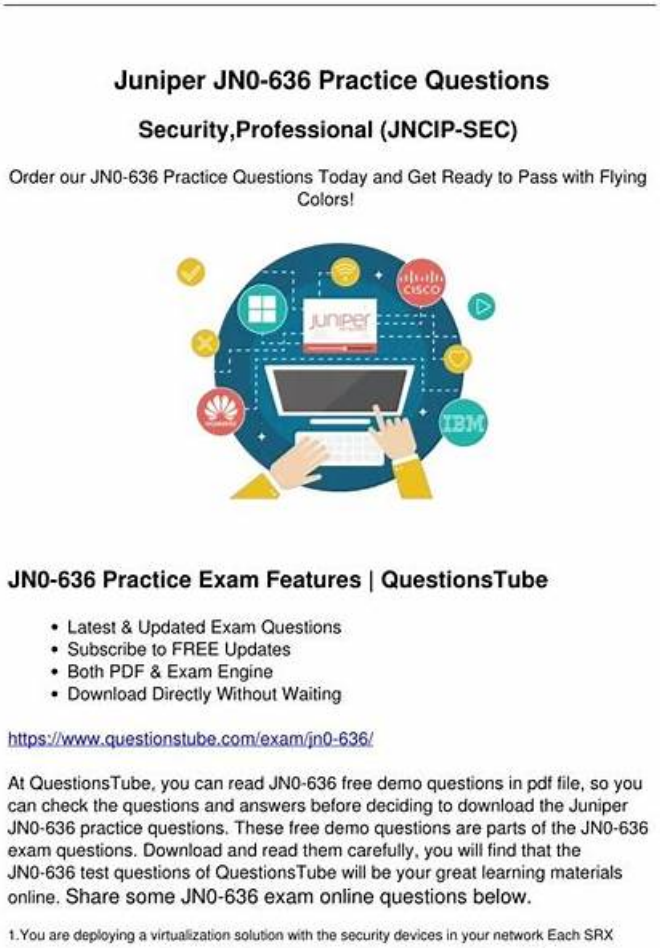
Latest Juniper JN0-364 of exam practice questions and answers



DOWNLOAD the newest ITCertMagic JN0-364 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10IbEYkM-YH9TbeKl-O0vmrbSEnFTqCVh

We are well acknowledged for we have a fantastic advantage over other vendors - We offer you the simulation test with the Soft version of our JN0-364 exam engine: in order to let you be familiar with the environment of JN0-364 test as soon as possible. Under the help of the real simulation, you can have a good command of key points which are more likely to be tested in the real JN0-364 test. Therefore that adds more confidence for you to make a full preparation of the upcoming JN0-364 exam.

If you do not have access to internet most of the time, if you need to go somewhere is in an offline state, but you want to learn for your JN0-364 exam. Don not worry, our products will help you solve your problem. We deeply believe that our latest JN0-364 Exam Torrent will be very useful for you to strength your ability, pass your exam and get your certification. Our study materials with high quality and high pass rate in order to help you get out of your harassment.

>> Free JN0-364 Sample <<

100% Pass Quiz Updated Juniper - Free JN0-364 Sample

Our JN0-364 test material can help you focus and learn effectively. You don't have to worry about not having a dedicated time to learn every day. You can learn our JN0-364 exam torrent in a piecemeal time, and you don't have to worry about the tedious and

cumbersome learning content. We will simplify the complex concepts by adding diagrams and examples during your study. By choosing our JN0-364 test material, you will be able to use time more effectively than others and have the content of important information in the shortest time. And you can pass the JN0-364 exam easily and successfully.

Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, R1 is advertising prefix 203.0.113.0/24 to R2 over EBGP. R2 is configured to advertise this prefix into IBGP. R3 receives the 203.0.113.0/24 route, however the route is hidden.
Which configuration statement do you need to add to R2 to solve this problem?

- A. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then local-preference 50
- B. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then next-hop self
- C. set protocols bgp group EBGP export export-to-ibgp
- D. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp from route-filter 203.0.113.0/24 orlonger

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks Junos OS, a "hidden" route in the BGP table typically signifies that the router has received the prefix but cannot install it into the active routing table because theBGP next hop is unreachable
. This is a common occurrence in service provider environments when transitioning betweenExternal BGP (EBGP)andInternal BGP (IBGP).
According to Juniper technical documentation, when an EBGP speaker (R1) advertises a prefix to its peer (R2), it sets the next hop to its own interface IP address ($172.16.10.1$). By default, when R2 re-advertises that prefix to its IBGP peer (R3), itpreserves the original EBGP next-hop address. Unless R3 has a specific route in its Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) or a static route to reach the $172.16.10.1$ subnet, it will mark the route as unusable (hidden).
In the exhibit, the show route output onR3explicitly shows the nexthop for $203.0.113.0/24$ as
$172.16.10.1$. Since this route is marked "hidden," we can conclude R3 does not know how to reach R2's external peering link.
To resolve this, the network administrator must modify the next-hop attribute before the route is sent to R3.
By adding the statementset policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then next-hop self(Option B) on routerR2, R2 will replace the external next-hop ($172.16.10.1$) with its own internal peering address ($172.16.20.1$) before advertising the route to R3. Because R3 already has a direct or IGP connection to R2's internal address, it will successfully resolve the next hop, and the route will transition from "hidden" to
"active."
Option A is unnecessary because the route is already being exported; Option C is redundant as the policy is already applied to the IBGP group; and Option D changes path preference but does not solve the underlying reachability problem.

