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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true regarding BGP FlowSpec?

Options:

- A- It uses a remote triggered black hole to protect a network from a denial-of-service attack.
- B- It uses dynamically created routing policies to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks
- C- It is used to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks dynamically
- D- It verifies that the source IP of the incoming packet has a resolvable route in the routing table

Answer:

B

Explanation:

BGP FlowSpec is a feature that extends the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to enable routers to exchange traffic flow specifications, allowing for more precise control of network traffic. The BGP FlowSpec feature enables routers to advertise and receive information about specific flows in the network, such as those originating from a particular source or destined for a particular destination. Routers can

then use this information to construct traffic filters that allow or deny packets of a certain type, rate limit flows, or perform other actions1.BGP FlowSpec can also help in filtering traffic and taking action against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks by dropping the DDoS traffic or diverting it to an analyzer2.BGP FlowSpec rules are internally converted to equivalent Cisco Common Classification Policy Language (C3PL) representing corresponding match and action parameters2. Therefore, BGP FlowSpec uses dynamically created routing policies to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements describe PIM-SM? (Choose two)

Options:

- A-** Routers with receivers send join messages to their upstream neighbors.
- B-** Routers without receivers must periodically prune themselves from the SPT.
- C-** Traffic is initially flooded to all routers and an S,G is maintained for each group
- D-** Traffic is only forwarded to routers that request to join the distribution tree.

Answer:

A, D

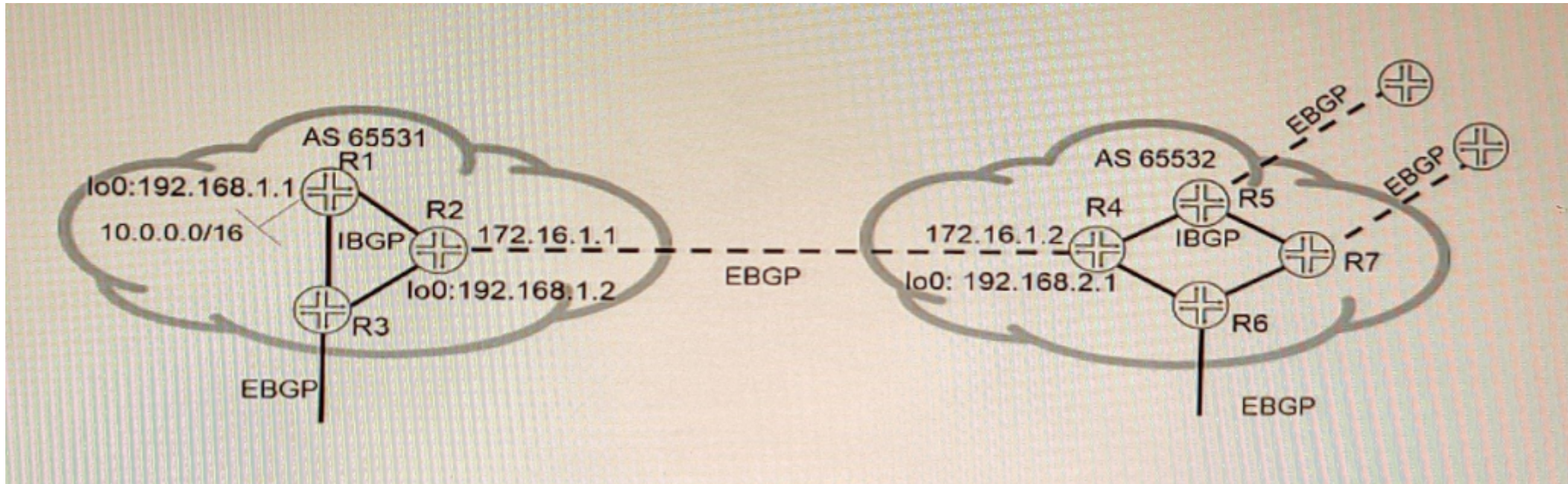
Explanation:

PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM) is a multicast routing protocol that uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. In PIM-SM, routers with receivers send join messages to their upstream neighbors toward a rendezvous point (RP) or a source-specific tree (SPT). The RP or SPT acts as the root of a shared distribution tree for a multicast group. Traffic is only forwarded to routers that request to join the distribution tree by sending join messages. PIM-SM does not flood traffic to all routers or prune routers without receivers, as PIM dense mode does.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about route 10 0 0.0/16 when using the default BGP advertisement rules'?
(Choose three.)

