Test Juniper JN0-664 Pass4sure & Test JN0-664 Free

BONUS!!! Download part of PassExamDumps JN0-664 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=16jUS0PO1SuVf2rk8eHa8LT6FzV_y8DBv

The web-based JN0-664 practice exam is similar to the desktop-based software. You can take the web-based JN0-664 practice exam on any browser without needing to install separate software. In addition, all operating systems also support this web-based Juniper JN0-664 Practice Exam. Both Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) practice exams track your performance and help to overcome mistakes. Furthermore, you can customize your Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) practice exams according to your needs.

The JN0-664 exam is a 120-minute multiple-choice test, consisting of 65-75 questions. JN0-664 exam is designed to test the candidates' knowledge of service provider protocols, network design, and troubleshooting techniques. JN0-664 exam includes questions on topics such as MPLS, OSPF, BGP, IS-IS, VPNs, and service provider security. JN0-664 Exam is conducted at Pearson VUE test centers, and candidates must achieve a passing score of 65% or higher to earn the certification.

>> Test Juniper JN0-664 Pass4sure <<

Test JN0-664 Free, Reliable JN0-664 Exam Tutorial

As the saying goes, practice makes perfect. We are now engaged in the pursuit of Craftsman spirit in all walks of life. Professional and mature talents are needed in each field, similarly, only high-quality and high-precision Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) qualification question can enable learners to be confident to take the qualification examination so that they can get the certificate successfully, and our JN0-664 Learning Materials are such high-quality learning materials, it can meet the user to learn the most popular test site knowledge. Because our experts have extracted the frequent annual test centers are summarized to provide users with reference.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
Exhibit

```
[edit routing-instances CE-1]
user@R1# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65010;
            neighbor 10.1.1.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;
[edit routing-instances CE-2]
user@R2# show
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE-2 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65020;
            neighbor 10.1.5.100;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
route-distinguisher 65512:1;
vrf-target target:65512:100;
```


Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The route-diatinguisher configuration will stop routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- B. The vrf-target configuration will stop routes from being shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- C. The vrf-target configuration will allow routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.
- D. The route-distinguisher configuration will allow overlapping routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the exhibit, we see two VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances, CE-1 and CE-2, configured on a Juniper router. Each VRF is associated with a route-distinguisher (RD) and a vrf-target value.
Understanding the Role of vrf-target
* The vrf-target is used to define Route Targets (RT), which control the import and export of VPN routes in MPLS Layer 3 VPNs (L3VPNs).
* If two VRFs share the same RT, they will import each other's routes, allowing communication between them.
* In this case, both VRFs have the same vrf-target:
vrf-target target:65512:100;
* Since both CE-1 and CE-2 have the same RT (65512:100), they will import and export each other's routes, enabling route sharing between them.
Understanding route-distinguisher (RD)
* The RD (Route Distinguisher) only ensures uniqueness of overlapping IP prefixes within the MPLS network.
* It does not control route sharing between VRFs.
* In the exhibit, both VRFs have the same RD (65512:1), but this does not influence whether they share routes.
Correct Answer Selection
* A (Correct): The vrf-target configuration enables route sharing between CE-1 and CE-2 since they have the same RT (65512:100).
* B (Incorrect): The vrf-target does the opposite-it allows sharing, not blocking.
* C (Incorrect): The route-distinguisher only provides unique route identification, but does not affect route sharing.
* D (Incorrect): Again, route-distinguisher has no impact on route sharing.
Reference from Juniper Official Documentation
Juniper Documentation - Junos MPLS VPNs Configuration Guide:
"Route targets (vrf-target) are used to control the import and export of VPN routes between different VRFs.
VRFs with the same route target can import and export routes to each other, enabling inter-VRF communication." Thus, the correct answer is:
A. The vrf-target configuration will allow routes to be shared between CE-1 and CE-2.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Exhibit

You have MAC addresses moving in your EVPN environment
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the sequence number? (Choose two)

- A. It identifies MAC addresses that should be discarded.
- B. It is advertised using a Type 2 message
- C. It helps the local PE to identify the latest advertisement.
- D. It resolves conflicting MAC address ownership claims.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In an EVPN (Ethernet Virtual Private Network) environment, MAC address mobility is a critical feature that allows devices to move across different locations while ensuring the network consistently tracks their MAC addresses. Let's break down the components in the exhibit and analyze the correct statements.
Understanding MAC Mobility and Sequence Numbers in EVPN
In EVPN, MAC mobility is managed through sequence numbers that are included in Type 2 MAC/IP advertisements.
The sequence number tracks MAC movement events and is used to determine the most recent update when a MAC address appears on different PEs (Provider Edge devices).
When a MAC address moves between locations, the EVPN PEs increment the sequence number and advertise it to resolve conflicts and determine which PE has the most up-to-date information.
Now, Let's Review the Options:
 C. It helps the local PE to identify the latest advertisement.
Correct:
The sequence number plays a key role in resolving MAC address conflicts. If multiple PEs advertise the same MAC address, the PE compares the sequence numbers to determine which update is the latest.
A higher sequence number indicates a more recent MAC update.
 D. It is advertised using a Type 2 message.
Correct:

