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Passing the Juniper JN0-664 exam is a significant achievement for any networking professional. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification demonstrates the candidate's ability to design, implement, and support service provider networks. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification also provides recognition of the candidate's skills and expertise in the field of networking. The Juniper JN0-664 certification is highly respected in the industry and is recognized by many leading service providers around the world. With the JN0-664 certification, candidates can expand their career opportunities and increase their earning potential.

Juniper JN0-664 is a certification exam designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in service provider routing and switching technologies. This is a professional-level certification exam that tests the candidate's ability to implement, configure, and troubleshoot Junos OS-based service provider routing and switching platforms. The JNCIP-SP

certification is intended for individuals who are experienced in the service provider domain and want to advance their career in this field.

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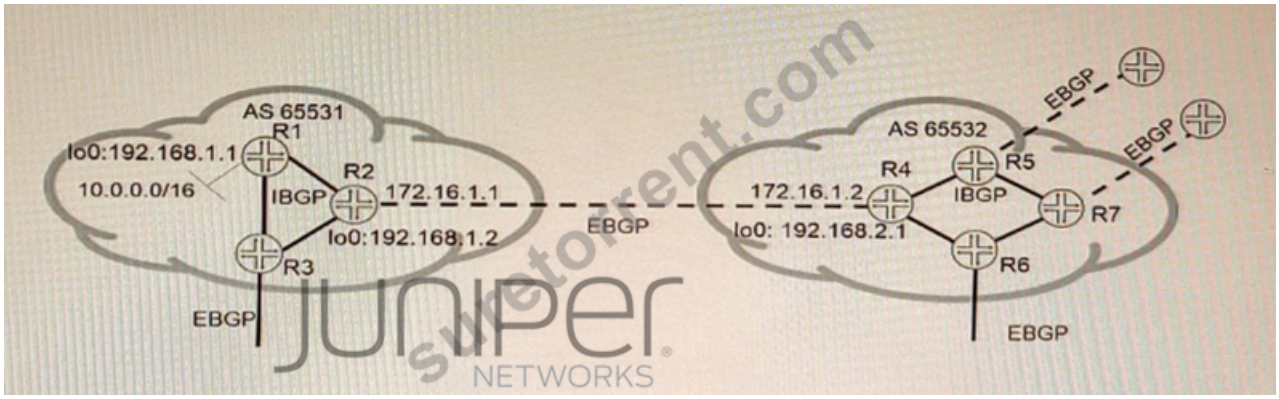
The JN0-664 exam is a 120-minute multiple-choice test, consisting of 65-75 questions. JN0-664 exam is designed to test the candidates' knowledge of service provider protocols, network design, and troubleshooting techniques. JN0-664 exam includes questions on topics such as MPLS, OSPF, BGP, IS-IS, VPNs, 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.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about route 10 0 0.0/16 when using the default BGP advertisement rules"? (Choose three.)

- A. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R4 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop
- B. R1 will prepend AS 65531 when advertising 10 0.0 0/16 to R2.
- C. R1 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R2 with 192 168 1 1 as the next hop.
- D. R4 will advertise 10 0.0 0/16 to R6 with 172.16 1 1 as the next hop
- E. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R3 with 192.168.1 1 as the next hop

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The problem in this scenario is that R1 and R8 are not receiving each other's routes because of private AS numbers in the AS path. Private AS numbers are not globally unique and are not advertised to external BGP peers. To solve this problem, you need to do the following:
* Configure loops on routers in AS 65412 and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64498. This allows R5 and R6 to advertise their own AS number (65412) instead of their peer's AS number (64498) when sending updates to R7 and R8. This prevents a loop detection issue that would cause R7 and R8 to reject the routes from R5 and R62
* Configure remove-private on advertisements from AS 64497 toward AS 64498 and from AS 64500 toward AS 64499. This removes any private AS numbers from the AS path before sending updates to external BGP peers. This allows R2 and R3 to receive the routes from R1 and R4, respectively3.

NEW QUESTION # 78
Exhibit

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

Answer: D

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 # 79
A packet is received on an interface configured with transmission scheduling. One of the configured queues In this scenario, which two actions will be taken by default on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

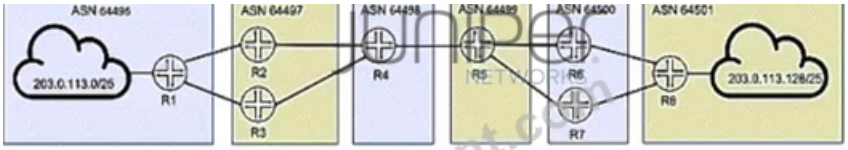
- A. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
- B. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues
- C. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit
- D. The excess traffic will be discarded

