

Juniper JN0-664 Exam Format & JN0-664 Reliable Test Notes

Top 5 Facts to Rely on Juniper JN0-664 Practice Tests



1. You get the actual Juniper JN0-664 exam experience.
2. Time management becomes easy during the actual exam.
3. Valuable insights offer more improvement scope.
4. Rigorous Practice Makes you perfect about the Juniper JN0-664 syllabus domains.
5. Self-assessment provides self-satisfaction regarding the JN0-664 exam preparation.

P.S. Free & New JN0-664 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Real4exams: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zdIYxM74R34LuG1JpqFJ_LPfil_rgUNK

Can you imagine that you only need to review twenty hours to successfully obtain the Juniper certification? Can you imagine that you don't have to stay up late to learn and get your boss's favor? With JN0-664 study materials, passing exams is no longer a dream. If you are an office worker, JN0-664 Study Materials can help you make better use of the scattered time to review. Just a mobile phone can let you do questions at any time.

From the moment you decide to contact with us for the JN0-664 exam braindumps, you are enjoying our fast and professional service. Some of our customers may worry that we are working on certain time about our JN0-664 study guide. In fact, you don't need to worry at all. You can contact us at any time. The reason why our staff is online 24 hours is to be able to help you solve problems about our JN0-664 simulating exam at any time. We know that your time is very urgent, so we do not want you to be delayed by some unnecessary trouble.

>> Juniper JN0-664 Exam Format <<

Juniper JN0-664 Reliable Test Notes & JN0-664 Exam Certification

Due to its unique features, it is ideal for the majority of the students. It provides them complete assistance for understanding of the syllabus. It contains the comprehensive JN0-664 exam questions that are not difficult to understand. By using these aids you will be able to modify your skills to the required limits. Your JN0-664 Certification success is just a step away and is secured with 100% money back guarantee.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

You are configuring a Layer 3 VPN between two sites. You are configuring the vrf-target target : 65100:100 statement in your routing instance.

In this scenario, which two statements describe the vrf-target configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.
- B. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the local CE device.
- C. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.
- D. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the local CE device.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The `vrf-target` statement in a Layer 3 VPN configuration is used to control the import and export of VPN routes by attaching a target community to the routes. This helps in defining which VPN routes should be imported into or exported from a particular VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance.

1. **Understanding VRF Target**:

- The `vrf-target` statement specifies the extended community attributes (route targets) that are used to control the import and export of routes in a VRF.

- These attributes help in identifying which routes should be shared between different VRFs, particularly across different PE (Provider Edge) devices.

2. **Statements Analysis**:

- **A. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the local CE device.**

- Incorrect. The `vrf-target` attribute is not used to identify routes learned from the local CE device. It is used to manage routes between PE devices and within the provider's MPLS network.

- **B. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.**

- Correct. The `vrf-target` value helps in identifying which routes from remote PE devices should be imported into the local VRF. It essentially acts as a filter for importing BGP routes with matching target communities.

- **C. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the local CE device.**

- Incorrect. Routes advertised to the local CE device do not use the `vrf-target` attribute. Instead, these routes are typically managed within the local VRF routing table.

- **D. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.**

- Correct. When advertising routes from the local PE to remote PE devices, the `vrf-target` value is added to these routes. This target community ensures that the correct routes are shared across the VPN.

Conclusion:

The correct statements about the `vrf-target` configuration in a Layer 3 VPN scenario are:

B. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.

D. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.

