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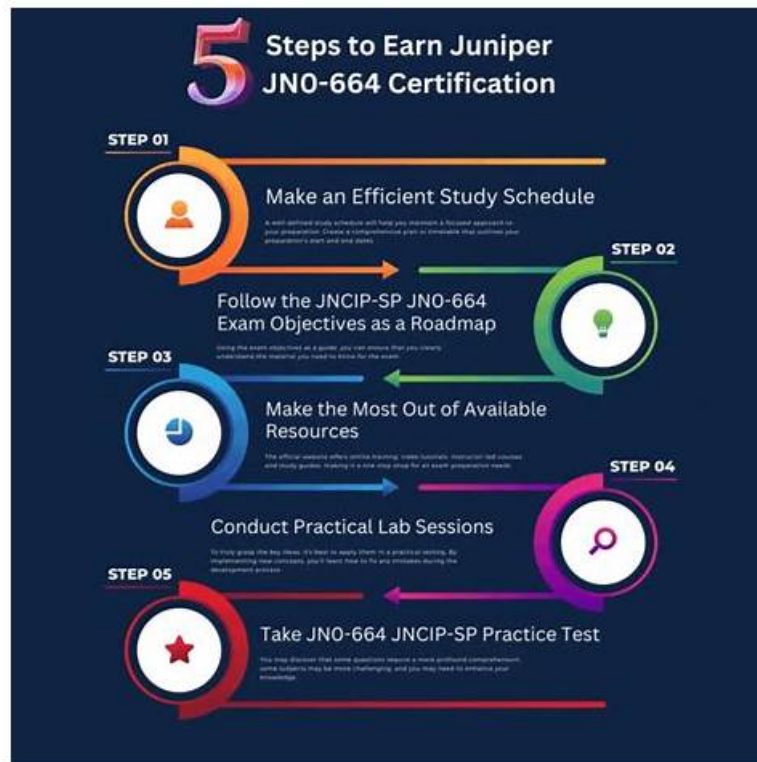

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The JN0-664 exam is a highly valued certification for any network professional who wishes to specialize in service provider networks. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification provides professionals with the necessary knowledge and skills to configure, manage, and troubleshoot complex service provider networks. It also helps professionals to demonstrate their expertise in Junos OS and related platforms. Passing the JN0-664 Exam is a significant achievement and can open up several career opportunities in the service provider industry.

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The JN0-664 Exam consists of multiple-choice questions, lab-based questions, and simulation questions. JN0-664 exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the configuration and operation of various protocols used in Service Provider networks, including BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, MPLS, and LDP.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q69-

Q74):