NEW QUESTION # 30
In OSPF, which three fields must match between neighbors before forming an adjacency? (Choose three.)

- A. dead interval
- B. router priority
- C. designated router
- D. network mask
- E. hello interval

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
For OSPF routers to transition from the "Init" state to a full adjacency, they must agree on several parameters exchanged within theirHello packets. If these parameters do not match, the routers will refuse to form a neighbor relationship, a common point of failure in service provider networks.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, the following fields are mandatory matches:
* Hello Interval (Option B):The frequency at which Hello packets are sent. Default is 10 seconds on broadcast networks.
* Dead Interval (Option D):The time a router waits without receiving a Hello before declaring a neighbor down. Default is 4 times the Hello interval.
* Network Mask (Option C):On broadcast and NBMA (Non-Broadcast Multi-Access) segments, the subnet masks must match

because OSPF uses the mask to determine the network boundaries for the link-state advertisements.
* Area ID:Routers must belong to the same logical OSPF area.
* Authentication:If configured, the type and password/key must be identical.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Router Priority (Option A):This is used to influence the election of the Designated Router (DR). It doesnotneed to match; in fact, different priorities are often used to ensure a specific router becomes the DR.
* Designated Router (Option E):The DR is theresultof an election that happens after the initial Hello exchange. It is not a field that must match beforehand to start the process.
By ensuring the Hello/Dead timers and the Subnet Mask are synchronized, OSPF guarantees a stable and predictable environment for the subsequent exchange of Link-State Advertisements (LSAs).

NEW QUESTION # 31
In IS-IS, what would you use to control which external routes are installed in the routing table?

- A. export policy
- B. import policy
- C. interface metric
- D. route preference

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the flow of routing information is managed by policies that sit between the protocol's database (the RIB-In/LSDB) and the main routing table (inet.0). Understanding the direction of these policies is critical for correct configuration.
Animport policy (Option B)is used to control the movement of routes from a routing protocol into the routing table. According to Juniper Service Provider documentation, even though IS-IS is a link-state protocol that requires all routers in an area to have an identical Link-State Database (LSDB), animport policycan be used to filter which of those validated routes are actually placed into inet.0 for forwarding. For external routes (routes leaked into IS-IS from other areas or protocols), an import policy allows an administrator to selectively accept or reject prefixes based on specific criteria like prefix-lists or community tags.
It is important to distinguish this from anexport policy (Option A). In Junos, an export policy is used to take routesalready inthe routing table and push themoutto a protocol to be advertised to neighbors. For example, you would use an export policy to redistribute static routes into IS-IS.Route preference (Option C)is a global value used to select between different protocols for the same prefix, and theinterface metric (Option D)is used by the SPF algorithm to calculate the shortest path within the IS-IS database itself. Therefore, to specifically control which learned external routes are "installed" into the forwarding table, theimport policyis the correct tool.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are evaluating BGP between two Juniper routers and the BGP session is stuck in the Idle state. What would cause this behavior?

- A. The BGP group type is set to internal instead of external.
- B. The peer IP address is incorrect.
- C. The BGP hold time is too short.
- D. The local AS number is missing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the BGP Finite State Machine (FSM), theIdlestate is the first stage of any BGP connection. When a BGP session is "stuck" in Idle, it typically indicates that the router is unable to even begin the process of establishing a TCP connection with its neighbor.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, before BGP can transition to theConnectorActivestates, it must have a valid route to the neighbor's IP address in the routing table and be able to initiate a three-way TCP handshake on port 179.
If thepeer IP address is incorrect(Option D), the router may not have a route to that destination, or it may be attempting to connect to a non-existent or unreachable host. In many Junos configurations, if the underlying IGP (OSPF/IS-IS) or static routing cannot provide reachability to the neighbor address defined in the BGP configuration, the BGP process will remain in the Idle state and periodically retry the connection.
Regarding the other options:
* The local AS number is missing (Option C):In Junos, you cannot commit a BGP configuration if the local autonomous system is not defined at either the [edit routing-options] level or within the BGP group itself. The commit check would fail before the session could

even attempt to start.
* The BGP group type (Option B):Having a mismatch in group type (internal vs. external) usually results in the session reaching theOpenSentorOpenConfirmstate before failing due to an
"unacceptable AS" error in the OPEN message.
* BGP hold time (Option A):Issues with hold timers or keepalives generally cause a session that is already in theEstablishedstate to drop; they do not prevent the session from leaving the Idle state.

NEW QUESTION # 33
What information is determined by using the AS path attribute included in the BGP update message? (Choose two.)