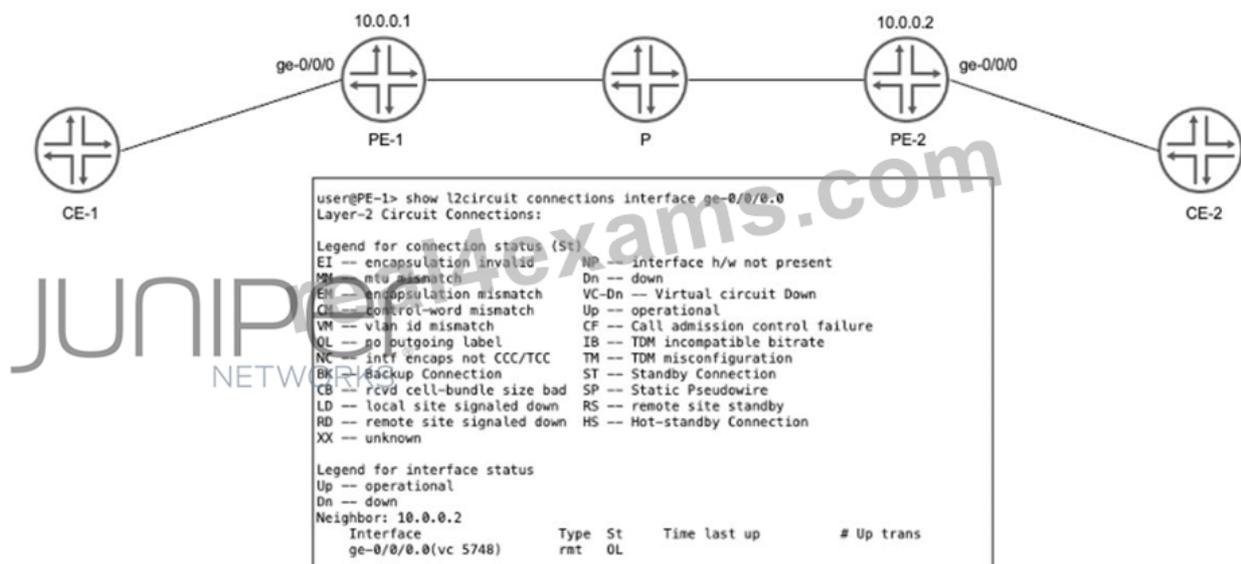
References:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on VRF Target: [VRF Target Configuration](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/layer-3-vpns.html)

- MPLS and VPN Architectures by Ivan Pepelnjak and Jim Guichard

NEW QUESTION # 60

Refer to the exhibit.



Click the Exhibit button.

PE-1 and PE-2 are configured with LDP-signaled pseudowires to provide connectivity between CE-1 and CE-2. You notice no connectivity exists between CE-1 and CE-2.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements describe potential causes for this fault? (Choose two.)

- A. There is no LSP configured from PE-2 to PE-1.
- B. The VC IDs are mismatched.
- C. Interface ge-0/0/0 on PE-1 is down.
- D. There is no LSP configured from PE-1 to PE-2.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 61

You are asked to protect your company's customers from amplification attacks. In this scenario, what is Juniper's recommended protection method?

- A. ASN prepending
- B. BGP FlowSpec
- C. unicast Reverse Path Forwarding
- D. destination-based Remote Triggered Black Hole

Answer: D

Explanation:

amplification attacks are a type of distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack that exploit the characteristics of certain protocols to amplify the traffic sent to a victim. For example, an attacker can send a small DNS query with a spoofed source IP address to a DNS server, which will reply with a much larger response to the victim. This way, the attacker can generate a large amount of traffic with minimal resources.

One of the methods to protect against amplification attacks is destination-based Remote Triggered Black Hole (RTBH) filtering. This technique allows a network operator to drop traffic destined to a specific IP address or prefix at the edge of the network, thus preventing it from reaching the victim and consuming bandwidth and resources. RTBH filtering can be implemented using BGP to propagate a special route with a next hop of 192.0.2.1 (a reserved address) to the edge routers. Any traffic matching this route will be discarded by the edge routers.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Exhibit

192.168.1.1:455:10.1.1.0/24

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

You are examining an L3VPN route that includes the information shown in the exhibit Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The information shows a Type 1 route distinguisher.
- B. The information shows a Type 0 route distinguisher
- C. The information shows a route target
- D. The information shows a Type 2 route distinguisher.

