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1 / 7

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The JN0-664 exam is a professional-level exam and is ideal for individuals who have previous experience in networking and are looking to further their knowledge and skills in service provider networking. JN0-664 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including routing protocols, MPLS, QoS, multicast, and more.

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Quiz 2025 JN0-664: Marvelous Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Vce Exam

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questions.

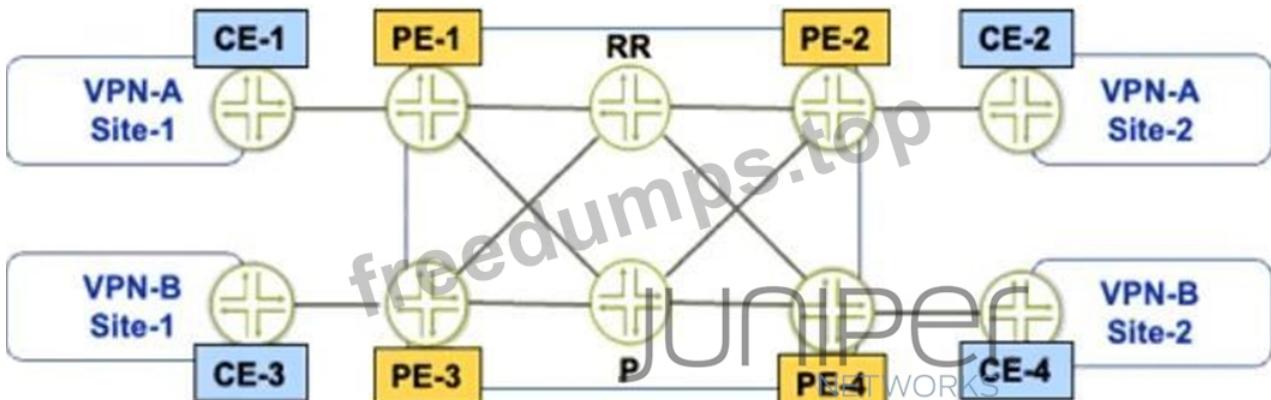
The JN0-664 exam is one of the most comprehensive exams offered by Juniper Networks. JN0-664 exam covers a wide range of topics, including protocol-independent routing, BGP, OSPF, ISIS, MPLS, Layer 2 VPNs, Layer 3 VPNs, multicast, and QoS. Candidates must have a deep understanding of these topics to pass the exam.

The JN0-664 Exam consists of 65 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 120 minutes. JN0-664 exam is computer-based and is administered at Pearson VUE testing centers worldwide. Candidates must achieve a passing score of 65% or higher to earn the JNCIP-SP certification.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, PE-1 and PE-2 are getting route updates for VPN-B when neither of them service that VPN. Which two actions would optimize this process? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the resolution rib `bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0` statement on the PEs.
- B. **Configure the resolution rib `bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0` statement on the RR.**
- C. Configure the family route-target statement on the PEs.
- D. **Configure the family route-target statement on the RR.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

