2025 JN0-664: Perfect Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Free Test Questions

DOWNLOAD the newest ActualTorrent JN0-664 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ePuigf5m17QBt0usWvsk_j788lNQFQqG

Ready to take the next level in your Juniper career? Pass the Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) (JN0-664) exam with our updated JN0-664 exam dumps. Too often, candidates struggle to find credible study materials and end up wasting resources on outdated material. But with our platform, you can access real Juniper JN0-664 Practice Questions in three formats - PDF, web-based practice exams, and desktop practice test software. Whether you prefer to study on your smart device or offline on your computer, we have the tools you need to succeed.

Juniper JN0-664 exam is an essential certification for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in service provider routing and switching. JN0-664 exam is challenging and requires a solid understanding of Juniper Networks' service provider routing and switching platforms. However, with the right preparation and resources, candidates can successfully pass the JN0-664 Exam and become certified professionals in service provider routing and switching.

>> JN0-664 Free Test Questions <<

Valid JN0-664 Test Pattern & JN0-664 Exam Test

Many customers may be doubtful about our price. The truth is our price is relatively cheap among our peer. The inevitable trend is that knowledge is becoming worthy, and it explains why good JN0-664 resources, services and data worth a good price. We always put our customers in the first place. Helping candidates to pass the JN0-664 Exam has always been a virtue in our company's culture, and you can connect with us through email at the process of purchasing and using, we would reply you as fast as we can.

To pass the JN0-664 Exam, candidates must demonstrate a deep understanding of service provider routing and be able to configure and troubleshoot complex network scenarios. Successful candidates will earn the Juniper Networks Certified Internet Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification, which is a valuable credential for networking professionals seeking to advance their careers in the service provider industry.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73
You are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across your MPLS enabled core network. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. This type of VPN requires the support of the inet-vpn NLRI on all core BGP devices
- B. This type of VPN only supports Ethernet interfaces when connecting to CE devices.
- C. You must assign a unique site number to each attached site's configuration.
- D. You must use the same route-distinguiaher value on both PE devices.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN is a type of VPN that uses BGP to distribute VPN labels and information for Layer 2 connectivity between sites over an MPLS network. BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN requires the support of the l2vpn NLRI on all core BGP devices . The l2vpn NLRI is a new address family that carries Layer 2 VPN information such as the VPN identifier, the attachment circuit identifier, and the route distinguisher. The l2vpn NLRI is used for both auto-discovery and signaling of Layer 2 VPNs . In this scenario, we are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across an MPLS enabled core network. Therefore, we need to ensure that all core BGP devices support the l2vpn NLRI.
References: 1:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/vpn-l2/topics/concept/vpn-layer-2-overview.html
2:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l2_vpns/configuration/xe-16/mp-l2-vpns-xe-16-book/vpl

NEW QUESTION # 74
You are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across your MPLS enabled core network. Your PE-2 device connects to two sites within the s VPN In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. By default on PE-2, the remote site IDs are automatically assigned based on the order that you add the interfaces to the site configuration.
- B. You must use separate physical interfaces to connect PE-2 to each site.
- C. By default on PE-2, the site's local ID is automatically assigned a value of 0 and must be configured to match the total number of attached sites.
- D. You must create a unique Layer 2 VPN routing instance for each site on the PE-2 device.

