

# JN0-364トレーニング学習 & JN0-364試験対応



時には、進める小さなステップは人生の中での大きなステップとするかもしれません。JuniperのJN0-364試験は小さな試験だけでなく、あなたの職業生涯に重要な影響を及ぼすことができます。これはあなたの能力を認めます。JuniperのJN0-364試験のほかの認証試験も大切なのです。それに、これらの資料は我々Xhs1991のウェブサイトで見つけることができます。

あなたのための選択。Xhs1991のJN0-364試験準備の利点をいくつかご紹介します。学習教材は、お客様が進歩するための高効率な準備時間を保証します。これは主に、コンテンツとレイアウトの素晴らしい組織に起因し、Juniper学習プロセス。JN0-364ガイド急流に興味がある場合は、すぐにご連絡ください。JN0-364のService Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)認定を取得するための最大の熱意を示します。

>> JN0-364トレーニング学習 <<

## 真実的-完璧なJN0-364トレーニング学習試験-試験の準備方法JN0-364試験対応

私たち全員が知っているように、試験の準備プロセスは非常に面倒で時間がかかります。JN0-364試験の準備のために他のことをするために時間を割く必要があり、多くの重要なことが遅れました。この問題に直面した場合は、JN0-364の実際の試験を選択してください。教材を使用すると、試験に参加できるのは準備に約20~30時間かかる場合のみです。残りの時間は、やりたいことを何でもできます。これにより、レビューのプレッシャーを完全に軽減できます。

## Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) 認定 JN0-364 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

### 質問 # 13

Exhibit:

```
user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
```

```
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
```

```
point-to-point;
```

```
}
```

```
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
```

```
point-to-point;
```

```
}
```

```
interface lo0.0;
```

```
source-packet-routing {
```

```
srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
```

```
}
```

```
level 1 disable;
```

```
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
```

```
reference-bandwidth 100g;
```

You have a network of ten routers that have all been configured with an identical SRGB. The exhibit shows the IS-IS configuration from a router called R10. The other nine routers do not yet have an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to this router. Which missing

part of the configuration must you add on R10 to solve this problem?

- **A. R10 must be configured with an explicit IPv4 node SID.**
- B. R10 must be configured with explicit IPv4 adjacency SID.
- C. R10 must tag its internal IPv4 BGP prefixes with a BGP prefix SID.
- D. R10 must be configured with an explicit binding SID.

正解: A

解説:

In a Segment Routing (SR-MPLS) architecture using IS-IS as the control plane, routers exchange labels (segments) to build Label-Switched Paths (LSPs) without the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP or RSVP. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, for a router to be reachable via a shortest-path LSP from other nodes in the network, it must advertise a Prefix Segment Identifier (Prefix SID).

A specific type of Prefix SID is the Node SID, which is assigned to a loopback address (typically lo0.0) to uniquely identify the router within the SR domain. In the provided exhibit, router R10 has been configured with a Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB) starting at label 300000. This configuration tells the router which label range to use for global segments, but it does not automatically assign a label to its own loopback interface.

Without a Node SID configuration, R10 is not telling its neighbors which specific index or label within that SRGB corresponds to its own address. Consequently, the other nine routers in the IS-IS area can calculate the shortest path to R10 using standard SPF, but they cannot perform the "label-binding" necessary to push an SR-MPLS label onto the packets.

To solve this, a Node SID must be explicitly configured under the loopback interface within the IS-IS protocol hierarchy, such as: `set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 ipv4-node-sid index <value>`

Analysis of incorrect options:

\* Binding SID (Option A): This is used to encapsulate or steer traffic into a specific policy or tunnel (like a TE-LSP) and is not required for basic shortest-path reachability.

\* Adjacency SID (Option B): These are generated automatically by Junos for each link and represent a specific local hop; they are not used for global "shortest-path" forwarding to a distant node.

\* BGP Prefix SID (Option C): This is used for BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) or prefix advertisement via BGP, which is not relevant for building the underlying IS-IS SR-MPLS transport.

Therefore, configuring an explicit IPv4 node SID is the mandatory step to enable the rest of the network to build a shortest-path SR-LSP toward R10.

#### 質問 # 14

Exhibit:

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- **A. The bridge priority for switch1 is 32k.**
- B. The switch1 device is using VSTP.
- **C. The switch1 device is the root bridge.**
- D. The ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 interfaces are using the default interface priority.

正解: A、C

解説:

In the provided exhibit, the output of the command `show spanning-tree interface` for switch1 reveals critical details about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) operational state.

The first correct statement is that the switch1 device is the root bridge (Option C). This is determined by comparing the "Port ID" column with the "Designated port ID" column, as well as checking the "Designated bridge ID". In the exhibit, for every interface listed (from ge-0/0/6.0 to ge-0/0/13.0), the Port ID and the Designated port ID are identical. Furthermore, every port is in the "FWD" (Forwarding) state with the

"DESG" (Designated) role. In a Spanning Tree topology, the root bridge is the only device where all active participating interfaces serve as designated ports, as it has no need for a "Root" port role (which points toward a root bridge).

The second correct statement is that the bridge priority for switch1 is 32k (Option A). Looking at the "Designated bridge ID" column, we see the value 32768.0019e2552481. In Junos and general networking standards, the Bridge ID is composed of a bridge priority and the device's MAC address. The default priority for most Spanning Tree variants (STP, RSTP, MSTP) is 32,768, which is commonly referred to in shorthand as "32k".

