

JN0-364 Exam Topic, Exam JN0-364 Labs

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 (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

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

Answer: B

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 identical Link-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.

Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes the Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm

, which is formally known as the Dijkstra 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 the Bellman-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 # 50

Which statement about RSVP-signaled LSPs is correct?

- A. The paths used by LSPs are always calculated using the SRGB.
- B. The paths used by LSPs are always calculated using the TED.
- C. CSPF is not required for LSPs using admin-groups.
- **D. CSPF is used to calculate the path for a traffic-engineered LSP.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a Juniper Networks environment, Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) is a signaling protocol used to establish Label-Switched Paths (LSPs). While RSVP handles the actual signaling (requesting labels and reserving bandwidth along a path), it does not inherently know which path to take. This is where Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) comes into play.

CSPF is an advanced version of the Dijkstra algorithm used specifically for traffic engineering. Unlike the standard SPF used by IGPs, which only considers the shortest metric, CSPF takes into account multiple constraints such as available bandwidth, link coloring (administrative groups), and explicit hop requirements.

According to Juniper technical documentation, when an LSP is configured, the Ingress router uses CSPF to calculate a loop-free path that satisfies all these constraints before RSVP begins signaling. This is why statement B is the correct description of the operational flow.

Statement D is a common distractor. While CSPF uses the Traffic Engineering Database (TED) to perform its calculations, the path is not "calculated by the TED" itself; the TED is merely the repository of link-state information (provided by OSPF or IS-IS extensions). Statement C refers to Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB), which is relevant to Segment Routing (SR-TE), not standard RSVP-signaled LSPs. Finally, statement A is incorrect because admin-groups (link coloring) are actually one of the primary constraints that require CSPF to determine a valid path.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. The Bellman-Ford algorithm
- B. forwarding policies
- **C. The Dijkstra algorithm**
- D. routing policies

Answer: C

Explanation:

OSPF uses the Dijkstra shortest path first (SPF) algorithm to calculate loop-free paths through the network based on the link-state database. Because every router has a synchronized view of the network topology and independently runs the SPF algorithm, the resulting routing table calculations inherently prevent routing loops.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which two LSA types are permitted in OSPF totally stubby areas? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 3
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 1
- D. Type 7

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In OSPF, a totally stubby area does not permit type 3 summary LSAs (inter-area routes) or type 5 external LSAs (routes from outside the OSPF domain) to be flooded into the area. The area border router (ABR) will only send a default route as a type 3 LSA into the totally stubby area.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What are two types of SIDs used in segment routing? (Choose two.)

- A. node
- B. interface
- C. adjacency
- D. link

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In segment routing, SIDs (Segment Identifiers) are used to identify different types of segments that can be traversed. A node SID represents an instruction to route a packet to a particular node, and an adjacency SID represents an instruction to route a packet over a specific link or adjacency between two nodes.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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