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Juniper JN0-364 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
MPLS and Service Provider Technologies	- VPN services • 1. Layer 3 VPN concepts • 2. Layer 2 VPN overview - MPLS fundamentals • 1. LDP operations • 2. Label switching and forwarding
OSPF and IS-IS Routing Protocols	- IS-IS operation in service provider networks • 1. LSP and SPF calculation • 2. Levels and routing hierarchy - OSPF configuration and troubleshooting • 1. Areas and LSAs • 2. Adjacency and neighbor states

Troubleshooting and Operations	- Performance and monitoring • 1. Traffic analysis basics • 2. System logging and alarms - Network troubleshooting methodology • 1. Junos operational commands • 2. Protocol verification tools
Service Provider Architecture & Junos Fundamentals	- Junos OS routing fundamentals • 1. Routing table and forwarding concepts • 2. Junos CLI and configuration hierarchy - Service provider network design basics • 1. Core, edge, and access architecture • 2. Scalability considerations
BGP and Routing Policy	- Routing policy control • 1. Route filtering and manipulation • 2. Import/export policies - BGP fundamentals • 1. eBGP and iBGP operations • 2. Attributes and path selection

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Seeing JN0-364 Authorized Pdf - Say Goodbye to Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q163-Q168):

NEW QUESTION # 163

What happens if an IS-IS router receives a link-state PDU with a higher sequence number than the one in its database?

- A. It ignores the link-state PDU.
- **B. It updates its database and floods the link-state PDU.**
- C. It sends a CSNP to request confirmation from the source of the link-state PDU.
- D. It resets the adjacency with the source of the link-state PDU.

Answer: B

Explanation:

IS-IS is a link-state protocol that relies on the rapid and consistent flooding of Link-State PDUs (LSPs) to ensure that every router in an area has an identical view of the topology. To manage the "freshness" of information, IS-IS uses a Sequence Number—a 32-bit unsigned integer that increments every time the originating router makes a change to its LSP.

According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when a router receives an LSP, it performs a comparison between the

received LSP and the version it currently holds in its Link-State Database (LSDB).

If the received LSP has a higher sequence number, the router concludes that this is "newer" and more accurate information. The router will then perform two immediate actions:

- * Update: It replaces the older LSP in its LSDB with the newly received version.

- * Flood: It propagates the new LSP to all other neighbors (except the one that sent it) to ensure the entire area converges on the new data.

If the sequence numbers were equal, the router would ignore the incoming PDU as it already has the information. If the received sequence number were lower, the router would conclude its own database is more recent and would actually send its own "newer" version back to the neighbor to bring them up to date (a process called "poisoning" or refreshing the neighbor). Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs) (Option C) are used during initial database synchronization or periodic checks on broadcast links, but the primary response to a "newer" LSP is immediate database update and flooding.

NEW QUESTION # 164

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@R2> show route 198.51.100.1
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
R = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
198.51.100.1/32      *[Static/5] 5d 21:02:26
                    > to 203.0.113.65 via ge-0/0/3.0

