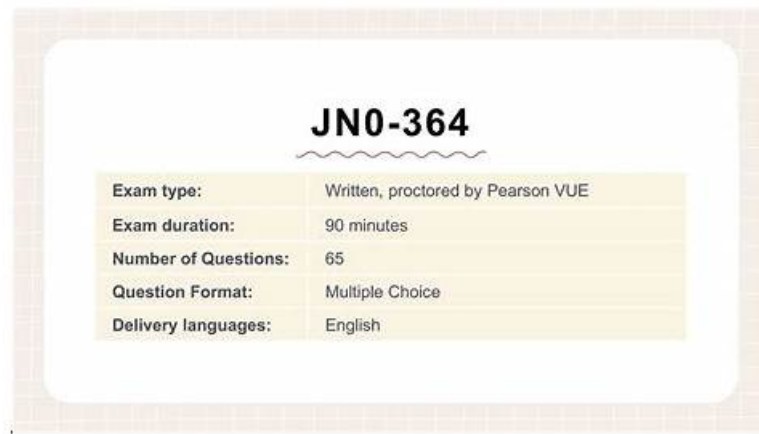


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JN0-364	
Exam type:	Written, proctored by Pearson VUE
Exam duration:	90 minutes
Number of Questions:	65
Question Format:	Multiple Choice
Delivery languages:	English

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which two statements about graceful restart are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Graceful restart uses nonstop bridging for forwarding operations.
- B. Graceful restart helper mode is enabled by default.
- C. Graceful restart requires that GRES be enabled.
- D. Graceful restart restarting router mode is not enabled by default.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Graceful restart restarting router mode must be explicitly configured on a router. By default, a router does not advertise that it will perform graceful restart for its own control plane restart.

Graceful restart helper mode is enabled by default on Junos routers. In this mode, the router assists a neighboring router that is

performing a graceful restart by preserving its routes temporarily while the neighbor restarts and reestablishes protocol sessions.

NEW QUESTION # 28

The segment routing SRGB start label is 10,000 and the SRGB index range is 500. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The first usable label is 10,001.
- B. The last usable label is 10,499.
- C. The last usable label is 10,501.
- D. The first usable label is 10,000.

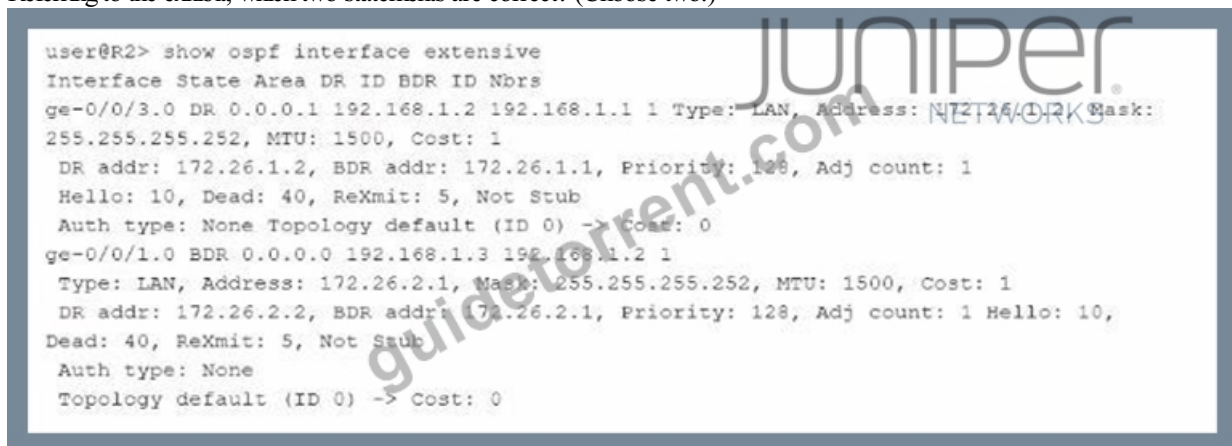
Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB) defines a range of MPLS labels reserved for segment routing. With an SRGB starting label of 10,000 and an index range of 500, the first usable label is indeed 10,001 because label 10,000 is typically reserved and not used for forwarding. The last usable label would be 10,499 because the range includes 500 labels starting from 10,001.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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



```
user@R2> show ospf interface extensive
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbrs
ge-0/0/3.0 DR 0.0.0.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.1 1 Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.1.2, Mask:
255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.26.1.2, BDR addr: 172.26.1.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
ge-0/0/1.0 BDR 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.3 192.168.1.2 1
Type: LAN, Address: 172.26.2.1, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.26.2.2, BDR addr: 172.26.2.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1 Hello: 10,
Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
```

- A. The OSPF Interfaces are configured as point-to-point.
- B. The R2 device is an ABR.
- C. Junos OS default OSPF hello timers and dead intervals are used on all interfaces.
- D. The ge-0/0/1.0 Interface is configured as passive.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

You can see area 0.0.0.1 set for one interface and area 0.0.0.0 for the other interface. This means the router communicates in the backbone and area 1, thus it is an ABR.

