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Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Exam is a professional-level certification for those who aspire to become service provider experts. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification is designed to test the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the candidates in configuring and troubleshooting Junos-based service provider networks. The JN0-664 exam is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of candidates in the field of service provider networking, including virtualization, troubleshooting, and security.

Juniper JN0-664 (Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP)) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification offered by Juniper Networks for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in the field of service provider routing and switching technologies. Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge, skills, and abilities of candidates in configuring, verifying, and troubleshooting Juniper Networks service provider routing and switching technologies.

Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

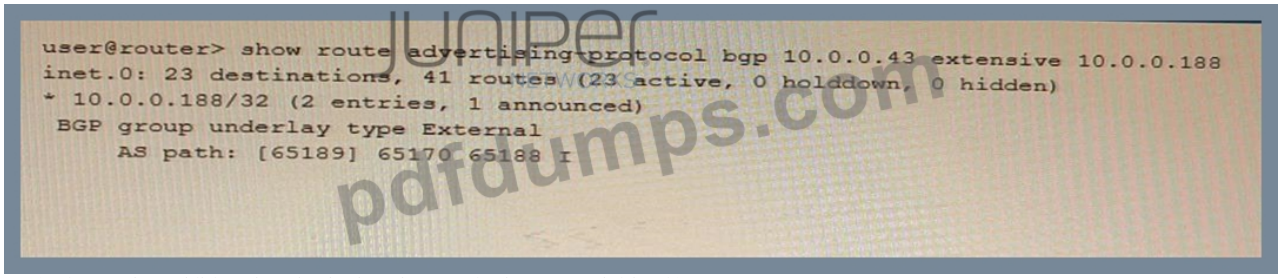
NEW QUESTION # 60
Which two statements are correct about reflecting inet-vpn unicast prefixes in BGP route reflection? (Choose two.)

- A. Route reflectors do not change any existing BGP attributes by default when advertising routes.
- B. Clients add their originator ID when advertising routes to their route reflector
- C. Route reflectors add their cluster ID to the AS path when readvertising client routes.
- D. A BGP peer does not require any configuration changes to become a route reflector client.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
Route reflection is a BGP feature that allows a router to reflect routes learned from one IBGP peer to another IBGP peer, without requiring a full-mesh IBGP topology. Route reflectors do not change any existing BGP attributes by default when advertising routes, unless explicitly configured to do so. A BGP peer does not require any configuration changes to become a route reflector client, only the route reflector needs to be configured with the client parameter under [edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor neighbor-address] hierarchy level.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Exhibit



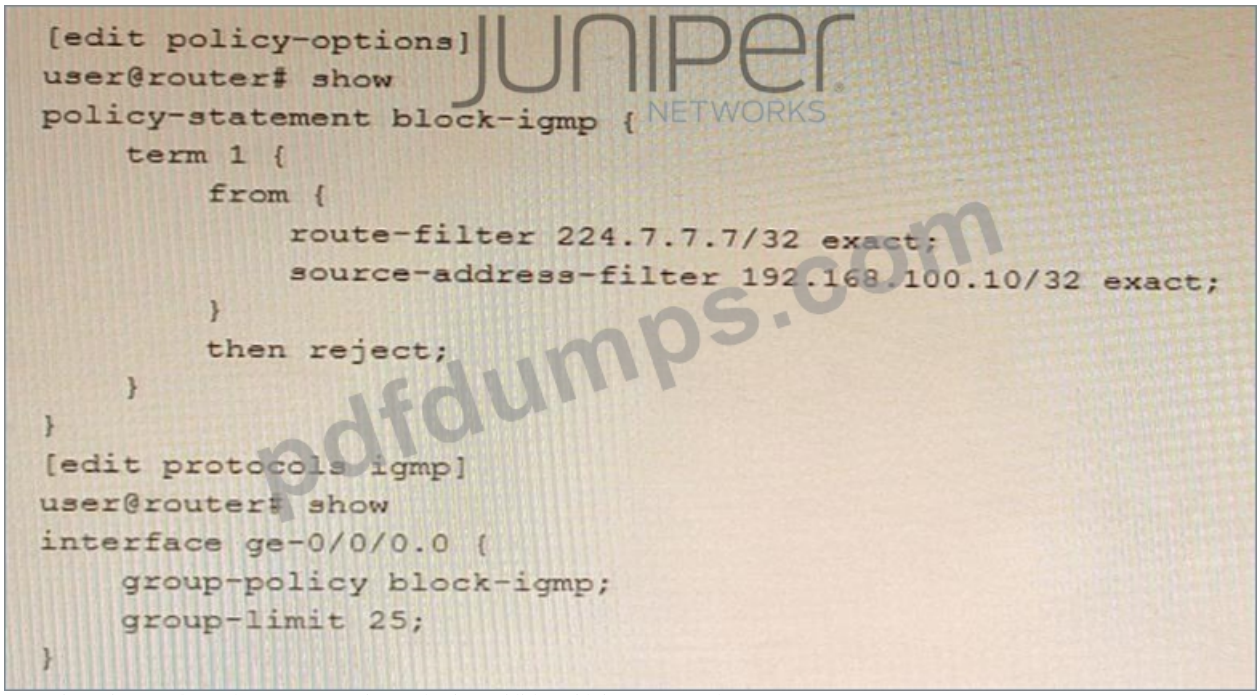
Referring to the exhibit, what do the brackets [ ] in the AS path identify?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cli-reference/topics/ref/command/show-route-advertising-protocol.html

