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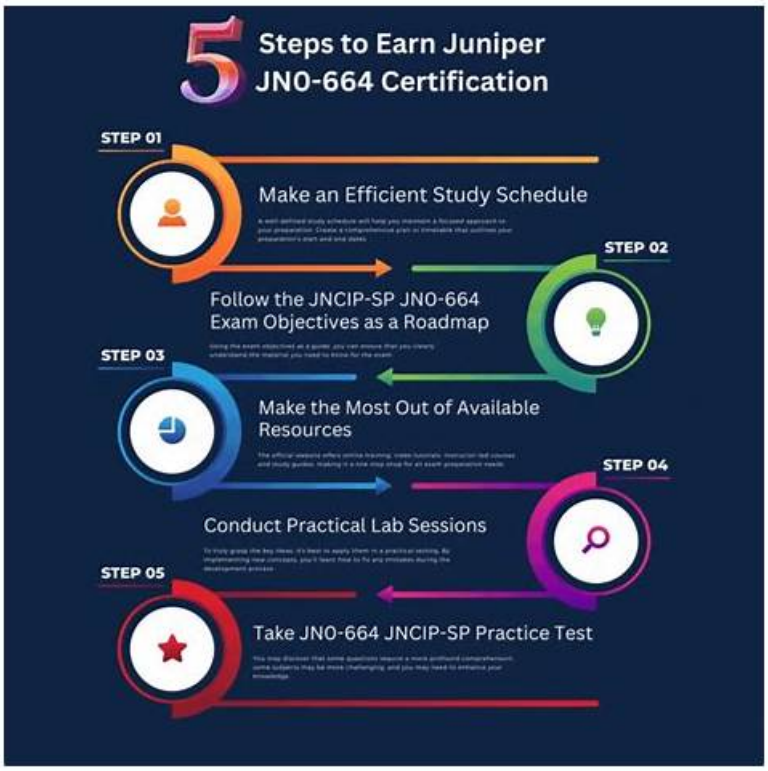

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Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification exam designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in implementing, configuring, and troubleshooting Juniper Networks' service provider routing and switching technologies. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification exam is ideal for network engineers, network administrators, and other IT professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in the service provider arena.

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q43-

Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Exhibit
The environment is using BGP All devices are in the same AS with reachability redundancy Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Client1 is peered to Client2 and Client3.
- B. RR1 is peered to Client2 and RR2
- C. Peering is dynamically discovered between all devices.
- D. RR2 is in an OpenConfirm State until RR1 becomes unreachable.

Answer: B

Explanation:
BGP route reflectors are BGP routers that are allowed to ignore the IBGP loop avoidance rule and advertise IBGP learned routes to other IBGP peers under specific conditions. BGP route reflectors can reduce the number of IBGP sessions and updates in a network by eliminating the need for a full mesh of IBGP peers.
BGP route reflectors can have three types of peerings:
* EBGP neighbor: A BGP router that belongs to a different autonomous system (AS) than the route reflector.
* IBGP client neighbor: An IBGP router that receives reflected routes from the route reflector. A client does not need to peer with other clients or non-clients.
* IBGP non-client neighbor: An IBGP router that does not receive reflected routes from the route reflector. A non-client needs to peer with other non-clients and the route reflector.
In the exhibit, we can see that RR1 and RR2 are route reflectors in the same AS with reachability redundancy.
They have two types of peerings: EBGP neighbors (R1 and R4) and IBGP client neighbors (Client1, Client2, and Client3). RR1 and RR2 are also peered with each other as IBGP non-client neighbors.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Referring to the exhibit, what must be changed to establish a Level 1 adjacency between routers R1 and R2?