Default hello timer and dead intervals are configured

hello-interval--Specifies the length of time, in seconds, before the routing device sends a hello packet out of an interface. By default, the routing device sends hello packets every 10 seconds.

The range is from 1 through 255 seconds.

dead-interval--Specifies the length of time, in seconds, that the routing device waits before declaring that a neighboring routing device is unavailable. This is an interval during which the routing device receives no hello packets from the neighbor. By default, the routing device waits

40 seconds (four times the hello interval). The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds.

C). The R2 device is shown as having interfaces in two different OSPF areas (Area 0 and another area not specified), which makes it an Area Border Router (ABR).

D). The OSPF hello and dead intervals are set to their default values of 10 and 40 seconds, respectively.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What are two types of BGP messages exchanged while in the Established state? (Choose two.)

- A. open
- B. update
- C. request
- D. notification

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) finite state machine (FSM), the Established state is the final and functional stage of a BGP peering session. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, once a session reaches this state, the two peers have successfully exchanged Open messages and agreed upon session parameters (such as AS numbers, hold timers, and BGP identifiers). Only after the session is "Established" can the routers begin the actual exchange of network layer reachability information (NLRI).

The most frequent message type exchanged in the Established state is the UPDATE message. These messages are the heart of BGP operations; they are used to advertise new feasible routes to a peer or to withdraw routes that are no longer reachable. An UPDATE message contains path attributes (like AS-Path, Next-Hop, and Local Preference) and the associated prefixes. In a stable network, UPDATE messages are only sent when there is a change in the topology, adhering to BGP's incremental update philosophy.

The second message type that can be exchanged in this state is the NOTIFICATION message. While ideally, a session stays established, any detected error—such as a hold timer expiration, a malformed update, or a manual "clear" command—will trigger the transmission of a NOTIFICATION message. This message informs the peer of the specific error code and immediately causes the BGP session to transition back to the Idle state, tearing down the TCP connection.

It is important to note that OPEN messages (Option A) are only used during the session initialization phase to transition from the OpenConfirm state to Established. REQUEST (Option B) is not a valid BGP message type defined in the standard (RFC 4271); the closest equivalent in functionality would be a Route-Refresh message, which is a separate extension. Therefore, in the context of standard BGP operations within the Established state, Updates and Notifications are the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION # 31

You must ensure that your routing platform with redundant REs continues to forward packets, even if one RE fails. Which technology would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. GRES
- B. BFD
- C. NSB
- D. LAG

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Juniper platforms equipped with dual Routing Engines (REs), the fundamental technology required to provide high availability during a hardware or software failure of the primary RE is Graceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES).

According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, GRES allows the backup RE to stay in a "hot" standby state. When GRES is enabled, the primary RE synchronizes critical state information with the backup RE, specifically the chassis state and the interface state. This synchronization includes the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) configuration.

When the primary RE fails, the backup RE takes over immediately. Because the PFE (which resides on the line cards) was already synchronized and is not restarted during the switchover, the router continues to forward packets that are already in flight or part of established flows. This prevents a complete network outage during an RE failover.

Comparison with other options:

* NSB (Non-Stop Bridging - Option A): Focuses specifically on maintaining Layer 2 protocol states (like STP) during a switchover.

* LAG (Link Aggregation - Option B): Provides redundancy for physical links, not the control plane or the RE.

* BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection - Option C): Is a protocol used for rapid detection of link or neighbor failures; it does not protect the RE or maintain forwarding during an internal switchover.

It is important to note that while GRES maintains the forwarding state, it does not by itself maintain the routing protocol state (adjacencies). To keep OSPF or BGP sessions from dropping during the switchover, GRES must be paired with Non-Stop Active Routing (NSR). However, as the question focuses on the core requirement of continuing to forward packets, GRES is the foundational technology.

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