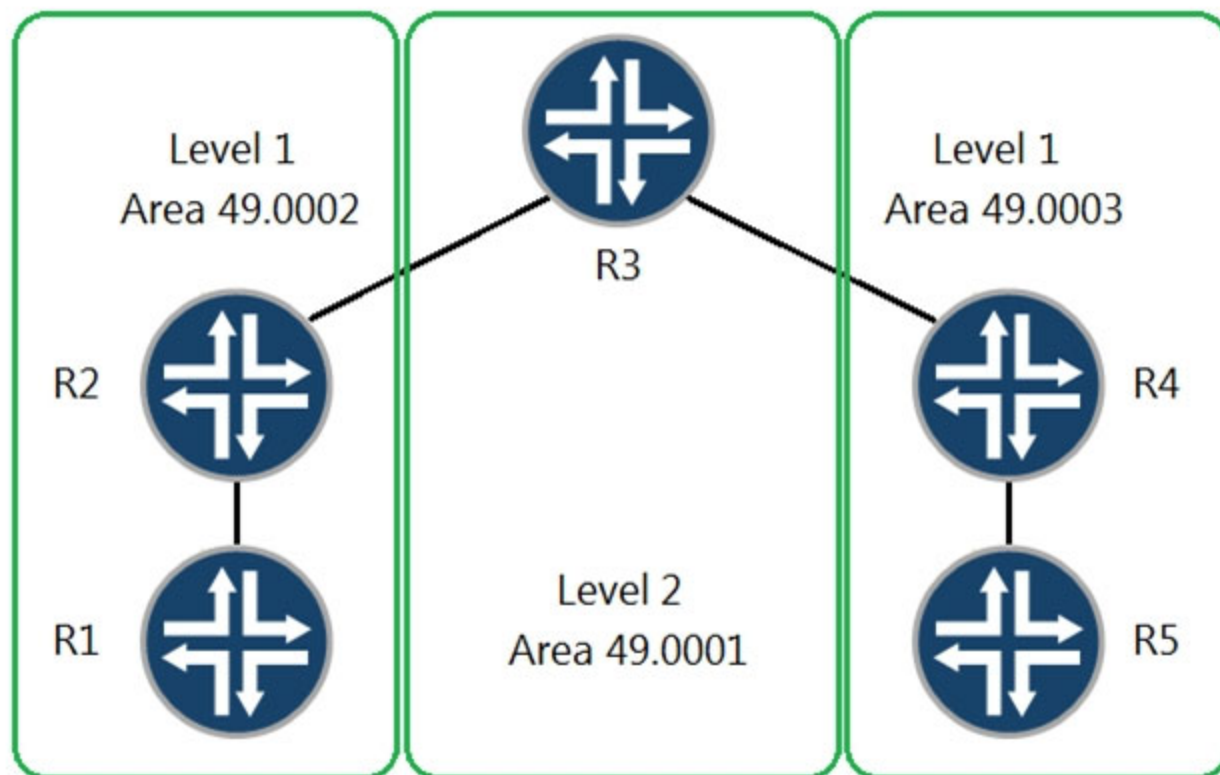


Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

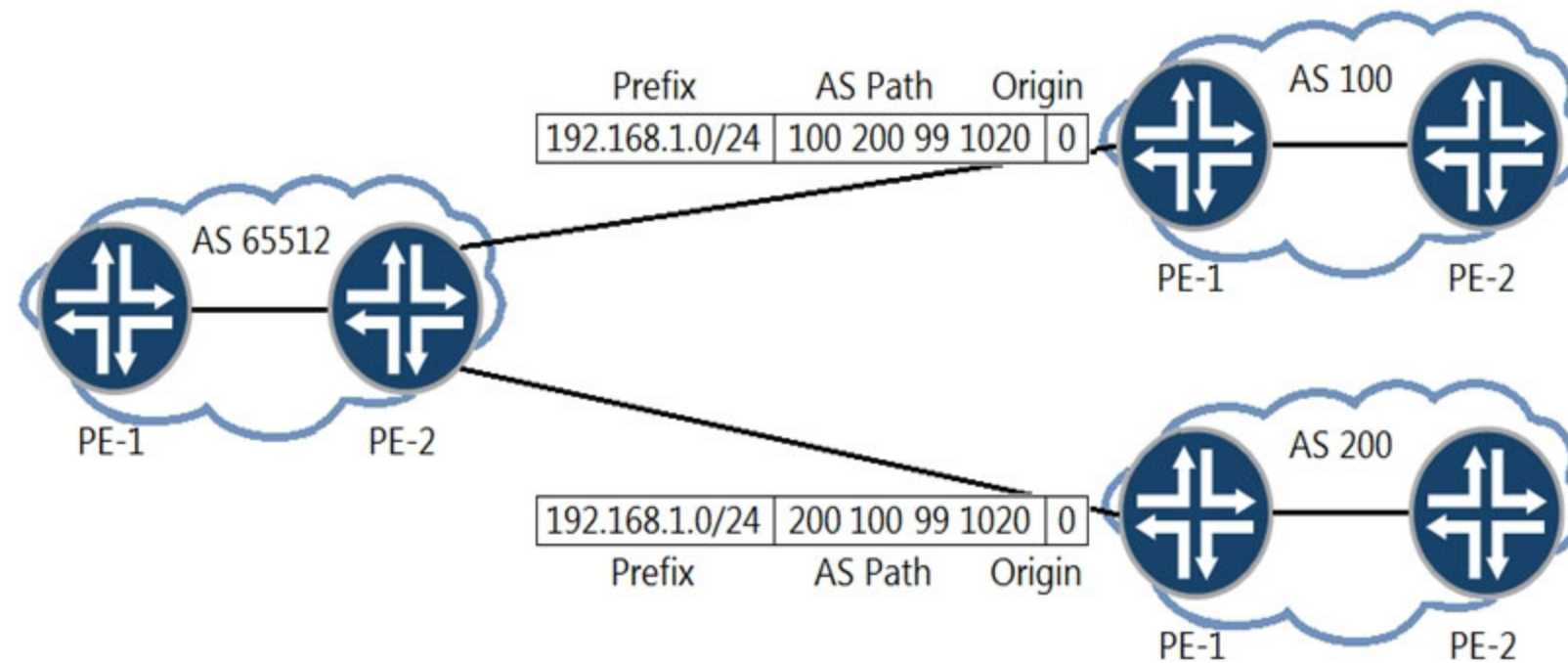
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

