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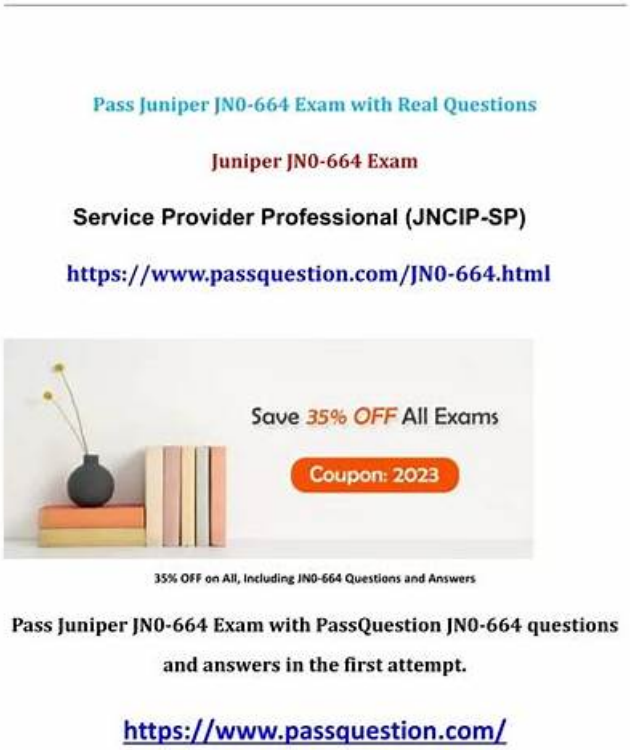

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The JN0-664 exam tests the candidate's skills in configuring and troubleshooting Juniper Networks' service provider routing and switching platforms. JN0-664 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including advanced routing protocols, multicast, and VPNs. Candidates will be tested on their ability to configure and troubleshoot Juniper Networks' routers and switches, as well as their knowledge of protocols such as OSPF, BGP, and IS-IS.

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Juniper JN0-664 certification exam is an excellent opportunity for service provider professionals to validate their skills and knowledge. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is highly sought after in the industry and can open up new career opportunities for certified professionals. Candidates who are preparing for JN0-664 Exam should have a strong foundation in networking fundamentals and service provider technologies.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
Refer to the exhibit.

```
user@R1> show route protocol bgp
inet.0: 8 destinations, 12 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
172.16.20.4/30     *[BGP/170] 00:49:55, localpref 100
                      AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 10.0.18.2 via ge-1/0/4.0
                      to 10.0.19.2 via ge-1/0/5.0
                    [BGP/170] 00:49:55, localpref 100
                      AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 10.0.19.2 via ge-1/0/5.0
```