Options:

- A- R1 will prepend AS 65531 when advertising 10 0.0 0/16 to R2.
- B- R1 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R2 with 192 168 1 1 as the next hop.
- C- R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R3 with 192.168.1 1 as the next hop
- D- R4 will advertise 10 0.0 0/16 to R6 with 172.16 1 1 as the next hop

E- R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R4 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop

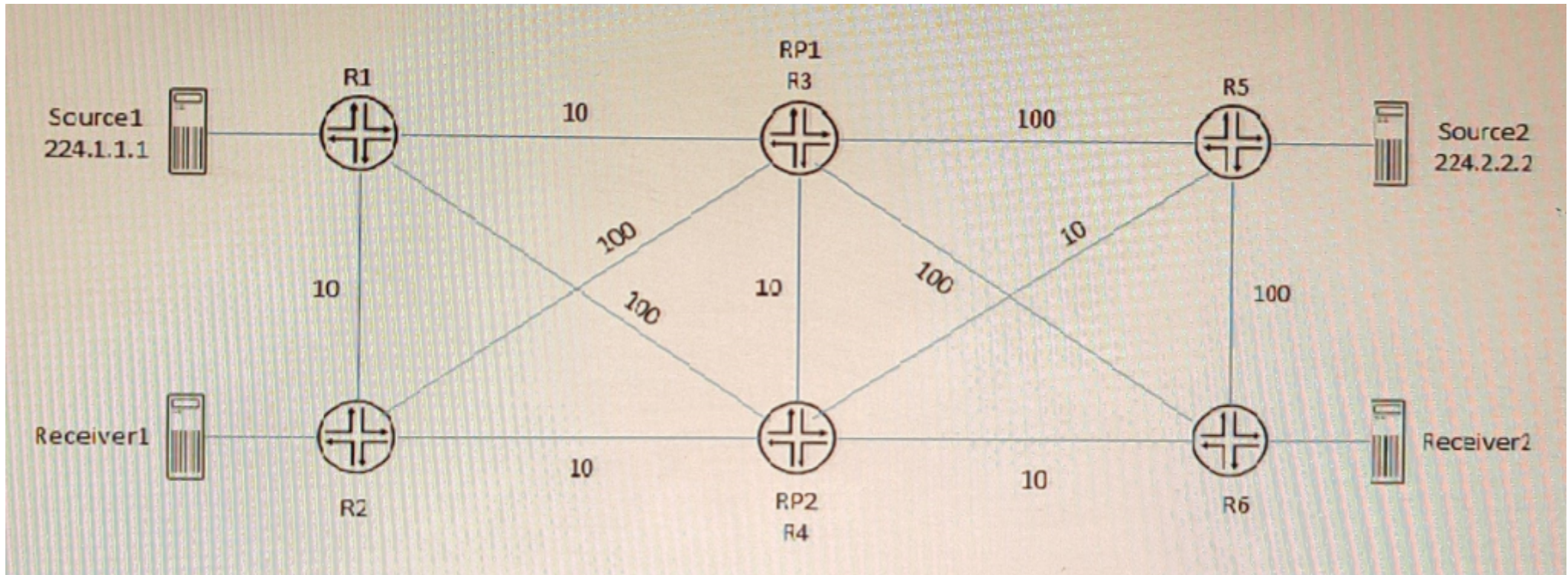
Answer:

A, C, E

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



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 Receiver 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 neighborhood 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 selection.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An interface is configured with a behavior aggregate classifier and a multifield classifier. How will the packet be processed when received on this interface?

Options:

- A- The packet will be discarded.
- B- The packet will be processed by the BA classifier first, then the MF classifier.
- C- The packet will be forwarded with no classification changes.
- D- The packet will be processed by the MF classifier first, then the BA classifier.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers and multifield (MF) classifiers are two types of classifiers that are used to assign packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on different criteria. The forwarding class determines the output queue for a packet. The loss priority is used by a scheduler to control packet discard during periods of congestion.

A BA classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on a fixed-length field in the packet header, such as DSCP, IP precedence, MPLS EXP, or IEEE 802.1p CoS bits. A BA classifier is computationally efficient and suitable for core devices that

handle high traffic volumes. A BA classifier is useful if the traffic comes from a trusted source and the CoS value in the packet header is trusted.

An MF classifier maps packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on multiple fields in the packet header, such as source address, destination address, protocol type, port number, or VLAN ID. An MF classifier is more flexible and granular than a BA classifier and can match packets based on complex filter rules. An MF classifier is suitable for edge devices that need to classify traffic from untrusted sources or rewrite packet headers.

You can configure both a BA classifier and an MF classifier on an interface. If you do this, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If the two classification results conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.

