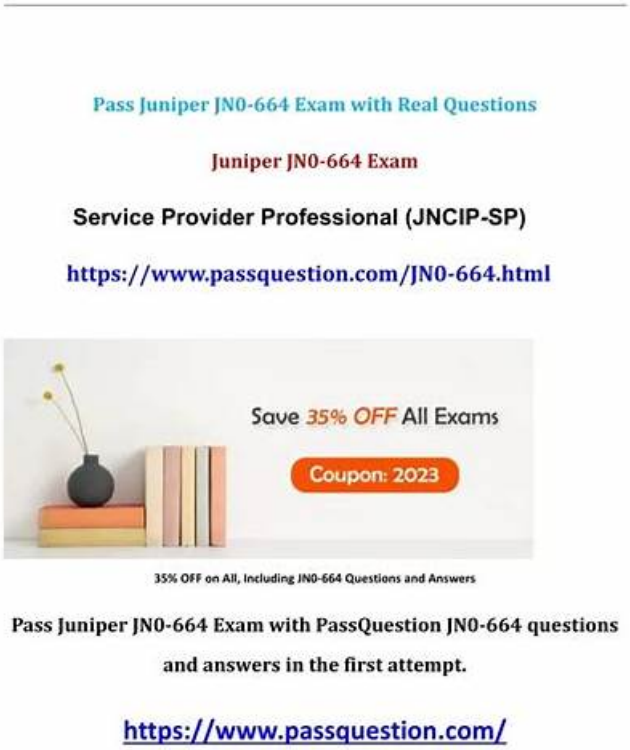
JN0-664최신시험예상문제모음 - JN0-664최신업데이트 인증공부자료



ExamPassdump JN0-664 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A5XSl34_KNv7EgY-GUtrQkeqQzV76oPH

ExamPassdump는 유일하게 여러분이 원하는Juniper인증JN0-664시험관련자료를 해결해드릴 수 잇는 사이트입니다. 여러분이 다른 사이트에서도 관련덤프자료를 보셨을경우 페이지 아래를 보면 자료출처는 당연히 ExamPassdump 일 것입니다. ExamPassdump의 자료만의 제일 전면적이고 또 최신 업데이트일 것입니다.

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) 자격증 시험은 Juniper Networks에서 제공하는 전문가 수준의 자격증 시험입니다. 이 시험은 네트워킹 기술에 대한 튼튼한 이해를 가지고 있으며 서비스 제공 역할에서 기술을 더욱 향상하고자 하는 네트워크 전문가를 대상으로합니다. JN0-664 시험은 라우팅 프로토콜, MPLS, L2VPN, L3VPN, 멀티캐스트 및 기타 서비스 제공 기술을 포함한 다양한 주제를 포괄하는 종합적인 시험입니다.

>> JN0-664최신 시험 예상문제모음 <<

높은 통과율 JN0-664최신 시험 예상문제모음 덤프로 시험패스는 한방에 가능

만약 아직도 우리를 선택할지에 대하여 망설이고 있다면. 우선은 우리 사이트에서 ExamPassdump가 제공하는 무료인 일부 문제와 답을 다운하여 체험해보시고 결정을 내리시길 바랍니다.그러면 우리의 덤프에 믿음이;갈 것이고,

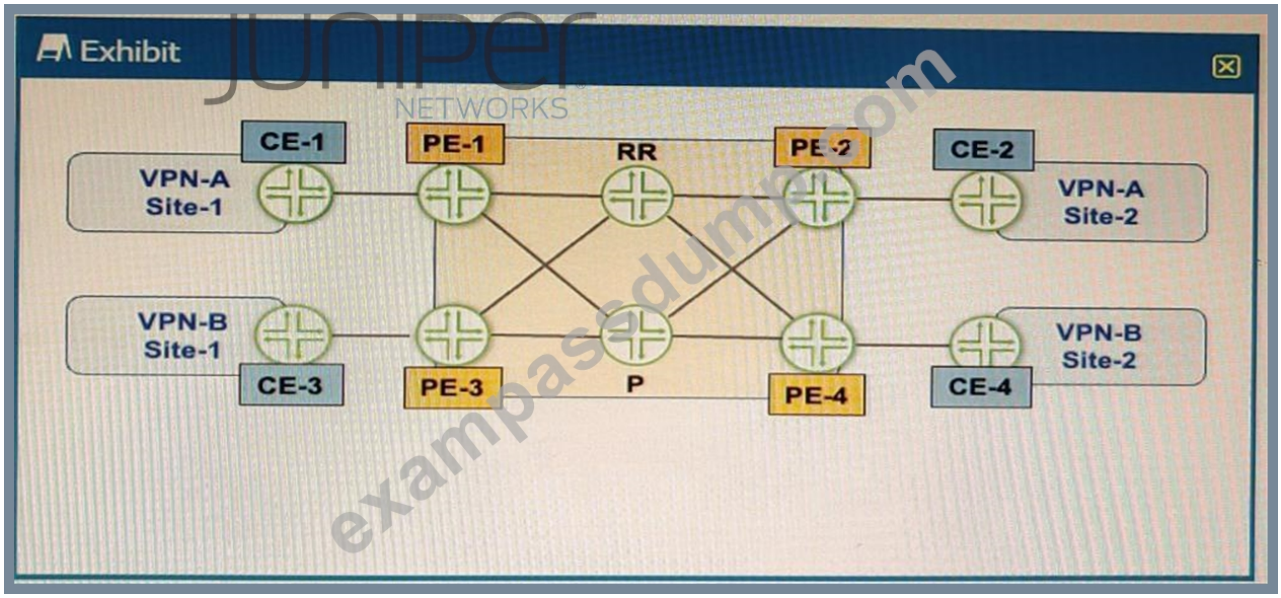
우리 또한 우리의 문제와 답들은 무조건 100%통과 율로 아주 고득점으로Juniper인증JN0-664험을 패스하실 수 있습니다,

