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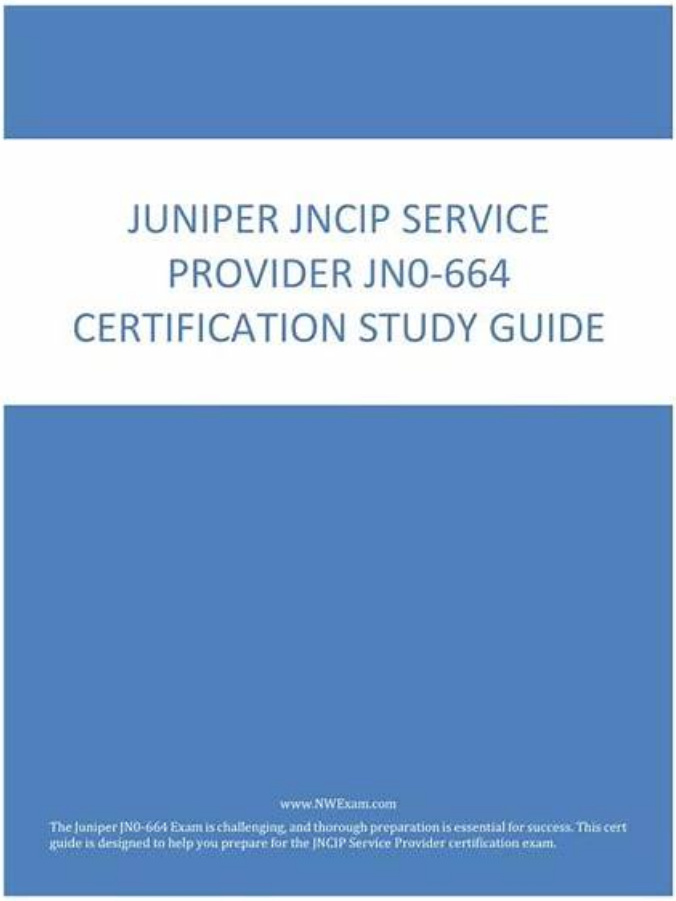

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Juniper JN0-664 Certification Exam is a professional-level certification designed for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in the service provider industry. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to configure, troubleshoot, and maintain Juniper Networks' service provider routing and switching platforms.

To pass the Juniper JN0-664 exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to configure and troubleshoot Juniper Networks' service provider routing and switching technologies, including the Junos OS, BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, MPLS, Layer 2 VPNs, Layer 3 VPNs, and multicast. Candidates must also be able to analyze network traffic and performance, and identify and resolve issues related to security, QoS, and network services. With the Juniper JN0-664 Certification, IT professionals can demonstrate their expertise in service provider networking and advance their careers in this field.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
Which statement is correct about IS-IS when it performs the Dijkstra algorithm?

- A. The local router moves its own local tuples into the candidate database
- B. Tuples with the lowest cost are moved from the tree database to the LSDB.
- C. When a new neighbor ID in the tree database matches a router ID in the LSDB, the neighbor ID is moved to the candidate database
- D. The algorithm will stop processing once the tree database is empty.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol that uses the Dijkstra algorithm to compute the shortest paths between nodes in a network. The Dijkstra algorithm maintains three data structures: a tree database, a candidate database, and a link-state database (LSDB). The tree database contains the nodes that have been visited and their shortest distances from the source node. The candidate database contains the nodes that have not been visited yet and their tentative distances from the source node. The LSDB contains the topology information of the network, such as the links and their costs.
The Dijkstra algorithm works as follows:
* The local router moves its own local tuples into the tree database. A tuple consists of a node ID, a distance, and a parent node ID. The local router's tuple has a distance of zero and no parent node.
* The local router moves its neighbors' tuples into the candidate database. The neighbors' tuples have distances equal to the costs of the links to them and parent node IDs equal to the local router's node ID.
* The local router selects the tuple with the lowest distance from the candidate database and moves it to the tree database. This tuple becomes the current node.
* The local router updates the distances of the current node's neighbors in the candidate database by adding the current node's distance to the link costs. If a shorter distance is found, the parent node ID is also updated.
* The algorithm repeats steps 3 and 4 until either the destination node is reached or the candidate database is empty.

NEW QUESTION # 86

```
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
```

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

Answer: A,D

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.
References:
- 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 # 87
Your network is receiving the 203.0.113.0/24 network using EBGP from AS 64500 and AS 64501. Both of these advertisements have identical local-preference values, AS-path lengths, and BGP origin codes. You want to influence the way your AS sends traffic to the 203.0.113.0/24 network.
In this scenario, which attribute would you consider next when selecting the best path?

- A. peer IP address
- B. IGP metric
- C. MED value
- D. router ID

Answer: D

Explanation:
as by default, the MED attribute is only compared for routes received from the same neighbouring AS. The next feasible tiebreaker in the BGP route selection algorithm would be Router ID.

