Juniper JN0-364 Test Cram - New JN0-364 Exam Practice

```
root@R1> show ospf interface extensive
Interface           State   Area            DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
et-0/0/33.0         DR      0.0.0.0         192.168.252.0   0.0.0.0            0
  Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.0, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 192.168.254.0, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 0
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
root@R4> show ospf interface extensive
Interface           State   Area            DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
et-0/0/48.0         Waiting 0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0            0
  Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.1, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
  Priority: 128
    Adj count: 0
  Hello: 5, Dead: 20, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
et-0/0/49.0         DR      0.0.0.0         192.168.253.0   192.168.252.1      1
  Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.9, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 192.168.254.9, BDR addr: 192.168.254.8, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 1
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
root@R2> show ospf interface et-0/0/33.0 extensive
Interface           State   Area            DR ID           BDR ID          Nbrs
et-0/0/33.0         BDR     0.0.0.0         192.168.253.0   192.168.252.1      1
  Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.8, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
  DR addr: 192.168.254.9, BDR addr: 192.168.254.8, Priority: 128
  Adj count: 1
  Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
  Auth type: None
  Protection type: None
  Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1
```

DOWNLOAD the newest DumpsQuestion JN0-364 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RNLIKMmtpZ0drc80fRSuP0KT6MCXHFFM

Our Juniper JN0-364 exam guide has not equivocal content that may confuse exam candidates. All question points of our Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 study quiz can dispel your doubts clearly. Get our Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 Certification actual exam and just make sure that you fully understand it and study every single question in it by heart.

Cracking the JN0-364 examination requires smart, not hard work. You just have to study with valid and accurate Juniper JN0-364 practice material that is according to sections of the present Juniper JN0-364 exam content. DumpsQuestion offers you the best JN0-364 Exam Dumps in the market that assures success on the first try. This updated JN0-364 exam study material consists of JN0-364 PDF dumps, desktop practice exam software, and a web-based practice test.

>> Juniper JN0-364 Test Cram <<

New JN0-364 Exam Practice - JN0-364 Learning Engine

Along with Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) self-evaluation exams, JN0-364 dumps PDF is also available at DumpsQuestion. These JN0-364 questions can be used for quick Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) preparation. Our JN0-364 dumps PDF format works on a range of Smart devices, such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones. Since JN0-364 Questions Pdf are easily accessible, you can easily prepare for the test without time and place constraints. You can also print this format of DumpsQuestion's Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) exam dumps to prepare off-screen and on the go.

Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

- A. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.
- B. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- C. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- D. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The prevention of routing loops within an Autonomous System (AS) is handled differently than loop prevention between ASes. While External BGP (EBGP) uses the AS_PATH attribute to detect loops,Internal BGP (IBGP)does not modify the AS_PATH. Therefore, a different mechanism is required to ensure that a route does not circulate infinitely inside the network.
This mechanism is known as theIBGP Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks documentation and the BGP standard (RFC 4271), a BGP speakermust not advertise a route learned via an IBGP peer to any other IBGP peer. In simpler terms, "what is learned internally, stays local." This rule ensures that a route only travels one "hop" inside the AS-from the router that learned it from an external source to all other internal routers.
Because of this rule, IBGP routers do not naturally propagate routes through each other. This creates a requirement for afull meshof IBGP sessions, where every BGP-speaking router in the AS must have a direct peering session with every other BGP-speaking router. To mitigate the scaling issues of a full mesh in large service provider networks, architects useRoute ReflectorsorConfederations, which are authorized exceptions to the Split Horizon rule.
Option B is incorrect because EBGP peersdoadvertise EBGP routes to other EBGP peers (this is how the internet works). Option C is incorrect because EBGP-learned routesmustbe sent to IBGP peers so the internal network knows how to reach the outside world. Option D is incorrect because internal routesmustbe sent to external peers to advertise your network to the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. Forwarding policies
- B. The Bellman-Ford algorithm
- C. Routing policies
- D. The Dijkstra algorithm