NEW QUESTION # 62
Exhibit



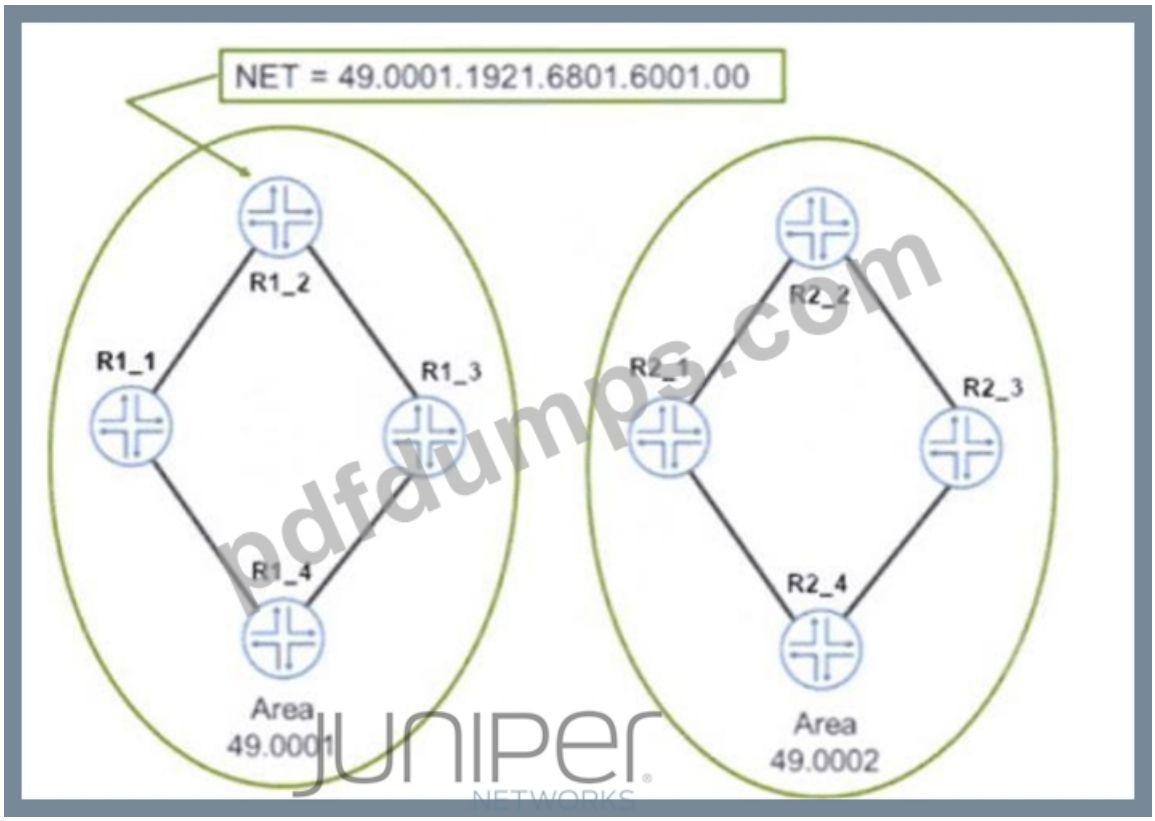
Based on the configuration contents shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are accepted if the group count is less than 25
- B. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are rejected if the source address is 192.168.100.10
- C. Joins for any group are accepted if the group count value is less than 25.
- D. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are always rejected, regardless of the group count.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP policy framework is a set of tools that allows you to control the flow of routing information and apply routing policies based on various criteria. BGP policy framework consists of several components, such as route maps, prefix lists, community lists, AS path lists, and route filters. Route maps are used to define routing policies by matching certain conditions and applying certain actions. Prefix lists are used to filter routes based on their prefixes. Community lists are used to filter routes based on their community attributes. AS path lists are used to filter routes based on their AS path attributes. Route filters are used to filter routes based on their prefix length or range3. In this question, we have a route map named ISP-A that has two clauses: clause 10 and clause 20. Clause 10 matches any route with a prefix length between 8 and 24 bits and sets the local preference to 200. Clause 20 matches any route with a prefix of 224.7.7.7/32 and rejects it. The route map is applied inbound on the BGP neighborship with ISP-A. Based on this configuration, the correct statement is that joins for group 224.7.7.7 are always rejected, regardless of the group count. This is because clause 20 explicitly denies any route with a prefix of 224.7.7.7/32, which corresponds to the multicast group 224.7.7.7.