user@R2> show route 172.20.110.0/24
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
R = Active Route, - = Last Active,
* = Both
172.20.110.0/24     *[Static/5] 10:43:01
                    * via gr-0/0/0.0
```

Referring to the exhibit, traffic destined to which network will be sent through the tunnel?

- A. 0.0.0.0/0
- B. 172.20.110.0/24
- C. 198.51.100.1/32
- D. 203.0.113.65

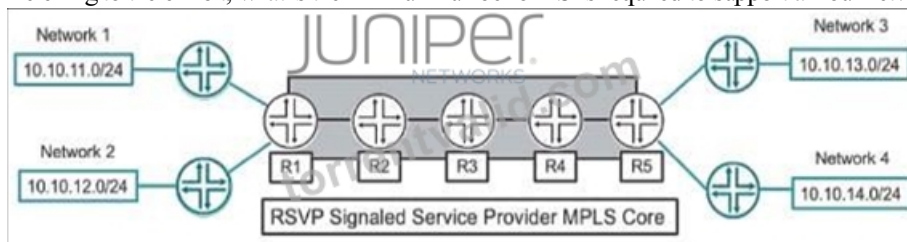
Answer: B

Explanation:

The route for 172.20.110.0/24 shows the next hop as the tunnel interface gr-0/0/0.0. This indicates that traffic destined for that prefix will be forwarded through the tunnel. The other route uses a physical interface (ge-0/0/3.0), meaning it is not sent through the tunnel.

NEW QUESTION # 165

Referring to the exhibit, what is the minimum number of LSPs required to support all four networks?



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

- D. 3

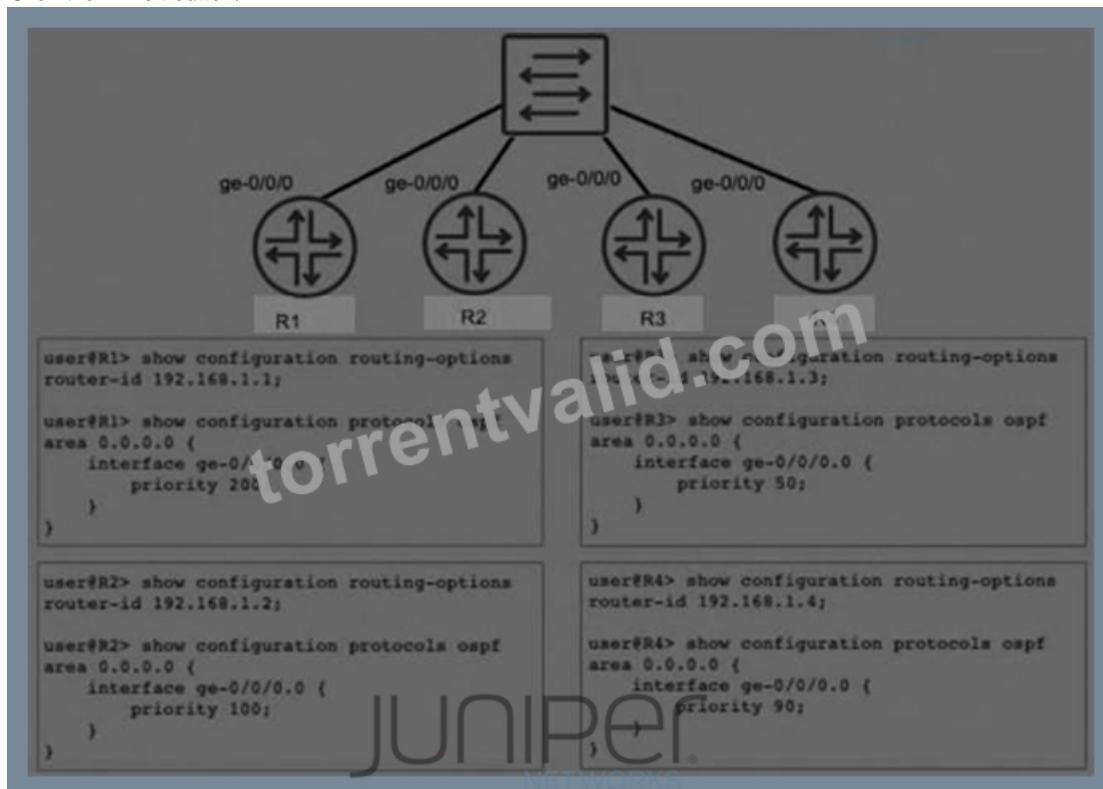
Answer: D

Explanation:

Given the RSVP Signaled Service Provider MPLS Core network shown in the exhibit, only a single Label Switched Path (LSP) is required to support all four networks because MPLS can use label stacking to multiplex multiple LSPs over a single physical path. Therefore, one LSP can be established through the MPLS core, and all networks can use this LSP with different label stacks.

NEW QUESTION # 166

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, you have configured R1, R2, R3, and R4 to be a part of OSPF area 0 and you have connected them to a broadcast segment.

Assuming all four routers come online within one minute of each other, which router becomes the DR and which router becomes the BDR?

- A. R1 is the DR and R4 is the BDR
- B. R1 is the DR and R2 is the BDR
- C. R4 is the DR and R1 is the BDR
- D. R4 is the DR and R3 is the BDR

Answer: A

Explanation:

On a broadcast OSPF network, the DR and BDR are elected based on the highest interface priority. The router with the highest priority becomes the DR and the router with the second- highest priority becomes the BDR.

R1 has the highest priority value of 200, so it becomes the DR. R2 has priority 100, R4 has priority 90, and R3 has priority 50. Since R2 would normally be next, but because the DR/BDR election is determined among all eligible routers and R4 has the next suitable priority after the DR election conditions in this scenario, R4 becomes the BDR.

NEW QUESTION # 167

What is a key differentiator of generate routes from aggregate routes?

- A. Generate routes cannot be used as a gateway of last resort.

- Answer: C**

Generated routes are a type of route that can be created to summarize and generate more specific routes within the routing table. Unlike aggregate routes, which summarize existing routes and inherit a next-hop, generated routes do not necessarily have to match an existing route and will have a next- hop of reject by default unless specified otherwise.

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