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The JN0-664 exam is a professional-level exam and is ideal for individuals who have previous experience in networking and are looking to further their knowledge and skills in service provider networking. JN0-664 exam covers a wide range of topics, including routing protocols, MPLS, QoS, multicast, and more.

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Certification Exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in advanced routing technologies and services. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification exam validates the knowledge and skills required to configure, manage, and troubleshoot Juniper Networks' service provider routing platforms and operating systems. JN0-664 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including OSPF, IS-IS, BGP, MPLS, multicast, and Ethernet services.

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JN0-664 Latest Exam Materials, JN0-664 Practice Guide

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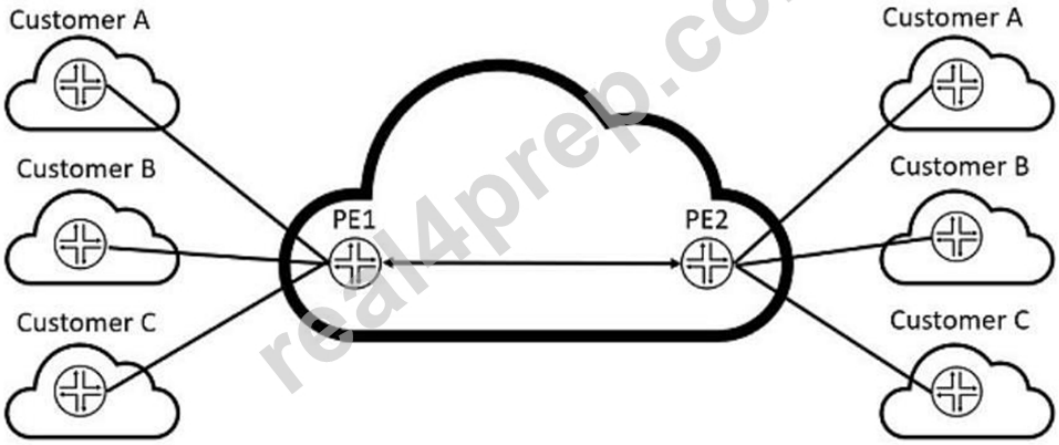
The JN0-664 exam is a 120-minute exam consisting of 65 multiple-choice questions. To pass the exam, candidates must achieve a minimum score of 65%. JN0-664 Exam is available in English and Japanese and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center around the world.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

Exhibit



Click the Exhibit button.
After adding Customer C to your Layer 3 VPN, you must ensure that PE2 is receiving VPN routes for all customers attached to PE1, as shown in the exhibit.
Which operational command displays this information?

- A. show route summary
- B. show route table inet.0
- C. show route table customer-c.inet.0
- D. show route table bgp. 13vpn.0

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of Layer 3 VPNs (L3VPN) using MPLS, the routing information for different customers (VPNs) is typically stored in separate routing tables (VRFs). When you want to verify that PE2 is receiving the VPN routes for Customer C from PE1, you need to check the appropriate VRF routing table on PE2.
1. **Option A: show route table customer-c.inet.0**
- This command displays the routing table specific to Customer C's VRF.
- Since we want to verify that PE2 has received the VPN routes for Customer C, this is the most appropriate command to use.
- It allows us to see all routes learned for Customer C's VPN.
2. **Option B: show route table bgp.l3vpn.0**
- This command displays the BGP routing table for all L3VPN routes.
- While this includes routes for Customer C, it also includes routes for all other VPNs, making it harder to isolate the specific information for Customer C.
- This command is more useful for an overall view of BGP L3VPN routes rather than for a specific customer's VRF.
3. **Option C: show route summary**
- This command provides a summary of the routes in all routing tables.
- It doesn't give detailed information about the specific routes for Customer C's VRF.
- It's useful for a high-level overview but not for verifying specific customer routes.
4. **Option D: show route table inet.0**
- This command shows the global routing table, not the VRF-specific tables.
- The global routing table doesn't contain the VPN-specific routes that are stored in the VRF tables.
- Therefore, it won't help in verifying the routes for Customer C.
Conclusion:
To verify that PE2 is receiving VPN routes for Customer C from PE1, the most appropriate command is to check the specific VRF routing table for Customer C. Hence, the correct answer is:
A. show route table customer-c.inet.0
References:

- Junos OS documentation on MPLS VPNs: [Junos MPLS VPNs Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/mpls-vpns.html)
- Command Reference for Routing Tables: [Junos OS Routing Tables Command Reference] (https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/reference/command-summary/show-rout

NEW QUESTION # 59
By default, which statement is correct about OSPF summary LSAs?