JNCIP SP (Service Properifer Professional) 시험으로도 알려진 주니퍼 JN0-664 시험은 서비스 제공 업체 환경에서 일하는 네트워킹 전문가의 지식과 기술을 테스트하도록 설계되었습니다. 이 인증 시험은 주니퍼 네트워크 서비스 제공 업체 라우팅 플랫폼 및 운영 체제 구성, 관리 및 문제 해결에 후보자의 능력을 검증합니다.

Juniper JN0-664 시험은 많은 준비를 필요로하는 어려운 시험입니다. 후보자는 Juniper Networks 서비스 제공 업계에서의 경험을 필수적으로 갖추어야하며, 시험에서 다루는 개념의 깊은 이해와 실제 시나리오에서 적용할 수 있는 능력이 필요합니다.

최신 JNCIP-SP JN0-664 무료샘플문제 (Q34-Q39):

질문 # 34
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, PE-1 and PE-2 are getting route updates for VPN-B when neither of them service that VPN Which two actions would optimize this process? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the family route-target statement on the PEs.
- B. Configure the resolution rib bgp . 13vpn . 0 resolution-ribs inet. 0 Statement on the PEs.
- C. Configure the family route-target statement on the RR
- D. Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.O resolution-ribs inet. 0 Statement on the RR

정답：C,D

설명：
Explanation
BGP route target filtering is a technique that reduces the number of routers that receive VPN routes and route updates, helping to limit the amount of overhead associated with running a VPN. BGP route target filtering is based on the exchange of the route-target address family, which contains information about the VPN membership of each PE device. Based on this information, a PE device can decide whether to accept or reject VPN routes from another PE device.
BGP route target filtering can be configured on PE devices or on route reflectors (RRs). Configuring BGP route target filtering on RRs is more efficient and scalable, as it reduces the number of BGP sessions and updates between PE devices. To configure BGP route target filtering on RRs, the following steps are required:
* Configure the family route-target statement under the BGP group or neighbor configuration on the RRs.
This enables the exchange of the route-target address family between the RRs and their clients (PE devices).
* Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0 statement under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This enables the RRs to resolve next hops for VPN routes using the inet.0 routing table.
* Configure an export policy for BGP route target filtering under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This policy controls which route targets are advertised to each PE device based on their VPN membership.

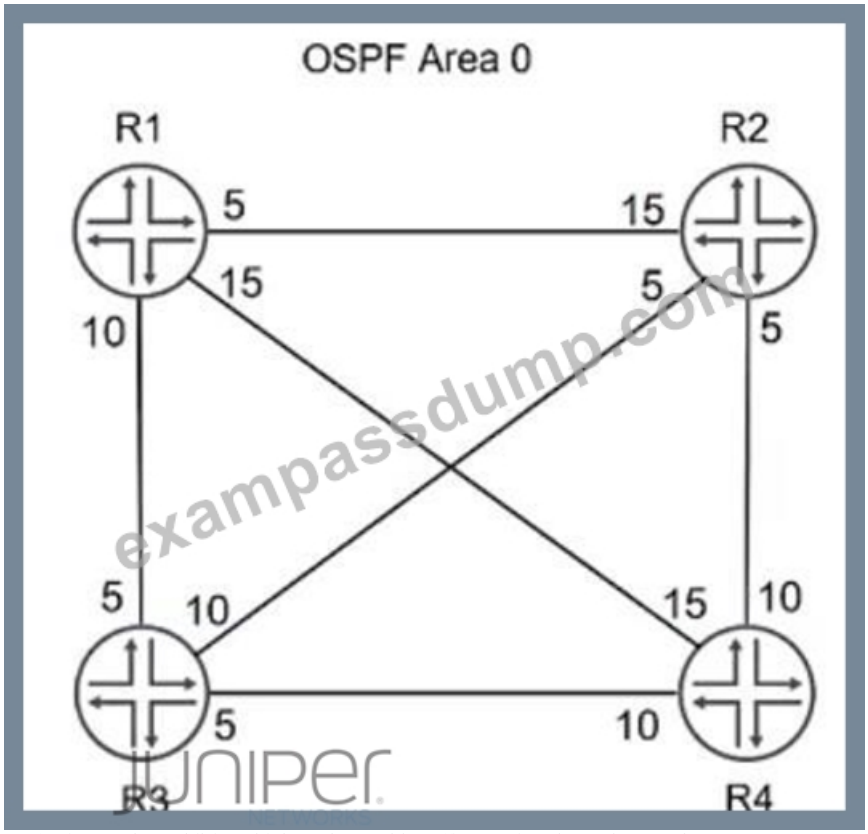
질문 # 35
In IS-IS, which two statements are correct about the designated intermediate system (DIS) on a multi-access network segment? (Choose two)