EVPN MAC/IP advertisements use BGP EVPN Type 2 messages to carry MAC addresses, IP addresses (optional), and their associated sequence numbers.
Type 2 advertisements are used to track MAC mobility and IP reachability information in the EVPN.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
 A. It identifies MAC addresses that should be discarded.
Incorrect:
The sequence number doesn't identify MAC addresses that need to be discarded.
Instead, it resolves conflicts by determining the most recent MAC address advertisement based on the highest sequence number.
 B. It resolves conflicting MAC address ownership claims.
Partially true, but misleading:
While it's true that sequence numbers are used in conflict resolution, the sequence number itself doesn't directly resolve ownership claims. It only helps determine which advertisement is more recent. The actual conflict resolution happens through the comparison of the advertisements and sequence numbers.
Final answer:
 C. It helps the local PE to identify the latest advertisement.
 D. It is advertised using a Type 2 message.
Reference from Juniper Documentation:
Juniper EVPN Configuration Guide:
"In EVPN MAC/IP advertisements, sequence numbers track the mobility of MAC addresses and are used to resolve conflicts when the same MAC address is advertised by multiple PEs. The PE with the higher sequence number has the most recent information."
Juniper BGP EVPN Mobility Documentation

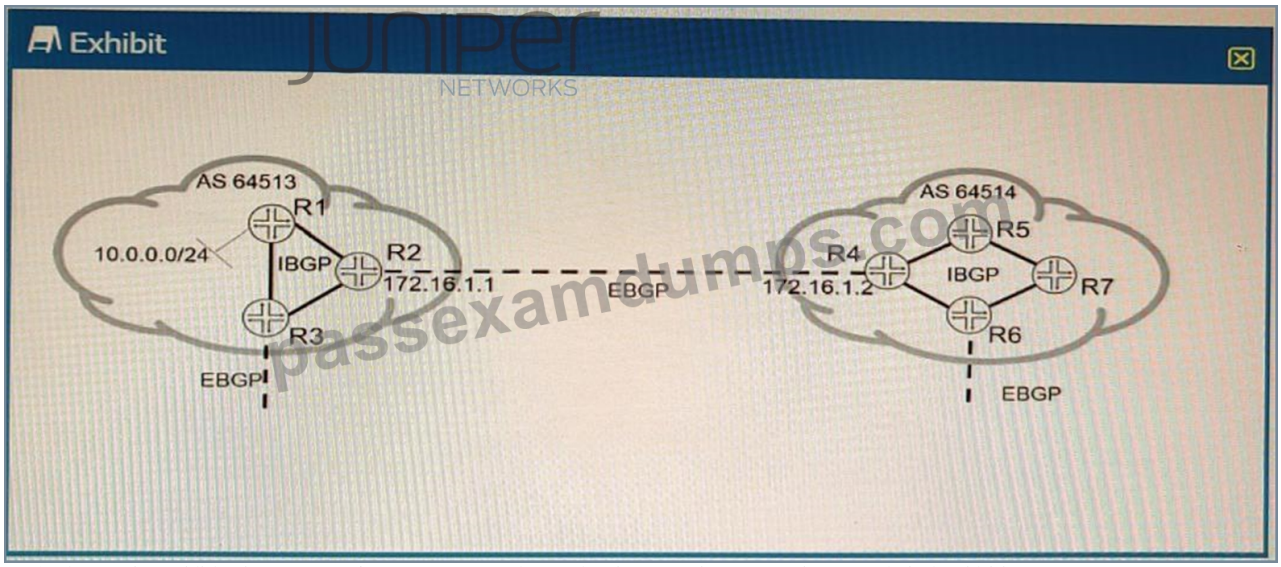
NEW QUESTION # 86
Which two statements are correct about VPLS tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. LDP-signaled VPLS tunnels use auto-discovery to provision sites
- B. BGP-signaled VPLS tunnels can use either RSVP or LDP between the PE routers.
- C. BGP-signaled VPLS tunnels require manual provisioning of sites.
- D. LDP-signaled VPLS tunnels only support control bit 0.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/nce/feature-guide-virtual-private-lan-service/topics/task/v
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/vpn-l2/topics/concept/vpns-configuring-vpls-routin

NEW QUESTION # 87
Exhibit.



