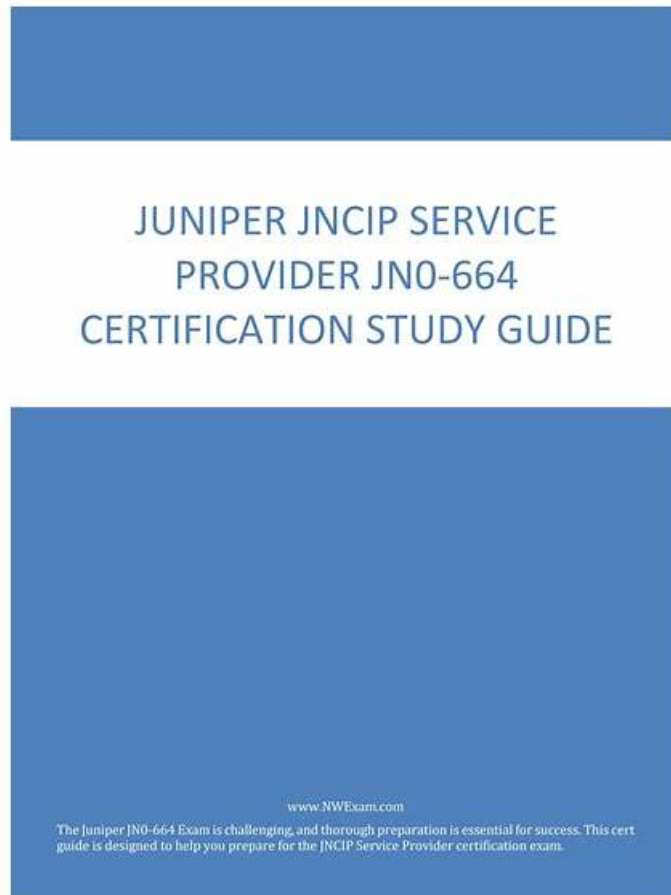


Juniper JN0-664参考資料 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する & JN0-664: Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)



さらに、ShikenPASS JN0-664ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sotDyajtOyBuen3S3K9OKfb7qflOb4wc>

理論の最新の発展に従って、JN0-664練習教材が多くの専門家によって改訂されることを保証し、学生向けにカスタマイズされた学習コンテンツを専門的にShikenPASS編集します。つまり、JN0-664試験を簡単かつ効率的に見つけることができます集中し、良い学術的成果を得る。さらに、JN0-664試験ガイドは、お客様にサプリメントサービスモックテストを提供します。これにより、お客様はJN0-664試験問題を勉強することにより、一生懸命勉強し、欠陥をチェックできます。

JN0-664 認定を取得することで、候補者がサービスプロバイダのルーティング技術に高い専門知識を持っていることを雇用主や同僚に証明することができます。これはまた、この分野で提供される最高レベルの認定である Juniper Networks Certified Internet Expert (JNCIE-SP) 認定の前提条件でもあります。JN0-664 認定を取得することで、候補者はサービスプロバイダのネットワーク設計、実装、管理など、より難しい役割に進むことができます。

Juniper JN0-664試験は、多くの準備を必要とする厳しい試験です。候補者はJuniper Networksサービスプロバイダルーティングおよびスイッチング技術に対する実践的な経験を持っている必要があります。また、試験でカバーされる概念について深い理解を持ち、実世界のシナリオでそれらを適用できる能力が必要です。

Juniper JN0-664認定試験は、サービスプロバイダー業界でキャリアを追求したい個人向けの専門レベルの認定設計されています。この認定は、Juniper Networksのサービスプロバイダルーティングおよびスイッチングプラットフォームを構成、トラブルシューティング、およびメンテナンスするために必要なスキルと知識を検証