Answer: D

Explanation:
In OSPF, loop prevention within a single area is achieved through the fundamental nature of its link-state architecture. Unlike distance-vector protocols that rely on "routing by rumor," OSPF ensures that every router within an area maintains an identicalLink-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.
Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes theShortest Path First (SPF) algorithm
, which is formally known as theDijkstra algorithm. This mathematical process treats the local router as the
"root" of a tree and calculates the shortest path to every other node (router) and prefix in the area based on the cumulative interface costs. Because every router uses the same synchronized map (the LSDB) and the same deterministic algorithm, they all arrive at a consistent, loop-free view of the best paths.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the Dijkstra algorithm is superior to theBellman- Ford algorithm(used by distance-vector protocols like RIP) in this regard. Bellman-Ford is susceptible to
"count-to-infinity" problems and loops because routers only know the distance and direction to a destination provided by their neighbors, rather than the full topology. In OSPF, even if a link fails, the updated Link-State Advertisement (LSA) is flooded rapidly, and the Dijkstra algorithm is re-run to find a new loop-free path.
Routing policies(Option B) are used to manipulate path selection or filter routes but are not the primary mechanism for fundamental loop prevention in OSPF. Similarly,forwarding policies(Option D) govern how traffic is handled at the data plane level rather than determining the control plane's loop-free topology.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which term describes the router where traffic enters an MPLS label-switched path (LSP)?

- A. transit router
- B. egress router

- C. ingress router
- D. penultimate router

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the architecture of aLabel-Switched Path (LSP), routers are categorized based on their role in the handling of a specific packet's lifecycle through the MPLS network. Juniper Networks documentation defines these roles clearly:
TheIngress Router (Option D), also known as theIngress Label Edge Router (LER), is the entry point of the LSP. Its primary responsibility is to take an incoming "unlabeled" packet (usually a standard IPv4 or IPv6 packet), perform a route lookup, and determine which LSP the packet should follow. Once determined, the Ingress router performs aPushoperation, where it encapsulates the packet with an MPLS label header and forwards it toward the next hop. This is where the transition from IP-based forwarding to Label-based switching occurs.
To contrast this with the other options:
* Transit Router (Option B):These are routers located between the ingress and egress. They perform Swapoperations, replacing an incoming label with an outgoing label based on the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
* Egress Router (Option A):This is the "tail-end" of the LSP where the packet exits the MPLS domain and the final label is removed (if it hasn't been removed already by the penultimate hop).
* Penultimate Router (Option C):This is the second-to-last router in the path. As discussed in previous questions, it often performs thePopoperation (Penultimate Hop Popping) to remove the transport label before sending the packet to the Egress LER.
Therefore, the router where traffic first "enters" the LSP and receives its initial label is strictly defined as the Ingress router.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the Junos OS architecture,route preference(often referred to as administrative distance in other vendor platforms) is the primary metric used by the Routing Engine to select the "best" path when multiple protocols provide a route to the same destination. Each routing protocol and route type is assigned a default numeric value; the lower the value, the more preferred the route.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, anaggregate routeis assigned a default preference of
130. Aggregate routes are a form of static-like route used to group specific routes into a single, broader prefix to reduce the size of routing tables and limit the scope of routing updates. They are "protocol-independent" because they are not learned from a dynamic neighbor but are manually defined by the administrator.
To understand where130fits in the hierarchy, it is helpful to compare it with other common Junos preferences:
* Directly connected interfaces:0
* Static routes:5
* OSPF Internal:10
* IS-IS Level 1/2:15/18
* Aggregate routes: 130
* OSPF AS External:150
* BGP (Internal and External):170
* Generated routes:150
By setting the aggregate route preference to 130, Junos ensures that specific routes learned via IGPs (like OSPF or IS-IS) are preferred over the aggregate. This is essential because an aggregate route is often used as a
"catch-all" or a discard route when more specific path information is missing. If the aggregate had a lower preference (like 5), it might override dynamic routing information, leading to suboptimal routing or black- holed traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 59
In an OSPF network, what is a purpose of a designated router?

- A. to assign an OSPF router ID to all routers in the OSPF segment
- B. to forward traffic within the configured subnet

- C. to reduce OSPF traffic on the OSPF segment
- D. to flood routes to all other OSPF devices in the entire domain

Answer: C

Explanation:
On multi-access network segments, such asEthernet, OSPF could potentially face a scalability issue. If every router on a segment formed a full adjacency with every other router, the number of adjacencies would follow the formula $n(n-1)/2$. In a segment with 10 routers, this would result in 45 adjacencies, each generating redundant flooding of Link-State Advertisements (LSAs) and excessive Hello traffic.
To solve this, OSPF elects aDesignated Router (DR)and aBackup Designated Router (BDR). According to Juniper Networks documentation, the primary purpose of the DR is to act as a central point of contact for the segment, therebyreducing OSPF traffic (Option C).
Instead of every router syncing with every other router, they all form aFull adjacencyonly with the DR and BDR. When a router (a DR-Other) has an update, it sends it to the multicast address224.0.0.6(All DR Routers). The DR then acknowledges the update and floods it to all other routers on the segment using the multicast address224.0.0.5(All OSPF Routers). This "hub-and-spoke" signaling model within the local segment significantly minimizes the bandwidth consumed by protocol overhead and reduces the CPU load on the participating routers.
It is important to note that the DR's scope is limited to the local segment; it does not "assign IDs" (Option A) nor does it flood routes to the "entire domain" (Option D), as that is the responsibility of individual routers within their respective areas.

