Practice JN0-364 Tests & JN0-364 Valid Test Registration

JNCIA JN0-104 Practice Test Questions and Answers 2023 with complete solution

Three statements that describe Transmission Control Protocol?
-Uses a best effort delivery approach
-had delivery notification and error-checking mechanisms
-applications include HTTP and SMTP
-TCP is faster that User Data Datagram Protocol (UDP)
-TCP is a transport layer protocol - has delivery notification and error-checking, applications include HTTP and SMTP
TCP is transport layer protocol

Two benefits of the disaggregated JUNOS OS?
A-The Junos VM becomes hardware-independent and can be deployed on any hypervisor without modifications.
B-Platform drivers and forwarding engine are removed from the control plane to increase performance.
C-Increased flexibility to use different control plane versions
D-The architecture facilitates programmability through provisioning the control plane, the data path and the platform API - B and D

Describes the connection between control plane and forwarding plane
-No rate limiter is configured by default
-control traffic is preferred over exception traffic during congestion
-A rate limiter is configured by default
-Exception traffic is preferred over control traffic during congestion - Control traffic is preferred, a rate-limiter is configured by default
The JUNOS OS sends all exception traffic destined for the RE over the internal link that connects the control and forwarding plane. The JUNOS OS rate limits the exception traffic traversing the internal link to protect the RE from DOS attacks. During congestion preference is given to local and control traffic destined for the RE

A packet enters a JUNOS device. No matching destination entry exists in the forwarding table. How will the device respond? - The PFE responds to the source with a destination unreachable message. The PFE, not the RE

Two examples of transit traffic:
A-SCP traffic destined for the router's loopback interface
B-SFTP traffic that enters and exits the same interface on a local router
C-SCP traffic that enters one interface and exits another on a local router

BONUS!!! Download part of Actual4Dumps JN0-364 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UZOAUMMIq0L3sudNfCCNlilaXS6nF2Qp

There are three different Juniper JN0-364 questions format that is being provided to applicants from Actual4Dumps. Anyone can download a free JN0-364 exam dumps demo to evaluate this product before shopping. These Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) latest questions formats are Juniper JN0-364 PDF dumps format, web-based Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) (JN0-364) practice tests, and desktop-based Juniper JN0-364 practice test software is provided to customers.

For most people who have no much time to prepare the Juniper real exam, latest JN0-364 exam questions will be your excellent partner to help you get high passing score in the valid test. Once you receive our JN0-364 Dumps Torrent, it will just need one or two days to practice test questions and answers. If you finished it well, clearing exam will be easy.

>> Practice JN0-364 Tests <<

JN0-364 Valid Test Registration & JN0-364 Reliable Test Book

Our JN0-364 practice materials can be understood with precise content for your information, which will remedy your previous faults and wrong thinking of knowledge needed in this exam. As a result, many customers get manifest improvement and lighten their load by using our JN0-364 Actual Exam. It is well-known that our JN0-364 study guide can save a lot of time and effort. And with the simpilied content of our JN0-364 practice questions, you can have a wonderful study experience as well.

Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
Exhibit:
You have configured IPv4 and IPv6 in your network and all OSPF neighbors are established. You apply the configuration shown in the exhibit. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. There will only be an OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- B. There will be an OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- C. There will only be an OSPFv2 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- D. There will not be a route in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment running Junos OS, understanding the interaction between different versions of OSPF is essential for multi-protocol environments.OSPFv2(defined in RFC 2328) is the standard protocol used for routing IPv4 unicast traffic.OSPFv3(defined in RFC 5340) was originally developed to support IPv6 routing. However, OSPFv3 was later extended via RFC 5838 to support multiple address families (AF), allowing it to carry IPv4 unicast, IPv4 multicast, and other address types within a single OSPF instance.
According to Juniper technical documentation, Junos OS implements this multi-AF support in OSPFv3 through the use ofrealms. When the realm ipv4-unicast statement is configured under the [edit protocols ospf3] hierarchy, the OSPFv3 process becomes capable of calculating and advertising IPv4 routes.
In the provided exhibit, routerR2has a dual-protocol configuration. First, it is running standard OSPFv2, with the ge-0/0/1.0 interface (which is directly connected to the 172.16.2.0/24 network) participating in Area 0.
This ensures that the prefix is advertised as a standard IPv4 LSA to its neighbor,R1. Second, R2 is running OSPFv3 with the realm ipv4-unicast specifically enabled on that same ge-0/0/1.0 interface. Because of this realm, OSPFv3 also treats the 172.16.2.0/24 prefix as a reachable IPv4 destination and advertises it to R1 as an OSPFv3 IPv4-unicast LSA.
As a result, whenR1(which is also running both protocols) receives these routing updates, it will see the same destination prefix advertised by two different protocols. Its routing table (inet.0) will contain one entry learned from the OSPFv2 process and a second, separate entry learned from the OSPFv3 process. While the Junos Routing Engine will ultimately select one as the "active" route based on route preference (both protocols have a default preference of 10), both entries will technically exist within the Routing Information Base (RIB). This confirms that statementBis the correct description of the operational state of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which BGP attribute is optional, transitive, and is passed unchanged to other BGP peers if not recognized?

