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For starters and professionals Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) play a significant role to verify skills, experience, and knowledge in a specific technology. Enrollment in the Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 is open to everyone. Upon completion of Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 Exam Questions' particular criteria. Participants in the JN0-364 Questions come from all over the world and receive the credentials for the Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 Questions. They can quickly advance their careers in the fiercely competitive market and benefit from certification after earning the JN0-364 Questions badge. However, passing the Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) JN0-364 is the primary concern.

Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
You are a network architect designing a brand new network. You want to deploy RSVP LSPs in this network.
You are currently in the process of choosing whether to run OSPF or IS-IS as your interior gateway protocol.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct about IGP traffic engineering extensions in an RSVP network? (Choose two.)

- A. In IS-IS, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.
- B. In OSPF, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.
- C. You must explicitly configure IS-IS to carry traffic engineering extensions.
- D. You must explicitly configure OSPF to carry traffic engineering extensions.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment, deployingRSVP-signaled LSPsrequires a functionalTraffic Engineering Database (TED). This database is populated by the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) using specific extensions that carry link-state information beyond simple reachability, such as available bandwidth, administrative groups (link coloring), and Maximum Reservable Bandwidth.
The behavior of these extensions differs betweenOSPFandIS-ISin Junos OS:
* OSPF (Option C):By default, OSPF is a "pure" routing protocol. To support RSVP-TE, it must carry Opaque LSAs (Type 10). According to Juniper documentation, you mustexplicitly configuretraffic engineering within the OSPF protocol hierarchy using the set protocols ospf traffic-engineering command. Without this command, OSPF will not flood the TE information required by the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm, and LSPs will fail to establish.
* IS-IS (Option D):IS-IS was designed to be extensible through the use of TLVs (Type, Length, Value).
In Junos OS,IS-IS traffic engineering extensions are enabled by defaultonce the protocol is active.
As soon as you enable IS-IS on an interface, it begins to advertise the wide metrics and TE TLVs (like TLV 22 and 135) necessary for building the TED.
This distinction is a common design consideration for network architects. While IS-IS simplifies the rollout of MPLS by having TE enabled "out of the box," OSPF requires that extra configuration step to transition from a standard IGP to a TE-aware protocol.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are configuring BGP for IPv6 operations. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) can be either a 32-bit or 64-bit value.
- B. The router ID uses a 32-bit identifier value.
- C. The router ID uses a 128-bit identifier value.
- D. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) must be a 64-bit value.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
When implementingMultiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP)for IPv6, several architectural constants remain consistent with the original BGP design, while others have evolved to accommodate larger network scales.
Router ID (Option C):
A critical point in Juniper's Service Provider documentation is that theBGP Router IDremains a32-bit value, even when the protocol is carrying 128-bit IPv6 prefixes. The Router ID is typically represented in dotted- quad notation (e.g., 192.168.1.1). In an IPv6-only environment, a Juniper router cannot automatically derive this ID from an interface address, so it must be manually defined under [edit routing-options]. This 32-bit ID is essential for BGP tie-breaking and loop prevention within the AS.
Autonomous System Number (Option D):
TheAutonomous System Number (ASN)was originally a 16-bit value (0 to 65535). However, to address the exhaustion of available ASNs, the standard was extended to32-bit ASNs(documented in RFC 6793). In Junos OS, you can configure BGP using either the older 16-bit format or the newer 32-bit format (often represented in "asplain" or "asdot" notation). While the question mentions a 64-bit value, there is currently no standard for a 64-bit ASN in BGP; the transition from 16-bit to 32-bit satisfies current global scalability needs. Therefore, Option D is the most accurate within the context of current networking standards, as it acknowledges the coexistence of different ASN lengths.

NEW QUESTION # 36
By default, which routing table contains a list of all ingress LSPs?

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

Answer: B

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 # 37
What information is determined by using the AS path attribute included in the BGP update message? (Choose two.)