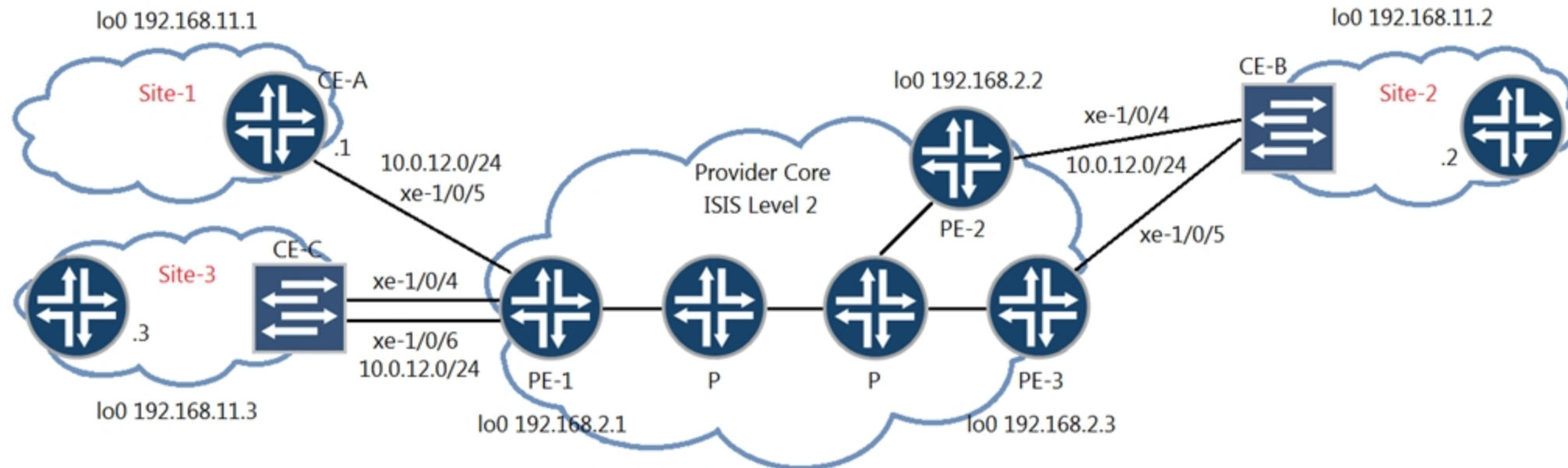
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



You have the LDP signaled VPLS topology as shown in the exhibit. CE-B at Site-2 is multihomed to both PE-2 and PE-3.

In this scenario, where would you configure loop prevention?

- A. PE-1
- B. CE-B
- C. PE-3
- D. PE-2

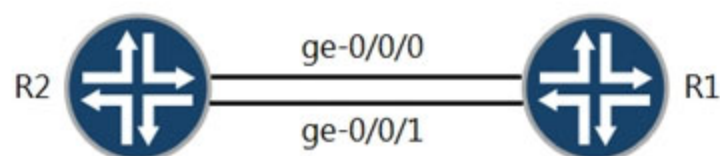
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



```

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

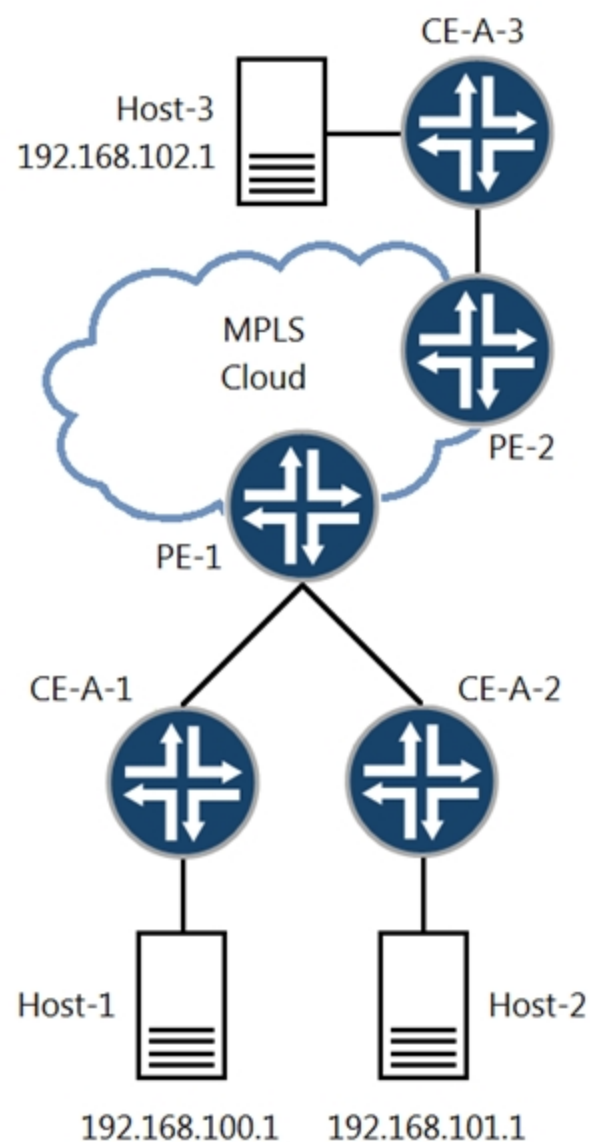
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

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

What must you do to solve the problem?

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
user@host> show pim join 234.100.0.1 extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

Group: 234.100.0.1
  Source: 192.168.100.2
  Flags: sparse, spt
  Active upstream interface: ge-1/0/0.0
  Active upstream neighbor: 192.168.101.2
  MoFRR Backup upstream interface: ge-1/0/1.0
  MoFRR Backup upstream neighbor: 192.168.102.2
  Upstream state: Join to Source, No Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 300
  Uptime: 00:00:15
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: ge-1/2/0.0
      192.168.103.2 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity
      Uptime: 00:00:15 Time since last Join: 00:00:15
  Number of downstream interfaces: 1
```

Which three statements are true about the show pim join output shown in the exhibit? (Choose three.)

- A. This is a source-specific multicast stream.
- B. The multicast receiver is still using the RP to receive the stream.
- C. The multicast stream has been configured with a backup path to allow for fast reroute.
- D. The multicast stream does not have an RP.
- E. The shortest path to the source is through the RP.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

Why do interprovider option B VPNs scale better than interprovider option A VPNs?