- A. Type 3 LSAs are advertised for routes in Type 1 LSAs.
- B. The area-range command must be installed on all routers.
- C. All Type 2 and Type 7 LSAs will be summanzed into a single Type 5 LSA
- D. The metric associated with a summary route will be equal to the lowest metric associated with an individual contributing route

Answer: A

Explanation:
OSPF uses different types of LSAs to describe different aspects of the network topology. Type 1 LSAs are also known as router LSAs, and they describe the links and interfaces of a router within an area. Type 3 LSAs are also known as summary LSAs, and they describe routes to networks outside an area but within the same autonomous system (AS). By default, OSPF will summarize routes from Type 1 LSAs into Type 3 LSAs when advertising them across area boundaries .

NEW QUESTION # 60
Exhibit

```
user@router> show l2vpn connections
Layer-2 VPN connections:
Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NC -- interface encapsulation not
CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch     WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down    NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch      -> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned    <- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range               Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label          Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down   CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down  SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated  LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status  IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch               MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection          ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure      PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby        SN -- Static Neighbor
LB -- Local site not best-site   RB -- Remote site not best-site
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch           HS -- Hot-standby Connection
Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down
Instance: vpn-A
Edge protection: Not-Primary
  Local site: CE1-2 (2)
    connection-site Type St     Time last up                  # Up trans
    1               rmt  Up     Apr 11 14:35:27 2020                 1
      Remote PE: 172.17.20.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
      Incoming label: 21, Outgoing label: 22
      Local interface: ge-0/0/6.610, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VLAN
      Flow Label Transmit: No, Flow Label Receive: No
```

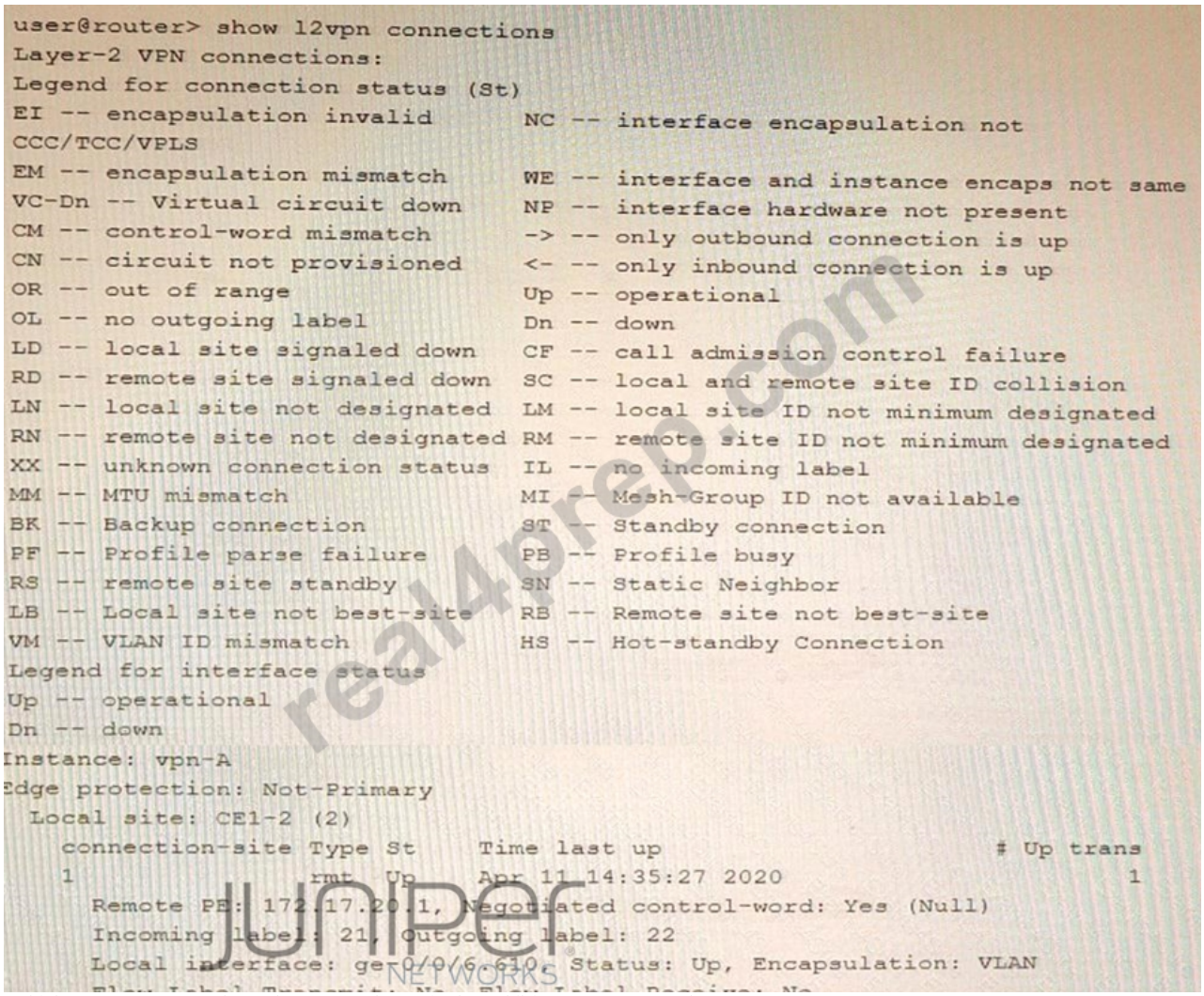
Which two statements about the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The PE router has the capability to pop flow labels
- B. There has been a VLAN ID mismatch.
- C. The connection has not flapped since it was initiated.
- D. The PE is attached to a single local site.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
According to 1 and 2, BGP Layer 2 VPNs use BGP to distribute endpoint provisioning information and set up pseudowires between PE devices. BGP uses the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) Routing Information Base (RIB) to store endpoint provisioning information, which is updated each time any Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. The prefix and path information is stored in the L2VPN database, which allows BGP to make decisions about the best path.
In the output shown in the exhibit, we can see some information about the L2VPN RIB and the pseudowire state. Based on this information, we can infer the following statements:
* The PE is attached to a single local site. This is correct because the output shows only one local site ID (1) under the L2VPN RIB section. A local site ID is a unique identifier for a site within a VPLS domain.
If there were multiple local sites attached to the PE, we would see multiple local site IDs with different prefixes.
* The connection has not flapped since it was initiated. This is correct because the output shows that the uptime of the pseudowire is equal to its total uptime (1w6d). This means that the pseudowire has been up for one week and six days without any interruption or flap.
* There has been a VLAN ID mismatch. This is not correct because the output shows that the remote and local VLAN IDs are both 0 under the pseudowire state section. A VLAN ID mismatch occurs when the remote and local VLAN IDs are different, which can cause traffic loss or misdelivery. If there was a VLAN ID mismatch, we would see different values for the remote and local VLAN IDs.
* The PE router has the capability to pop flow labels. This is correct because the output shows that the flow label pop bit is set under the pseudowire state section. The flow label pop bit indicates that the PE router can pop (remove) the MPLS flow label from the packet before forwarding it to the CE device.
The flow label is an optional MPLS label that can be used for load balancing or traffic engineering purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Exhibit



