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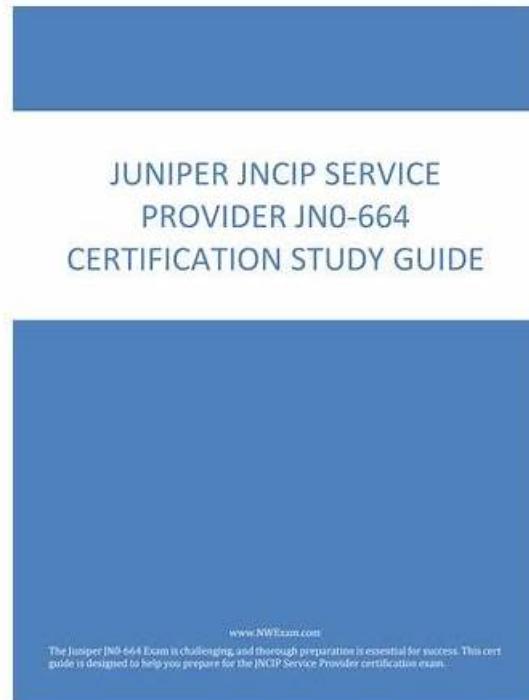
JUNIPER JNCIP SERVICE
PROVIDER JN0-664
CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

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The Juniper JN0-664 Exam in challenging, and thorough preparation is essential for success. This cert guide is designed to help you prepare for the JNCIP Service Provider certification exam.

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The JNCIP-SP certification is highly regarded in the service provider industry and is recognized globally. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification validates the candidate's advanced knowledge and skills in service provider routing and switching technologies, making them stand out in the job market. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification also opens up new career opportunities for professionals in the service provider domain, such as network engineer, network architect, and network operations center (NOC) engineer. Overall, the Juniper JN0-664 certification exam is an excellent way for service provider professionals to demonstrate their skills and advance their careers.

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) certification exam is an ideal choice for professionals who are looking to validate their advanced-level knowledge and skills in the field of Juniper service provider networking technologies. By passing this certification exam, candidates can demonstrate to potential employers that they have the expertise and experience needed to configure, troubleshoot and maintain Juniper Networks service provider routers, switches, and protocols.

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
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 configuration change will allow load balancing?

```
(65001)R1------R2------R3(65003)
[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] 00:00:50, localpref 100
                        AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                     >  to 172.16.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
                      [BGP/170] 00:00:50, localpref 100
                        AS path: 65003 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 65003;
    }
}
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;
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 49

You are troubleshooting an issue for a customer site that uses 10.10.0.0/24 in AS 65224, but you see another AS in the AS path. Referring to the exhibit, what is the cause of the problem?