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

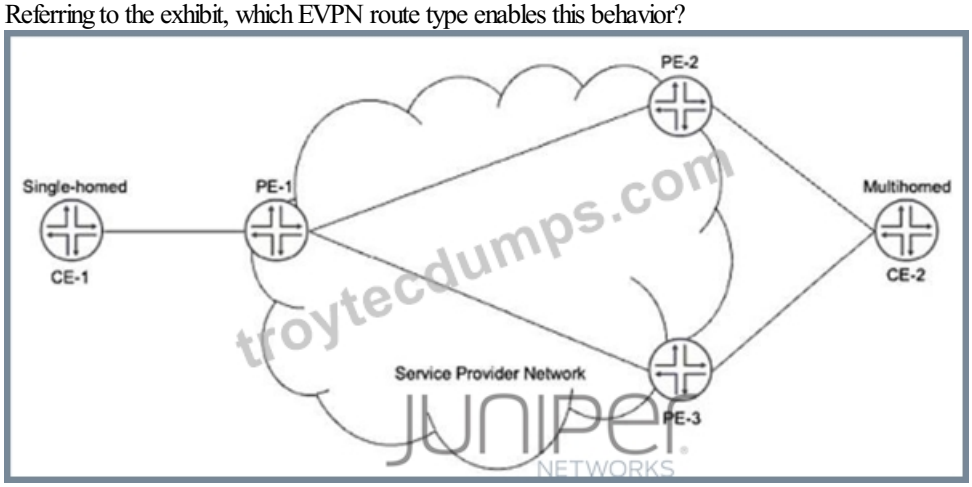
- A. This route is learned from the same AS number.
- B. The multipath configuration is used for load balancing.
- C. This route is learned from two different AS numbers.
- D. The multihop configuration is used for load balancing.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In the exhibit, the output of the `show route protocol bgp` command is shown for the prefix `172.16.20.4/30`. Let's analyze the provided BGP routing table to determine which statements are correct.
1. **AS Path Analysis**:
- The AS path for the route `172.16.20.4/30` is shown as `2 I`.
- This indicates that the route was learned from AS 2 and it is an internal (iBGP) route within the same AS.
2. **Multiple Paths**:
- The route has two next-hop IP addresses: `10.0.18.2` via interface `ge-1/0/4.0` and `10.0.19.2` via interface `ge-1/0/5.0`.
- This indicates that BGP multipath is configured, which allows multiple equal-cost paths to be used for load balancing.
- BGP multipath must be explicitly configured to use multiple paths for the same prefix.
3. **Multihop vs. Multipath**:
- **Multihop Configuration**: This is typically used for establishing BGP sessions with peers that are not directly connected. It is not related to load balancing.
- **Multipath Configuration**: This is used to enable load balancing across multiple paths for the same prefix, which is the case here.
Conclusion:
Given the above analysis:
- **C. This route is learned from the same AS number**: Correct. The AS path `2 I` indicates the route was learned from the same

AS number (AS 2).
- **D. The multipath configuration is used for load balancing**: Correct. The presence of multiple next-hops indicates that BGP multipath is configured for load balancing.
Thus, the correct answers are:
C. This route is learned from the same AS number.
D. The multipath configuration is used for load balancing.
Reference:
- Junos OS BGP Multipath Documentation: [Junos OS BGP Multipath]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/bgp-multipath.html)
- Junos OS BGP Configuration Guide: [Junos OS BGP Configuration]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/bgp-routing-overview.html)

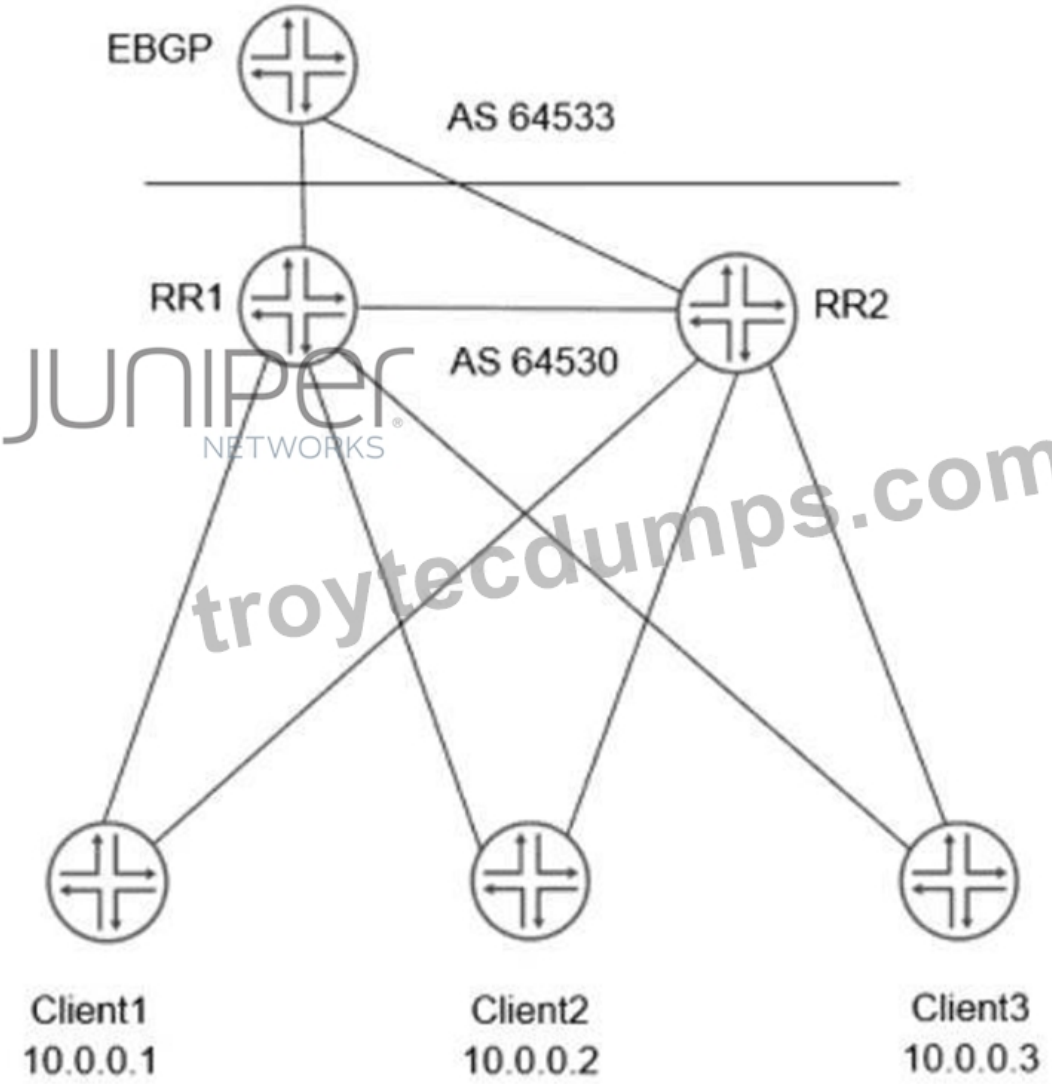
NEW QUESTION # 52
You have an EVI implemented between PE-1, PE-2, and PE-3 to allow communication between CE-1 and CE-2. CE-2 receives unicast traffic from CE-1 on both links to PE-2 and PE-3. When CE-1 sends broadcast traffic. CE-2 receives it on only one of the multihomed links.
Referring to the exhibit, which EVPN route type enables this behavior?