- A. Remove the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface lo0.0 configuration hierarchy.
- B. Change the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface ge-l/2/3.0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter.
- C. Change the level 1 disable parameter under the R1 protocols isis interface lo0.0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter.
- D. Add IP addresses to the interface ge-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso hierarchy on both R1 and R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which two statements about IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. PSNPs contain only descriptions of LSPs.
- B. CSNPs are flooded periodically.
- C. CSNPs contain only descriptions of LSPs.
- D. PSNPs are flooded periodically.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
LSPs contain information about the state and cost of links in the network, and are flooded periodically throughout the network. PSNPs are used to acknowledge receipt of LSPs and request retransmission of missing or corrupted LSPs. PSNPs contain only descriptions of LSPs, such as their sequence numbers and checksums. CSNPs contain a complete list of all link-state PDUs in the IS-IS database. CSNPs are sent periodically on all links, and the receiving systems use the information in the CSNP to update and synchronize their link-state PDU databases.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol being used is OSPF for the L3VPN. Also, there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2.
Which statement is correct in this situation?

- A. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to PE-1 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the CE-1 to CE-2 link to reach hosts at Site-2.
- B. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.
- C. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to CE-2 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the L3VPN to reach hosts at Site-2.
- D. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the L3VPN by default.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol used is OSPF, and there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2 within the same Area 0. Let's analyze the default OSPF routing behavior in this setup to determine the correct statement.
1. **OSPF Neighborship**:
- CE-1 and CE-2 have an OSPF neighborship directly within Area 0.
- OSPF prefers intra-area routes over inter-area and external routes.
2. **Default Routing Behavior**:
- Since CE-1 and CE-2 are directly connected through an OSPF link within the same area, OSPF will prefer this direct intra-area path over any other paths learned via the PE routers and the L3VPN.
- This is because intra-area routes have a lower metric compared to inter-area or external routes.
3. **Metric Considerations**:
- By default, OSPF will route traffic between Site-1 and Site-2 through the direct link between CE-1 and CE-2, unless the link's metric is artificially increased to make it less preferable.
- There is no need to adjust metrics for the CE-1 to PE-1 link to prefer the CE-1 to CE-2 path, as OSPF already prefers direct intra-area paths.
Conclusion:
Given the default behavior of OSPF and the topology shown in the exhibit, the correct statement is:
B. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.
References:
- OSPF Design Guide: [Juniper Networks OSPF Design Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-design-overview.html)
- Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on OSPF: [Junos OS OSPF Configuration Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-routing-overview.html)

NEW QUESTION # 47
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 be discarded
- D. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cos-security-devices/topics/concept/cos-transmission-scheduling-security-overview.html When a Junos device receives a packet on an interface with transmission scheduling, traffic is placed into different queues based on Class of Service (CoS) policies. If a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos has default behaviors for handling excess traffic.
Key Junos Behaviors for Transmission Scheduling
Queues Can Borrow Bandwidth from Other Queues
If a queue has excess traffic, it can use bandwidth from underutilized queues, as long as bandwidth is available.
Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues." Queues Have Credit-Based Tracking A queue that stays within its allocated bandwidth is considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
A queue that exceeds its allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit.

Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit." Evaluating the Answer Choices
□ B. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
Correct, because when a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos assigns it negative bandwidth credit.
This means the queue is in debt and must recover before it can transmit additional packets.
□ C. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues.
Correct, because Junos allows excess traffic to borrow bandwidth from underutilized queues by default.
If a forwarding class does not use its allocated bandwidth, other queues can borrow the unused bandwidth.
Why the Other Answers Are Incorrect?
□ A. The excess traffic will be discarded.
Incorrect, because Junos does not immediately discard excess traffic unless the queue cannot borrow bandwidth.
By default, Junos allows bandwidth sharing, and only if no bandwidth is available does it drop packets.
□ D. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
Incorrect, because when a queue exceeds its assigned bandwidth, it gets negative bandwidth credit, not positive credit.
Verified Juniper Official Reference
Junos CoS Transmission Scheduling Overview
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues."
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit."

NEW QUESTION # 48
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