- A. The ASBRs in interprovider option B VPNs do not need per-VPN VRF tables.
- B. The ASBRs in interprovider option A VPNs do not need per-VPN VRF tables.
- C. The ASBRs in interprovider option A VPNs only carry internal routes.
- D. The ASBRs in interprovider option B VPNs only carry internal routes.

Show Suggested Answer

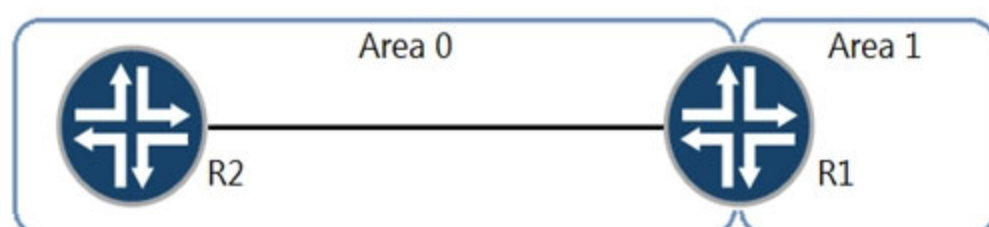


Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 36

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



```
users@R1> show ospf3 database inter-area-prefix detail
```

```

  OSPF3 database, Area 0.0.0.0
Type      ID          Adv Rtr      Seq          Age  Cksum  Len
InterArPfx 0.0.0.11      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0xaa9a  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.12      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0x8c6e  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.13      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0xa899  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff01::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.14      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0x8a6d  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff01::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.15      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0xa698  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff02::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.16      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0x886c  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff02::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.17      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0xa497  36
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff03::/64
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0
InterArPfx 0.0.0.18      172.16.1.1  0x80000001   4   0x866b  44
  Prefix 2001:db9:ffff:ff03::1/128
  Prefix-options 0x0, Metric 0

```

Referring to the exhibit, which command would reduce the size of the OSPF database and corresponding routes?

A.

```

user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
  area-range 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62;
}

```

B.

```

user@R1# show policy-options policy-statement summary-2001
term 10 {
  from {
    route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 prefix-length-range /64-/128;
  }
  then accept;
}
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.0 {
  inter-area-prefix-import summary-2001;
}

```

C.

```

user@R1# show policy-options policy-statement summary-2001
term 10 {
  from {
    route-filter 2001:db9:ffff:ff00::/62 prefix-length-range /64-/128;
  }
  then accept;
}
user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
  inter-area-prefix-export summary-2001;
}

```

D.

```

user@R1# show protocols ospf3
area 0.0.0.1 {
  stub no-summaries;
}

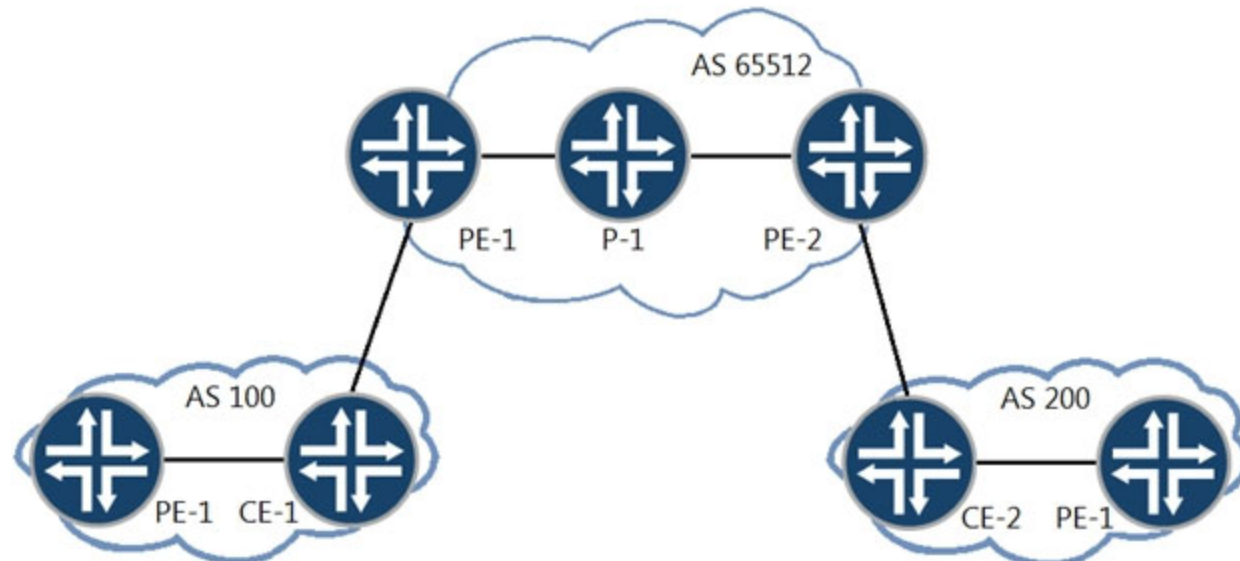
```

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



You are providing carrier-of-carrier VPN services for AS 100 and AS 200. You want to distribute MPLS labels between your PE routers and the AS 100 and AS 200 CE routers.

What must be enabled to accomplish this task?

- A. Use BGP with the inet-vpn address family enabled.
- B. Use BGP with the labeled-unicast address family enabled.
- C. Use RSVP with the lsp-set parameter enabled.
- D. Use RSVP with the tunnel-services parameter enabled.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

