

JN0-364 Exam Tutorials, JN0-364 Detail Explanation

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 (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

You are configuring LDP in a service provider network. After enabling LDP on core interfaces, you notice that labels are being advertised for every loopback IPv4 address that is in your IGP. Which label distribution mode is being used in this scenario?

- A. conservative retention
- B. downstream on demand
- C. downstream unsolicited
- D. ordered control

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), the method by which a router advertises labels to its neighbors is defined by its Label Advertisement Mode. According to Juniper Networks documentation and industry standards (RFC 5036), there are two primary modes: Downstream Unsolicited (DU) and Downstream on Demand (DoD).

In Downstream Unsolicited (DU) mode, which is the default behavior for Junos OS and most service provider implementations, an

LSR (Label Switching Router) does not wait for a specific request from its neighbors.

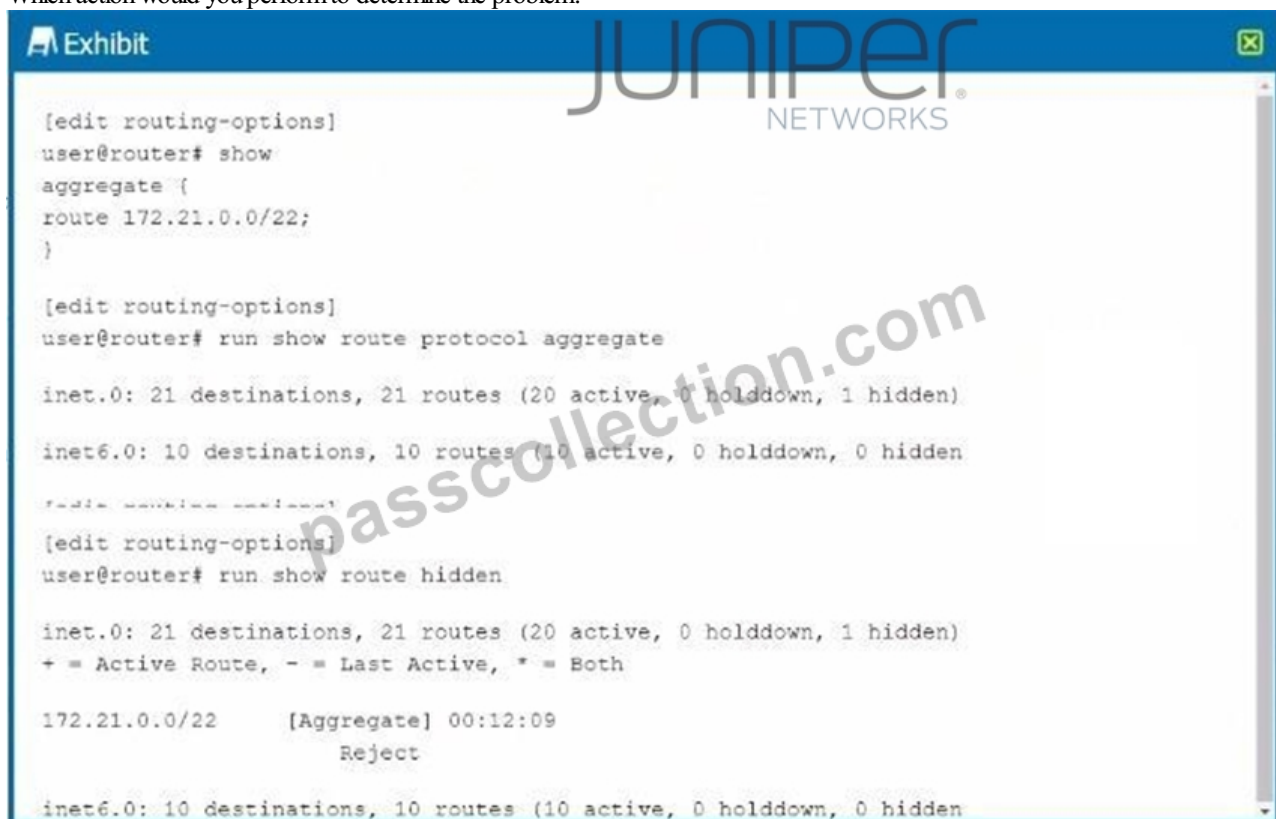
Instead, as soon as the LSR learns a prefix through its Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and establishes an LDP session, it automatically generates a label for that prefix and advertises it to all of its LDP peers. This explains the scenario where labels appear for every loopback address in the IGP as soon as LDP is enabled.

DU mode is highly efficient for fast convergence because the labels are already present in the neighbors' databases before they are even needed for traffic forwarding.

By contrast, Downstream on Demand (DoD) requires a router to explicitly request a label for a specific prefix from its next-hop neighbor. Ordered Control (Option B) and Independent Control refer to the timing of label creation (whether a router waits for the next-hop to provide a label before creating its own), while Conservative Retention (Option A) refers to how a router stores labels it receives but doesn't currently use for forwarding. In the Junos default environment, LDP utilizes Downstream Unsolicited advertisement combined with Ordered Control and Liberal Retention to ensure a robust and rapidly converging MPLS control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Referring to the exhibit, you have configured an aggregate route that represents the 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24 networks. However, when you view the routing table, your new route is hidden. Which action would you perform to determine the problem?



```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
  route 172.21.0.0/22;
}

[edit routing-options]
user@router# run show route protocol aggregate

inet.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
inet6.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
...
[edit routing-options]
user@router# run show route hidden

inet.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.21.0.0/22      [Aggregate] 00:12:09
                   Reject

inet6.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

- A. Verify that you have active contributing routes on the device.
- B. Verify that you have configured a policy on the device to accept aggregate routes.
- **C. Verify that you have set the preference to a lower default value.**
- D. Verify that you have defined a metric value for the aggregate route.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The exhibit shows an aggregate route configuration for the network 172.21.0.0/22, which would summarize the specific networks 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24. For an aggregate route to be active, it must have contributing routes in the routing table. If the route is hidden, it usually means there are no contributing routes that are active or the policy applied to the aggregate does not match any of the specific routes. Therefore, the first step in troubleshooting would be to verify that there are indeed active contributing routes for the aggregate to be valid.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Junos OS, aggregate routes have a default route preference of 130. This preference determines how the route is compared with routes learned from other routing protocols when selecting the active route in the routing table.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Referring to the exhibit. You have an established LSP between your R1 and R5 devices using the configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to ensure that MPLS labels are used to forward traffic by all devices within the LSP.

Which action will accomplish this behavior?

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1_TO_R5 {
  to 192.168.1.5;
  no-cspf;
}
interface ge-0/0/0-0;
interface ge-0/0/1-0;
```

- A. Configure the install statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.
- B. Configure the explicit-null statement under the protocol mpls hierarchy on R1.
- C. Configure the ultimate-hop-popping statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.
- D. Delete the no-cspf statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The "ultimate-hop-popping" term refers to the action taken by the penultimate router in an LSP to remove the MPLS label before delivering the packet to the ultimate router, which is not desired here. Configuring the "explicit-null" statement causes the penultimate router to replace the top label with a label that has a value of 0, which instructs the ultimate router to perform a label lookup and preserve the label switching for the entire LSP.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which IPv6 address type is used as an identifier for a group of IPv6 interfaces that might belong to different nodes, typically, the nearest node?

- A. anycast
- B. multicast
- C. unicast
- D. broadcast

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 61

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