



JUNIPER JN0-664

Juniper JNCIP-SP Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

JN0-664

**[Juniper Networks Certified Professional Service Provider Routing and Switching](#)
65 Questions Exam – Pass / Fail (60-70% Approx.) Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes**

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Know Your JN0-664 Certification Well:

The JN0-664 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching. Before you start your JN0-664 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial JNCIP-SP materials like JN0-664 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the JN0-664 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the JN0-664 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the JN0-664 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the JN0-664 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the JN0-664 exam makes you Juniper Networks Certified Professional Service Provider Routing and Switching. Having the JNCIP-SP certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Juniper JN0-664 JNCIP-SP Certification Details:

Exam Name	Service Provider Routing and Switching Professional
Exam Code	JN0-664
Exam Price	\$400 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	Pass / Fail (60-70% Approx.)
Recommended Training	Advanced Junos Service Provider Routing (AJSPR) Junos Layer 2 VPNs (JL2V) Junos Layer 3 VPNs (JL3V)
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	Juniper JN0-664 Sample Questions
Practice Exam	Juniper Networks Certified Professional Service Provider Routing and Switching Practice Test

JN0-664 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
OSPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of OSPFv2 and OSPFv3: OSPF area types and operations Link-state advertisement (LSA) flooding through an OSPF multi-area network Designated router/backup designated router operation Shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm Metrics, including external metric types Summarize and restrict routes Virtual links OSPFv2 vs. OSPFv3 - Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor single-area or multi-area OSPF: Implement OSPF routing policy
IS-IS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of IS-IS: IS-IS areas/levels and operations Label-switched path (LSP) flooding through an IS-IS multi-area network Designated intermediate system (DIS) operation SPF algorithm Metrics, including wide metrics Route summarization and route leaking - Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor single-area or multi-area IS-IS: Implement IS-IS routing policy
BGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of BGP: BGP route selection process Next-hop resolution BGP attributes-concept and operation BGP communities

Section	Objectives
	<p>Regular expressions</p> <p>Multipath</p> <p>Multihop</p> <p>Load balancing</p> <p>Advanced BGP options</p> <p>BGP route damping</p> <p>BGP flowspec</p> <p>Multiprotocol BGP</p> <p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of BGP scaling mechanisms:</p> <p>Route reflection</p> <p>- Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor BGP:</p> <p>Implement BGP routing policy</p>
<p>Class of Service (CoS)</p>	<p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of Junos OS CoS:</p> <p>CoS processing on Junos OS devices</p> <p>CoS header fields</p> <p>Forwarding classes</p> <p>Classification</p> <p>Packet loss priority</p> <p>Policers</p> <p>Schedulers</p> <p>Drop profiles</p> <p>Rewrite rules</p> <p>- Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor CoS.</p>
<p>IP Multicast</p>	<p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of IP multicast:</p> <p>Components of IP multicast, including multicast addressing</p> <p>IP multicast traffic flow</p> <p>Any-source multicast (ASM) versus source-specific multicast (SSM)</p> <p>Reverse path forwarding (RPF)-concept and operation</p> <p>Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)</p> <p>Physical Interface Module (PIM) dense mode and sparse mode</p>

Section	Objectives
	<p>Rendezvous point (RP)-concept, operation, discovery, election</p> <p>Source-specific multicast (SSM)-requirements, benefits, address ranges</p> <p>Anycast rendezvous point (RP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor IGMP, PIM dense mode, or PIM sparse mode (including SSM): <p>Implement IP multicast routing policy</p>
<p>Layer 3 VPNs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of Layer 3 VPNs: <p>Traffic flow-control and data planes</p> <p>Full mesh versus hub-and-spoke topology</p> <p>VPN-IPv4 addressing</p> <p>Route distinguishers</p> <p>Route targets</p> <p>Route distribution</p> <p>Site of origin</p> <p>Sham links</p> <p>Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) table-label</p> <p>Next-generation multicast virtual private networks (MVPNs)</p> <p>Flow of control and data traffic in a MVPN</p> <p>Layer 3 VPN scaling</p> <p>IPv6 Layer 3 VPNs</p> <p>Layer 3 VPN Internet access options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure or monitor the components of Layer 3 VPNs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe Junos OS support for carrier-of-carriers or inter-provider VPN models.
<p>Layer 2 VPNs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of BGP Layer 2 VPNs: <p>Traffic flow-control and data planes</p> <p>Forwarding tables</p> <p>Connection mapping</p> <p>Layer 2 VPN network layer reachability information (NLRI)</p>