Show Suggested Answer

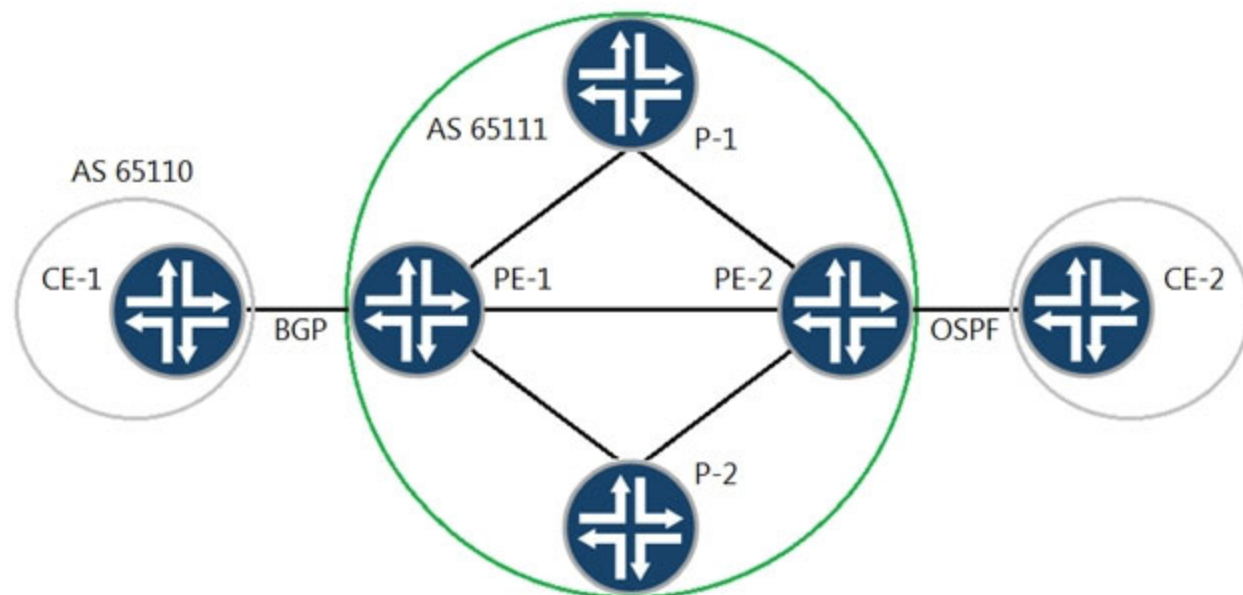


Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[edit]
user@R4# run show route hidden extensive

inet.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
11.11.11.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
           Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
           Address: 0xbc4dbb4
           Next-hop reference count: 2
           State: <Hidden Int Ext>
           Peer AS: 65002
           Age: 18
           Validation State: unverified
           Task: BGP_65002_65002.22.22.22.22
           AS path: 65001 I
           Communities: no-export no-advertise
           Accepted
           Localpref: 100
           Router ID: 22.22.22.22
           Indirect next hops: 1
             Protocol next hop: 172.16.1.1
             Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0
```

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@R2# show
group 65001 {
  neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
    export no-advertise;
    peer-as 65001;
  }
}
group 65002 {
  type internal;
  local-address 22.22.22.22;
  neighbor 44.44.44.44 {
    export no-advertise;
  }
}
import no-export;
export nhs;
local-as 65002;
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement no-advertise {
  term 1 {
    then {
      community add no-advertise;
    }
  }
}
policy-statement no-export {
  term 1 {
    then community add no-export;
  }
}
policy-statement nhs {
  term 1 {
    then {
      next-hop self;
    }
  }
}
community no-advertise members no-advertise;
community no-export members no-export;
```

R2 is receiving a route from an EBGp neighbor and is advertising the route to R4.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration on R2 will solve the issue with the route on R4?

- A. Move the no-advertise export policy from group 65002 to a global BGP policy.
- B. Move the nhs policy from a global BGP export policy to an export policy under group 65002.
- C. Move the no-export policy from a global BGP import policy to an import policy under group 65001.
- D. Move the no-advertise export policy from group 65001 to a global BGP policy.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE-1# show
vpn=a {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-1/1/4.0;
  route-distinguisher 192.168.1.1:1;
  vrf-target target:65111:101;
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group my-ext-group {
        type external;
        peer-as 65601;
        neighbor 10.0.10.2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You have an established Layer 3 VPN between two PE devices. You are asked to only send certain routes from PE-1 over the VPN to the remote site while maintaining all the routes on the PE-1 device. You created a policy that matches the specific routes and then tags these routes with the appropriate target community values.

In this scenario, which configuration changes must be made to satisfy the requirement?

- A. Configure the export parameter and apply the policy to the my-ext-group BGP group configuration.
- B. Configure the vrf-export parameter and apply the policy under the edit routing-instances vpn-a hierarchy.
- C. Configure a RIB group and apply the policy as an import policy to routes distributed into the bgp.13vpn.0 routing table.
- D. Configure the import parameter and apply the policy to the my-ext-group BGP group configuration.

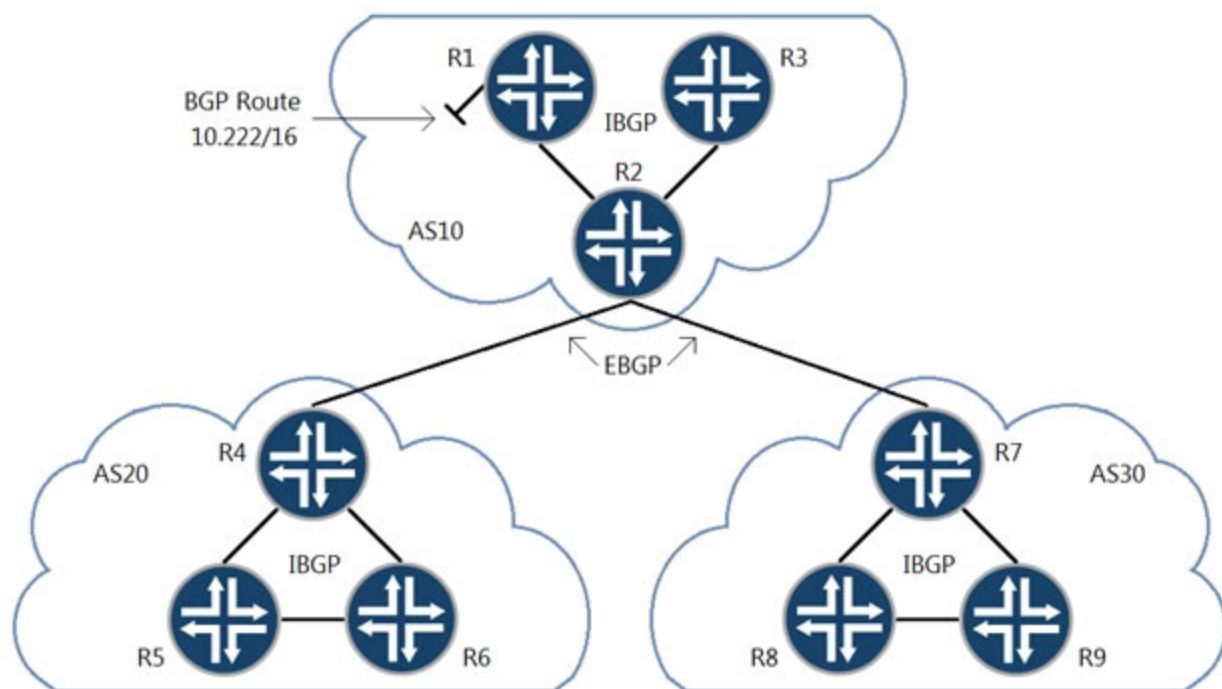
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



Referring to the exhibit, which three statements about route 10.222/16 are correct when using the default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three)

- A. R1 will prepend AS10 when advertising 10.222/16 to R2.
- B. R2 will prepend AS10 when advertising 10.222/16 to R7.
- C. R2 will advertise 10.222/16 to R4 with itself as the next hop.
- D. R1 will advertise 10.222/16 to R2 with itself as the next hop.
- E. R7 will advertise 10.222/16 to R9 with itself as the next hop.