NEW QUESTION # 63
Exhibit



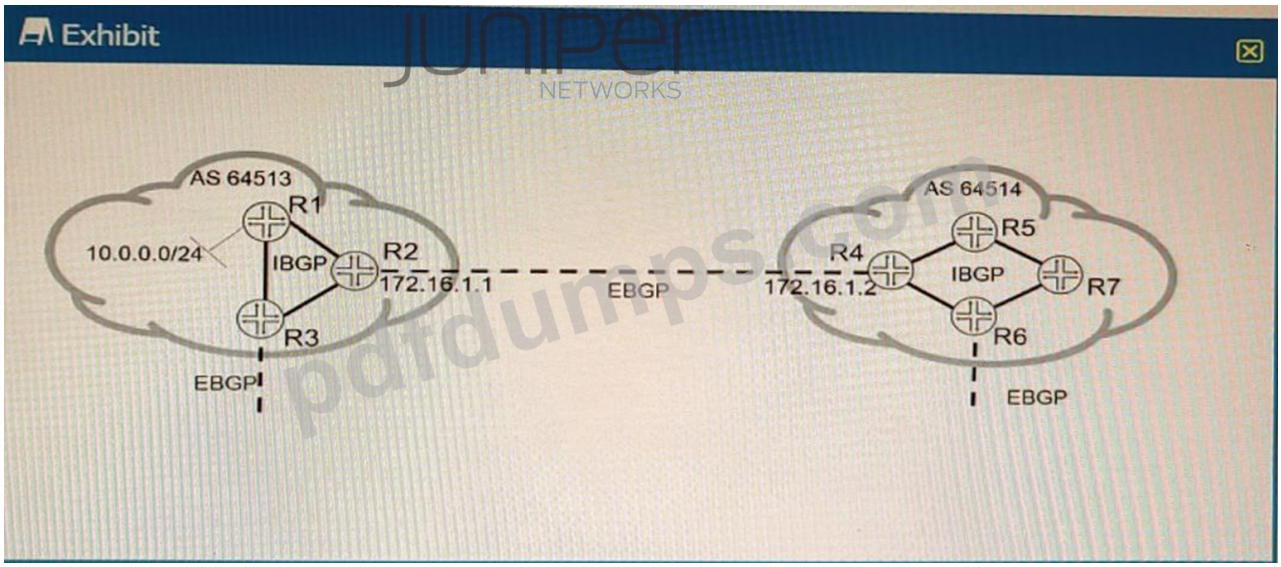
The network shown in the exhibit is based on IS-IS
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The routers are using unnumbered interfaces
- B. The area address is two bytes.
- C. The system IDofR1_2 is 192.168.16.1
- D. The NSEL byte for Area 0001 is 00.

Answer: D

Explanation:
IS-IS is an interior gateway protocol that uses link-state routing to exchange routing information among routers within a single autonomous system. IS-IS uses two types of addresses to identify routers and areas:
system ID and area address. The system ID is a unique identifier for each router in an IS-IS domain. The system ID is 6 octets long and can be derived from the MAC address or manually configured. The area address is a variable-length identifier for each area in an IS-IS domain. The area address can be 1 to 13 octets long and is composed of high-order octets of the address. An IS-IS instance may be assigned multiple area addresses, which are considered synonymous. Multiple synonymous area addresses are useful when merging or splitting areas in the domain1. In this question, we have a network based on IS-IS with four routers (R1_1, R1_2, R2_1, and R2_2) belonging to area 0001. The area address for area 0001 is 49.0001. The NSEL byte for area 0001 is the last octet of the address, which is 01. The NSEL byte stands for Network Service Access Point Selector (NSAP Selector) and indicates the type of service requested from the network layer2.
Therefore, the correct statement in this scenario is that the NSEL byte for area 0001 is 01.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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. On R4, add the external EBGP interface's prefix to the IGP routing tables.
- B. On R4, add the internal IBGP interface prefixes to the BGP routing tables.
- C. 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.
- D. On R4, create a policy to change the BGP next hop to itself and apply it to IBGP as an export policy.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 65
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