- A. Type 3
- B. Type 1
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 53
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the dual route reflectors within a cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. RR1 and RR2 append the duster ID when advertising routes from dient to dient.
- B. RR1 and RR2 advertise routes learned from the clients to EBGP peers, using itself as the next hop.
- C. RR1 advertises routes from the client to RR2. using itself as the next hop.
- D. RR1 and RR2 must have the same duster ID to exchange routes learned from the client.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which origin code is preferred by BGP?

- A. Incomplete
- B. Internal
- C. External
- D. Null

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP uses several attributes to select the best path for a destination prefix. One of these attributes is origin, which indicates how BGP learned about a route. The origin attribute can have one of three values: IGP, EGP, or Incomplete. IGP means that the route was originated by a network or aggregate statement within BGP or by redistribution from an IGP into BGP. EGP means that the route was learned from an external BGP peer (this value is obsolete since BGP version 4). Incomplete means that the route was learned

by some other means, such as redistribution from a static route into BGP. BGP prefers routes with lower origin values, so Incomplete is preferred over EGP, which is preferred over IGP.

NEW QUESTION # 55
When building an interprovider VPN, you notice on the PE router that you have hidden routes which are received from your BGP peer with family inet labeled-unica3t configured.
Which parameter must you configure to solve this problem?

- A. Under the protocols ospf hierarchy, add the traffic-engineering parameter.
- B. Under the family inet labeled-unicast hierarchy, add the explicit null parameter.
- C. Under the protocols mpls hierarchy, add the traffic-engineering parameter
- D. Under the family inet labeled-unicast hierarchy, add the resolve-vpn parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The resolve-vpn parameter is a BGP option that allows a router to resolve labeled VPN-IPv4 routes using unlabeled IPv4 routes received from another BGP peer with family inet labeled-unicast configured. This option enables interprovider VPNs without requiring MPLS labels between ASBRs or using VRF tables on ASBRs. In this scenario, you need to configure the resolve-vpn parameter under [edit protocols bgp group external family inet labeled-unicast] hierarchy level on both ASBRs.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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