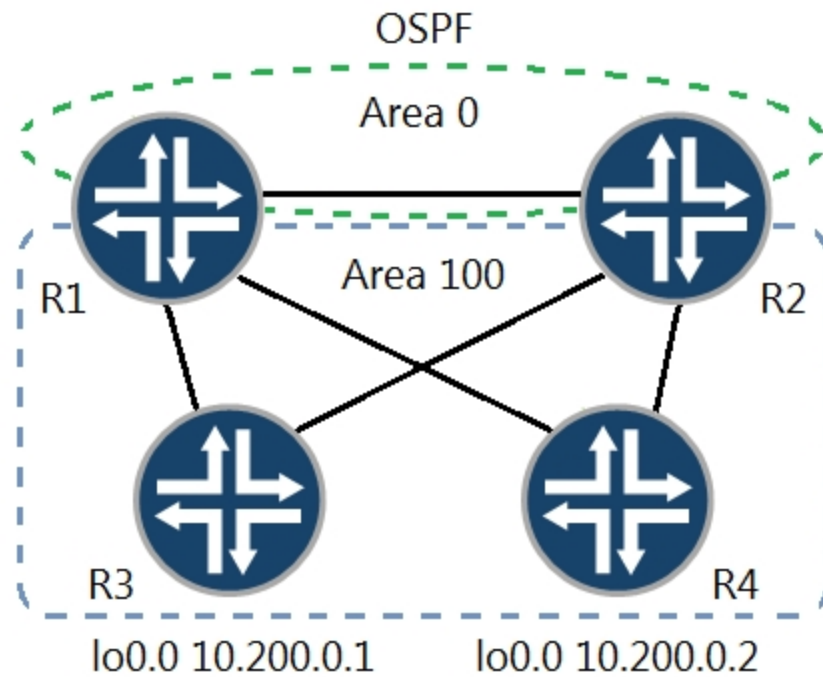
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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. Traffic will automatically reroute distributed between all available paths.
- C. Manual intervention is required for traffic to be rerouted.
- D. Traffic will automatically reroute using R2 to R4 to R1 to R3.

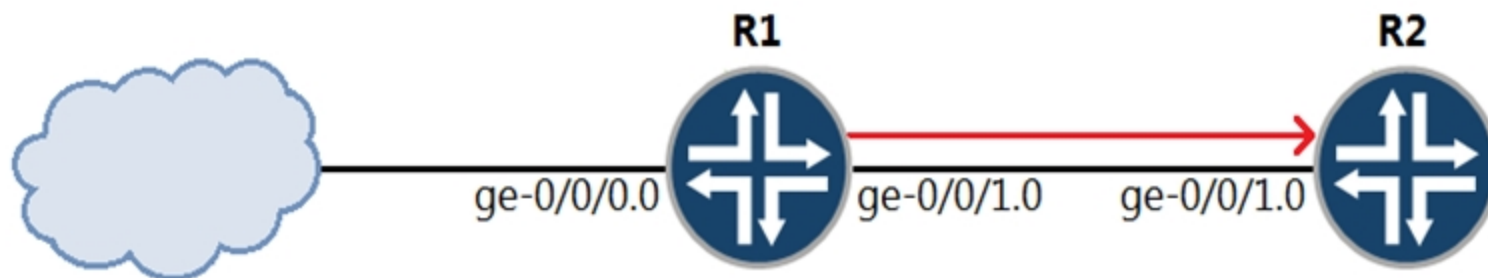
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

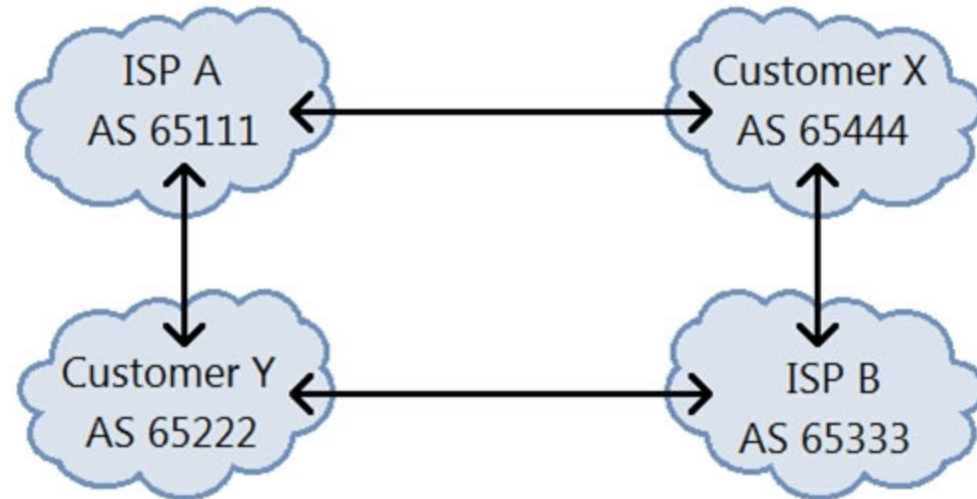
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



All networks shown in the exhibit contain more than one BGP speaker. You operate ISP A and must ensure that Customer Y sends their traffic to you over the directly connected link. Customer Y is not to be used for transit into your network.

What would you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Advertise routes to Customer X with the custom defined 0:0 community.
- B. Advertise routes to Customer X with the well-known no-advertise community.
- C. Advertise routes to Customer Y with the custom defined 65535:65535 community.
- D. Advertise routes to Customer Y with the well-known no-export community.