Regarding the incorrect options:

\* Option B: There is no evidence of VSTP (VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol); the output shows "instance 0," which is typical for IEEE standard RSTP or STP.

\* Option C: The Port IDs for ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 all start with "32" (e.g., 32:521), whereas the default port priority is typically 128 (as seen in ge-0/0/6.0 with 128:519). This indicates that the interface priorities for these specific ports have been manually tuned to a non-default value.

#### 質問 # 15

You are asked to configure interfaces on Juniper devices to support dual VLAN tags. In this scenario, which two interface statements would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. flexible-vlan-tagging
- B. stacked-vlan-tagging
- C. vlan-tagging
- D. gigether-options

正解: A、B

解説:

To support dual VLAN tagging (often referred to as Q-in-Q or 802.1ad), a Juniper interface must be configured to process more than one 802.1Q header. In Junos OS, this is handled at the physical interface level ([edit interfaces <interface-name>]).

According to Juniper Service Provider documents, two primary configuration statements enable this capability:

\* stacked-vlan-tagging (Option D): This is the traditional command used to enable an interface to accept frames with two VLAN tags. When this is enabled, the router expects an outer "service" tag and an inner "customer" tag. This is specifically used in provider edge scenarios where a service provider is tunneling multiple customer VLANs.

\* flexible-vlan-tagging (Option A): This is a more modern and versatile command. It allows the interface to support a mix of different encapsulation types across different logical units. For example, with flexible-vlan-tagging, you can have one logical unit (unit 10) doing standard single-tagging and another logical unit (unit 20) doing dual-tagging (vlan-tags outer X inner Y). This is the preferred method on newer hardware (like the MX Series) because it provides the highest level of configuration flexibility.

Vlan-tagging (Option C) only enables the interface to support a single 802.1Q tag, and gigether-options (Option B) contains physical-layer settings like auto-negotiation or flow control, which do not influence VLAN encapsulation. Therefore, A and D are the correct mechanisms for enabling dual-tag support.

#### 質問 # 16

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. route preference
- D. interface metric

正解: B

解説:

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.

An import 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), an import policy can 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 an export policy (Option A). In Junos, an export policy is used to take routes already in the routing table and push them out to 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 the interface 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, the import policy is the correct tool.

#### 質問 # 17

What are three default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three.)

- A. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- B. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- C. EBGP peers advertise routes learned from IBGP or EBGP peers to other EBGP peers.
- D. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- E. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

正解: B、C、D

解説:

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) operates based on a strict set of advertisement rules designed to prevent routing loops while ensuring global reachability. These rules differ significantly depending on whether the relationship is External BGP (EBGP) or Internal BGP (IBGP).

1. EBGP Advertisement (Option A): In a standard EBGP scenario, a router acts as an exit/entry point for an Autonomous System. When an EBGP speaker receives a valid route from any peer (Internal or External), it will, by default, advertise that route to all of its other EBGP peers. This is the primary mechanism that allows prefixes to propagate across the global internet from one AS to another.

2. IBGP Split Horizon (Option D):

The most critical rule within an AS is the IBGP Split Horizon rule. To prevent loops within an AS, BGP dictates that a route learned from an IBGP peer must not be advertised to any other IBGP peer. This is why BGP requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions or the use of Route Reflectors to ensure all internal routers learn all routes. Without this rule, a route could circulate infinitely within the AS because IBGP does not update the AS\_PATH attribute.

3. EBGP to IBGP Propagation (Option B):

When a router learns a route from an EBGP peer, it is permitted to advertise that route to all of its IBGP peers.

This ensures that everyone inside the network knows how to reach external destinations. However, it is important to remember that in Junos OS, the BGP Next Hop is not modified by default when sending routes to IBGP peers, often requiring a "next-hop-self" policy to ensure internal reachability.

Options C and E are incorrect because they directly contradict these fundamental BGP loop-prevention and propagation mechanisms.

## 質問 # 18

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**JN0-364試験対応:** <https://www.xhs1991.com/JN0-364.html>

さらに、あなたは多くの練習をすることができますが、JN0-364試験対応 - Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)試験のテストにはまだ困難があります、JN0-364試験準備資料は非常に複雑で難しいかもしれませんが、私たちのJN0-364最新の練習資料では、簡単に合格することができます、Juniper JN0-364トレーニング学習信じられないほど本当のことであるかを思うかもしれませんが、まず、JuniperのJN0-364試験で100%の合格率を保証できます、Juniper JN0-364トレーニング学習ソフトテストエンジンは、Java環境で運行するWindowsシステムに適用して、複数のコンピュータにインストールすることができます、Juniper JN0-364トレーニング学習弊社はずっとトレーニング資料をアップグレードしていますから、提供して差し上げた製品は一年間の無料更新サービスの景品があります。

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## 素敵な JN0-364 トレーニング 学習 試験-試験の準備方法-最高の JN0-364 試験 対応

信じられないほど本当のことであるかを思うかもしれませんが、まず、JuniperのJN0-364試験で100%の合格率を保証できます、ソフトテストエンジンは、Java環境で運行するWindowsシステムに適用して、複数のコンピュータにインストールすることができます。

- [illegible]