



Free Questions for JN0-664 by dumpssheet

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three mechanisms are used by Junos platforms to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes? (Choose three)

Options:

- A- rewrite rules
- B- behavior aggregate classifiers
- C- traffic shapers
- D- fixed classifiers
- E- multifield classifiers

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

Junos platforms use different mechanisms to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes, such as:

Behavior aggregate classifiers: These classifiers use a single field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined or user-defined values.

Fixed classifiers: These classifiers use a fixed field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined values.

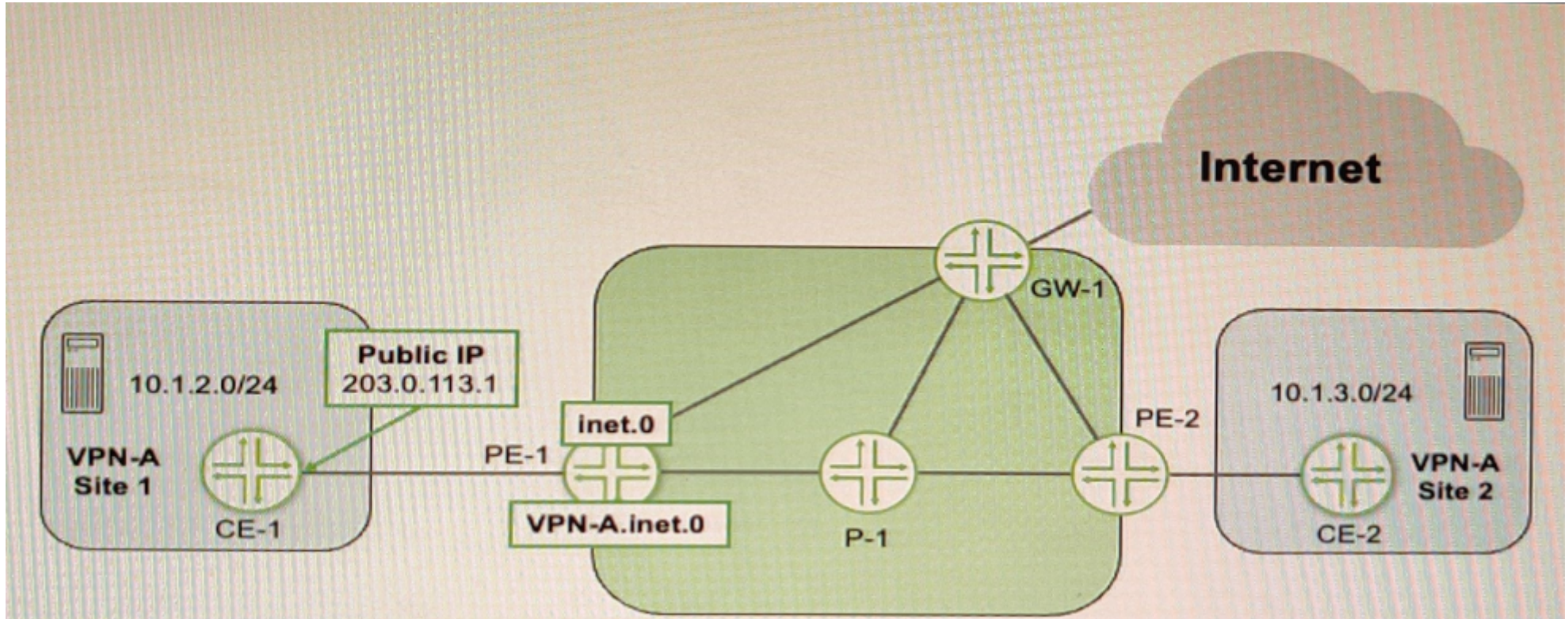
Multifield classifiers: These classifiers use multiple fields in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on user-defined values and filters.

