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Juniper JN0-664 certification exam is a professional-level certification exam designed for service provider network engineers who want to validate their knowledge and expertise in the field. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to service provider network operations and management, including routing protocols, MPLS, QoS, Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs, network security, and more.

Juniper JN0-664 Exam is designed for professionals who want to prove their skills and knowledge in the Service Provider field. JN0-664 exam is part of the Juniper Networks Certified Internet Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification program. Candidates who pass JN0-664 exam are considered to have a deep understanding of the Juniper Networks Service Provider Routing and Switching technologies.

>> New JN0-664 Exam Questions <<

Quiz JN0-664 - Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Pass-Sure New Exam Questions

The content and design of our JN0-664 learning quiz are all perfect and scientific, and you will know it when you use this. Of course, we don't need you to spend a lot of time on our JN0-664 exam questions. As long as you make full use of your own piecemeal time after 20 to 30 hours of study, you can go to the exam. The users of ourJN0-664 Study Materials have been satisfied with their results. I believe you are the next person to pass the exam!

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification exam offered by Juniper Networks. JN0-664 exam is designed for networking professionals who have a solid understanding of networking technologies and are looking to further enhance their skills in the service provider environment. The JN0-664 Exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics including routing protocols, MPLS, L2VPN, L3VPN, multicast, and other service provider technologies.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
An interface is configured with a behavior aggregate classifier and a multifield classifier How will the packet be processed when received on this interface?

- A. The packet will be forwarded with no classification changes.
- B. The packet will be processed by the BA classifier first, then the MF classifier.
- C. The packet will be processed by the MF classifier first, then the BA classifier.
- D. The packet will be discarded.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers and multifield (MF) classifiers are two types of classifiers that are used to assign packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on different criteria. The forwarding class determines the output queue for a packet. The loss priority is used by a scheduler to control packet discard during periods of congestion.
A BA classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on a fixed-length field in the packet header, such as DSCP, IP precedence, MPLS EXP, or IEEE 802.1p CoS bits. A BA classifier is computationally efficient and suitable for core devices that handle high traffic volumes. A BA classifier is useful if the traffic comes from a trusted source and the CoS value in the packet header is trusted.
An MF classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on multiple fields in the packet header, such as source address, destination address, protocol type, port number, or VLAN ID. An MF classifier is more flexible and granular than a BA classifier and can match packets based on complex filter rules. An MF classifier is suitable for edge devices that need to classify traffic from untrusted sources or rewrite packet headers.
You can configure both a BA classifier and an MF classifier on an interface. If you do this, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If the two classification results conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.
Based on this information, we can infer the following statements:
* The packet will be discarded. This is not correct because the packet will not be discarded by the classifiers unless it matches a filter rule that specifies discard as an action. The classifiers only assign packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on their match criteria.
* The packet will be processed by the BA classifier first, then the MF classifier. This is correct because if both a BA classifier and an MF classifier are configured on an interface, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If they conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.
* The packet will be forwarded with no classification changes. This is not correct because the packet will be classified by both the BA classifier and the MF classifier if they are configured on an interface. The final classification result will determine which output queue and which discard policy will be applied to the packet.
* The packet will be processed by the MF classifier first, then the BA classifier. This is not correct because if both a BA classifier and an MF classifier are configured on an interface, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If they conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.

NEW QUESTION # 95
Exhibit
Which two statements are true about the OSPF adjacency displayed in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. There is a mismatch in the hello interval parameter between routers R1 and R2
- B. There is a mismatch in the OSPF hold timer parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- C. There is a mismatch in the dead interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- D. There is a mismatch in the poll interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The hello interval is the time interval between two consecutive hello packets sent by an OSPF router on an interface. The dead interval is the time interval after which a neighbor is declared down if no hello packets are received from it. These parameters must match between two OSPF routers for them to form an adjacency. In the exhibit, router R1 has a hello interval of 10 seconds and a dead interval of 40 seconds, while router R2 has a hello interval of 30 seconds and a dead interval of 120 seconds. This causes a mismatch and prevents them from becoming neighbors23.

NEW QUESTION # 96
Refer to the exhibit.
Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, you must provide VRF Internet access over a single connection for VPN-A Site 1, which connects to PE-1. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You do not need to use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet. o table to the VPN-A. inet. 0 table.
- B. You do not need to use the RIB group default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet. o table to the VPN-A. inet. 0 table.
- C. You must use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet . 0 table to the VPN-A. inet. 0 table.
- D. You must use the RIB group to move a default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet. o table to the VPN-A. inet. 0 table.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In the provided exhibit, the configuration involves using a RIB (Routing Information Base) group to facilitate internet access for VPN-A Site 1 through PE-1. The goal is to provide VRF Internet access over a single connection.
1. **Understanding RIB Groups**:
- RIB groups allow for the import and export of routes between different routing tables.
- In this scenario, we have two RIBs: `inet.0` (the main routing table) and `VPN-A.inet.0` (the VRF-specific routing table).
2. **Statement Analysis**:
- **A. You must use the RIB group to move a default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.**
- Correct. To provide Internet access to VPN-A, the default route (0.0.0.0/0) learned via BGP in the `inet.0` table must be made available in the `VPN-A.inet.0` table. This is done using the RIB group to import the default route.
- **B. You do not need to use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.**
- Correct. Interface routes (connected routes) are typically directly added to both the global and the VRF routing tables without needing a RIB group. These routes are known to the VRF because the interfaces are part of the VRF configuration.
- **C. You do not need to use the RIB group default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.**
- Incorrect. As discussed, the default route needs to be imported into the VRF's routing table using a RIB group to enable Internet access for the VRF.
- **D. You must use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.**
- Incorrect. Interface routes are directly associated with the VRF interfaces and are automatically known to the VRF routing table. There is no need to use a RIB group for these routes.
Conclusion:
The correct answers are:
A. You must use the RIB group to move a default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
B. You do not need to use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on RIB Groups: [RIB Groups Overview] (https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/rib-groups-overview.html)
- Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide: [Junos VPNs Configuration] (https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/vpns-overview.html)

NEW QUESTION # 97
Which origin code is preferred by BGP?

- A. Internal
- B. Null
- C. Incomplete
- D. External

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP uses several attributes to select the best path for a destination prefix. One of these attributes is origin, which indicates how BGP learned about a route. The origin attribute can have one of three values: IGP, EGP, or Incomplete. IGP means that the route was originated by a network or aggregate statement within BGP or by redistribution from an IGP into BGP. EGP means that the route was learned from an external BGP peer (this value is obsolete since BGP version 4). Incomplete means that the route was learned by some other means, such as redistribution from a static route into BGP. BGP prefers routes with lower origin values, so Incomplete is preferred over EGP, which is preferred over IGP.

NEW QUESTION # 98
You want to ensure that L1 IS-IS routers have only the most specific routes available from L2 IS-IS routers. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure all routers to allow wide metrics.
- B. Configure all routers to be L1.
- C. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L2 routers.
- D. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L1 routers

Answer: D

Explanation:
The attached bit is a flag in an IS-IS LSP that indicates whether a router is connected to another area or level (L2) of the network. By default, L2 routers set this bit when they advertise their LSPs to L1 routers, and L1 routers use this bit to select a default route to reach other areas or levels through L2 routers. However, this may result in suboptimal routing if there are multiple L2 routers with different paths to other areas or levels. To ensure that L1 routers have only the most specific routes available from L2 routers, you can configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L1 routers. This makes L1 routers ignore the attached bit and install all interarea routes learned from L2 routers in their routing tables.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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