Based on this information, we can infer the following statements:

The packet will be discarded. This is not correct because the packet will not be discarded by the classifiers unless it matches a filter rule that specifies discard as an action. The classifiers only assign packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority based on their match criteria.

The packet will be processed by the BA classifier first, then the MF classifier. This is correct because if both a BA classifier and an MF classifier are configured on an interface, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If they conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.

The packet will be forwarded with no classification changes. This is not correct because the packet will be classified by both the BA classifier and the MF classifier if they are configured on an interface. The final classification result will determine which output queue and which discard policy will be applied to the packet.

The packet will be processed by the MF classifier first, then the BA classifier. This is not correct because if both a BA classifier and an MF classifier are configured on an interface, the BA classification is performed first and then the MF classification. If they conflict, the MF classification result overrides the BA classification result.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which origin code is preferred by BGP?

Options:

A- Internal

B- External

C- Incomplete

D- Null

Answer:

C

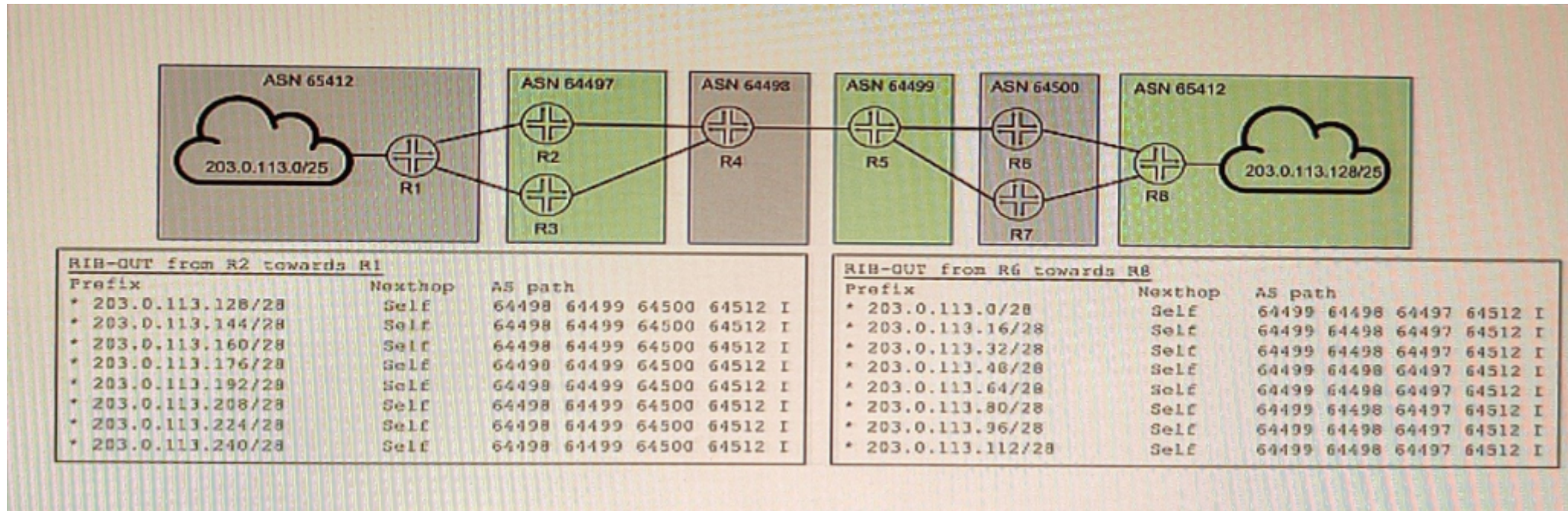
Explanation:

BGP uses several attributes to select the best path for a destination prefix. One of these attributes is origin, which indicates how BGP learned about a route. The origin attribute can have one of three values: IGP, EGP, or Incomplete. IGP means that the route was originated by a network or aggregate statement within BGP or by redistribution from an IGP into BGP. EGP means that the route was learned from an external BGP peer (this value is obsolete since BGP version 4). Incomplete means that the route was learned by some other means, such as redistribution from a static route into BGP. BGP prefers routes with lower origin values, so Incomplete is preferred over EGP, which is preferred over IGP.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



R1 and R8 are not receiving each other's routes

Referring to the exhibit, what are three configuration commands that would solve this problem? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- Configure loops and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64497 and AS 64450.
- B- Configure loops on routers in AS 65412 and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64498.