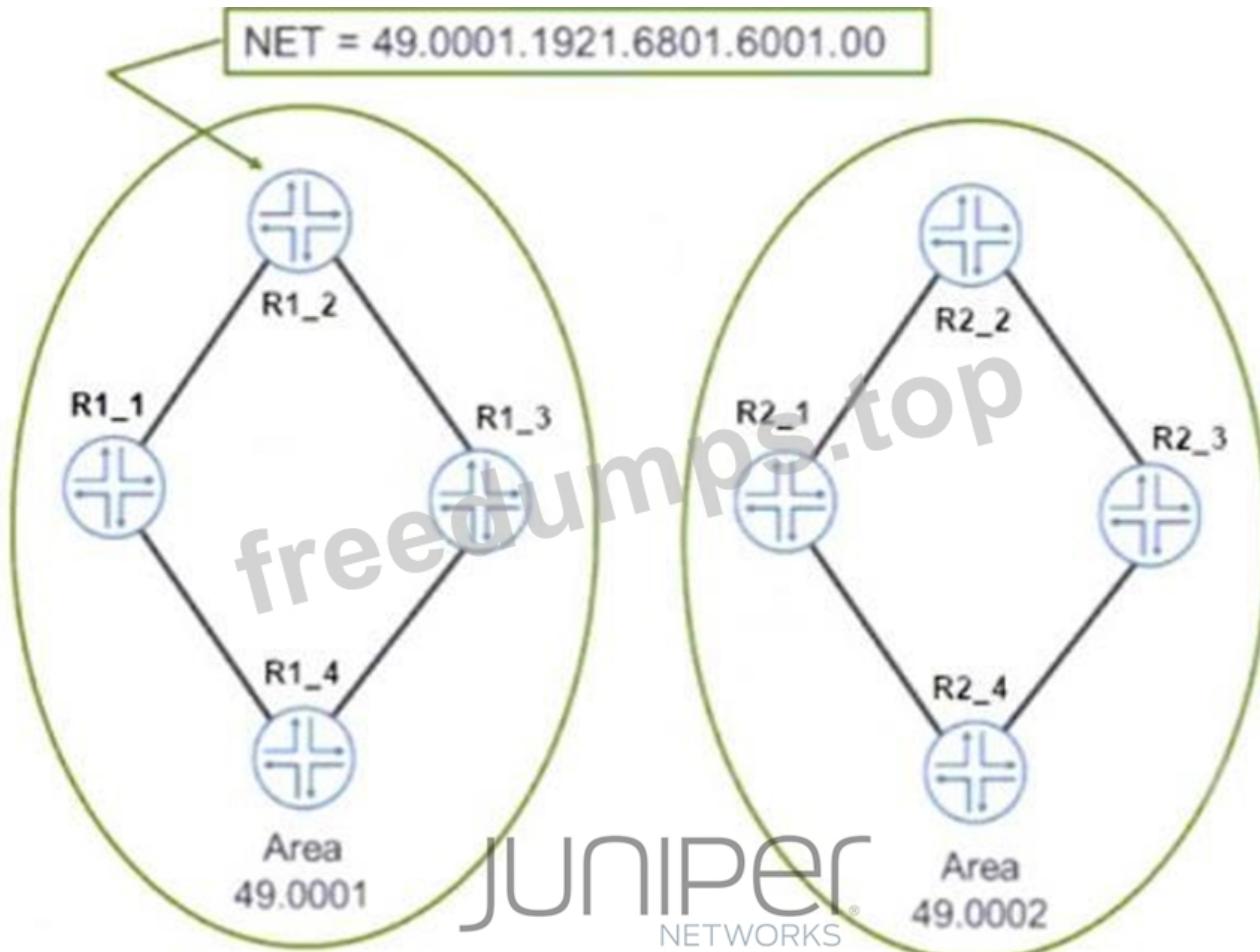
BGP route target filtering can be configured on PE devices or on route reflectors (RRs). Configuring BGP route target filtering on RRs is more efficient and scalable, as it reduces the number of BGP sessions and updates between PE devices. To configure BGP route target filtering on RRs, the following steps are required:

Configure the family route-target statement under the BGP group or neighbor configuration on the RRs. This enables the exchange of the route-target address family between the RRs and their clients (PE devices).

Configure the resolution rib `bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0` statement under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This enables the RRs to resolve next hops for VPN routes using the `inet.0` routing table.

NEW QUESTION # 13

The network shown in the exhibit is based on IS-IS.



Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The system ID of R1_2 is 192.168.16.1.
- B. The area address is two bytes.
- C. The NSEL byte for Area 0001 is 00.
- D. The routers are using unnumbered interfaces.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 14

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.0.0.43 extensive 10.0.0.188
inet.0: 23 destinations, 41 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) 10.0.0.188/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
* 10.0.0.188/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
BGP group underlay type External
  AS path: [65189] 65170 65188 I
```

Referring to the exhibit, what do the brackets [] in the AS path identify?

- A. They identify an AS set, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter
- B. They identify that the autonomous system number is incomplete and awaiting more information from the BGP protocol.
- C. They identify the local AS number associated with the AS path if configured on the router, or if AS path prepending is configured
- D. They identify that a BGP confederation is being used to ensure that there are no routing loops.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The brackets [] in the AS path identify an AS set, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter. An AS set is used when BGP aggregates routes from different ASs into a single prefix. For example, if BGP aggregates routes 10.0.0.0/16 and 10.1.0.0/16 from AS 100 and AS 200, respectively, into a single prefix 10.0.0.0/15, then the AS path for this prefix will be [100 200]. An AS set reduces the length of the AS path and prevents routing loops.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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-unicast configured.

Which parameter must you configure to solve this problem?

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

Answer: A

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 # 16

Which statement is correct about IS-IS when it performs the Dijkstra algorithm?

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

Answer: B

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 # 17

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