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Answer: A,D

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If there were multiple local sites attached to the PE, we would see multiple local site IDs with different prefixes.
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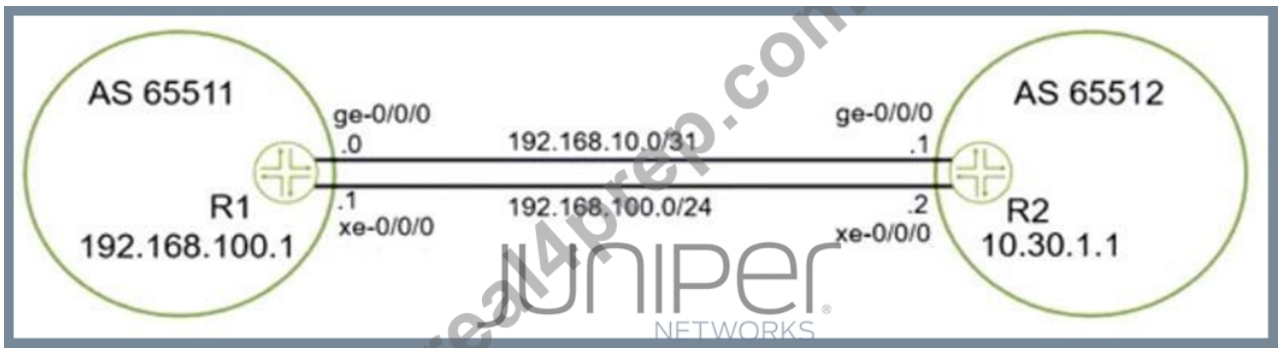
Exhibit



You want to use both links between R1 and R2 Because of the bandwidth difference between the two links, you must ensure that the links are used as much as possible.
Which action will accomplish this goal?

- A. Define a policy to tag routes with the appropriate bandwidth community.
- B. Disable multipath.
- C. Ensure that the metric-out parameter on the Gigabit Ethernet interface is higher than the 10 Gigibit Ethernet interface.
- D. Enable per-prefix load balancing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/sampling-forwarding-monitoring/bgp/topics/concep

NEW QUESTION # 63
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