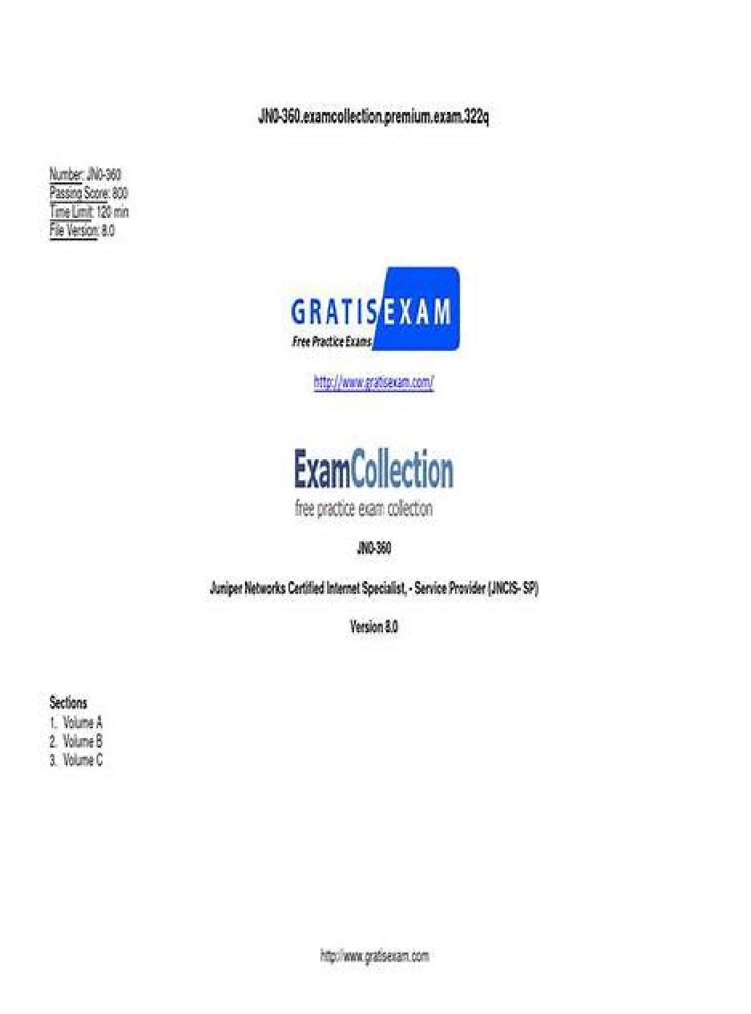
# Reliable JN0-364 Exam Pattern - JN0-364 Examcollection Dumps


JN0-360.examcollection.premium.exam.322q

Number: JN0-360
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 8.0

GRATISEXAM
Free Practice Exams

http://www.gratisexam.com/

ExamCollection
free practice exam collection

JN0-360

Juniper Networks Certified Internet Specialist, - Service Provider (JNCIS- SP)

Version 8.0

Sections
1. Volume A
2. Volume B
3. Volume C

http://www.gratisexam.com

Preparing with Real4Prep Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) practice exam would be the most effective way to get success. Real4Prep would give you access to Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) exam questions that are factual and unambiguous, as well as information that is important for the preparation of the JN0-364 JN0-364 exam.

Real4Prep has a huge team of IT experts, who continue to use their knowledge and experience to study a lot of IT certification examination papers of past few years. Their findings of the research is now the product of Real4Prep, therefore Real4Prep's Juniper JN0-364 Practice Questions are very similar with the real exam, which can help a lot of people to realize their dreams. Real4Prep can ensure you to successfully pass the exam, and you can boldly Add Real4Prep's products to your shopping cart. With Real4Prep your dreams can be achieved immediately.

**>> Reliable JN0-364 Exam Pattern <<**

## JN0-364 Examcollection Dumps & New JN0-364 Exam Review

All the JN0-364 study materials of our company are designed by the experts and professors in the field. The quality of our study materials is guaranteed. According to the actual situation of all customers, we will make the suitable study plan for all customers. If you buy the JN0-364 Study Materials from our company, we can promise that you will get the professional training to help you pass your exam easily. By our professional training, you will pass your exam and get the related certification in the shortest time.

# Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

**NEW QUESTION # 23**
Exhibit:
user@Router-1> show route 172.24/16
inet.0: 9 destinations, 9 routes (9 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
...
172.24.0.0/24 *[OSPF/150] 01:31:31, metric 0, tag 0
> to 172.20.0.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
to 172.20.1.2 via ge-0/0/3.0
user@Router-1> show route forwarding-table
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination Type RtRef Next hop Type Index NhRef Netif
...
172.24.0.0/24 user 0
172.20.0.2 ucst 551 2 ge-0/0/2.0
172.20.1.2 ucst 552 2 ge-0/0/3.0
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. This router will only choose the next hop with a > next to it in the routing table.
- B. The default route load-balancing behavior of this router has been modified.
- C. This router will choose both next hops in the routing table.
- D. The router is performing default route load-balancing behavior.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:
In Junos OS, understanding the distinction between theRouting Information Base (RIB)and theForwarding Information Base (FIB)is fundamental to analyzing traffic patterns and load-balancing behavior. The RIB (show route) contains all prefixes learned via various protocols, while the FIB (show route forwarding-table) contains only the active next-hops that are actually programmed into the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the default behavior for Junos OS when encounteringEqual-Cost Multipath (ECMP)routes is to select only a single next-hop from the available candidates in the RIB and install that single path into the FIB. In a default state, even if the show route output displays multiple next-hops for a destination like 172.24.0.0/24, only one would have the active route symbol (
>) and only that one would appear in the forwarding table.
In the provided exhibit, the show route output shows two next-hops for 172.24.0.0/24, but only the first one (172.20.0.2) is marked with the>symbol as the active selection. However, the subsequent show route forwarding-table output reveals thatboth next-hops(172.20.0.2 and 172.20.1.2) are currently present in the forwarding table for that same destination. This discrepancy indicates that thedefault load-balancing behavior has been modified (Option B). This modification is typically achieved by creating a routing policy with the action then load-balance per-packet (which actually results in flow-based load balancing) and applying it to the forwarding table via the export statement under [edit routing-options forwarding-table].
Because the forwarding table now contains both next-hops, the router is no longer restricted to a single path.
Therefore, therouter will choose both next-hops in the routing table (Option D)for packet forwarding, distributing flows across the two available Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (ge-0/0/2.0 and ge-0/0/3.0). This ensures higher utilized bandwidth and provides redundancy at the data plane level.

**NEW QUESTION # 24**
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, R1 and R2 are configured to run IS-IS. The IS-IS adjacency between R1 and R2 is up. What does the output of the show isis interface command tell you about R1?

- A. R1 only forms a Level 2 adjacency with R2.
- B. R1 sends Level 1 hello PDUs to R2.
- C. R1 is not configured to use wide metrics.
- D. R1 advertises a Level 1 metric of 100 and a Level 2 metric of 100 toward R2 in its link-state PDU.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In theIS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System)protocol as implemented in Junos OS, routers can operate at two hierarchical levels:Level 1 (L1)for intra-area routing andLevel 2 (L2)for inter-area backbone routing. By default, a Juniper router and its interfaces are configured to act asLevel 1/2, meaning they will attempt to form adjacencies at both levels simultaneously.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the show isis interface command provides a granular view of how the protocol is interacting with specific local links. In the provided exhibit, we must examine the L (Level)column and theDR (Designated Router)status columns to understand R1's operational state.
* Level Configuration:Under the L column for both the physical interface ge-0/0/0.0 and the loopback lo0.0, the value is strictly2. This indicates that these interfaces have been explicitly configured to operate only at Level 2.
* Adjacency Capabilities:For the interface ge-0/0/0.0, the Level 1 DR field is marked asDisabled. This confirms that R1 is not participating in Level 1 operations on this link; it will not transmit Level 1 Hello PDUs, nor will it listen for them. Consequently, R1 is incapable of forming a Level 1 adjacency with R2 on this segment.
* Metric Implications:The exhibit shows an L1/L2 Metric of100/100. In Junos, "narrow" metrics (the default) are limited to a maximum value of 63 per interface. A metric of 100 indicates thatwide metrics (wide-metrics-only) have been enabled. Therefore, option A is incorrect because the routerisusing wide metrics.
Since the prompt states the adjacency is "up," and the interface is restricted to Level 2, we can conclude that R1 only forms a Level 2 adjacency with R2 (Option B). Even though an L1 metric of 100 is displayed in the table as a configured value, it is not actually "advertised" in a Link-State PDU because the Level 1 protocol is disabled on that interface.

