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Question 1

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 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



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CE-1 must advertise ten subnets to PE-1 using BGP Once CE-1 starts advertising the subnets to PE-1, the BGP peering state changes to Active.

Referring to the CLI output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

Options:

- A- CE-1 is advertising its entire routing table.
- B- CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS
- C- The prefix limit has been reached on PE-1
- D- CE-1 is unreachable



Answer:

В

Explanation:

The problem in this scenario is that CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS number for its BGP session with PE-1. The CLI output shows that CE-1 is using AS 65531 as its local AS number and AS 65530 as its peer AS number. However, PE-1 is using AS 65530 as its local AS number and AS 65531 as its peer AS number. This causes a mismatch in the BGP OPEN messages and prevents the BGP session from being established. To solve this problem, CE-1 should configure its peer AS number as 65530 under [edit protocols bgp group external] hierarchy level.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct regarding bootstrap messages that are forwarded within a PIM sparse mode domain? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Bootstrap messages are forwarded only to routers that explicitly requested the messages within the PIM sparse-mode domain

- B- Bootstrap messages distribute RP information dynamically during an RP election.
- C- Bootstrap messages are used to notify which router is the PIM RP
- D- Bootstrap messages are forwarded to all routers within a PIM sparse-mode domain.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Bootstrap messages are PIM messages that are used to distribute rendezvous point (RP) information dynamically during an RP election. Bootstrap messages are sent by bootstrap routers (BSRs), which are routers that are elected to perform the RP discovery function for a PIM sparse-mode domain. Bootstrap messages contain information about candidate RPs and their multicast groups, as well as BSR priority and hash mask length. Bootstrap messages are forwarded to all routers within a PIM sparse-mode domain using hop-by-hop flooding.



Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit

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Referring to the exhibit, PIM-SM is configured on all routers, and Anycast-RP with Anycast-PIM is used for the discovery mechanism on RP1 and RP2. The interface metric values are shown for the OSPF area.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct about which RP is used? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Source2 will use RP2 and Received will use RP2 for group 224.2.2.2.
- B- Source2 will use RP1 and Receiver2 will use RP1 for group 224.2.2.2.
- C- Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP1 for group 224.1.1.1.
- D- Source1 will use RP1 and Receiver1 will use RP2 for group 224.1 1 1

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A sham link is a logical link between two PE routers that belong to the same OSPF area but are connected through an L3VPN. A sham link makes the PE routers appear as if they are directly connected, and prevents OSPF from preferring an intra-area back door link over the VPN backbone. A sham link creates an OSPF multihop neighborship between the PE routers using TCP port 646.The PEs exchange Type 1 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 3 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes, which allows OSPF to use the correct metric for route selection1.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A router running IS-IS is configured with an ISO address of 49.0001.00a0.c96b.c490.00.

Which part of this address is the system ID?

Options:

- A- 00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier.
- B- 0001.00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier.
- C- c96b.c490 is the system identifier.
- D- c490 is the system identifier.



Explanation:

Answer:

А

In IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) routing, each router is identified by a unique ISO (International Organization for Standardization) address, also known as a Network Entity Title (NET). The NET consists of three parts:

1. **Area Identifier**: Indicates the area to which the router belongs.

2. **System Identifier**: Uniquely identifies the router within the area.

3. **NSAP Selector (NSEL)**: Typically set to 00 for a router, indicating the Network Service Access Point.

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The format of the ISO address is `49.XXXX.YYYY.YYYY.ZZZZ.ZZZZ.00`, where:

- `49` is the AFI (Authority and Format Identifier) indicating a private address.

- `XXXX` is the Area Identifier.

- `YYYY.YYYY.YYYY` is the System Identifier.

- `ZZZZ.ZZZZ` is the NSAP Selector.

Given the address `49.0001.00a0.c96b.c490.00`:

- **Area Identifier**: `49.0001`

- **System Identifier**: `00a0.c96b.c490`

- **NSAP Selector**: `00`

Explanation:

- **A. 00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier**:

- Correct. The System Identifier in an ISO address is a 48-bit (6-byte) field used to uniquely identify the router. In this address, `00a0.c96b.c490` is the correct 6-byte System Identifier.