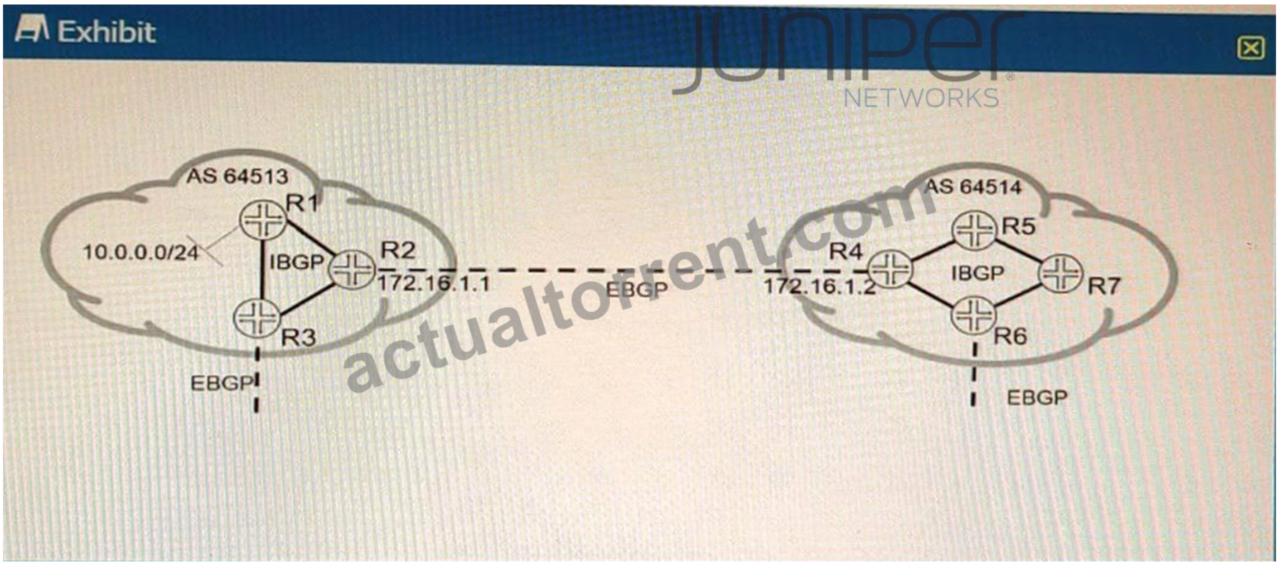
Answer: A

Explanation:
BGP Layer 2 VPNs use BGP to distribute endpoint provisioning information and set up pseudowires between PE devices. BGP uses the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) Routing Information Base (RIB) to store endpoint provisioning information, which is updated each time any Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. The prefix and path information is stored in the L2VPN database, which allows BGP to make decisions about the best path.
In BGP Layer 2 VPNs, each site has a unique site ID that identifies it within a VFI. The site ID can be manually configured or automatically assigned by the PE device. By default, the site ID is automatically assigned based on the order that you add the interfaces to the site configuration. The first interface added to a site configuration has a site ID of 1, the second interface added has a site ID of 2, and so on.
Option D is correct because by default on PE-2, the remote site IDs are automatically assigned based on the order that you add the

interfaces to the site configuration. Option A is not correct because by default on PE-2, the site's local ID is automatically assigned a value of 0 and does not need to be configured to match the total number of attached sites. Option B is not correct because you do not need to create a unique Layer 2 VPN routing instance for each site on the PE-2 device. You can create one routing instance for all sites within a VFI. Option C is not correct because you do not need to use separate physical interfaces to connect PE-2 to each site. You can use subinterfaces or service instances on a single physical interface.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit; the 10.0.0.0/24 EBGP route is received on R5; however, the route is being hidden.
What are two solutions that will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 and apply it to IBGP as an export policy
- B. Add the external interface prefix to the IGP routing tables
- C. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy
- D. Add the internal interface prefix to the BGP routing tables.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
the default behavior for iBGP is to propagate EBGP-learned prefixes without changing the next-hop. This can cause issues if the next-hop is not reachable via the IGP. One solution is to use the next-hop self command on R4, which will change the next-hop attribute to its own loopback address. This way, R5 can reach the next-hop via the IGP and install the route in its routing table.
Another solution is to add the external interface prefix (120.0.4.16/30) to the IGP routing tables of R4 and R5.
This will also make the next-hop reachable via the IGP and allow R5 to use the route. According to 2, this is a possible workaround for a pure IP network, but it may not work well for an MPLS network.
The reason why the route is being hidden is that R5 cannot reach the BGP next hop 10.0.0.1, which is the address of R1. R5 does not have a route to 10.0.0.0/24 in its routing table, and neither does R4. Therefore, R5 cannot resolve the BGP next hop and marks the route as hidden.
There are two solutions that will solve this problem:
Option A: On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy. This way, R5 will receive the route with a next hop of 172.16.1.2, which is reachable via the IGP. This solution is also known as next-hop-self1.
Option B: Add the external interface prefix to the IGP routing tables. This way, R4 and R5 will learn a route to 10.0.0.0/24 via the IGP and be able to resolve the BGP next hop. This solution is also known as recursive lookup2.
Option C is not correct because adding the internal interface prefix to the BGP routing tables will not help R5 reach the BGP next hop 10.0.0.1.
Option D is not correct because changing the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 on R4 will not help R5 either, since R5 does not have a route to 172.16.1.1 in its routing table.
References: 1: Configuring Next-Hop-Self for IBGP Peers 2: Understanding Recursive Lookup

