

Juniper JN0-664 Demotesten - JN0-664 Praxisprüfung



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser Pass4Test JN0-664 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=19aKS7V7_t5ESwmykoNoBJMmOICXmKefw

Die Zertifizierungsantworten zur Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test werden von IT-Eliten seit mehr als 10 Jahre durch ihre Forschung und Praxis gesammelt. Pass4Test hat viele neueste und genaueste Prüfungsunterlagen. Pass4Test ist für Ihren Erfolg vorhanden. Es bedeutet, dass Sie Erfolg wählen, wenn Sie Pass4Test wählen. Wenn Sie Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfungen leicht bestehen wollen, ist Pass4Test die einzige Wahl für Sie.

Die Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung auf professionellem Niveau, die für Netzwerk-Ingenieure und Administratoren konzipiert wurde, die sich auf Service Provider-Netzwerke spezialisiert haben. Die Prüfung validiert die Fähigkeiten, die zum Konfigurieren, Verwalten und Beheben von Problemen mit Juniper Networks Service Provider Routing-Plattformen und -Netzwerken benötigt werden.

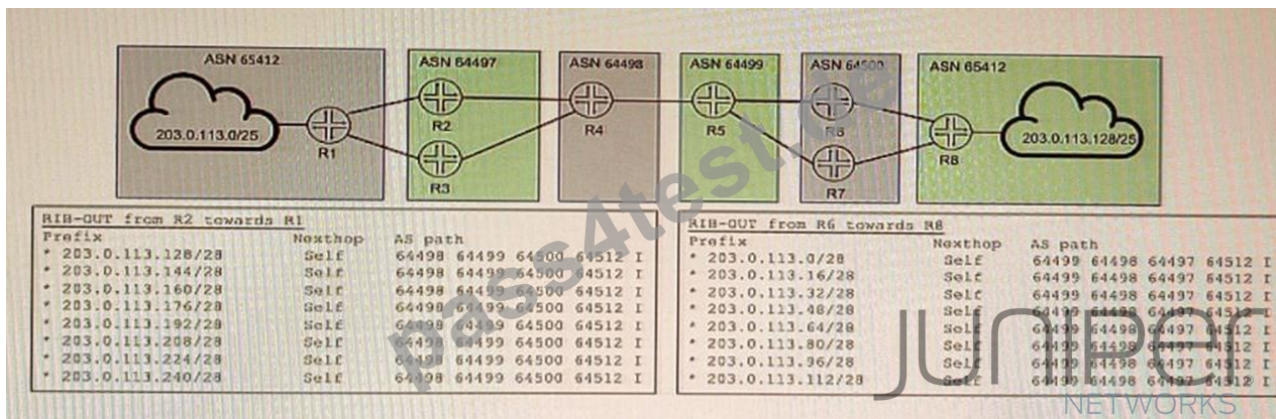
>> Juniper JN0-664 Demotesten <<

JN0-664 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, JN0-664 Fragen und Antworten, Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfung von unserem Pass4Test finden bei Kandidaten große Resonanz und somit genießen einen guten Ruf, das heißt, solange Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfung von unserem Pass4Test wählen, werden Sie erfolgreich sein. Wir werden Ihnen alle Ihren bezahlten Summe zurückgeben, entweder Sie die JN0-664 Prüfung nicht bestehen, oder die Testaufgaben von Juniper JN0-664 irgend ein Qualitätsproblem haben. Darüber hinaus können Sie einjährige Aktualisierung kostenlos genießen, nachdem Sie unsere Produkte gekauft haben.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) JN0-664 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

49. Frage
Exhibit



R1 and R8 are not receiving each other's routes

Referring to the exhibit, what are three configuration commands that would solve this problem? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure **remove-private** on advertisements from AS 64497 toward AS 64498.
- B. Configure **as-override** on advertisement from AS 64500 toward AS 64512.
- C. Configure **remove-private** on advertisements from AS 64500 toward AS 64499.
- D. Configure loops and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64497 and AS 64450.
- E. Configure loops on routers in AS 65412 and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64498.

Antwort: A,B,C

50. Frage

Your organization manages a Layer 3 VPN for multiple customers To support advanced route than one BGP community on advertised VPN routes to remote PE routers.

Which routing-instance configuration parameter would support this requirement?

- A. vrf-import
- B. vrf-target import
- C. vrf-target export
- D. **vrf-export**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The vrf-target statement is used in routing-instances to define route-target communities for VPN route import and export policies.

vrf-target export → Controls which route targets (RTs) are added to advertised routes (used when sending routes to remote PEs).

vrf-target import → Controls which VPN routes are accepted into the VRF (used when receiving routes from remote PEs).