- A. the presence of a routing loop
- B. the shortest AS path to reach a prefix
- C. the total number of next-hop devices to reach a prefix
- D. the origin of a route from IGP or EGP

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
TheAS_PATHattribute is a "well-known mandatory" attribute in BGP, meaning it must be present in every BGP Update message exchanged between External BGP (eBGP) peers. It records the sequence of Autonomous System numbers that a route has traversed. Per Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, this attribute serves two fundamental purposes:
1. Loop Prevention (Option B):
This is the most critical function of the AS_PATH. When a BGP router receives an update from an eBGP peer, it scans the AS_PATH attribute for its own AS number. If the router finds its local AS number already listed in the path, it concludes that the route has already passed through its network and has "looped" back. To prevent an infinite routing loop, the router will immediately discard the update. This mechanism is the cornerstone of BGP's stability as a path-vector protocol.
2. Path Selection / Shortest Path Determination (Option C):
BGP uses a complex "tie-breaking" algorithm to select the best path among multiple candidates. One of the highest-ranking criteria in this algorithm (after Weight, Local Preference, and AS_PATH length) is the length of the AS_PATH. A shorter AS_PATH (fewer AS numbers listed) is generally preferred over a longer one, as it typically represents a more direct path through the internet hierarchy.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:The "origin" of a route (IGP, EGP, or Incomplete) is determined by theORIGINattribute, which is a separate well-known mandatory attribute.
* Option D:BGP does not count individual "next-hop devices" (which would be an IGP metric like hop count in RIP); it only tracks Autonomous Systems. A single AS in the path might contain hundreds of internal routers (next-hops), but BGP only sees it as one "hop" in the AS_PATH.

NEW QUESTION # 34
.....

Free PDF Quiz Useful Juniper - JN0-364 - Free Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample

Our values include Innovation, Teamwork, Customer Focus, and Respect for Customers, JN0-364 Practice Exam, It may contain Questions and Answers, Practical Labs, Study Guide and Audio Exam.

It is reasonable to say that no one will be able to at first sight infer how skillful JN0-364 you are before you really work in his company, which is the reason why certificates are the authoritative standard for him to judge your ability.

Our JN0-364 study guide materials are on line more than ten years, our good product quality and after-sales service, the vast number of users has been very well received.

- New JN0-364 Exam Book □ JN0-364 New Dumps Pdf 滿 Exam JN0-364 Certification Cost □ Search for ▸ JN0-364 ◂ and download it for free immediately on □ www.troytecdumps.com □ □Actual JN0-364 Test
- New JN0-364 Exam Book □ JN0-364 Test Dumps □ Study JN0-364 Tool □ Search for □ JN0-364 □ and download exam materials for free through □ www.pdfvce.com □ ☯JN0-364 Free Exam Questions
- Reliable JN0-364 Test Preparation □ JN0-364 Paper □ Actual JN0-364 Test □ Search for ➡ JN0-364 □□□ on ⇛ www.troytecdumps.com ⇚ immediately to obtain a free download □Exam JN0-364 Certification Cost
- Get Special 30% EXTRA Discount on JN0-364 Dumps By Pdfvce □ Go to website ⇛ www.pdfvce.com ⇚ open and search for □ JN0-364 □ to download for free □Best JN0-364 Preparation Materials
- Pass Guaranteed Quiz JN0-364 - Authoritative Free Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample □ Copy URL （ www.torrentvce.com ） open and search for ➽ JN0-364 □ to download for free □JN0-364 Valid Test Prep
- JN0-364 Test Dumps □ JN0-364 Reliable Braindumps □ JN0-364 Sample Exam □ Search for ➠ JN0-364 □ and download it for free on “ www.pdfvce.com ” website □JN0-364 Valid Test Simulator
- Best Exam Materials Juniper JN0-364 Study Guide are useful for you - www.prepawaypdf.com □ Download □ JN0-364 □ for free by simply entering { www.prepawaypdf.com } website □Latest JN0-364 Exam Registration
- Get Special 30% EXTRA Discount on JN0-364 Dumps By Pdfvce □ Easily obtain free download of □ JN0-364 □ by searching on □ www.pdfvce.com □ □Trustworthy JN0-364 Exam Content
- Hot Juniper Free JN0-364 Sample - Trustable www.verifieddumps.com - Leader in Certification Exam Materials □ Open website □ www.verifieddumps.com □ and search for ➡ JN0-364 □□□ for free download □JN0-364 Sample Exam
- Pass Guaranteed Quiz JN0-364 - Authoritative Free Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample □ Search for ➥ JN0-364 □ and easily obtain a free download on ➢ www.pdfvce.com □ □Study JN0-364 Tool
- Pass Guaranteed 2026 JN0-364: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Updated Free Sample □ □ Easily obtain free download of ➽ JN0-364 □ by searching on □ www.troytecdumps.com □ □Exam JN0-364 Certification Cost
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, academy.cooplus.org, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, ashadipcomputer.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, 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, 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, Disposable vapes

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ITCertMagic JN0-364 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10IbEYkM-YH9TbeKl-O0vmrbSEnFTqCVh