Section	Objectives
	<p>Route distinguishers</p> <p>Route targets</p> <p>Layer 2 VPN scaling</p> <p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of LDP Layer 2 circuits:</p> <p>Traffic flow-control and data planes</p> <p>Virtual circuit label</p> <p>Autodiscovery (AD)</p> <p>Layer 2 interworking</p> <p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of virtual private LAN service (VPLS):</p> <p>Traffic flow-control and data planes</p> <p>BGP VPLS label distribution</p> <p>LDP VPLS label distribution</p> <p>Route targets</p> <p>VPLS multihoming</p> <p>Site IDs</p> <p>- Describe the concepts, operation, or functionality of EVPN:</p> <p>Traffic flow-control and data planes</p> <p>Media access control (MAC) learning and distribution</p> <p>Ethernet VPN (EVPN) multihoming</p> <p>BGP EVPN label distribution</p> <p>- Given a scenario, demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot Layer 2 VPNs:</p> <p>BGP Layer 2 VPNs</p> <p>LDP Layer 2 circuits</p> <p>EVPNs</p> <p>VPLS</p>

Juniper JN0-664 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

You are configuring an OSPF network. You want to break it up into three areas. Area 0 contains two routers. A router connects to each router in Area 0 with a single link.

Which two statements are true?

(Choose two.)

- a) The non-zero areas must have unique area IDs.
- b) The routes from the non-zero areas will be summarized by default.
- c) The routes from the non-zero areas will not be summarized by default.
- d) The non-zero areas can both have the same area ID.

Answer: c, d

Question: 2

You use OSPF as your IGP. You are configuring an MPLS overlay that crosses your network and want to configure engineered paths that use link colors for path selection.

Which action must you perform?

- a) Configure [set protocols mpls no-cspf].
- b) Configure traffic-engineering under [protocols ospf].
- c) Use LDP signaled LSPs.
- d) Configure [set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp].

Answer: b

Question: 3

You are provisioning a L3VPN service for your customer. Customer traffic must leave your AS to reach a remote site. Which statement is true?

- a) A single LSP can be created across AS boundaries.
- b) GRE tunneling must be used to cross the peer AS.
- c) A L3VPN must be used to cross the peer AS.
- d) BGP can advertise labels to the peer AS.

Answer: d

Question: 4

You have configured a L3VPN across your network and are using GRE tunnels for transit. Which two statements are true?

(Choose two.)

- a) The gre tunnel interface must be placed in the routing instance.
- b) The tunnel interface must be added to inet.3.
- c) Route reflectors cannot be used for route exchange.
- d) Family MPLS must be enabled on the tunnel interface.

Answer: b, d

Question: 5

Regarding VPLS, which two can be configured to prevent a loop when a CE is multihomed to a single PE?

(Choose two.)

- a) unique route target for each connection
- b) Spanning Tree Protocol
- c) LAG
- d) VLAN tagging

Answer: b, c

Question: 6

Packets enter a Junos device and are classified with CoS. During the processing of the packet, the classification of the packets is changed. Which two statements are true regarding default CoS rewrite on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- a) Bits associated with a DSCP traffic class are rewritten to match the new traffic classification values.
- b) Bits associated with MPLS traffic class are rewritten to match the new traffic classification values.
- c) Bits associated with DSCP traffic class are not rewritten to match the new traffic classification values.
- d) Bits associated with MPLS traffic class are not rewritten to match the new traffic classification values.

Answer: b, c

Question: 7

Referring to IS-IS, what is the purpose of a mesh group?

- a) to prevent redundant flooding of LSPs in a full mesh network
- b) to guarantee delivery of LSPs in a full mesh network
- c) to segment a router into multiple broadcast domains
- d) to cause a router to flood LSPs to all members of a group

Answer: a

Question: 8

Which function allows an OSPF network to span a L3VPN?

- a) sham link
- b) virtual link
- c) OSPF direct peering
- d) route redistribution

Answer: a

Question: 9

Which two statements are true regarding EVPN? (Choose two.)

- a) Multihomed CEs require a unique ESI for each of the links.
- b) With a multihomed CE, both PEs must use the same ESI when connected to the same CE.
- c) The ESI for all sites in an EVPN domain must be the same.
- d) The ESI for each site in an EVPN must be unique.

Answer: b, d

Question: 10

Junos devices use the token bucket algorithm for policing. Which two statements are true regarding the token bucket algorithm? (Choose two.)

- a) Policers transmit streams of traffic at the maximum interface speed until the burst rate is reached.
- b) Policers do not reduce the speed of an interface.
- c) Policers reduce the speed of an interface.
- d) Policers enforce gaps between transmitted packets.

Answer: b, d

Study Guide to Crack Juniper JNCIP-SP JN0-664 Exam:

- Getting details of the JN0-664 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the JN0-664 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Juniper provided training for JN0-664 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the JN0-664 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on JN0-664 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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