- A. AS Path
- B. Origin
- C. Community
- D. MED

Answer: C

Explanation:
BGP attributes are categorized into four distinct types based on how they are handled by a BGP speaker:Well- known mandatory,Well-known discretionary,Optional transitive, andOptional non-transitive.
Understanding these categories is essential for traffic engineering and ensuring consistent policy across an Autonomous System.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, theCommunityattribute is classified as anoptional transitiveattribute. The term "optional" implies that a BGP implementation is not required to support or recognize the attribute. However, because it is "transitive," if a Juniper router receives an update containing a community tag that it does not recognize or has no specific policy for, it must accept the attribute and pass it along to other BGP peers unchanged. This ensures that community-based policies can be signaled across intermediate ASes that may not be configured to act upon those specific tags.
In contrast:
* Origin (Option A)andAS Path (Option B)arewell-known mandatoryattributes. Every BGP update must include these, and every BGP-compliant router must recognize them.
* MED (Option D)(Multi-Exit Discriminator) is anoptional non-transitiveattribute. If a router receives a MED and advertises that

route to an EBGP peer, the MED is typically stripped away (unless specific configurations like path-selection cisco-non-deterministic are used), as it is intended only to influence the immediate neighboring AS.
The Community attribute (defined in RFC 1997) is a powerful tool in Junos OS, often used for tagging routes to trigger specific routing policies, such as setting local preference or identifying the geographic origin of a prefix. By being transitive, it allows for sophisticated administrative control across complex multi-provider environments.

NEW QUESTION # 23
How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

- A. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- B. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.
- C. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- D. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The prevention of routing loops within an Autonomous System (AS) is handled differently than loop prevention between ASes. While External BGP (EBGP) uses the AS_PATH attribute to detect loops,Internal BGP (IBGP)does not modify the AS_PATH. Therefore, a different mechanism is required to ensure that a route does not circulate infinitely inside the network.
This mechanism is known as theIBGP Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks documentation and the BGP standard (RFC 4271), a BGP speakermust not advertise a route learned via an IBGP peer to any other IBGP peer. In simpler terms, "what is learned internally, stays local." This rule ensures that a route only travels one "hop" inside the AS-from the router that learned it from an external source to all other internal routers.
Because of this rule, IBGP routers do not naturally propagate routes through each other. This creates a requirement for afull meshof IBGP sessions, where every BGP-speaking router in the AS must have a direct peering session with every other BGP-speaking router. To mitigate the scaling issues of a full mesh in large service provider networks, architects useRoute ReflectorsorConfederations, which are authorized exceptions to the Split Horizon rule.
Option B is incorrect because EBGP peersdoadvertise EBGP routes to other EBGP peers (this is how the internet works). Option C is incorrect because EBGP-learned routesmustbe sent to IBGP peers so the internal network knows how to reach the outside world. Option D is incorrect because internal routesmustbe sent to external peers to advertise your network to the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 24
For two or more switches to participate in the same MSTP region, which parameter must match?

- A. Extended system ID
- B. Root bridge priority
- C. Root bridge ID
- D. Region name

Answer: D

Explanation:
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in IEEE 802.1s and implemented in Juniper Networks Junos OS, allows for the grouping of VLANs into specific spanning tree instances. This provides significant scalability and load-balancing advantages over traditional STP or RSTP. To achieve this, switches must be grouped into logical "Regions." According to Juniper documentation, for two or more switches to be considered part of the sameMSTP Region, they must possess an identicalMSTP Configuration Identifier. This identifier consists of three specific attributes that must match exactly across all participating switches:
* MSTI Name (Region Name):A descriptive string (up to 32 characters) that identifies the region.
* MSTI Revision Level:A numerical value (0-65535) used to track configuration changes.
* VLAN-to-Instance Mapping:The specific table that defines which VLAN IDs are associated with which Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTIs).
If even one of these parameters-such as theRegion name(Option A)-differs, the switches will treat each other as being in separate regions. When switches are in different regions, they interact using theCommon Spanning Tree (CST), effectively seeing the other region as a single "virtual bridge," which limits the granularity of traffic engineering.
TheExtended system ID(Option B) is a component of the Bridge ID used to carry VLAN information in PVST+ but is not a region-matching requirement.Root bridge priority(Option C) andRoot bridge ID(Option D) are variables used during the STP election process to determine the topology's root, but they do not define the boundaries of an MSTP region itself.