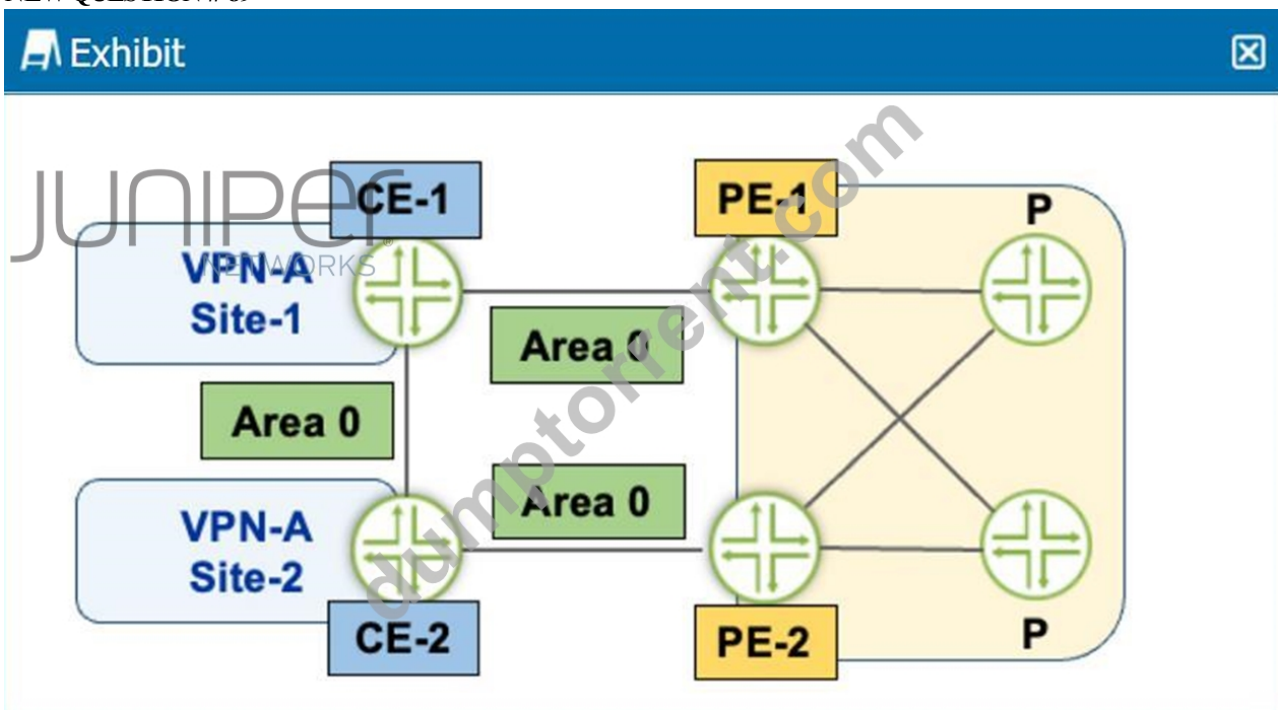
NEW QUESTION # 88
Which two statements are correct regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain? (Choose two.)

- A. If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.
- B. By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.
- C. The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.
- D. The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In PIM-SM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode), the Designated Router (DR) plays a crucial role in multicast forwarding. The DR is responsible for various tasks depending on whether it is connected to the source or the receiver. Let's analyze each statement regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain.
1. **Statement A: The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.**
- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the source's local network is responsible for encapsulating multicast packets in PIM Register messages and sending them to the Rendezvous Point (RP). This process ensures that the RP is aware of active sources.
2. **Statement B: If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.**
- Incorrect. The correct rule is that if the DR priorities match, the router with the **highest** IP address is selected as the DR. The election process first compares priorities; if priorities are equal, the IP addresses are compared to select the DR.
3. **Statement C: The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.**
- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the receiver's local network sends PIM Join messages toward the RP to join the multicast distribution tree. Similarly, it sends PIM Prune messages to leave the tree when there are no interested receivers.
4. **Statement D: By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.**
- Incorrect. By default, PIM DR election is performed on multi-access networks (e.g., Ethernet). On point-to-point links, there is no need for a DR election as there are only two routers involved.
Conclusion:
The correct statements regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain are:
A. The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.
C. The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on PIM-SM: [PIM-SM Overview]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/pim-sparse-mode-overview.html)
- RFC 7761, Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): [RFC 7761](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7761) which details the PIM-SM protocol, including DR roles and election procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 89



Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol being used is OSPF for the L3VPN. Also, there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2.
Which statement is correct in this situation?

- A. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the L3VPN by default.
- B. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to CE-2 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the L3VPN to reach hosts at Site-2.
- C. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.
- D. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to PE-1 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the CE-1 to CE-2 link to reach hosts at Site-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol used is OSPF, and there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2 within the same Area 0. Let's analyze the default OSPF routing behavior in this setup to determine the correct statement.
1. **OSPF Neighborship**:
- CE-1 and CE-2 have an OSPF neighborship directly within Area 0.
- OSPF prefers intra-area routes over inter-area and external routes.
2. **Default Routing Behavior**:
- Since CE-1 and CE-2 are directly connected through an OSPF link within the same area, OSPF will prefer this direct intra-area path over any other paths learned via the PE routers and the L3VPN.
- This is because intra-area routes have a lower metric compared to inter-area or external routes.
3. **Metric Considerations**:
- By default, OSPF will route traffic between Site-1 and Site-2 through the direct link between CE-1 and CE-2, unless the link's metric is artificially increased to make it less preferable.
- There is no need to adjust metrics for the CE-1 to PE-1 link to prefer the CE-1 to CE-2 path, as OSPF already prefers direct intra-area paths.
Conclusion:
Given the default behavior of OSPF and the topology shown in the exhibit, the correct statement is:
B. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.
References:
- OSPF Design Guide: [Juniper Networks OSPF Design Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-design-overview.html)
- Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on OSPF: [Junos OS OSPF Configuration Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-routing-overview.html)

NEW QUESTION # 90
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