How to Prepare For JN0-664 Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)?

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The JN0-664 certification exam is intended for IT professionals who work with Juniper Networks technology in a service provider environment, such as network engineers, network administrators, and network architects. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to plan, implement, and troubleshoot Junos-based service provider routing and switching networks. Candidates who pass the exam will be able to demonstrate their expertise in Juniper Networks technology and their ability to design and deploy complex networks in a service provider environment.

The JN0-664 exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics related to service provider routing and switching. JN0-664 exam covers key concepts such as the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), and Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS). In addition, the exam also tests the candidate's knowledge of Junos OS, network automation, and network management.

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Exam is a certification exam that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals who are seeking to become certified as Juniper Networks Certified Internet Professionals in the Service Provider space. JN0-664 exam is intended for those who have already obtained the Juniper Networks Certified Internet Associate (JNCIA-SP) certification and have some experience in the field.

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97
Which two statements are correct about the customer interface in an LDP-signaled pseudowire?
(Choose two.)

- A. When the encapsulation is ethernet-ccc, tagged and untagged frames are both accepted in the data plane.
- B. When the encapsulation is vlan-ccc or extended-vlan-ccc, the configured VLAN tag is included in the control plane LDP advertisement.
- C. When the encapsulation is vlan-ccc or extended-vlan-ccc, the configured VLAN tag is not included in the control plane LDP advertisement.
- D. When the encapsulation is ethernet-ccc, only frames without a VLAN tag are accepted in the data plane.

Answer: A,B

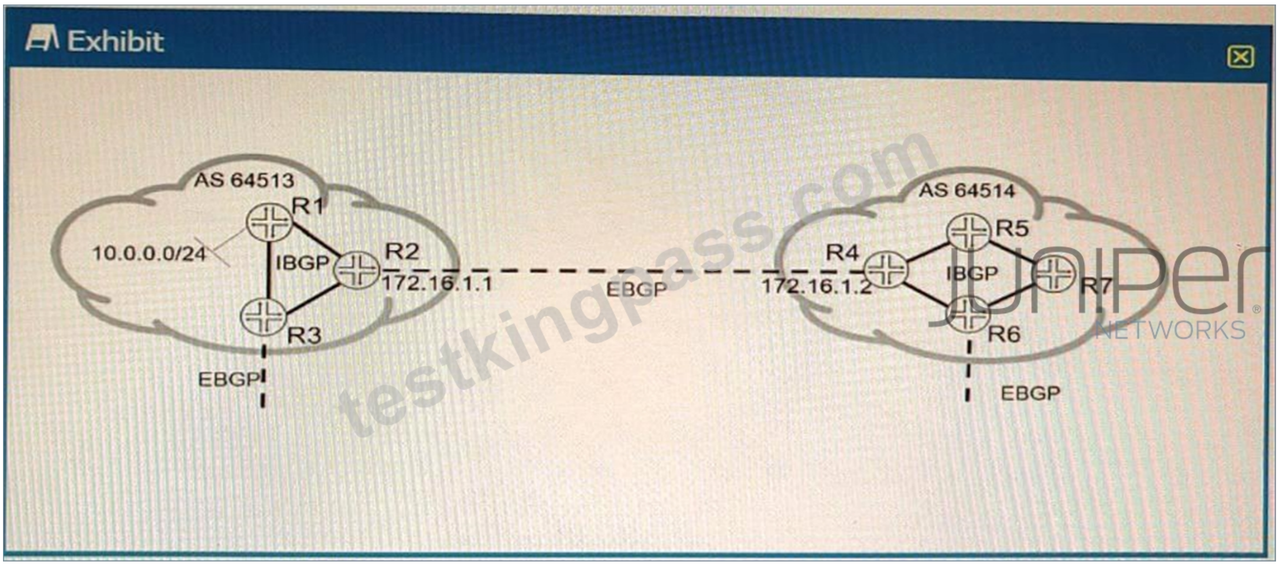
NEW QUESTION # 98
You want to ensure that L1 IS-IS routers have only the most specific routes available from L2 IS-IS routers.
Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L2 routers.
- B. Configure all routers to allow wide metrics.
- C. Configure all routers to be L1.
- D. Configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L1 routers