NEW QUESTION # 25
You are asked to configure a new network environment that will be based on IPv6 and use OSPF. In this scenario, which two statements correctly identify configuration task considerations? (Choose two.)

- A. The router ID used must be based on a 32-bit identifier value.
- B. The router ID used must be based on a 128-bit identifier value.
- C. Participating interfaces are only required to be configured with the IPv6 protocol family and address.
- D. Participating interfaces must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol families and addresses.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
When transitioning to an IPv6 environment usingOSPFv3(the version of OSPF designed for IPv6), there are significant architectural differences compared to OSPFv2 (IPv4). According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, OSPFv3 was redesigned to be more protocol-agnostic.
Router ID (Option C):
Despite OSPFv3 routing IPv6 (which uses 128-bit addresses), the OSPFRouter IDremains a32-bit value formatted like an IPv4 address (e.g., 1.1.1.1). This is a common point of confusion. In a pure IPv6 environment where no IPv4 addresses are configured on any interfaces, a Juniper router cannot automatically derive a Router ID. Therefore, the administrator must manually configure a 32-bit Router ID under [edit routing-options] for the OSPFv3 process to initialize.
Interface Configuration (Option D):
OSPFv3 runs directly over the IPv6 link-local scope. Unlike OSPFv2, it does not require an IPv4 address to function. Therefore, interfaces areonly required to be configured with family inet6(Option D). You do not need "dual-stack" (both IPv4 and IPv6) functionality just to run OSPFv3. The protocol uses the link-local address (fe80::/10) of the interface for neighbor adjacencies and as the next hop for routing updates. This separation allows OSPFv3 to carry multiple "address families" (both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast) if needed, but the base requirement for an IPv6-only network is simply the family inet6 configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 26
......

- Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 JN0-364: High-quality Practice Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Tests Easily obtain free download of ➥ JN0-364 by searching on ▷ www.examcollectionpass.com ◁ JN0-364 Actualtest
- Juniper JN0-364 Practice Test: Tips and Tricks from Pdfvce Download ✔ JN0-364 ✔ for free by simply entering ➠ www.pdfvce.com website ⊘Reliable JN0-364 Cram Materials
- High-quality Practice JN0-364 Tests offer you accurate Valid Test Registration | Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) ▸ Search for 【 JN0-364 】 and obtain a free download on { www.practicevce.com } Training JN0-364 Solutions
- JN0-364 Latest Test Preparation New APP JN0-364 Simulations JN0-364 Standard Answers Easily obtain free download of 【 JN0-364 】 by searching on www.pdfvce.com Exam JN0-364 Outline
- Training JN0-364 Materials Exam JN0-364 Outline Training JN0-364 Materials Search for [JN0-364] on www.pdfdumps.com immediately to obtain a free download Reliable JN0-364 Test Price
- 2026 Practice JN0-364 Tests: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) - Trustable Juniper JN0-364 Valid Test Registration Search for ➥ JN0-364 and download it for free immediately on ➠ www.pdfvce.com JN0-364 Latest Test Preparation
- JN0-364 Latest Exam Guide JN0-364 Reliable Test Blueprint JN0-364 Study Center Immediately open " www.dumpsquestion.com " and search for JN0-364 to obtain a free download New APP JN0-364 Simulations
- Exam Topics JN0-364 Pdf JN0-364 Latest Test Preparation JN0-364 Study Center Go to website ➡ www.pdfvce.com open and search for ➻ JN0-364 to download for free JN0-364 Valid Test Experience
- JN0-364 Latest Test Preparation New APP JN0-364 Simulations JN0-364 Reliable Test Blueprint Enter www.vce4dumps.com and search for " JN0-364 " to download for free Accurate JN0-364 Answers
- kumu.io, www.4kanime.net, hhi.instructure.com, www.baliacg.com, www.sxxredu.cn, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, bbs.tongchai.org.cn, bbs.yongrenqianyou.com, connect.garmin.com, Disposable vapes