- A. the total number of next-hop devices to reach a prefix
- B. the presence of a routing loop
- C. the origin of a route from IGP or EGP
- D. the shortest AS path to reach a prefix

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
TheAS_PATHattribute is a "well-known mandatory" attribute in BGP, meaning it must be present in every BGP Update message exchanged between External BGP (eBGP) peers. It records the sequence of Autonomous System numbers that a route has traversed. Per Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, this attribute serves two fundamental purposes:
1. Loop Prevention (Option B):
This is the most critical function of the AS_PATH. When a BGP router receives an update from an eBGP peer, it scans the AS_PATH attribute for its own AS number. If the router finds its local AS number already listed in the path, it concludes that the route has already passed through its network and has "looped" back. To prevent an infinite routing loop, the router will immediately discard the update. This mechanism is the cornerstone of BGP's stability as a path-vector protocol.
2. Path Selection / Shortest Path Determination (Option C):
BGP uses a complex "tie-breaking" algorithm to select the best path among multiple candidates. One of the highest-ranking criteria in this algorithm (after Weight, Local Preference, and AS_PATH length) is the length of the AS_PATH. A shorter AS_PATH (fewer AS numbers listed) is generally preferred over a longer one, as it typically represents a more direct path through the internet hierarchy.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:The "origin" of a route (IGP, EGP, or Incomplete) is determined by theORIGINattribute, which is a separate well-known mandatory attribute.
* Option D:BGP does not count individual "next-hop devices" (which would be an IGP metric like hop count in RIP); it only tracks Autonomous Systems. A single AS in the path might contain hundreds of internal routers (next-hops), but BGP only sees it as one "hop" in the AS_PATH.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Exhibit:
user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
point-to-point;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
point-to-point;
}
interface lo0.0;
source-packet-routing {
srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
}
level 1 disable;
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
reference-bandwidth 100g;
You have a network of ten routers that have all been configured with an identical SRGB. The exhibit shows the IS-IS configuration from a router called R10. The other nine routers do not yet have an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to this router. Which missing part of the configuration must you add on R10 to solve this problem?

- A. R10 must be configured with an explicit IPv4 node SID.
- B. R10 must be configured with explicit IPv4 adjacency SID.
- C. R10 must be configured with an explicit binding SID.
- D. R10 must tag its internal IPv4 BGP prefixes with a BGP prefix SID.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In aSegment Routing (SR-MPLS)architecture using IS-IS as the control plane, routers exchange labels (segments) to build Label-Switched Paths (LSPs) without the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP or RSVP. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, for a router to be reachable via a shortest- path LSP from other nodes in the network, it must advertise aPrefix Segment Identifier (Prefix SID).
A specific type of Prefix SID is theNode SID, which is assigned to a loopback address (typically lo0.0) to uniquely identify the router within the SR domain. In the provided exhibit, routerR10has been configured with aSegment Routing Global Block (SRGB)starting at label 300000. This configuration tells the router which label range to use for global segments, but it does not automatically assign a label to its own loopback interface.
Without aNode SIDconfiguration, R10 is not telling its neighbors which specific index or label within that SRGB corresponds to its own address. Consequently, the other nine routers in the IS-IS area can calculate the shortest path to R10 using standard SPF, but they cannot perform the "label-binding" necessary to push an SR- MPLS label onto the packets.
To solve this, a Node SID must be explicitly configured under the loopback interface within the IS-IS protocol hierarchy, such as:
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 ipv4-node-sid index <value>
Analysis of incorrect options:
* Binding SID (Option A):This is used to encapsulate or steer traffic into a specific policy or tunnel (like a TE-LSP) and is not required for basic shortest-path reachability.
* Adjacency SID (Option B):These are generated automatically by Junos for each link and represent a specific local hop; they are not used for global "shortest-path" forwarding to a distant node.
* BGP Prefix SID (Option C):This is used for BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) or prefix advertisement via BGP, which is not relevant for building the underlying IS-IS SR-MPLS transport.
Therefore, configuring anexplicit IPv4 node SIDis the mandatory step to enable the rest of the network to build a shortest-path SR-LSP toward R10.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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