Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-364

Exam Name: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
A BGP router receives two routes to the same prefix. One route has a higher local preference, while the other has a shorter AS path.

In this scenario, which route would be selected?

A. The route with the lower origin code.
B. The route with the higher local preference.
C. The route with the shorter AS path.
D. The route with the lowest MED value.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Local preference is evaluated before the AS path length in the BGP best-path selection process. A route with a higher local preference is therefore preferred even if another route has a shorter AS path.

QUESTION 2
During MPLS forwarding, which operation describes the act of imposing a label onto an unlabeled packet?

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

Answer: C
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.

QUESTION 3
The MPLS Label Information Base (LIB) is stored in which table?

A. inet6.0
B. mpls.0
C. inet.0
D. inet.3

Answer: B
Explanation:
The MPLS Label Information Base is maintained in the mpls.0 routing table. This table stores the mappings between MPLS labels and their corresponding forwarding actions, allowing the router to perform label switching for MPLS packets.

QUESTION 4
By default, which routing table contains a list of all ingress LSPs?

A. inet.0

B. inet.1
C. inet.2
D. inet.3

Answer: A
Explanation:
Ingress LSPs originate on the router and are installed as routes in the main IPv4 unicast routing table. This table contains the destination prefixes and next-hop information used for normal IP forwarding. When an LSP is configured as the forwarding path, the route in this table points to the LSP as the next hop, making it the table that lists ingress LSP routes by default.

QUESTION 5
You are asked to add next-hop redundancy using VRRP for an IPv6 enabled service. The configured primary router must always be active when available, and the servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway.

Which VRRP element is required to accomplish this requirement?

A. The `accept-data` parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
B. The `preempt` parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
C. The backup router requires the `track` parameter to track the primary router's interface.
D. Both routers running VRRP will require a static ARP entry to be configured for the VRRP VIP

Answer: B
Explanation:
The preempt function ensures that the router with the higher priority automatically resumes the master role when it becomes available again. This guarantees that the configured primary router always becomes the active VRRP router whenever it is operational, satisfying the requirement that the primary router must always be active when available.

QUESTION 6
Click the Exhibit button. You have a network often 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?

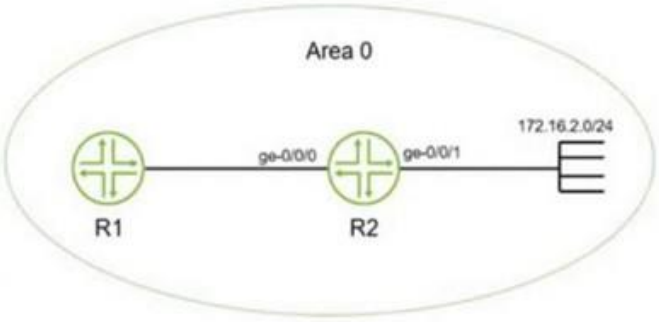
```
user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    point-to-point;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    point-to-point;
}
interface lo0.0;
source-packet-routing {
    srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
}
level 1 disable;
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
reference-bandwidth 100g;
```

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

Answer: B
Explanation:
For other routers to build an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to R10, R10 must advertise a reachable SR node segment for its IPv4 loopback/prefix. Configuring an explicit IPv4 node SID ensures R10's loopback prefix is associated with a SID in the SRGB and is advertised in IS-IS, allowing the rest of the network to compute and label-switch traffic to R10 using SR.

QUESTION 7
Click the Exhibit button. 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?




```
[edit]
user@R2# show protocols
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-0/0/0.0;
        interface lo0.0;
        interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    }
}
ospf3 {
    realm ipv4-unicast {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface ge-0/0/0.0;
            interface ge-0/0/1.0;
            interface lo0.0;
        }
    }
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-0/0/0.0;
        interface ge-0/0/1.0;
        interface lo0.0;
    }
}
```

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
The network is being advertised into OSPFv2 because the LAN-facing interface is enabled under OSPF. It is also being advertised into OSPFv3 for IPv4 because OSPFv3 is configured with the ipv4-unicast realm on the same interface. As a result, R1 learns 172.16.2.0/24 through both protocol instances and will have both protocol entries for that prefix.

QUESTION 8
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. Participating interfaces must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol families and addresses.
B. The router ID used must be based on a 128-bit identifier value.
C. The router ID used must be based on a 32-bit identifier value.
D. Participating interfaces are only required to be configured with the IPv6 protocol family and address.

Answer: CD
Explanation:
OSPF uses a router ID that is a 32-bit value, even when operating in an IPv6 environment with OSPFv3. The router ID remains an IPv4-style identifier used for protocol operations and LSAs.