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cos-security-devices/topics/concept/cos- transmission-scheduling-security-overview.html When a Junos device receives a packet on an interface with transmission scheduling, traffic is placed into different queues based on Class of Service (CoS) policies. If a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos has default behaviors for handling excess traffic.
Key Junos Behaviors for Transmission Scheduling
* Queues Can Borrow Bandwidth from Other Queues #
* If a queue has excess traffic, it can use bandwidth from underutilized queues, as long as bandwidth is available.
* Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues."
* Queues Have Credit-Based Tracking #
* A queue that stays within its allocated bandwidth is considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
* A queue that exceeds its allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
* Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit." Evaluating the Answer Choices
B. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
* Correct, because when a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos assigns it negative bandwidth credit.
* This means the queue is in debt and must recover before it can transmit additional packets.
# C. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues.
* Correct, because Junos allows excess traffic to borrow bandwidth from underutilized queues by default.
* If a forwarding class does not use its allocated bandwidth, other queues can borrow the unused bandwidth.
Why the Other Answers Are Incorrect?
A. The excess traffic will be discarded.
* Incorrect, because Junos does not immediately discard excess traffic unless the queue cannot borrow bandwidth.

* By default, Junos allows bandwidth sharing, and only if no bandwidth is available does it drop packets.
# D. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
* Incorrect, because when a queue exceeds its assigned bandwidth, it gets negative bandwidth credit, not positive credit.
Verified Juniper Official Reference
Junos CoS Transmission Scheduling Overview
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues."
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit."

NEW QUESTION # 80
Exhibit




```
user@R1> show route forwarding-table matching 203.0.113.128/25
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index    NhRef Netif
203.0.113.128/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.144/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.160/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.176/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.192/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.208/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
203.0.113.224/28   user     0 10.1.1.1           ucst      576    11 ge-0/0/4.0
```

You are troubleshooting the connection between AS 64496 and AS 64497 and notice that only one of the paths is being used for traffic forwarding.
Referring to the exhibit, which three actions will ensure that R1 is configured properly for load balancing BGP routes? (Choose three.)

- A. Verify that the multipath option is configured under protocols bgp on both R2 and R3.
- B. Verify that the routing table on R1 has BGP routes for 203.0.113.128/25 with multiple next hops.
- C. Verify that there is a load balancing export policy under routing-options for the received BGP routes on R1.
- D. Verify that the multipath option is configured under protocols bgp on R1.
- E. Verify that an import load balancing policy exists under protocols bgp for the received BGP routes on R1.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 81
A packet is received on an interface configured with transmission scheduling. One of the configured queues In this scenario, which two actions will be taken by default on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
- B. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues
- C. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit
- D. The excess traffic will be discarded

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cos-security-devices/topics/concept/cos-transmission-scheduling-security-overview.html When a Junos device receives a packet on an interface with transmission scheduling, traffic is placed into different queues based on Class of Service (CoS) policies. If a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos has default behaviors for handling excess traffic.
Key Junos Behaviors for Transmission Scheduling
Queues Can Borrow Bandwidth from Other Queues □
If a queue has excess traffic, it can use bandwidth from underutilized queues, as long as bandwidth is available.
Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues." Queues Have Credit-Based Tracking □ A queue that stays within its allocated bandwidth is considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
A queue that exceeds its allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
Reference from Juniper Documentation:
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit." Evaluating the

Answer Choices
□ B. The exceeding queue will be considered to have negative bandwidth credit.
Correct, because when a queue exceeds its allocated bandwidth, Junos assigns it negative bandwidth credit.
This means the queue is in debt and must recover before it can transmit additional packets.
□ C. The excess traffic will use bandwidth available from other queues.
Correct, because Junos allows excess traffic to borrow bandwidth from underutilized queues by default.
If a forwarding class does not use its allocated bandwidth, other queues can borrow the unused bandwidth.
Why the Other Answers Are Incorrect?
□ A. The excess traffic will be discarded.
Incorrect, because Junos does not immediately discard excess traffic unless the queue cannot borrow bandwidth.
By default, Junos allows bandwidth sharing, and only if no bandwidth is available does it drop packets.
□ D. The exceeding queue will be considered to have positive bandwidth credit.
Incorrect, because when a queue exceeds its assigned bandwidth, it gets negative bandwidth credit, not positive credit.
Verified Juniper Official Reference
Junos CoS Transmission Scheduling Overview
"By default, each queue can exceed the assigned bandwidth if additional bandwidth is available from other queues."
"A queue receiving traffic in excess of its bandwidth allocation is considered to have negative bandwidth credit."

NEW QUESTION # 82
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