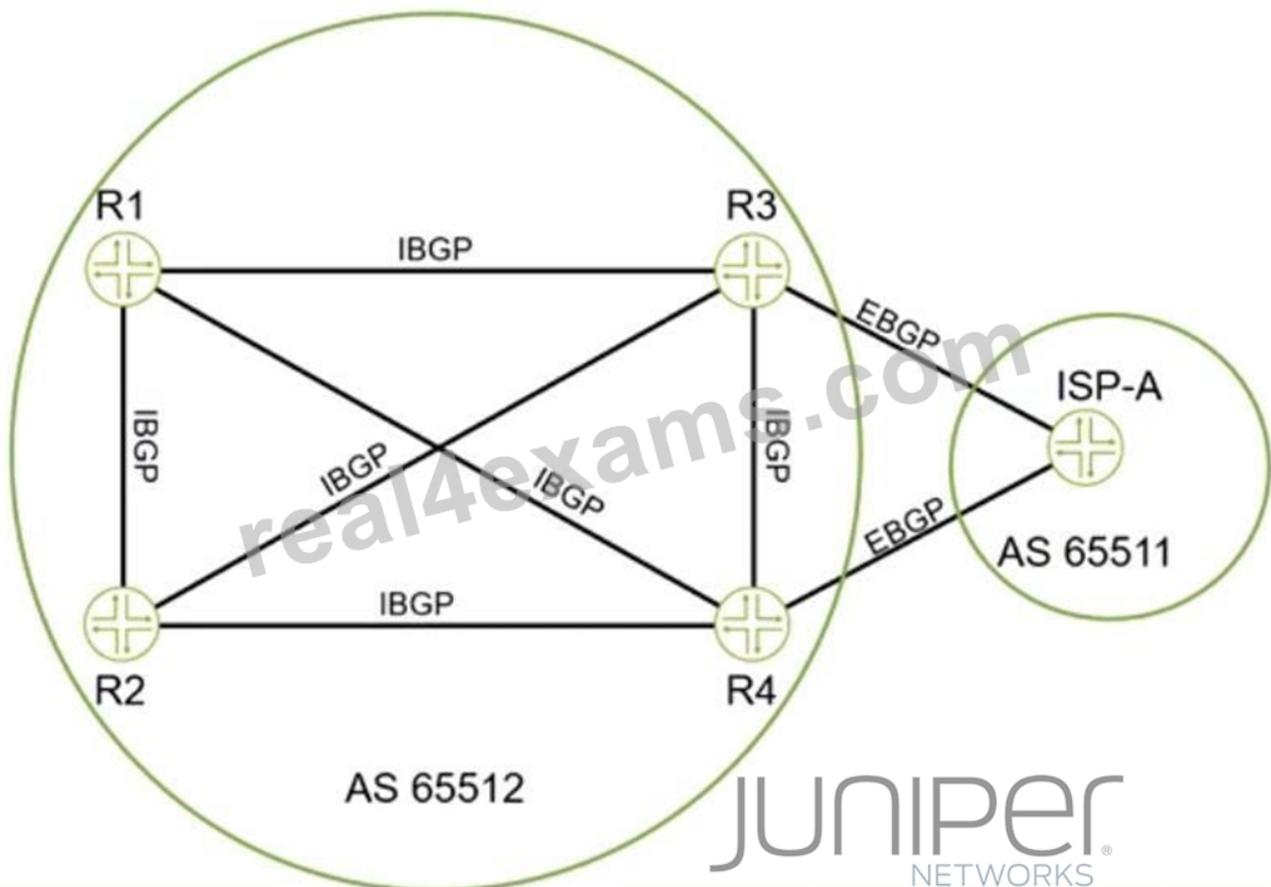
Answer: A

Explanation:

Type 1: When Type value is 1, the Administrator field is 4-bytes and Assigned Number field is 2-bytes. The Administrator field should be set to the IP address (public IP addresses should be used). The Assigned Number field contains a number from a numbering space that is administered by the enterprise to which the IP address has been assigned by the appropriate authority.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about BGP routes on R3 that are advertised to R1? (Choose two.)



- A. By default, the next-hop value for these routes is changed by R3 before being sent to R1.
- B. By default, the next-hop value for these routes is not changed by R3 before being sent to R1.
- C. By default, all BGP attributes values must be removed before advertising the routes to R1.
- D. By default, the BGP local-preference value that is assigned on R3 is advertised to R1.

Answer: B,D