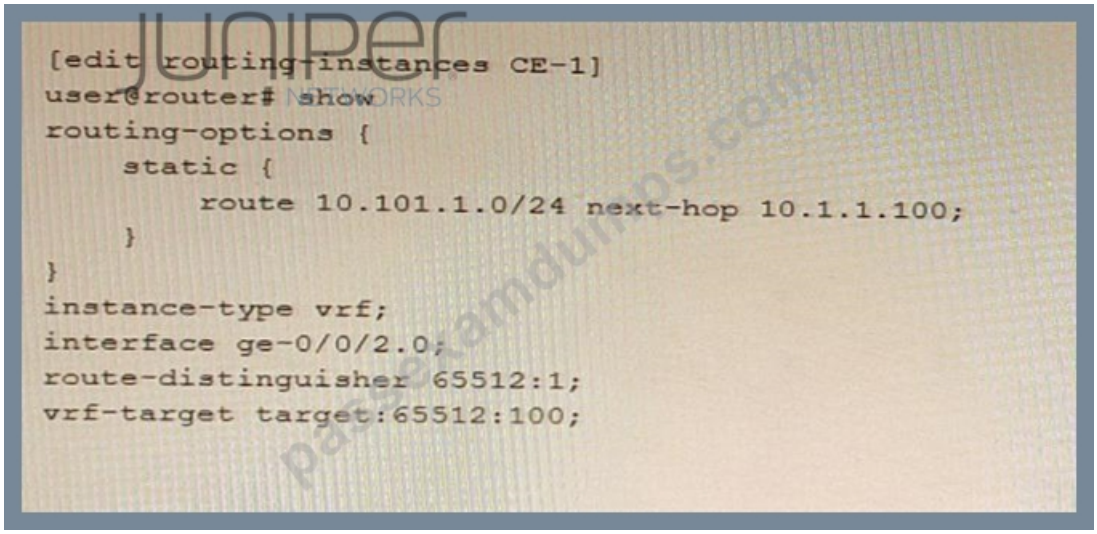
Referring to the exhibit; the 10.0.0.0/24 EBGP route is received on R5; however, the route is being hidden.
What are two solutions that will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 88
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the vrf-table-label parameter is configured.
- B. The 10.101.1 0/24 route will be shared if there are other VRFs that use the same route target community
- C. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the auto-export parameter is configured
- D. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will only be shared if BGP is configured in the routing instance

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The auto-export parameter is a routing option that allows a routing instance to share routes with other routing instances or the master routing table. The auto-export parameter automatically exports routes from one routing instance to another based on the route target communities attached to the routes. In this scenario, the
10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the auto-export parameter is configured under [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.

NEW QUESTION # 89
.....

- Dump JN0-664 Torrent Ⓜ JN0-664 Accurate Answers □ JN0-664 Reliable Braindumps Ppt □ Go to website " www.examcollectionpass.com " open and search for [JN0-664] to download for free □JN0-664 Reliable Exam Blueprint
- Vce JN0-664 Files □ Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp □ JN0-664 Book Pdf □ Go to website □ www.pdfvce.com □ open and search for [JN0-664] to download for free □JN0-664 Valid Test Preparation
- New Study JN0-664 Questions □ JN0-664 Latest Exam Testking □ Practice Test JN0-664 Fee □ Search for " JN0-664 " and download exam materials for free through ▹ www.testkingpass.com ◃ □JN0-664 Reliable Exam Blueprint
- Latest JN0-664 Dumps Files □ Reliable JN0-664 Real Test □ New JN0-664 Study Plan □ Search for ➥ JN0-664 □ □ and obtain a free download on " www.pdfvce.com " □Reliable JN0-664 Real Test
- Reliable JN0-664 Real Test □ JN0-664 Latest Exam Testking □ New JN0-664 Braindumps Sheet □ Open website ▸ www.prepawaypdf.com ◂ and search for ▸ JN0-664 ◂ for free download □JN0-664 Reliable Exam Blueprint
- New JN0-664 Study Plan □ Reliable JN0-664 Test Voucher □ Valid JN0-664 Test Objectives □ Search for ➠ JN0-664 □ and download it for free immediately on ➽ www.pdfvce.com □ □Valid JN0-664 Test Duration
- Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp □ Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp □ Reliable JN0-664 Real Test □ Download 《 JN0-664 》 for free by simply searching on ☀ www.troytecdumps.com □☀□ □Valid JN0-664 Test Duration
- JN0-664 Book Pdf □ JN0-664 Book Pdf ↕ Valid JN0-664 Test Objectives □ Easily obtain [JN0-664] for free download through 【 www.pdfvce.com 】 □JN0-664 Exam Answers
- Valid JN0-664 Test Duration □ JN0-664 Reliable Exam Blueprint □ Reliable JN0-664 Test Voucher □ Easily obtain ⇛ JN0-664 ⇚ for free download through 【 www.examcollectionpass.com 】 □New JN0-664 Study Plan
- Juniper JN0-664 Dumps- Accessible On Any Device □ Search for ➡ JN0-664 □□□ and download it for free immediately on □ www.pdfvce.com □ □Practice Test JN0-664 Fee
- Valid JN0-664 Test Objectives □ Reliable JN0-664 Real Test □ JN0-664 Valid Test Preparation □ Search for [JN0-664] and obtain a free download on ▹ www.vce4dumps.com ◃ □Valid JN0-664 Exam Camp
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, estar.jp, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, motionentrance.edu.np, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2025 Juniper JN0-664 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassExamDumps: https://drive.google.com/open?id=16jUS0PO1SuVf2rk8eHa8LT6FzV_y8DBv