Exhibit
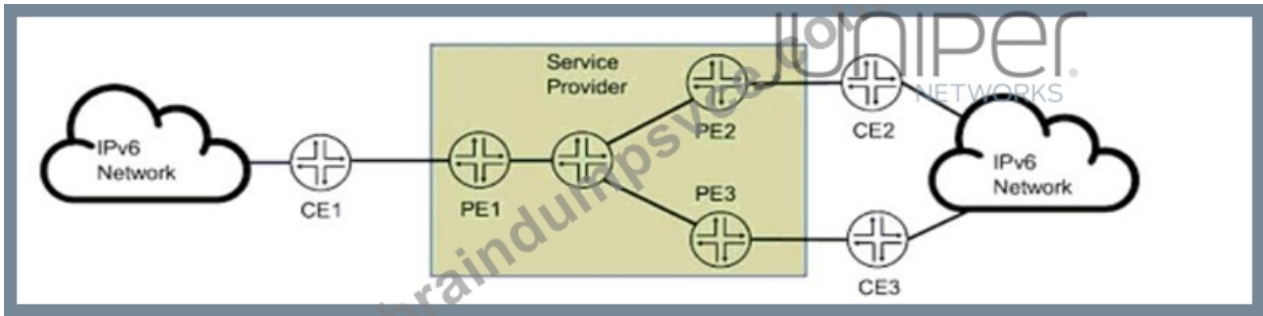
You are running a service provider network and must transport a customer's IPv6 traffic across your IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP You have already configured mpis ipv6-tunneling on your PE routers.
Which two statements are correct about the BGP configuration in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You must configure family inet6 add-path between PE and CE routers.
- B. You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE routers.
- C. You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE and CE routers.
- D. You must configure family inet6 labeled-unicast between PE routers.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
To transport IPv6 traffic over an IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP, you need to configure two address families: family inet6 labeled-unicast and family inet6 unicast. The former is used to exchange IPv6 routes with MPLS labels between PE routers, and the latter is used to exchange IPv6 routes without labels between PE and CE routers. The mpis ipv6-tunneling command enables the PE routers to encapsulate the IPv6 packets with an MPLS label stack and an IPv4 header before sending them over the MPLS network.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Referring to the exhibit, you must provide VRF Internet access over a single connection for VPN- A Site 1, which connects to PE-1.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
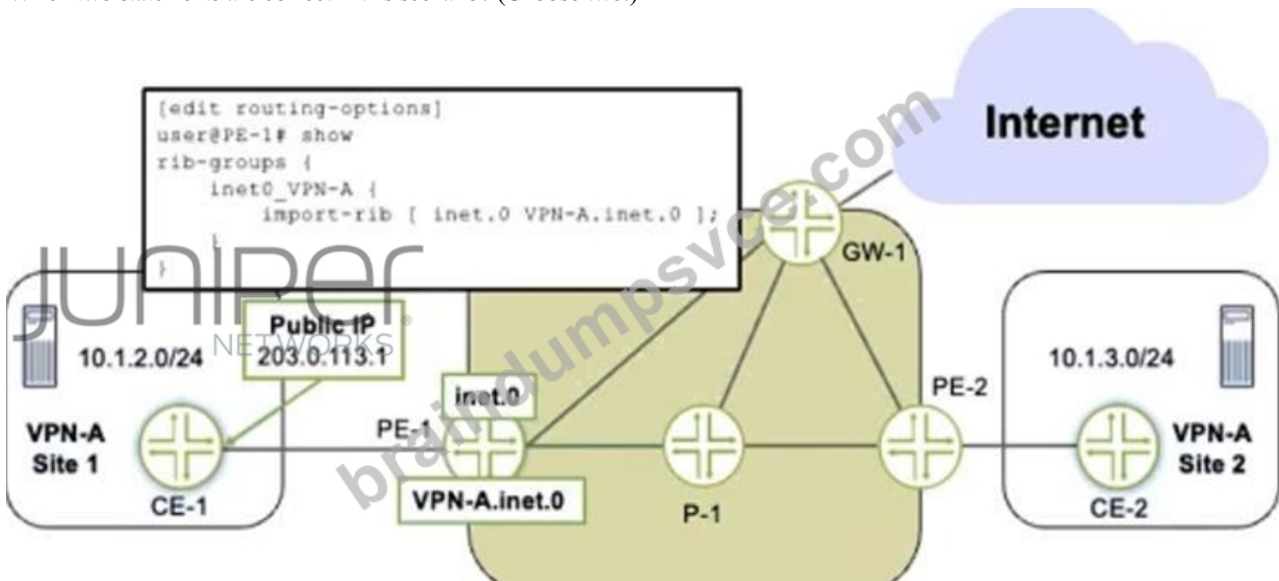
- A. You must use the RIB group to move a default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
- B. You do not need to use the RIB group default route, which is learned through BGP, from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
- C. You must use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.

- D. You do not need to use the RIB group to move interface routes from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 71
Exhibit
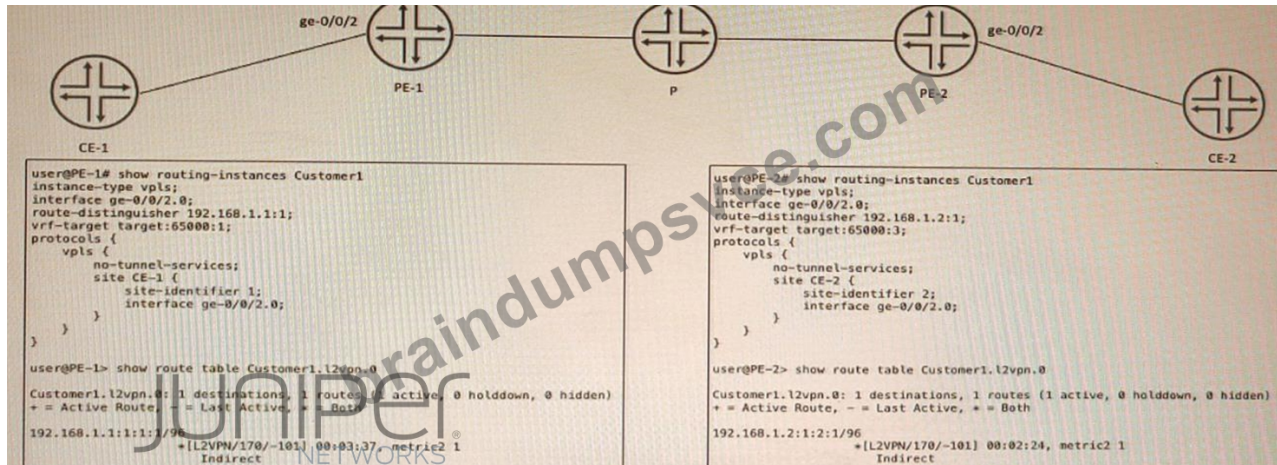
CE-1 and CE-2 are part of a VPLS called Customer1 No connectivity exists between CE-1 and CE-2. In the process of troubleshooting, you notice PE-1 is not learning any routes for this VPLS from PE-2, and PE-2 is not learning any routes for this VPLS from PE-1.