51. Frage

Your network is receiving the 203.0.113.0/24 network using EBGP from AS 64500 and AS 64501. Both of these advertisements have identical local-preference values, AS-path lengths, and BGP origin codes. You want to influence the way your AS sends traffic to the 203.0.113.0/24 network.

In this scenario, which attribute would you consider next when selecting the best path?

- A. **MED value**
- B. peer IP address
- C. IGP metric
- D. router ID

Antwort: A

Begründung:

To determine the correct answer, let's analyze the BGP path selection process and identify which attribute would be considered next in this scenario.

Background on BGP Path Selection

When multiple paths to the same destination are received via BGP, the router uses a step-by-step process to select the best path.

The order of attributes considered is as follows (simplified for this scenario):

- * Highest Local Preference : The path with the highest local preference is preferred.
- * Shortest AS Path : The path with the shortest AS path length is preferred.
- * Lowest Origin Code : Paths with an origin code of IGP are preferred over EGP, and EGP is preferred over Incomplete.
- * Lowest MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) : If the first three attributes are identical, the path with the lowest MED value is preferred.
- * eBGP over iBGP : eBGP paths are preferred over iBGP paths.
- * IGP Metric to Next Hop : The path with the lowest IGP metric to the next-hop router is preferred.
- * Router ID : If all else is equal, the path from the router with the lowest Router ID is preferred.
- * Peer IP Address : As a last tiebreaker, the path from the peer with the lowest IP address is preferred.

Scenario Analysis

In this scenario:

- * You are receiving the 203.0.113.0/24 network via EBGP from two different autonomous systems (AS 64500 and AS 64501).

* Both advertisements have identical local-preference values, AS-path lengths, and BGP origin codes.

Given that the first three attributes in the BGP path selection process are identical, the next attribute to consider is the MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) value.

Analysis of the Options

Option A: Router ID

* Incorrect : The Router ID is considered much later in the BGP path selection process, only after other attributes like MED and IGP metric have been evaluated. Since MED is still relevant here, Router ID is not the next attribute to consider.

Option B: MED value

* Correct : The MED value is used to influence inbound traffic from neighboring ASes. When local preference, AS path length, and origin code are identical, the path with the lowest MED value is preferred. This makes MED the next attribute to consider in this scenario.

Option C: Peer IP Address

* Incorrect : The peer IP address is a tiebreaker used only at the very end of the BGP path selection process, after all other attributes have been evaluated. It is not relevant here because MED has not yet been considered.

Option D: IGP Metric

* Incorrect : The IGP metric to the next-hop router is considered after MED. Since MED is still relevant in this scenario, IGP metric is not the next attribute to evaluate.

Final Answer

The correct answer is:

B: MED value

Summary

* When local preference, AS path length, and origin code are identical, the MED value is the next attribute considered in the BGP path selection process.

* MED is used to influence how traffic enters your AS from neighboring ASes.

52. Frage

 Exhibit

```
user@RI>show pim join extensive 232.1.1.1
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
Group: 232.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.1.255.112
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: ge-0/0/0.0
  Upstream neighbor: 10.1.11.1
  Upstream state: Join to RP
  Uptime: 00:04:10
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: Local
    Interface: ge-0/0/2.0
      10.1.1.1 State: Join Flags: SRW Timeout: Infinity
      Uptime: 00:04:10 Time since last Join: 00:04:10
  Number of downstream interfaces: 2
  Number of downstream neighbors: 1
Group: 232.1.1.1
```

```

Source: 172.16.1.2
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0
Upstream neighbor: 10.1.21.1
Upstream state: Join to Source, Prune to RP
Keepalive timeout: 317
Uptime: 00:01:39
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: Local
  Interface: ge-0/0/2.0
    10.1.1.1 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 00:01:39 Time since last Join: 00:01:39
Number of downstream interfaces: 2
Number of downstream neighbors: 1

```

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct regarding the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The multicast group is an ASM group.
- B. The multicast traffic is using the SPT.
- C. The multicast group is an SSM group.
- D. The multicast traffic is using the RPT.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

In the provided exhibit, the output of the `show pim join extensive 232.1.1.1` command is shown. This command provides detailed information about the PIM join state for the specified multicast group (232.1.1.1) on the router R1. To determine the correct statements regarding the multicast traffic, let's analyze the output and the terms involved:

1. **ASM vs. SSM**:

- **ASM (Any-Source Multicast)**: In ASM, receivers are interested in receiving multicast traffic from any source sending to a particular multicast group.