Answer: D

Explanation:
The attached bit is a flag in an IS-IS LSP that indicates whether a router is connected to another area or level (L2) of the network. By default, L2 routers set this bit when they advertise their LSPs to L1 routers, and L1 routers use this bit to select a default route to reach other areas or levels through L2 routers. However, this may result in suboptimal routing if there are multiple L2 routers with different paths to other areas or levels.
To ensure that L1 routers have only the most specific routes available from L2 routers, you can configure the ignore-attached-bit parameter on all L1 routers. This makes L1 routers ignore the attached bit and install all interarea routes learned from L2 routers in their routing tables.

NEW QUESTION # 99
Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit; the 10.0.0.0/24 EBGP route is received on R5; however, the route is being hidden.
What are two solutions that will solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the internal interface prefix to the BGP routing tables.
- B. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 and apply it to IBGP as an export policy
- C. Add the external interface prefix to the IGP routing tables
- D. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

the default behavior for iBGP is to propagate EBGP-learned prefixes without changing the next-hop. This can cause issues if the next-hop is not reachable via the IGP. One solution is to use the next-hop self command on R4, which will change the next-hop attribute to its own loopback address. This way, R5 can reach the next-hop via the IGP and install the route in its routing table. Another solution is to add the external interface prefix (120.0.4.16/30) to the IGP routing tables of R4 and R5.
This will also make the next-hop reachable via the IGP and allow R5 to use the route. According to 2, this is a possible workaround for a pure IP network, but it may not work well for an MPLS network.
The reason why the route is being hidden is that R5 cannot reach the BGP next hop 10.0.0.1, which is the address of R1. R5 does not have a route to 10.0.0.0/24 in its routing table, and neither does R4. Therefore, R5 cannot resolve the BGP next hop and marks the route as hidden.
There are two solutions that will solve this problem:
Option A: On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy. This way, R5 will receive the route with a next hop of 172.16.1.2, which is reachable via the IGP. This solution is also known as next-hop-self1.
Option B: Add the external interface prefix to the IGP routing tables. This way, R4 and R5 will learn a route to 10.0.0.0/24 via the IGP and be able to resolve the BGP next hop. This solution is also known as recursive lookup2.
Option C is not correct because adding the internal interface prefix to the BGP routing tables will not help R5 reach the BGP next hop 10.0.0.1.
Option D is not correct because changing the BGP next hop to 172.16.1.1 on R4 will not help R5 either, since R5 does not have a route to 172.16.1.1 in its routing table.
References: 1: Configuring Next-Hop-Self for IBGP Peers 2: Understanding Recursive Lookup

NEW QUESTION # 100
Which two statements about the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

```
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
```

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

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 101
In IS-IS, which two statements are correct about the designated intermediate system (DIS) on a multi-access network segment? (Choose two)

- A. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.
- B. On the multi-access network, each router forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment
- C. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.
- D. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Explanation
In IS-IS, a designated intermediate system (DIS) is a router that is elected on a multi-access network segment (such as Ethernet) to perform some functions on behalf of other routers on the same segment. A DIS is responsible for sending network link-state advertisements (LSPs), which describe all the routers attached to the network. These LSPs are flooded throughout a single area. A DIS also generates pseudonode LSPs, which represent the multi-access network as a single node in the link-state database. A DIS election is based on the priority value configured on each router's interface connected to the multi-access network. The priority value ranges from 0 to 127, with higher values indicating higher priority. The router with the highest priority becomes the DIS for the area (Level 1, Level 2, or both). If routers have the same priority, then the router with the highest MAC address is elected as the DIS. By default, routers have a priority value of 64. On a multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS, not to every other router on the segment. This reduces the amount of hello packets and LSP

NEW QUESTION # 102
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