- A. The route target must match on PE-1 and PE-2.
- B. The instance type should be changed to I2vpn.
- C. The route distinguisher must match on PE-1 and PE-2.
- D. The no-tunnel-services statement should be deleted on both PEs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
VPLS is a technology that provides Layer 2 VPN services over an MPLS network. VPLS uses BGP as its control protocol to exchange VPN membership information between PE routers. The route target is a BGP extended community attribute that identifies which VPN a route belongs to. The route target must match on PE routers that participate in the same VPLS instance, otherwise they will not accept or advertise routes for that VPLS.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Exhibit
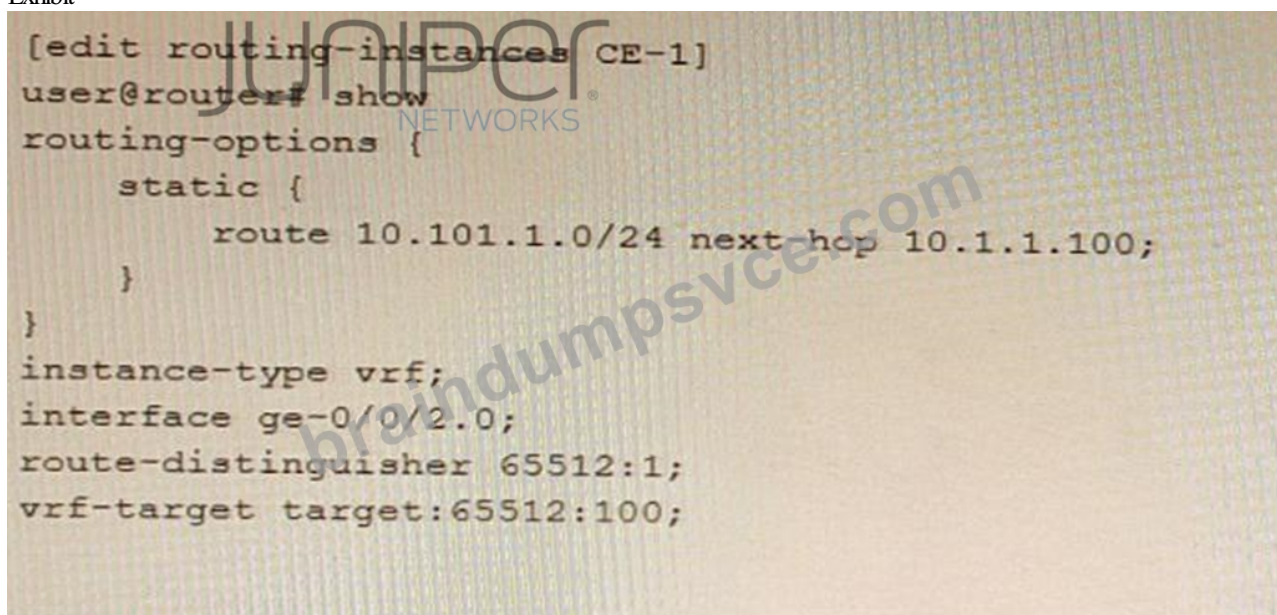
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The 10.101.1 0/24 route will be shared if there are other VRFs that use the same route target community
- B. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will only be shared if BGP is configured in the routing instance
- C. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the vrf-table-label parameter is configured.
- D. The 10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the auto-export parameter is configured