- **B. 0001.00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier**:

- Incorrect. This includes the Area Identifier as part of the System Identifier, which is not correct.

- **C. c96b.c490 is the system identifier**:

- Incorrect. This is only part of the System Identifier. The full System Identifier must be 6 bytes long.

- **D. c490 is the system identifier**:

- Incorrect. This is an incomplete and incorrect part of the System Identifier.

Conclusion:

The correct part of the address that represents the System Identifier is:

A. 00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier.

Reference:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS

Configuration](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/task/configuration/isis-configuring.html)

- ISO/IEC 10589, the IS-IS routing protocol standard.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are configuring anycast RP for load balancing and redundancy in your PIM-SM domain. You want to share active sources between RPs.

In this scenario, what are two solutions that will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Configure MSDP on each RP router.

- B- Configure anycast PIM with the rp-set statement on each RP router.
- C- Configure anycast PIM with the rp-set statement on each source DR router.

D- Configure MSDP on each source DR router.

Answer:

А, В

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features?



Options:

A- Multifield Classifier -> Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Rewrite Marker -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED B- Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker C- Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Multifield Classifier -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Multifield Classifier -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker D- Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker

Answer:

С

Explanation:

The correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features is as follows:

Behavior Aggregate Classifier: This component uses a single field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined or user-defined values.

Input Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to incoming traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Multifield Classifier: This component uses multiple fields in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on user-defined values and filters.

Forwarding Policy Options: This component applies actions such as load balancing, filtering, or routing to traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Fabric Scheduler: This component schedules traffic across the switch fabric based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Output Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to outgoing traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Scheduler/Shaper/RED: This component schedules, shapes, and drops traffic at the egress interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Rewrite Marker: This component rewrites the code-point bits of packets leaving an interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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



Answer:

А, В

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The source DR sends PIM regi<mark>ster mess</mark>ages from th<mark>e source n</mark>etwork to the RP.

B- If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.

C- The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the

RP.

D- By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

In PIM-SM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode), the Designated Router (DR) plays a crucial role in multicast forwarding. The DR is responsible for various tasks depending on whether it is connected to the source or the receiver. Let's analyze each statement regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain.

1. **Statement A: The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.**

- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the source's local network is responsible for encapsulating multicast packets in PIM Register messages and sending them to the Rendezvous Point (RP). This process ensures that the RP is aware of active sources.

2. **Statement B: If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.**

- Incorrect. The correct rule is that if the DR priorities match, the router with the **highest** IP address is selected as the DR. The election process first compares priorities; if priorities are equal, the IP addresses are compared to select the DR.

3. **Statement C: The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.**

- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the receiver's local network sends PIM Join messages toward the

RP to join the multicast distribution tree. Similarly, it sends PIM Prune messages to leave the tree when there are no interested receivers.

4. **Statement D: By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.**

- Incorrect. By default, PIM DR election is performed on multi-access networks (e.g., Ethernet). On point-to-point links, there is no need for a DR election as there are only two routers involved.

Conclusion:

The correct statements regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain are:

A. The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.

C. The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.

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Reference:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on PIM-SM: [PIM-SM Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/pim-sparse-modeoverview.html)

- RFC 7761, Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): [RFC 7761](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7761) which details the PIM-SM protocol, including DR roles and election procedures.

Question 10



You want to implement the BGP Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM) on the network

Which three statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose three)

Options:

- A- You can implement BGP GTSM between R2, R3, and R4
- B- BGP GTSM requires a firewall filter to discard packets with incorrect TTL.
- C- You can implement BGP GTSM between R2 and R1.
- D- BGP GTSM requires a TTL of 1 to be configured between neighbors.
- E- BGP GTSM requires a TTL of 2<mark>55 to be configured between ne</mark>ighbors.

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/bgp/topics/ref/statement/multihop-e dit-protocols-bgp.html



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