When running OSPFv3 in an IPv6-based environment, participating interfaces only need to be configured with the IPv6 protocol family and an IPv6 address. IPv4 addressing is not required for

OSPFv3 operation.

QUESTION 9
Click the Exhibit button. A router called R6 is the ingress router for an LSP called R6_TO_R10_700m.

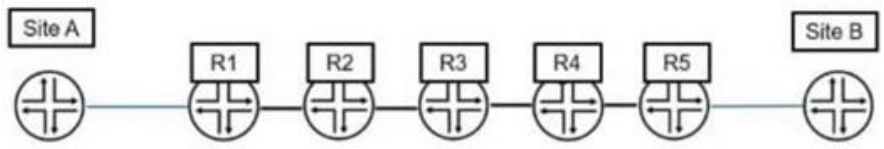
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct about the bandwidth reservation across this entire path?

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp name R6_TO_R10_700m detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
192.168.1.10
  From: 192.168.1.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R6_TO_R10_700m, LSPid: 2
  ActivePath: (none)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Follow destination IGP metric
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Time remaining before reverting: 53
  LSP Self-ping Status : Enabled
  Primary                    State: Up
    Priorities: 2 1
    Bandwidth: 700Mbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Flap Count: 1
    MBB Count: 0
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 400)
 10.6.7.7 S 10.7.8.8 S 10.8.9.9 S 10.9.10.10 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt 20=Node-ID):
          10.6.7.7(Label=16) 10.7.8.8(Label=25) 10.8.9.9(Label=21) 10.9.10.10(Label=3)
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

A. This LSP has reserved 700 Mbps of bandwidth at priority levels 2, 1, and 0.
B. This LSP has reserved 700 Mbps of bandwidth at priority levels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
C. This LSP has reserved 700 Mbps of bandwidth at priority levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.
D. This LSP has reserved 700 Mbps of bandwidth at priority levels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The output shows the LSP bandwidth is 700 Mbps and its RSVP priorities are set with a setup priority of 2 and a holding priority of 1. Bandwidth admission and reservation along the path are evaluated using the setup priority, so the 700 Mbps is accounted against the unreserved bandwidth buckets for setup priority 2 and all lower-preference priorities below it.

QUESTION 10
Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, Site A is sending traffic to Site B. R1 adds MPLS label 7166 to direct the traffic to R5.

Which two criteria did R1 use to determine which label number to add to the traffic? (Choose two.)

A. the source address of the traffic
B. a label number received from R5
C. a label number advertisement received from R2
D. the destination address of the traffic

Answer: CD
Explanation:
R1 selects the label based on the packet's destination prefix (the FEC) and then uses the label that its next-hop LSR (R2) advertised for that FEC. In MPLS, each hop forwards using the downstream-assigned label learned from the immediate neighbor, not a label learned directly from the egress router.

QUESTION 11
What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

A. 5
B. 130
C. 150
D. 180

Answer: B
Explanation:
In Junos OS, aggregate routes have a default route preference of 130. This preference determines how the route is compared with routes learned from other routing protocols when selecting the active route in the routing table.

QUESTION 12
You are using EBGP to connect to two upstream peers in the same AS. You want to make one of the links less preferred for traffic entering your network from the peer's AS.

Which feature should you use to achieve this goal?

A. origin code
B. local preference
C. a route reflector
D. AS-path prepending

Answer: D
Explanation:

AS-path prepending artificially lengthens the AS-path attribute by adding additional instances of the local AS number when advertising routes to a specific external peer. Because BGP prefers routes with shorter AS paths, the upstream AS will consider the prepended path less attractive and will prefer the other link when sending traffic toward the network.

QUESTION 13
How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

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

Answer: A
Explanation:
In iBGP, routes learned from one internal BGP neighbor are not advertised to other internal BGP neighbors. This rule prevents routing loops within the autonomous system and is the reason a full mesh or route reflection is required for proper route propagation in iBGP networks.

QUESTION 14
You are troubleshooting a Level 1 IS-IS router that has an adjacency with a Level 1/2 router.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The Level 1/2 router merges Level 1 and Level 2 into one complete topology.
B. The Level 1/2 router sees the Level 1 network and the Level 2 network as two separate topologies.
C. The Level 1 router will only learn the topology of the Level 1 network.
D. The Level 1 router will learn the full topology of the Level 2 network.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
A Level 1/2 router maintains separate link-state databases for Level 1 and Level 2, treating them as two distinct topologies rather than merging them into a single topology.

A Level 1 router only participates in the Level 1 area and therefore only learns the topology information contained within the Level 1 link-state database.

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