試験の準備方法-一番優秀なJN0-364認定資格試験問題集試験-実際的なJN0-364真実試験

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>> JN0-364認定資格試験問題集 <<

JN0-364真実試験 & JN0-364試験対策書

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) 認定 JN0-364 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44
Which IS-IS packet type will establish and maintain neighbor relationships?

- A. hello PDU
- B. link-state PDU
- C. partial sequence number PDU
- D. update PDU

正解：A

解説：
In theIS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System)protocol, communication between routers is performed usingProtocol Data Units (PDUs). To discover neighbors and maintain adjacencies, IS-IS relies on theHello PDU (IIH - IS-IS Hello).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when IS-IS is enabled on an interface, the router begins transmitting Hello PDUs to a multi-destination address (multicast). These PDUs contain essential information such as the router'sSystem ID, its configuredArea Addresses, and itsLevel capability(Level 1, Level 2, or both). For two routers to become neighbors, they must exchange these Hello PDUs and agree on specific parameters, such as the MTU of the link and the hello/hold timers.
Once an adjacency is established, the Hello PDU serves as a "keepalive" mechanism. If a router stops receiving Hello PDUs from a

neighbor for a duration exceeding theHolding Time, it assumes the neighbor is down and flushes the associated Link-State PDUs (LSPs) from its database.
To clarify the other options:
* Link-State PDU (Option A):These are used to distribute actual topology and reachability information, not to form adjacencies.
* Partial Sequence Number PDU (Option C):PSNPs are used on point-to-point links to acknowledge the receipt of LSPs or to request missing LSPs.
* Update PDU (Option D):This is not a standard IS-IS term; in IS-IS, updates are handled via the flooding of LSPs.

質問 # 45
For two or more switches to participate in the same MSTP region, which parameter must match?

- A. Extended system ID
- B. Root bridge ID
- C. Region name
- D. Root bridge priority

正解：C

解説：
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in IEEE 802.1s and implemented in Juniper Networks Junos OS, allows for the grouping of VLANs into specific spanning tree instances. This provides significant scalability and load-balancing advantages over traditional STP or RSTP. To achieve this, switches must be grouped into logical "Regions." According to Juniper documentation, for two or more switches to be considered part of the sameMSTP Region, they must possess an identicalMSTP Configuration Identifier. This identifier consists of three specific attributes that must match exactly across all participating switches:
* MSTI Name (Region Name):A descriptive string (up to 32 characters) that identifies the region.
* MSTI Revision Level:A numerical value (0-65535) used to track configuration changes.
* VLAN-to-Instance Mapping:The specific table that defines which VLAN IDs are associated with which Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTIs).
If even one of these parameters-such as theRegion name(Option A)-differs, the switches will treat each other as being in separate regions. When switches are in different regions, they interact using theCommon Spanning Tree (CST), effectively seeing the other region as a single "virtual bridge," which limits the granularity of traffic engineering.
TheExtended system ID(Option B) is a component of the Bridge ID used to carry VLAN information in PVST+ but is not a region-matching requirement.Root bridge priority(Option C) andRoot bridge ID(Option D) are variables used during the STP election process to determine the topology's root, but they do not define the boundaries of an MSTP region itself.

質問 # 46
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 policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp from route-filter 203.0.113.0/24 orlonger
- D. set protocols bgp group EBGP export export-to-ibgp

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 47
How are routing loops prevented in external BGP networks?

- A. By default, a router receiving a route with its own AS in the AS Path attribute will not use the route.
- B. By default, a router receiving a route with its own AS in the AS Path attribute will use the route.
- C. Routing policies must be used to accept valid routes.
- D. Routing policies must be used to drop looped routes.

正解：A

解説：
BGP is apath-vector protocol, and its primary mechanism for ensuring a loop-free topology across the global internet is theAS_PATHattribute. This attribute is a "well-known mandatory" attribute that records every Autonomous System (AS) a prefix has passed through.
According to Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, the loop prevention rule forExternal BGP (EBGP)is straightforward: when a router receives a BGP Update from an EBGP peer, it examines the AS_PATH list. If the router's ownlocal AS numberis already present in the list, it indicates that the advertisement has already traversed the local AS and has returned. To prevent a routing loop, the routerwill not use the routeand will implicitly discard the update (Option D).
This behavior is a default, hard-coded function of the BGP protocol and does not require the administrator to write manualrouting policies(Options B and C) to achieve basic loop prevention. While there are advanced features like as-path-expand or allow-as-in that can modify this behavior for specific design requirements (such as in certain Hub-and-Spoke MPLS VPN topologies), the standard operational default is to reject any route where the local AS is detected in the path. This ensures that traffic does not circulate infinitely between Autonomous Systems.

質問 # 48
A service provider is onboarding a new enterprise customer that operates multiple branch offices, each with its own set of VLANs. The customer requires transparent Layer 2 connectivity between sites while maintaining separation of internal VLANs. The provider must also ensure that customer VLAN identifiers do not conflict with other customers on the shared infrastructure. Which solution would provide the desired results?

- A. Deliver Layer 3 VPN services using MPLS.
- B. Provide Internet access with NAT and firewall services.
- C. Aggregate customer traffic using GRE tunnels.
- D. Extend customer VLANs using Q-in-Q tunneling.

正解：D

解説：
In a service provider environment,Q-in-Q tunneling(also known as 802.1ad or double-tagging) is the standard solution for transporting multiple customer VLANs over a shared provider backbone while maintaining total separation.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, Q-in-Q works by adding a second 802.1Q tag (theService Provider tagor S-tag) to the customer's already tagged frames (theCustomer tagor C-tag). This creates a
"tunnel" at Layer 2. This solution specifically addresses all the customer's requirements:
* Transparent Layer 2 Connectivity:Because the provider simply encapsulates the customer's frames, the customer's internal BPDU traffic (like Spanning Tree) and VLAN tags are preserved and delivered transparently to the remote site.
* Separation of Internal VLANs:The customer can run their own internal VLAN IDs (1-4094) without the provider needing to know or manage them.
* Conflict Avoidance:Different customers on the same provider infrastructure are assigned unique S- tags. Even if two different customers both use "VLAN 10" internally, they remain isolated because their traffic is encapsulated in different provider S-tags.
Why other options are incorrect:

* Layer 3 VPN (Option B):While MPLS L3VPNs are common, they provide Layer 3 (IP) connectivity, not the "transparent Layer 2" connectivity requested.
* GRE Tunnels (Option C):GRE is a Layer 3 encapsulation and does not natively provide the transparent VLAN bridging required for a multi-site Layer 2 service.
* NAT/Firewall (Option D):These are security and address-translation services for internet access and do not facilitate site-to-site Layer 2 bridging.

質問 # 49
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JN0-364真実試験: https://www.jpexam.com/JN0-364_exam.html

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試験の準備方法-最新のJN0-364認定資格試験問題集試験-効果的なJN0-364真実試験

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