するために設計されています。

>> JN0-664参考資料 <<

JN0-664日本語対策問題集 & JN0-664問題集

進歩を勇敢に追及する人生こそ素晴らしい人生です。未来のある日、椅子で休むとき、自分の人生を思い出したときに笑顔が出たら成功な人生になります。あなたは成功な人生がほしいですか。そうしたいのなら、速く ShikenPASSのJuniperのJN0-664試験トレーニング資料を利用してください。これはIT認証試験を受ける皆さんのために特別に研究されたもので、100パーセントの合格率を保証できますから、躊躇わずに購入しましょう。

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) 認定 JN0-664 試験問題 (Q42-Q47):

質問 # 42

In IS-IS, which two statements are correct about the designated intermediate system (DIS) on a multi-access network segment? (Choose two)

- A. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.
- **B. On the multi-access network, each router forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment**
- C. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.
- **D. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.**

正解: B、D

解説:

Option A (Correct):

In IS-IS, the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is elected based on the highest configured priority (as defined in Junos OS). If priorities are equal, the router with the highest MAC address becomes the DIS.

A priority value of 10 will always override a lower priority (e.g., 1).

Reference:

Option C (Correct):

On a multi-access network (e.g., Ethernet), all IS-IS routers form adjacencies with every other router on the segment.

Unlike OSPF, IS-IS does not restrict adjacencies to only the DIS.

The DIS is responsible for creating a pseudonode LSP to represent the broadcast network, but full mesh adjacencies are maintained.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Incorrect. Higher priority always wins the DIS election. A priority of 1 cannot override a priority of 10.

Option D: Incorrect. IS-IS routers form adjacencies with all neighbors, not just the DIS.

Key Takeaways:

DIS Election: Prioritizes highest numerical value (e.g., $10 > 1$).

Adjacency Behavior: Full mesh adjacencies are maintained, unlike OSPF.

DIS Role: Primarily for generating pseudonode LSPs and optimizing flooding, not adjacency restriction.

For further details, refer to Juniper's official IS-IS documentation:

Juniper IS-IS Configuration Guide.

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/is-is/topics/concept/routing-protocol-is-is-security-designated-router-understanding.html>

質問 # 43

A packet is received on an interface configured with transmission scheduling. One of the configured queues In this scenario, which two actions will be taken by default on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- **A. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.**
- B. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit
- C. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues
- **D. The excess traffic will be discarded**

正解: A、D

解説:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cos-security-devices/topics/concept/cos-transmissio>

質問 # 44

Which two statements are correct regarding bootstrap messages that are forwarded within a PIM sparse mode domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Bootstrap messages are forwarded to all routers within a PIM sparse-mode domain.
- B. Bootstrap messages are forwarded only to routers that explicitly requested the messages within the PIM sparse-mode domain.
- C. Bootstrap messages distribute RP information dynamically during an RP election.
- D. Bootstrap messages are used to notify which router is the PIM RP.

正解: A、C

質問 # 45

What is the correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features?

- A. Multifield Classifier -> Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Rewrite Marker -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED
- B. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Output Policer -> Rewrite Marker
- C. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Multifield Classifier -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker
- D. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features is as follows:

* Behavior Aggregate Classifier: This component uses a single field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined or user-defined values.

* Input Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to incoming traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

* Multifield Classifier: This component uses multiple fields in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on user-defined values and filters.

* Forwarding Policy Options: This component applies actions such as load balancing, filtering, or routing to traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

* Fabric Scheduler: This component schedules traffic across the switch fabric based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

* Output Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to outgoing traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

* Scheduler/Shaper/RED: This component schedules, shapes, and drops traffic at the egress interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

* Rewrite Marker: This component rewrites the code-point bits of packets leaving an interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

質問 # 46

CE-1 and CE-2 are part of a VPLS called Customer1. No connectivity exists between CE-1 and CE-2. In the process of troubleshooting, you notice PE-1 is not learning any routes for this VPLS from PE-2, and PE-2 is not learning any routes for this VPLS from PE-1.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- 正解: D**

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JN0-664日本語対策問題集: <https://www.shikenpass.com/JN0-664-shiken.html>

- P.S. ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいJN0-664ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sotDyajtOyBuem3S3K9OKfb7qfOb4wc>