Premium Juniper JN0-364 Exam - JN0-364 New Braindumps Questions

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 (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which two statements regarding GRE and IP-IP tunnels are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. These tunnels do not offer encryption mechanisms.
- B. These tunnels add additional overhead to the packets that traverse them.
- C. These tunnels do not add any overhead to the packets that traverse them.
- D. These tunnels offer secure encryption mechanisms.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks Junos OS,Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)andIP-in-IP (IP-IP)are common tunneling mechanisms used to transport packets across a network by encapsulating them within another protocol. Understanding the header structure and the limitations of these protocols is essential for proper MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) management and security design.
Overhead (Option A):
Both GRE and IP-IP tunnels operate by adding an additional IP header to the original packet. An IP-IP tunnel (Protocol 4) adds a20-byteIPv4 header. A GRE tunnel (Protocol 47) adds the same20-bytedelivery IP header plus a minimum4-byteGRE header (totaling 24 bytes, which can increase if keys or sequencing are used).

Because these headers are added to the payload, the total size of the packet increases. This "overhead" means that if the original packet was already at the MTU limit (e.g., 1500 bytes), the encapsulated packet will exceed it, potentially leading to fragmentation or the need to adjust theTCP MSS (Maximum Segment Size).
Encryption (Option D):
Crucially, according to Juniper Service Provider documentation, neither GRE nor IP-IP provides native encryptionor data confidentiality. They are encapsulation protocols, not security protocols. The payload remains in cleartext and is visible to any device along the path. If security and encryption are required for data traversing these tunnels, they must be combined withIPsec (IP Security). While GRE is often used as the
"carrier" for IPsec (to allow multicast or dynamic routing protocols which IPsec alone does not support), the GRE protocol itself remains an unencrypted delivery mechanism. Therefore, statements A and D accurately describe the architectural behavior of these tunnel types.

NEW QUESTION # 69
During MPLS forwarding, which operation describes the act of imposing a label onto an unlabeled packet?

- A. label pop
- B. label push
- C. label rewrite
- D. label swap

Answer: B

Explanation:
Label push is the MPLS operation in which a label is added to an unlabeled packet as it enters the MPLS domain. The ingress label switching router assigns the label and places it on the packet so that subsequent routers can forward it based on the MPLS label instead of the IP header.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which statement about RSVP-signaled LSPs is correct?

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

Answer: A

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 whereConstrained Shortest Path First (CSPF)comes into play.
CSPFis 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 statementBis the correct description of the operational flow.
StatementDis a common distractor. While CSPF uses theTraffic 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). StatementCrefers to Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB), which is relevant to Segment Routing (SR-TE), not standard RSVP-signaled LSPs. Finally, statement Ais incorrect because admin-groups (link coloring) are actually one of the primary constraints thatrequire CSPF to determine a valid path.

NEW QUESTION # 71
You want to see a detailed list of all established BGP sessions. In this scenario, what would be a valid command to accomplish this task?

- A. show rouse receive-protocol bgp <neighbor IP address>
- B. show rouse protocol bgp
- C. show bgp summary
- D. show bgp neighbor

Answer: D

Explanation:
The show bgp neighbor command in Junos OS provides a detailed description of each BGP session, including session state, options configured, and counters for messages sent and received. This is the command you would use to see a detailed list of all established BGP sessions.

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are configuring BGP on a Juniper router to peer with an external provider. After committing the configuration, the BGP session remains in the Idle state. Which configuration issue would prevent the BGP session from progressing beyond the Idle state?

- A. The BGP group type is set to internal instead of external.
- B. The local AS number is higher than the peer's AS number.
- C. The peer IP address is unreachable.
- D. The peer is configured with a different router ID.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the BGP finite state machine, theIdlestate is the "stop" or "start" point of the protocol. When a session is stuck in Idle, it means the BGP process is either administratively disabled or, more commonly, is unable to initiate the underlying TCP connection required for BGP.
According to Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, the most common reason for a BGP session to remain in Idle is a lack ofrouting reachability. For BGP to move to theConnectstate, the Junos kernel must have a route to the IP address specified in the neighbor statement. If thepeer IP address is unreachable (Option A)-meaning there is no route in inet.0 (via OSPF, IS-IS, or static)-the router cannot initiate the TCP three-way handshake on port 179. Consequently, the state machine will never progress.
Analysis of incorrect options:
* Option B:BGP does not care if the local AS is higher or lower than the peer's; it only cares if they match the configuration. AS numbers are identifiers, not priorities.
* Option C:A mismatchedRouter IDdoes not prevent a session from leaving the Idle state. It would typically cause the session to reach theOpenConfirmstate, and then fail with a "Notification" message due to a collision or identification error.
* Option D:While a mismatchedgroup type(internal vs. external) will cause the session to fail, it usually fails during theOpenmessage exchange (OpenSent state) because the AS numbers provided will not match the expected peer type (IBGP vs. EBGP).
Only the lack of a path to the neighbor (reachability) keeps the session at the very beginning of the process:
theIdlestate.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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