NEW QUESTION # 76

R4 is directly connected to both RPs (R2 and R3). R4 is currently sending all joins upstream to R3 but you want all joins to go to R2 instead.

```
user@R4> show pim rps
Instance: PIM.master
address-family INET
RP address       Type       Mode    Holdtime Timeout Groups Group prefixes
10.1.255.2     bootstrap   sparse       150      118       0 224.1.1.0/24
10.1.255.3     bootstrap   sparse       150      118       2 224.1.1.0/28
user@R4> show route 10.1.255.2
inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.1.255.2/32     *[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
user@R4> show route 10.1.255.3

inet.0: 16 destinations, 16 routes (16 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.1.255.3/32     *[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# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 200;
        }
    }
    local {
        address 10.1.255.2;
        group-ranges {
            224.1.1.0/24;
        }
    }
}
interface all;
[edit]
user@R3# show protocols pim
rp {
    bootstrap {
        family inet {
            priority 210;
        }
    }
    local {
```

```
        address 10.1.255.3;
        group-ranges {
            224.1.1.0/28;
        }
    }
}
interface all;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change will solve this issue?

- A. Change the group-range to be more specific on R2 than R3.
- B. Change the bootstrap priority on R2 to be higher than R3.
- C. Change the local address on R2 to be higher than R3.
- D. Change the default route in inet.2 on R4 from R3 as the next hop to R2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 77

Exhibit.

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. Remove the level i disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface loo . 0 configuration hierarchy.
- B. Change the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface ge-1/2/3 .0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter
- 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: A

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 # 78
......

Valid JN0-664 Test Pattern: https://www.actualtorrent.com/JN0-664-questions-answers.html

- Juniper JN0-664 Online Practice Test Engine □ Open □ www.free4dump.com □ enter ⇛ JN0-664 ⇚ and obtain a free download □Test JN0-664 Simulator Online
- Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp Pdf □ JN0-664 Training Pdf □ Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp Pdf □ □ www.pdfvce.com □ is best website to obtain □ JN0-664 □ for free download □New JN0-664 Exam Price
- Pass Juniper JN0-664 Exam Easily With Questions And Answers □ Search for ☀ JN0-664 □☀□ and obtain a free download on ➤ www.examsreviews.com □ □New JN0-664 Dumps Sheet
- Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp Pdf □ Test JN0-664 Simulator Online □ JN0-664 Reliable Exam Pass4sure □ Search for ⇛ JN0-664 ⇚ and easily obtain a free download on □ www.pdfvce.com □ □New JN0-664 Exam Notes
- Don't Miss Golden Opportunity – Download Juniper JN0-664 Dumps Now at Affordable Rates ✈ Immediately open ➥ www.torrentvalid.com □ and search for □ JN0-664 □ to obtain a free download □JN0-664 Training Pdf
- Reliable JN0-664 Exam Sample □ Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp Pdf □ Reliable JN0-664 Exam Sample □ Search for 「 JN0-664 」 and download it for free on " www.pdfvce.com " website □JN0-664 Reliable Exam Pass4sure
- Sample JN0-664 Questions Answers □ JN0-664 Training Pdf ◂ JN0-664 Latest Braindumps Ppt □ Search for ➡ JN0-664 □□□ and easily obtain a free download on □ www.prep4away.com □ □JN0-664 Printable PDF
- New JN0-664 Free Test Questions 100% Pass | Efficient Valid JN0-664 Test Pattern: Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) □ Search for 【 JN0-664 】 and obtain a free download on ➡ www.pdfvce.com □□□ □JN0-664 Latest Braindumps Ppt
- Pass Juniper JN0-664 Exam Easily With Questions And Answers □ Search for ✔ JN0-664 □✔□ and download it for free on 《 www.exams4collection.com 》 website □JN0-664 Latest Braindumps Ppt
- New JN0-664 Exam Practice □ JN0-664 Reliable Exam Pass4sure □ Test JN0-664 Dumps Demo □ Download ➡ JN0-664 □□□ for free by simply entering ➽ www.pdfvce.com □ website □JN0-664 Practice Test Online
- JN0-664 Latest Braindumps Ppt □ JN0-664 Customizable Exam Mode □ Current JN0-664 Exam Content □ Search on ✔ www.testsdumps.com □✔□ for ➡ JN0-664 □□□ to obtain exam materials for free download □JN0-664 Latest Braindumps Ppt
- shortcourses.russellcollege.edu.au, lms.ait.edu.za, www.goodgua.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, pincourse.in, ncon.edu.sa, eliteglobalinternships.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

2025 Latest ActualTorrent JN0-664 PDF Dumps and JN0-664 Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ePuigf5m17QBt0usWvsk_j788lNQFQqG