- **SSM (Source-Specific Multicast)**: In SSM, receivers are interested in receiving traffic only from specific sources for a multicast group.

- **Group Address Range**:

- ASM uses the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

- SSM uses the range 232.0.0.0 to 232.255.255.255.

Since the group address 232.1.1.1 falls within the SSM range (232.0.0.0/8), there might be confusion.

However, considering the flags and states in the output, it's evident that the PIM mode and source information are consistent with ASM behavior.

2. **Multicast Trees**:

- **RPT (Rendezvous Point Tree)**: Multicast traffic initially uses the RPT, where the Rendezvous Point (RP) acts as an intermediate point.

- **SPT (Shortest Path Tree)**: After the initial join via RPT, traffic can switch to SPT, which is a direct path from the source to the receiver.

3. **Output Analysis**:

- **Flags**:

- The flags `sparse, rp-tree, wildcard` indicate that the group 232.1.1.1 is currently using RPT. This is typical for ASM, where traffic initially goes through the RP.

- The flags `sparse, spt` indicate that for the source 172.16.1.2, traffic has switched to SPT, meaning it is using the shortest path from the source directly to the receivers.

Conclusion:

Based on the analysis:

- **A. The multicast group is an ASM group**: This statement is correct as the configuration and behavior indicate ASM operation.

- **B. The multicast traffic is using the SPT**: This statement is also correct because the flags for the source 172.16.1.2 indicate that the traffic is using the SPT.

Thus, the correct answers are:

A. The multicast group is an ASM group.

B. The multicast traffic is using the SPT.

References:

- Juniper Networks PIM Documentation: [PIM

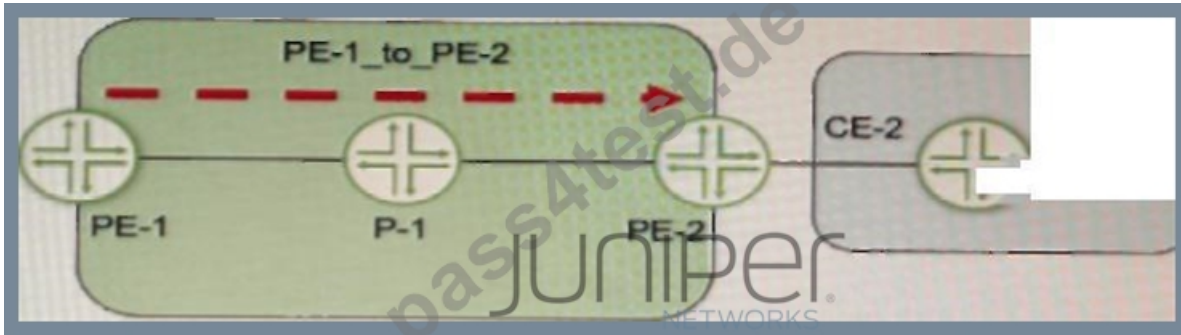
Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/pim-overview.html)

- Junos OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide: [Multicast Routing Configuration Guide]

(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/multicast-routing.html)

53. Frage

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, a working L3VPN exists that connects VPN-A sites CoS is configured correctly to match on the MPLS EXP bits of the LSP, but when traffic is sent from Site-1 to Site-2, PE-2 is not classifying the traffic correctly. What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2
- B. Set a static CoS value for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP
- **C. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-1.**
- D. Configure VPN prefix mapping for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

The explicit-null statement enables the PE router to send an MPLS label with a value of 0 (explicit null) instead of an IP header for packets destined to the VPN customer sites. This allows the penultimate hop router (the router before the egress PE router) to preserve the EXP bits of the MPLS label and pass them to the egress PE router. The egress PE router can then use these EXP bits to classify the traffic according to the CoS policy.

In this example, PE-1 should configure the explicit-null statement under [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path PE-1_to_PE-2] hierarchy level.

54. Frage

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Die zielgerichteten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test sind sehr beliebt. Mit den Materialien von Pass4Test können Sie nicht nur neue Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen gewinnen, sondern sich auch genügend auf die Prüfung vorbereiten. Obwohl die Juniper JN0-664 Zertifizierungsprüfung schwer ist, würden Sie mehr Selbstbewusstsein für die Prüfung haben, nachdem Sie diese Fragenkataloge gekauft haben. Wählen Sie die effizienten Fragenkataloge von Pass4Test ganz beruhigt, um sich genügend auf die Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Zertifizierungsprüfung vorzubereiten.

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