- C-** Configure as-override on advertisement from AS 64500 toward AS 64512.
- D-** Configure remove-private on advertisements from AS 64497 toward AS 64498
- E-** Configure remove-private on advertisements from AS 64500 toward AS 64499

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

The problem in this scenario is that R1 and R8 are not receiving each other's routes because of private AS numbers in the AS path. Private AS numbers are not globally unique and are not advertised to external BGP peers. To solve this problem, you need to do the following:

Configure loops on routers in AS 65412 and advertise-peer-as on routers in AS 64498. This allows R5 and R6 to advertise their own AS number (65412) instead of their peer's AS number (64498) when sending updates to R7 and R8. This prevents a loop detection issue that would cause R7 and R8 to reject the routes from R5 and R6.

Configure remove-private on advertisements from AS 64497 toward AS 64498 and from AS 64500 toward AS 64499. This removes any private AS numbers from the AS path before sending updates to external BGP peers. This allows R2 and R3 to receive the routes from R1 and R4, respectively.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct about a sham link? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- It creates an OSPF multihop neighborhood between two PE routers.
- B- It creates a BGP multihop neighborhood between two PE routers.
- C- The PEs exchange Type 1 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 3 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes
- D- The PEs exchange Type 3 OSPF LSAs instead of Type 1 OSPF LSAs for the L3VPN routes.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

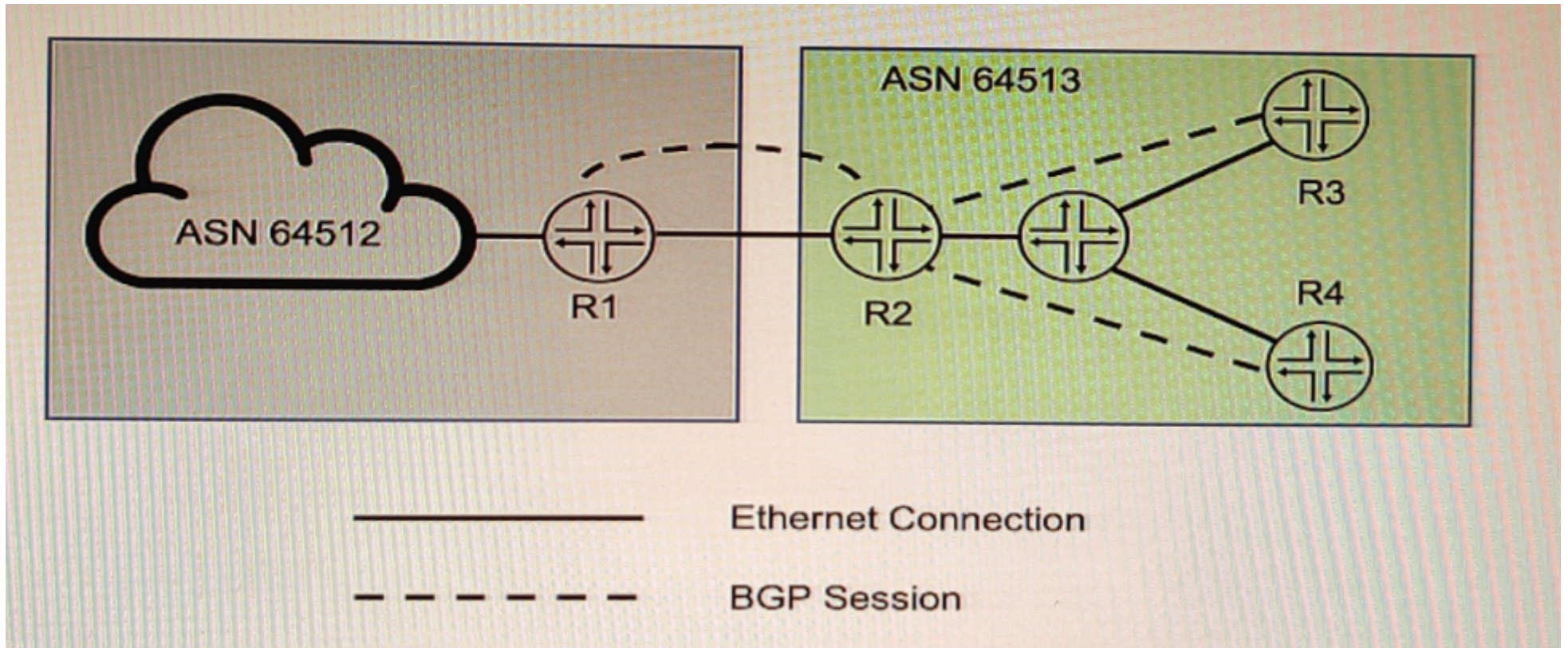
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selection1.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



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 255 to be configured between neighbors.

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

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

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