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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.

To achieve the Juniper JN0-664 certification, candidates must demonstrate a thorough understanding of these topics and be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is ideal for network engineers who want to advance their careers in service provider networking and demonstrate their proficiency in Juniper Networks technologies. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is also valuable for organizations that employ Juniper Networks technologies and want to ensure that their network engineers have the necessary skills and knowledge to manage and operate their networks effectively.

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Exhibit
Which two statements are true about the OSPF adjacency displayed in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. There is a mismatch in the hello interval parameter between routers R1 and R2
- B. There is a mismatch in the OSPF hold timer parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- C. There is a mismatch in the dead interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- D. There is a mismatch in the poll interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Explanation
The hello interval is the time interval between two consecutive hello packets sent by an OSPF router on an interface. The dead interval is the time interval after which a neighbor is declared down if no hello packets are received from it. These parameters must match between two OSPF routers for them to form an adjacency. In the exhibit, router R1 has a hello interval of 10 seconds and a dead interval of 40 seconds, while router R2 has a hello interval of 30 seconds and a dead interval of 120 seconds. This causes a mismatch and prevents them from becoming neighbors23.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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 # 17
Click the Exhibit button.
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 not changed by R3 before being sent to R1.
- B. By default, the next-hop value for these routes is 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: A,D

Explanation:
In the exhibit, we see an internal BGP (iBGP) setup within AS 65512, and an external BGP (eBGP) connection between R3 and ISP-A (AS 65511). The questions focus on the behavior of BGP routes advertised from R3 to R1 within the same AS.
1. **BGP Next-Hop Attribute (Option A and D)**:
- In iBGP, the next-hop attribute is **not** changed when a route is advertised to another iBGP peer. This means that when R3 advertises a route to R1, it retains the original next-hop value as learned from the eBGP peer (ISP-A).
- Therefore, Option D is correct: "By default, the next-hop value for these routes is not changed by R3 before being sent to R1."
2. **BGP Attributes (Option B and C)**:
- BGP attributes such as local preference, AS-path, and others are crucial for BGP route selection. The local preference attribute is used within an AS to indicate the preferred path for outbound traffic.
- When R3 advertises BGP routes to R1, it includes the local preference value assigned to those routes. This value is not removed and is propagated within the iBGP mesh.
- Therefore, Option C is correct: "By default, the BGP local-preference value that is assigned on R3 is advertised to R1."
References:
- Juniper Networks documentation on BGP behavior provides detailed insights into the propagation of BGP attributes within iBGP

and eBGP contexts. Specifically, the Junos OS documentation covers the default behavior of next-hop and local preference attributes in BGP configurations.
- Junos OS BGP Configuration Guide: [Junos OS BGP Configuration Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/bgp-overview.html)
- For a deeper understanding of BGP attributes and their default behaviors, the "Juniper Networks Day One: Exploring BGP" book is an excellent resource.

NEW QUESTION # 18
You are configuring schedulers to define the class-of-service properties of output queues. You want to control packet drops during periods of congestion.
In this scenario, which CoS configuration parameter would be used to accomplish this task?

- A. buffer size
- B. priority
- C. shaping rate
- D. drop profile

Answer: D

Explanation:
When configuring Class of Service (CoS) properties for output queues, we need to manage packet drops during periods of congestion. Juniper's CoS framework provides several tools to manage congestion, including drop profiles, buffer sizes, and scheduling mechanisms. Let's break down each option and identify the correct one.
Evaluating the Answer Choices
D. drop profile (Correct Answer)
* Why?
* A drop profile defines when packets should be dropped based on the queue fill level.
* Random Early Detection (RED) or Tail Drop can be used to manage congestion by discarding lower-priority packets first.
* Drop profiles are configured under the scheduler to determine how aggressive packet dropping should be during congestion.
* Example Juniper Configuration:
schedulers {
best-effort {
drop-profile low-drop;
}
}
drop-profiles {
low-drop {
fill-level 80 drop-probability 50;
}
}
* fill-level 80 # When the queue reaches 80% full, packet drops begin.
* drop-probability 50 # There is a 50% chance of dropping packets once the threshold is reached.
# Official Juniper Documentation Reference:
# Junos Class of Service Configuration Guide
"A drop profile determines how packets are discarded based on the queue fill level, allowing control over congestion behavior."
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?
A. buffer size (Incorrect)
* Why?
* The buffer size determines how many packets the queue can store before congestion occurs.
* A larger buffer can delay drops, but it does not actively control dropping behavior.
* It affects latency rather than controlling packet drops.
# B. priority (Incorrect)
* Why?
* Priority controls which queue gets serviced first, not how drops are handled.
* Higher priority queues are serviced before lower-priority queues, but this does not prevent congestion-related drops.
# C. shaping rate (Incorrect)
* Why?
* Shaping limits the maximum transmission rate of the queue.
* While shaping helps reduce congestion, it does not control which packets get dropped during congestion.
* Shaping is useful for traffic smoothing, but it does not actively drop packets based on queue fill levels.

D. drop profile
* Controls packet drops based on queue congestion.
* Defines RED (Random Early Detection) or Tail Drop mechanisms.
* Directly influences drop probability as the queue fills up.
# Official Juniper Reference:
"Drop profiles are used to manage congestion by determining when and how aggressively packets are dropped based on queue fill level."

NEW QUESTION # 19
You are a network architect for a service provider and want to offer Layer 2 services to your customers You want to use EVPN for Layer 2 services in your existing MPLS network.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN must be configured on all PE routers.
- B. Segment routing must be configured on all PE routers.
- C. EVPN uses Type 3 routes to join a multicast tree to flood traffic.
- D. EVPN uses Type 2 routes to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
EVPN is a technology that connects L2 network segments separated by an L3 network using a virtual Layer 2 network overlay over the Layer 3 network. EVPN uses BGP as its control protocol to exchange different types of routes for different purposes. Type 2 routes are used to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping from the local CE devices. Type 3 routes are used to join a multicast tree to flood traffic such as broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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