Rewrite rules and traffic shapers are not used to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes, but rather to modify or shape outgoing traffic based on CoS policies.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, CE-1 is providing NAT services for the hosts at Site 1 and you must provide Internet access for those hosts

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A-** You must configure a static route in the main routing instance for the 10.1.2.0/24 prefix that uses the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop.
- B-** You must configure a static route in the main routing instance for the 203.0.113.1/32 prefix that uses the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop.
- C-** You must configure a RIB group on PE-1 to leak a default route from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
- D-** You must configure a RIB group on PE-1 to leak the 10.1.2.0/24 prefix from the VPN-A.inet.0 table to the inet.0 table.

Answer:

A, B

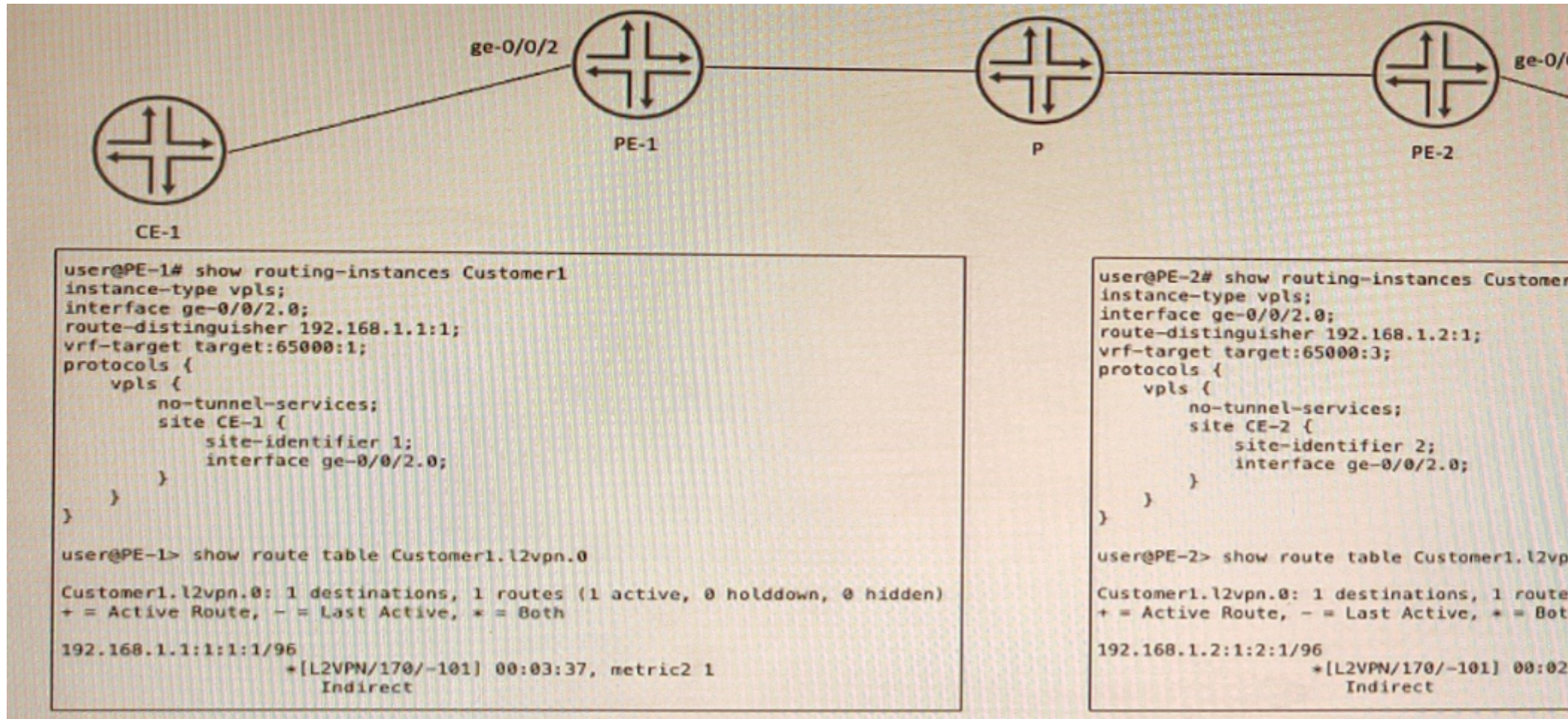
Explanation:

To provide Internet access for the hosts at Site 1, you need to configure static routes in the main routing instance on PE-1 that point to the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop. This allows PE-1 to forward traffic from the Internet to CE-1 using MPLS labels and vice versa. You need to configure two static routes: one for the 10.1.2.0/24 prefix that represents the private network of Site 1, and one for the 203.0.113.1/32 prefix that represents the public IP address of CE-1.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

- A- The route target must match on PE-1 and PE-2.
- B- The route distinguisher must match on PE-1 and PE-2.
- C- The instance type should be changed to I2vpn.
- 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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a network architect for a service provider and want to offer Layer 2 services to your customers. You want to use EVPN for Layer 2 services in your existing MPLS network.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A-** Segment routing must be configured on all PE routers.
- B-** VXLAN must be configured on all PE routers.
- C-** EVPN uses Type 2 routes to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping.
- D-** EVPN uses Type 3 routes to join a multicast tree to flood traffic.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

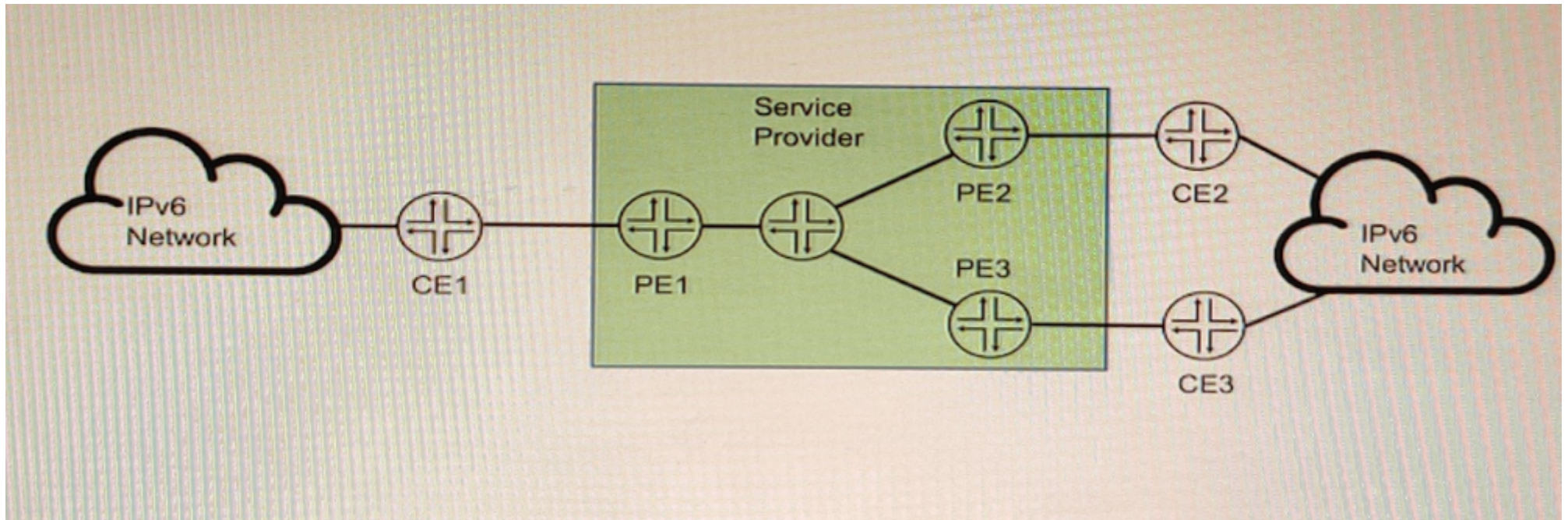
EVPN is a technology that connects L2 network segments separated by an L3 network using a virtual Layer 2 network overlay over the Layer 3 network. EVPN uses BGP as its control protocol to exchange different types of routes for different purposes. Type 2 routes are used to advertise MAC address and IP address pairs learned using ARP snooping from the local CE devices. Type 3 routes are used to

join a multicast tree to flood traffic such as broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

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

Answer:

A, B

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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

By default, which statement is correct about OSPF summary LSAs?