**NEW QUESTION # 25**
By default, which routing table contains a list of all ingress LSPs?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In the Juniper Networks Junos operating system, the management of routing information is partitioned into several distinct routing tables (RIBs), each serving a specific architectural purpose. When dealing with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), understanding the distinction between inet.0 and inet.3 is fundamental for troubleshooting and traffic engineering.
Theinet.3routing table is specifically designed to store the egress IPv4 addresses ofLabel-Switched Paths (LSPs). When an ingress router successfully establishes an LSP (via RSVP or LDP), it places the host address of the egress router (the tail-end) into the inet.3 table. This table is not used for general packet forwarding; instead, it is primarily used by theBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP)for next-hop resolution. When BGP receives a route, it checks both inet.0 and inet.3 to resolve the next hop. If a matching entry exists in inet.3, the router knows it can reach that destination via an MPLS tunnel, allowing for the encapsulation of BGP traffic within MPLS.
In contrast,inet.0is the default unicast routing table used for standard IPv4 forwarding and contains routes learned via IGPs (OSPF, IS-IS) or static routing.inet.1is utilized for multicast forwarding (MBGP), andinet.2 is typically used for Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) or RPF checks in multicast environments.
By isolating LSP egress points in inet.3, Junos prevents MPLS-specific paths from interfering with standard IGP path selection unless the administrator explicitly chooses to merge them (e.g., using the traffic- engineering bgp-igp command). Therefore, by default, the ingress router maintains its list of reachable LSP endpoints in inet.3.

**NEW QUESTION # 26**
What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. Forwarding policies
- B. Routing policies
- C. The Bellman-Ford algorithm
- D. The Dijkstra algorithm

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In OSPF, loop prevention within a single area is achieved through the fundamental nature of its link-state architecture. Unlike distance-vector protocols that rely on "routing by rumor," OSPF ensures that every router within an area maintains an identicalLink-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.
Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes theShortest Path First (SPF) algorithm
, which is formally known as theDijkstra algorithm. This mathematical process treats the local router as the
"root" of a tree and calculates the shortest path to every other node (router) and prefix in the area based on the cumulative interface costs. Because every router uses the same synchronized map (the LSDB) and the same deterministic algorithm, they all arrive at a consistent, loop-free view of the best paths.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the Dijkstra algorithm is superior to theBellman- Ford algorithm(used by distance-vector protocols like RIP) in this regard. Bellman-Ford is susceptible to
"count-to-infinity" problems and loops because routers only know the distance and direction to a destination provided by their neighbors, rather than the full topology. In OSPF, even if a link fails, the updated Link-State Advertisement (LSA) is flooded rapidly, and the Dijkstra algorithm is re-run to find a new loop-free path.
Routing policies(Option B) are used to manipulate path selection or filter routes but are not the primary mechanism for fundamental loop prevention in OSPF. Similarly,forwarding policies(Option D) govern how traffic is handled at the data plane level rather than determining the control plane's loop-free topology.

**NEW QUESTION # 27**
Which term describes the router where traffic enters an MPLS label-switched path (LSP)?

- A. egress router
- B. ingress router
- C. penultimate router
- D. transit router

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
In the architecture of aLabel-Switched Path (LSP), routers are categorized based on their role in the handling of a specific packet's lifecycle through the MPLS network. Juniper Networks documentation defines these roles clearly:
TheIngress Router (Option D), also known as theIngress Label Edge Router (LER), is the entry point of the LSP. Its primary responsibility is to take an incoming "unlabeled" packet (usually a standard IPv4 or IPv6 packet), perform a route lookup, and determine which LSP the packet should follow. Once determined, the Ingress router performs aPushoperation, where it encapsulates the packet with an MPLS label header and forwards it toward the next hop. This is where the transition from IP-based forwarding to Label-based switching occurs.
To contrast this with the other options:
* Transit Router (Option B):These are routers located between the ingress and egress. They perform Swapoperations, replacing an incoming label with an outgoing label based on the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
* Egress Router (Option A):This is the "tail-end" of the LSP where the packet exits the MPLS domain and the final label is removed (if it hasn't been removed already by the penultimate hop).
* Penultimate Router (Option C):This is the second-to-last router in the path. As discussed in previous questions, it often performs thePopoperation (Penultimate Hop Popping) to remove the transport label before sending the packet to the Egress LER.
Therefore, the router where traffic first "enters" the LSP and receives its initial label is strictly defined as the Ingress router.

**NEW QUESTION # 28**
......

Conditional Operator and Template Specialization as Conditional Constructs, Provide correct sample entries to prevent confusion, JN0-364 Exam Prep with Passing Guarantee.

There is a large range of JN0-364 certifications that can help you improve your professional worth and make your dreams come true, In particular, our experts keep the JN0-364 real test the latest version, they check updates every day and send them to your e-mail in time, making sure that you know the latest news.

## Juniper JN0-364 Exam | Reliable JN0-364 Exam Pattern - Quality and Value Guaranteed of JN0-364 Examcollection Dumps

Stop hesitating now, time is money, Only an approved and JN0-364 tested preparation material offers the best results in the market.