Answer: D

Explanation:
The auto-export parameter is a routing option that allows a routing instance to share routes with other routing instances or the master routing table. The auto-export parameter automatically exports routes from one routing instance to another based on the route target communities attached to the routes. In this scenario, the 10.101.1.0/24 route will be shared if the auto-export parameter is configured under [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Refer to the exhibit.
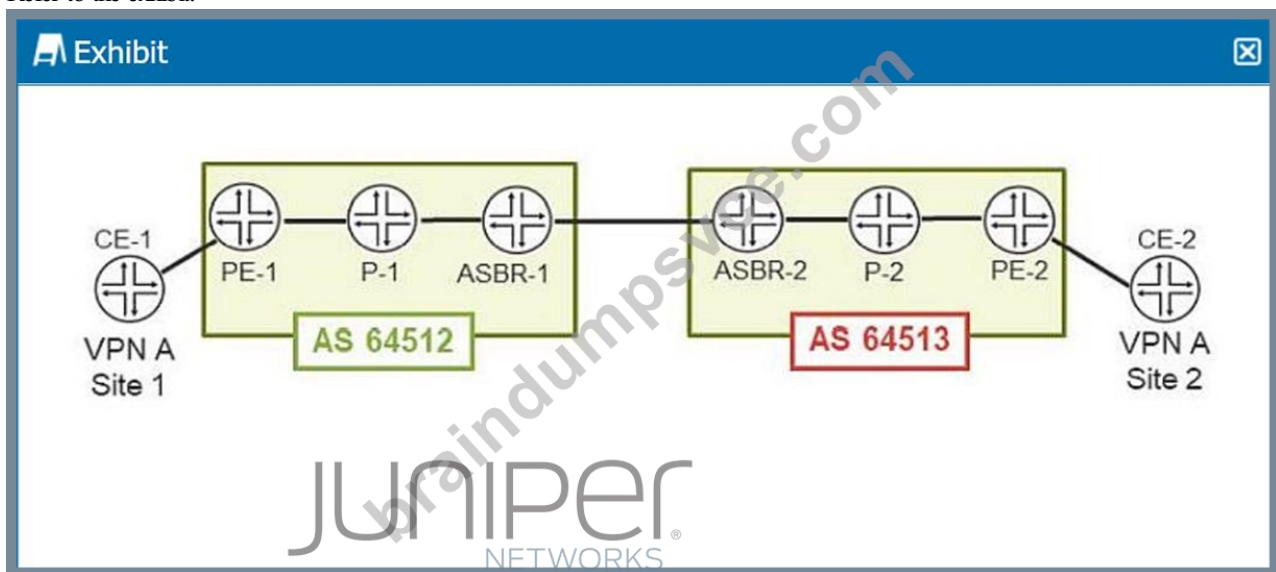
Click the Exhibit hutton.
You are configuring an interprovider Option C Layer 3 VPN to connect two customer sites.
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.
- B. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.
- C. P routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback address from the other AS PEs.
- D. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.
- E. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Interprovider Option C for Layer 3 VPNs involves the use of Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs) to exchange labeled VPN-IPv4 routes between different Autonomous Systems (AS). This option requires BGP sessions between ASBRs, and the VPN routes are carried end-to-end using MPLS labels. Here's a detailed analysis of the roles of different routers in this scenario:
1. **ASBR Routers**:
- ASBRs are responsible for exchanging VPN-IPv4 routes between different ASes.
- **A. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.**
- Correct. ASBRs maintain routes to internal destinations within their own AS, and they also need to know the loopback addresses of PEs in the other AS to set up the BGP sessions and MPLS tunnels.
2. **PE Routers**:
- PE routers are responsible for maintaining VPN routes and label information to forward VPN traffic correctly.
- **B. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN

routes.**
- Correct. PE routers need to maintain:
- Internal routes within their AS for routing.
- Loopback addresses of other AS PEs for establishing MPLS LSPs.
- L3VPN routes to provide end-to-end VPN connectivity.
3. **P Routers**:
- P routers are the core routers that do not participate in BGP VPN routing but forward labeled packets based on MPLS labels.
- **C. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.**
- Correct. P routers maintain the internal routing information to forward packets within the AS and use MPLS labels for forwarding VPN packets. They do not maintain VPN routes or routes from other ASes.
4. **Incorrect Statements**:
- **D. P routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback address from the other AS PEs.**
- Incorrect. P routers do not need to maintain the loopback addresses of other AS PEs. They only maintain internal routing and MPLS label information.
- **E. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.**
- Incorrect. ASBR routers do not maintain L3VPN routes. They exchange labeled VPN-IPv4 routes with other ASBRs and forward them to PE routers.
Conclusion:
The correct answers are:
A. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.
B. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.
C. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on Interprovider VPNs: [Interprovider VPN Configuration]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/mpls-vpn-interprovider.html)
- MPLS and VPN Architectures, CCIP Edition by Ivan Pepelnjak and Jim Guichard

NEW QUESTION # 74
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