```
user@router> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.16.40.1 extensive
inet.0: 233 destinations, 233 routes (233 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 10.10.0.0/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
      Accepted
      Nexthop: 10.16.40.1
      AS path: 65000 {65137 65224} I
      Aggregator: 65000 10.11.11.11
user@router> show route 10.10.0.0/24
inet.0: 233 destinations, 233 routes (233 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.10.0.0/24          *[BGP/170] 00:12:17, localpref 100
                       AS path: 65000 {65137 65224} I, validation-state: unverified
                     > to 10.16.40.1 via ge-0/0/2.0
```

- A. AS 65137 is advertising the 10.10.0.0/24 prefix.
- B. The local AS is receiving two equal cost routes to 10.10.0.0/24.
- C. AS 65000 is pre-pending AS 65137 to route advertisements.
- D. The local AS is in the process of withdrawing the route from AS 65137.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 50

Exhibit
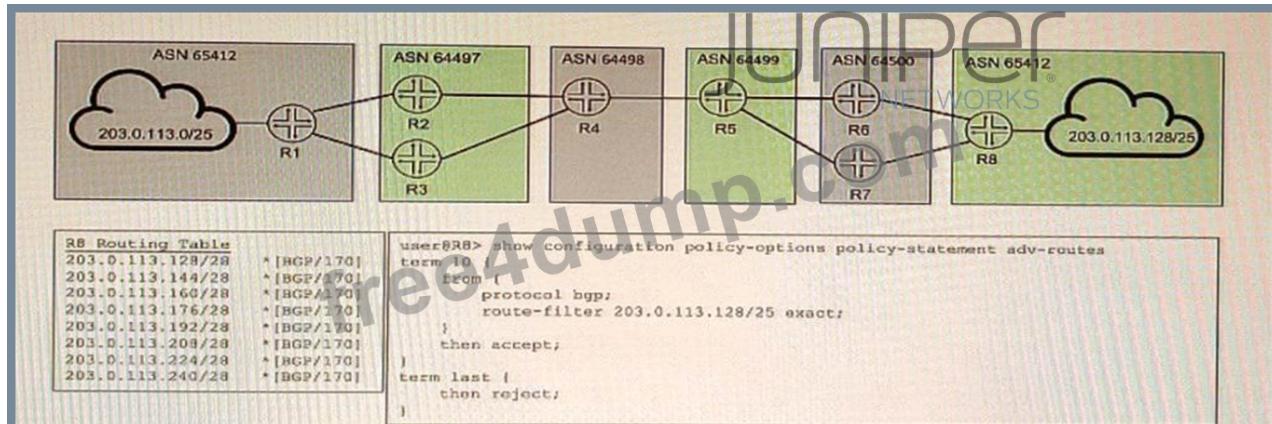
You are attempting to summarize routes from the 203.0.113.128/25 IP block on R8 to AS 64500. You implement the export policy shown in the exhibit and all routes from the routing table stop being advertised.

In this scenario, which two steps would you take to summarize the route in BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace exact in the export policy with orlonger.
- B. Remove the from protocol bgp command from the export policy.
- C. Add the set protocols bgp family inet unicast add-path command to allow additional routes to the RIB tables. -
- D. Add the set routing-options static route 203.0.113.123/25 discard command.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To summarize routes from the 203.0.113.128/25 IP block on R8 to AS 64500, you need to do the following:

Add the set routing-options static route 203.0.113.128/25 discard command. This creates a static route for the summary prefix and discards any traffic destined to it. This is necessary because BGP can only advertise routes that are present in the routing table.

Replace exact in the export policy with orlonger. This allows R8 to match and advertise any route that is equal or more specific than the summary prefix. The exact term only matches routes that are exactly equal to the summary prefix, which is not present in the routing table.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Exhibit

```
user@PE1# show routing-instances
VPN-A {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    vrf-target target:64512:1234;
    protocols {
        bgp {
            group CE {
                type external;
                family inet {
                    unicast;
                }
                neighbor 10.0.0.1 {
                    peer-as 64512;
                    as-override;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which two statements about the configuration shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. A Layer 3 VPN is configured.
- B. This VPN connects customer sites that use the same AS number
- C. A Layer 2 VPN is configured.
- D. This VPN connects customer sites that use different AS numbers.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The configuration shown in the exhibit is for a Layer 3 VPN that connects customer sites that use different AS numbers. A Layer 3 VPN is a type of VPN that uses MPLS labels to forward packets across a provider network and BGP to exchange routing information between PE routers and CE routers. A Layer 3 VPN allows customers to use different routing protocols and AS numbers at their sites, as long as they can peer with BGP at the PE-CE interface. In this example, CE-1 is using AS 65530 and CE-2 is using AS 65531, but they can still communicate through the VPN because they have BGP sessions with PE-1 and PE-2, respectively.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Exhibit.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R2;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6001.00;
        }
    }
}
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 2 disable;
    }
}
...
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R1;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.2/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6002.00;
        }
    }
}
user@R2# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhib.t, what must be changed to establish a Level 1 adjacency between routers R1 and R2?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
IS-IS routers can form Level 1 or Level 2 adjacencies depending on their configuration and network topology.
Level 1 routers are intra-area routers that share the same area address with their neighbors. Level 2 routers are inter-area routers that can connect different areas. Level 1-2 routers are both intra-area and inter-area routers that can form adjacencies with any other router.
In the exhibit, R1 and R2 are in different areas (49.0001 and 49.0002), so they cannot form a Level 1 adjacency. However, they can form a Level 2 adjacency if they are both configured as Level 1-2 routers. R1 is already configured as a Level 1-2 router, but R2 is configured as a Level 1 router only, because of the level 1 disable command under the lo0.0 interface. This command disables Level 2 routing on the loopback interface, which is used as the router ID for IS-IS.
Therefore, to establish a Level 1 adjacency between R1 and R2, the level 1 disable command under the R2 protocols isis interface lo0.0 hierarchy must be removed. This will enable Level 2 routing on R2 and allow it to form a Level 2 adjacency with R1.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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