NEW QUESTION # 60
......

Developing your niche is very easy in the presence of the JN0-364 dumps. The credentials are not very difficult to achieve because like JN0-364 the acclaimed vendors are highly successful in the industry. If you need a boost in your career, then DumpsQuestion is the site you have to opt for taking JN0-364 Certification exams. Some of the vital features of the JN0-364 dumps of DumpsQuestion are given below. JN0-364 dumps are the most verified and authentic braindumps that are used to pass the JN0-364 certification exam. The whole JN0-364 study material is approved by the expert.

New JN0-364 Exam Practice: https://www.dumpsquestion.com/JN0-364-exam-dumps-collection.html

It is our great honor that you can trust our JN0-364 exam guide, We are famous for our high pass-rate JN0-364 practice test materials, We stress the primacy of customers' interests, and make all the preoccupation based on your needs on the JN0-364 study materials, Juniper JN0-364 Test Cram While, if you are not enough confident or need to prepare in a short time, thus you may need some extra helps, Our JN0-364 practice exam gives you statistical analysis reports which will support the students to find their weak areas and work on them.

The final Part of this publication deals with the i-mode Java architecture, Deploy the highest-level authentication and encryption mechanisms possible, It is our great honor that you can trust our JN0-364 Exam Guide.

Get Help From Real Juniper JN0-364 Exam Questions in Preparation

We are famous for our high pass-rate JN0-364 practice test materials, We stress the primacy of customers' interests, and make all the preoccupation based on your needs on the JN0-364 study materials.

While, if you are not enough confident or need to prepare in a short time, thus you may need some extra helps, Our JN0-364 practice exam gives you statistical analysis JN0-364 reports which will support the students to find their weak areas and work on them.

- JN0-364 Exam Test Cram- Efficient New JN0-364 Exam Practice Pass Success □ Search on { www.prepawaypdf.com } for ➽ JN0-364 □ to obtain exam materials for free download □JN0-364 Test Registration
- JN0-364 Exam Dumps Can 100% Guarantee Pass JN0-364 Exam □ Download 【 JN0-364 】 for free by simply entering [www.pdfvce.com] website □Latest JN0-364 Test Notes
- JN0-364 Exam Dumps Can 100% Guarantee Pass JN0-364 Exam □ Search for ▹ JN0-364 ◃ and download it for free immediately on " www.exam4labs.com " □JN0-364 New Dumps Questions
- Latest JN0-364 VCE Torrent - JN0-364 Pass4sure PDF - JN0-364 Latest VCE □ Easily obtain free download of （ JN0-364 ） by searching on ☀ www.pdfvce.com □☀□ □Test JN0-364 Tutorials
- In the event that you fail the Juniper JN0-364 exam, you will receive a refund □ Search for 「 JN0-364 」 and download exam materials for free through □ www.examcollectionpass.com □ □Vce JN0-364 Download

- JN0-364 Exam Dumps Can 100% Guarantee Pass JN0-364 Exam 【 www.pdfvce.com 】 is best website to obtain ➡ JN0-364 for free download Test JN0-364 Tutorials
- JN0-364 - Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Newest Test Cram The page for free download of ✔ JN0-364 ✔ on www.troytecdumps.com will open immediately Latest JN0-364 Examprep
- 2026 JN0-364 Test Cram Pass Certify | High-quality New JN0-364 Exam Practice: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Copy URL www.pdfvce.com open and search for ➤ JN0-364 to download for free Latest JN0-364 Test Preparation
- Exam JN0-364 Passing Score JN0-364 Latest Braindumps Ebook Knowledge JN0-364 Points Search for ▹ JN0-364 ◃ and download it for free immediately on " www.practicevce.com " JN0-364 New Dumps Questions
- JN0-364 - Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Newest Test Cram Search for ⇛ JN0-364 ⇚ and download it for free immediately on ⇛ www.pdfvce.com ⇚ Latest JN0-364 Examprep
- JN0-364 Test Registration JN0-364 Reliable Learning Materials JN0-364 Download Search for [JN0-364] and download exam materials for free through ➠ www.dumpsquestion.com Latest JN0-364 Examprep
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, lms.digitalpathsala.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.slideshare.net, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that DumpsQuestion JN0-364 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RNLIKMmtpZ0drc80fRSuP0KT6MCXHFFM