Options:

- A- All Type 2 and Type 7 LSAs will be summarized into a single Type 5 LSA
- B- The area-range command must be installed on all routers.
- C- Type 3 LSAs are advertised for routes in Type 1 LSAs.
- D- The metric associated with a summary route will be equal to the lowest metric associated with an individual contributing route

Answer:

C

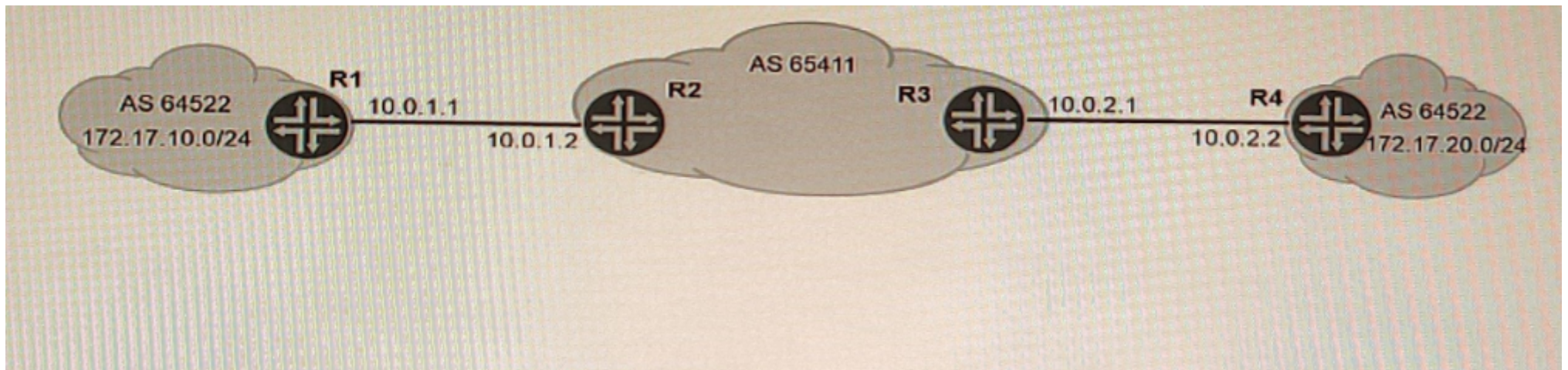
Explanation:

OSPF uses different types of LSAs to describe different aspects of the network topology. Type 1 LSAs are also known as router LSAs, and they describe the links and interfaces of a router within an area. Type 3 LSAs are also known as summary LSAs, and they describe routes to networks outside an area but within the same autonomous system (AS). By default, OSPF will summarize routes from Type 1 LSAs into Type 3 LSAs when advertising them across area boundaries .

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



You are asked to exchange routes between R1 and R4 as shown in the exhibit. These two routers use the same AS number Which two steps will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Configure the BGP group with the advertise-peer-as parameter on R1 and R4.
- B- Configure the BGP group with the as-override parameter on R2 and R3
- C- Configure the BGP group with the advertise-peer-as parameter on R2 and R3.
- D- Configure the BGP group with the as-override parameter on R1 and R4

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The advertise-peer-as parameter allows a router to advertise its peer's AS number as part of the AS path attribute when sending BGP updates to other peers. This parameter is useful when two routers in the same AS need to exchange routes through another AS, such as in the case of R1 and R4. By configuring this parameter on R1 and R4, they can advertise each other's AS number to R2 and R3, respectively.

The as-override parameter allows a router to replace the AS number of its peer with its own AS number when receiving BGP updates from that peer. This parameter is useful when two routers in different ASes need to exchange routes through another AS that has the

same AS number as one of them, such as in the case of R2 and R3. By configuring this parameter on R2 and R3, they can override the AS number of R1 and R4 with their own AS number when sending BGP updates to each other.

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