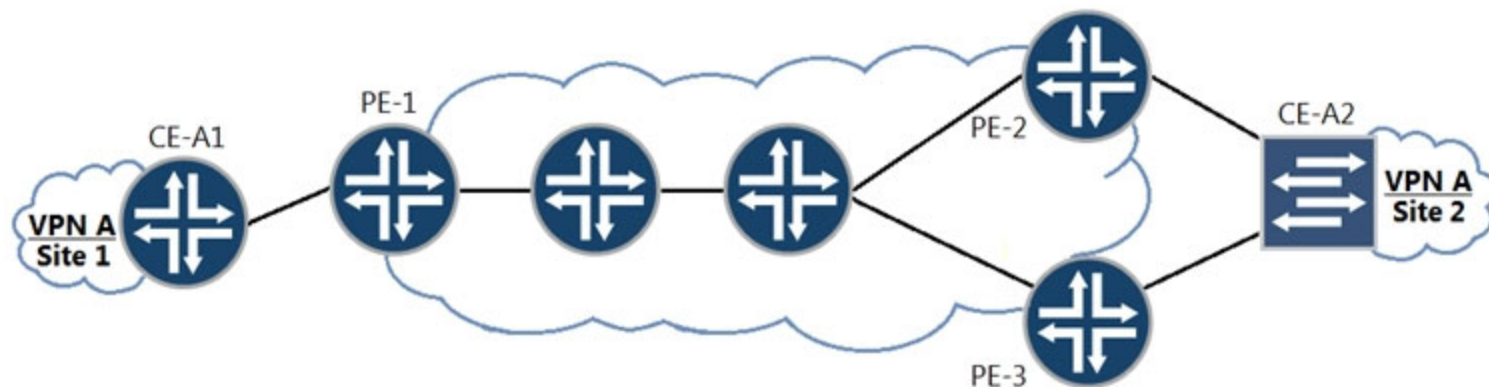
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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 PE2 and PE3.

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

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

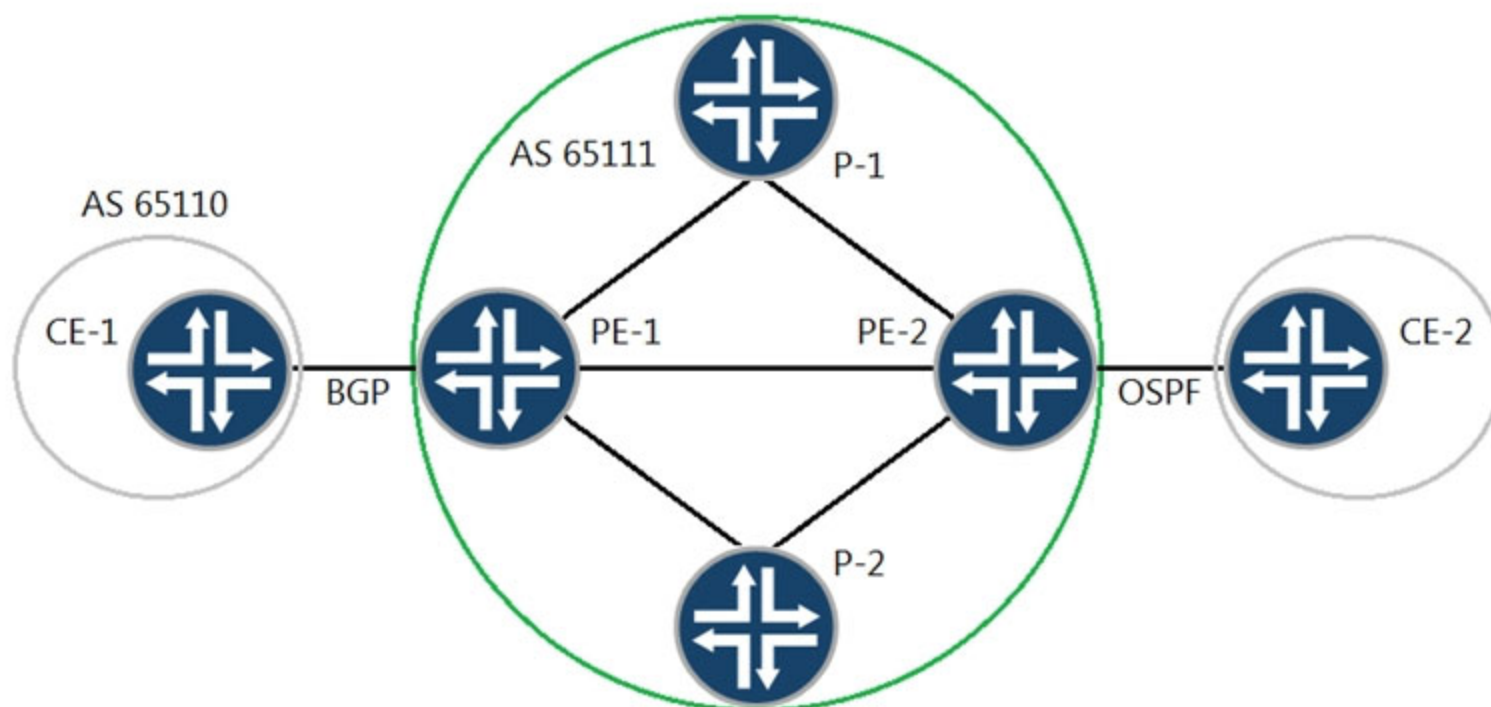
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