- A. On the multi-access network, each router forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment
- B. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.
- C. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.
- D. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.

정답：B,C

설명：
Explanation
In IS-IS, a designated intermediate system (DIS) is a router that is elected on a multi-access network segment (such as Ethernet) to perform some functions on behalf of other routers on the same segment. A DIS is responsible for sending network link-state advertisements (LSPs), which describe all the routers attached to the network. These LSPs are flooded throughout a single area. A DIS also generates pseudonode LSPs, which represent the multi-access network as a single node in the link-state database. A DIS election is based on the priority value configured on each router's interface connected to the multi-access network. The priority value ranges from 0 to 127, with higher values indicating higher priority. The router with the highest priority becomes the DIS for the area (Level 1, Level 2, or both). If routers have the same priority, then the router with the highest MAC address is elected as the DIS. By default, routers have a priority value of 64. On a multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS, not to every other router on the segment. This reduces the amount of hello packets and LSP

질문 # 36
Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, which path would traffic passing through R1 take to get to R4?

- A. R1 -> R4
- B. R1 -> R2 -> R4
- C. R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R4
- D. R1 -> R3 -> R4

정답：B

설명：

The OSPF cost is carried in the LSAs that are exchanged within an OSPF area. When a router calculates the cost to a destination it uses the cost of the exit interface of each router in the path to the destination.

질문 # 37
Which two statements are correct about a sham link? (Choose two.)

- A. The PEs exchange Type 1 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 3 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes
- B. It creates an OSPF multihop neighborship between two PE routers.
- C. It creates a BGP multihop neighborship between two PE routers.
- D. The PEs exchange Type 3 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 1 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes.

정답： A,B

설명:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospfv2-sham-links.html

질문 # 38
Exhibit

```
user@router> show route extensive
...
2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01/304 MAC/IP (2 entries, 1
announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group IBGP-EVPN-Core type Internal) Type 1 val 0xb225964
(adv_entry)
   Advertised metrics:
     Nexthop: 192.168.101.5
     Localpref: 100
     AS path: [65101] I (Originator)
     Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
     Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
     Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
     Cluster ID: 3.3.3.3
    Advertise: 00000001
Path 2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01 from 192.168.101.3 Vector
len 4.  Val: 0
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 192.168.101.5:65101
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xb2d3490
                Next-hop reference count: 10520
                Source: 192.168.101.3
                Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Local AS: 65101 Peer AS: 65101
                Age: 3d 19:56:57        Metric2: 0
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_65101.192.168.101.3
                Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I (Originator)
                Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
                Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
                Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
                Import Accepted
                Route Label: 22031
                ESI: 05:00:00:fe:4d:00:00:56:0f:00
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 192.168.101.3
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 2
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
                                Session Id: 0x0
                                Next hop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x0
192.168.101.5/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
  Node path count: 1
  Forwarding nexthops: 2
Nexthop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
Session Id: 0
Nexthop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
Session Id: 0
...
```


Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The device advertising this route into EVPN is 192.168.101.5.
- B. This route is learned through EBGP
- C. The devices advertising this route into EVPN are 10 0 2 12 and 10.0.2.22.

- D. This is an EVPN Type-2 route.

정답： A,D

설명：
This is an EVPN Type-2 route, also called a MAC/IP advertisement route, that is used to advertise host IP and MAC address information to other VTEPs in an EVPN network. The route type field in the EVPN NLRI has a value of 2, indicating a Type-2 route. The device advertising this route into EVPN is 192.168.101.5, which is the IP address of the VTEP that learned the host information from the local CE device. This IP address is carried in the MPLS label field of the route as part of the VXLAN encapsulation.

질문 # 39
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