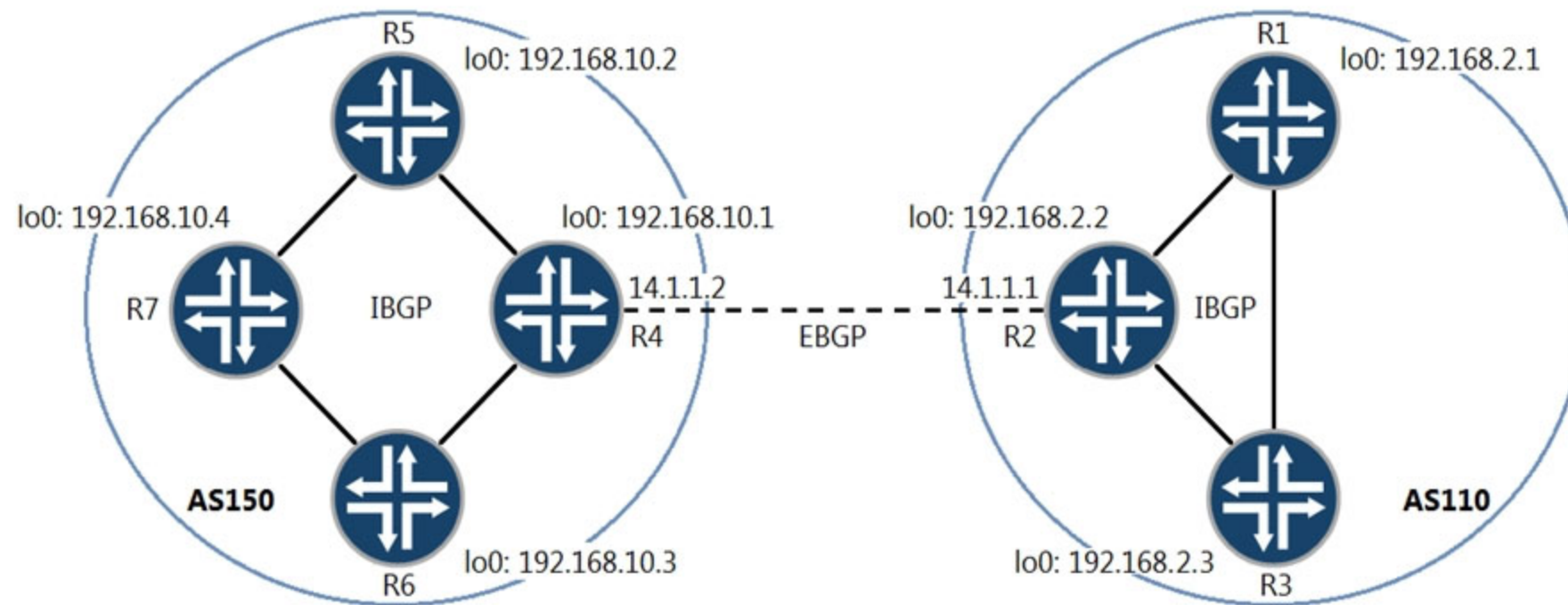
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Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 48

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
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 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;
    }
  }
}
```

C.

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

D.

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
[edit routing-instances vpn-x]
user@router# show
instance-type l2vpn;
interface ge-1/0/1.513;
interface ge-1/0/1.512;
route-distinguisher 192.168.1.2:1;
vrf-import import-vpn-x;
vrf-export export-vpn-x;
protocols {
  l2vpn {
    encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    site ce-a {
      site-identifier 2;
      interface ge-1/0/1.512;
      interface ge-1/0/1.513;;
    }
  }
}
```

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

Show Suggested Answer



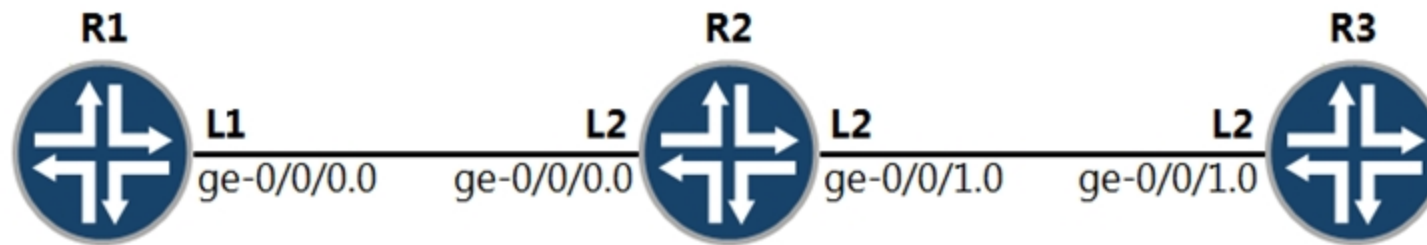
Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

```
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;
```

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JNO-663

Question #: 52

Topic #: 1

[\[All JNO-663 Questions\]](#)

```

user@router> show route protocol bgp hidden extensive

inet.0: 66 destinations, 66 routers (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. The BGP peer is not reachable through the IGP.
- B. An active MPLS tunnel does not exist between the peers.
- C. A route distinguisher mismatch exists between the peers.
- D. A VRF target community mismatch exists between the peers.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

You are creating an LDP-signaled Layer 2 circuit between two sites. Site1 and Site2 use different VLAN IDs to connect to your PE devices.

In this scenario, which encapsulation type must be used on the logical interfaces?

- A. vlan-ccc
- B. vlan-vpls
- C. vlan-bridge
- D. vlan-tcc

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 54

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

What are two reasons an IBGP learned route would be hidden? (Choose two.)

- A. The route is suppressed by damping.
- B. The route has a next hop of the local routing device.
- C. The route is rejected by an export policy.
- D. The route has an empty AS path.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 55

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

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

Show Suggested Answer

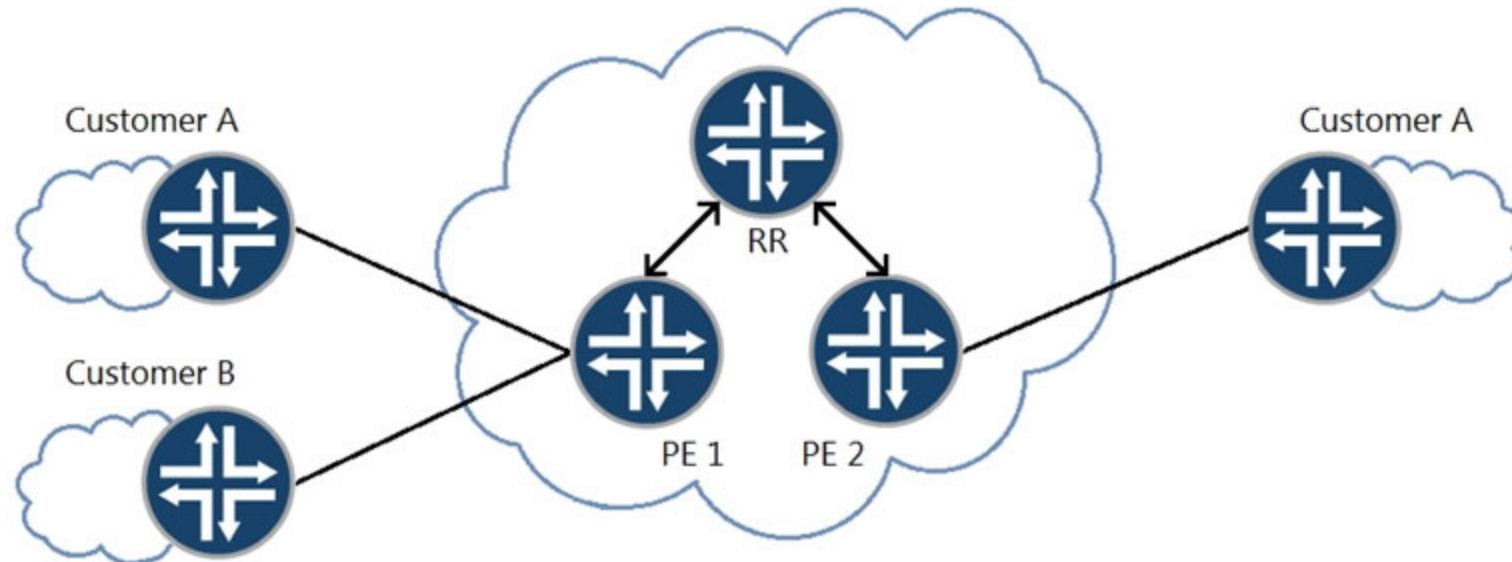


Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



Referring to the exhibit, you want to reduce the CPU processing load on PE 2 by preventing the receipt of routes belonging to Customer B. In this scenario, which layer 3 VPN scaling mechanism provides this functionality?

- A. route refresh
- B. route origin
- C. route reflection
- D. route target filtering

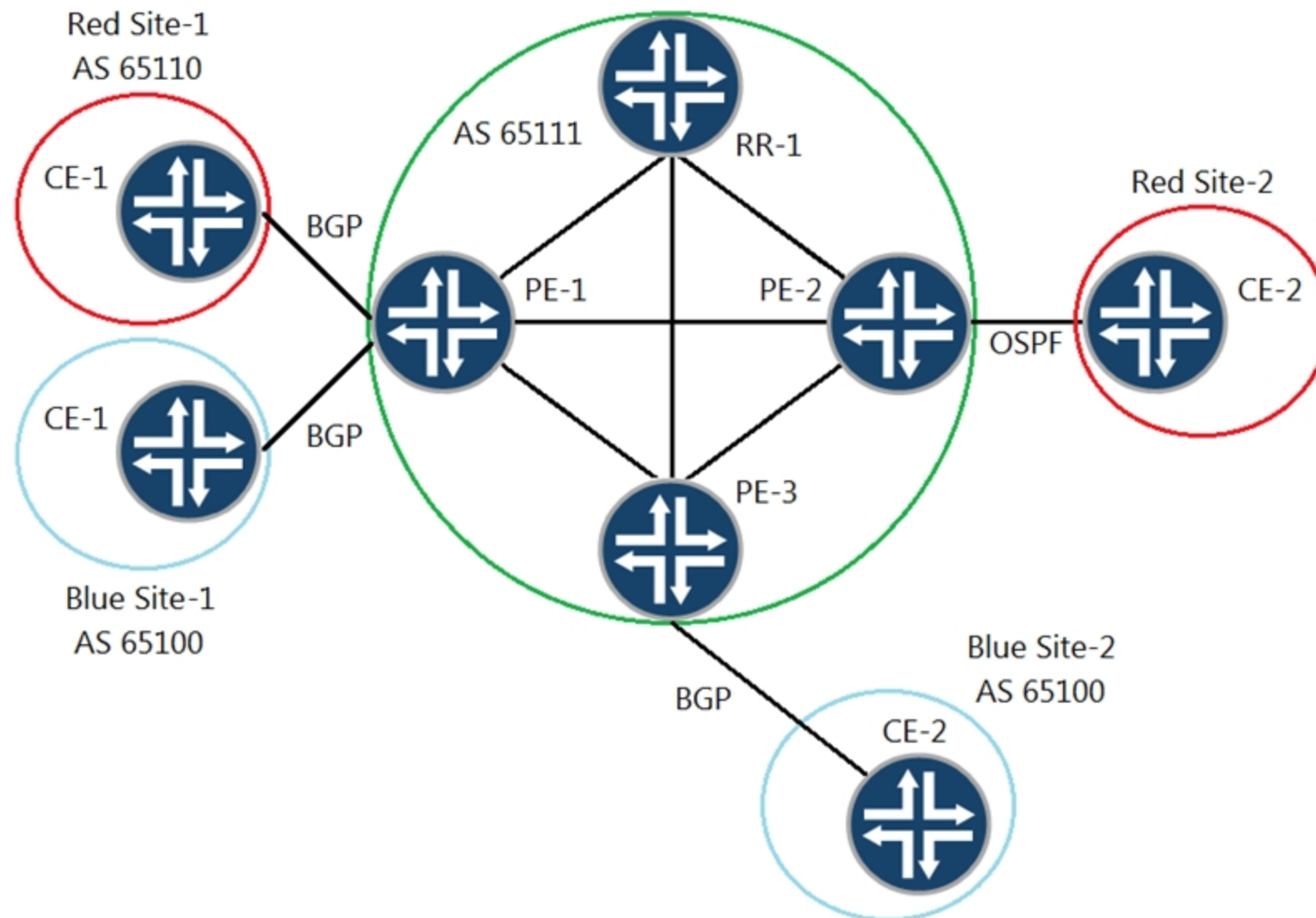
Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 58

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)



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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

You are considering different MPLS VPN connectivity options for a new customer deployment. Your customer requires shared LSPs, Layer 2 connectivity, and auto-provisioning.

Which type of VPN satisfies the requirements?

- A. BGP Layer 3 VPNs
- B. circuit cross-connects
- C. LDP Layer 2 circuits
- D. BGP Layer 2 VPNs

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Juniper's JN0-663

Question #: 60

Topic #: 1

[\[All JN0-663 Questions\]](#)

You are establishing a Layer 3 VPN between two PE devices. Currently you have a single internal IPv4 BGP peering between the PE devices. You must ensure that the IPv4 and IPv6 routes from both CE devices are exchanged between these sites.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable IPv6 tunneling on the LSPs between the PE devices.
- B. You must establish an IPv6 BGP peering between the two PEs.
- C. You must enable the inet6-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.
- D. You must enable the inet-vpn NLRI on both PE devices.

Show Suggested Answer

