



JN0-363^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

Pass Juniper JN0-363 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/jn0-363.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Juniper
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Which two statements are correct about the BGP next-hop attribute value? (Choose two.)

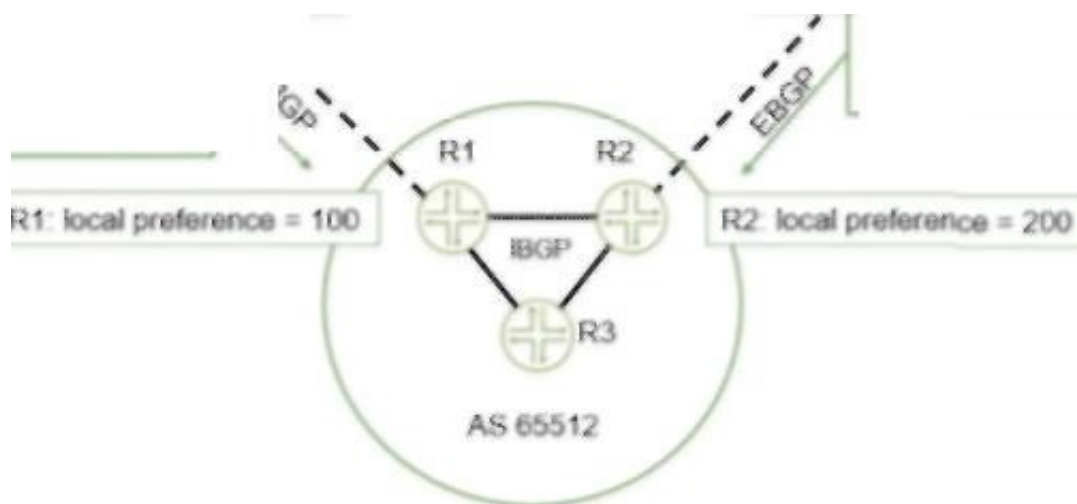
- A. By default, the next-hop value is changed across IBGP links.
- B. By default, the next-hop value is changed across EBGp links.
- C. By default, the next-hop value is not changed across IBGP links.
- D. By default, the next-hop value is not changed across EBGp links.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: By default, the router that originally sourced the route into BGP places its peer address into the attribute field. The next-hop value is then typically changed when the route is transmitted across external gGP (EBGP) links. Internal BGP (IBGP) peers do not alter the next-hop value between themselves.

QUESTION 2

Exhibit S Exhibit LSI1 A AS 65501 ISP B AS 65502 Advertised Prefixes: 172.20.0.0/24 172.20.20.0/24 172.20.21.0/24 \ N Advertised Prefixes: 172.20.0.0/24



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.
- B. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.
- C. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.
- D. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.

Correct Answer: AC

**QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are correct about IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. A level 1 only router can never form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.
- B. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs can be different.
- C. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs must be the same.
- D. A level 1 only router can form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: A Level 1 router can become adjacent with the Level 1 and Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. A Level 2 router can become adjacent with Level 2 or Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. There is no adjacency between L1 only and L2 only router. HOWEVER: If two routers are in different areas, they can only form a Level 2 adjacency. As such, two routers in different areas can NOT form a Level 1 adjacency. If you want two routers to form a Level 1 adjacency, they have to be in the same area.

QUESTION 4

What are two bridging concepts that are used to maintain an Ethernet switching table? (Choose two.)

- A. learning
- B. exporting
- C. aging
- D. timing

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

Which OSPF database packet determines which router is in charge of the database synchronization and the transferring of LSA headers between the two systems?

- A. link-state request
- B. database description
- C. hello
- D. link-state update

Correct Answer: B



Explanation: the Database Description (DD) packets serve two main purposes:

1.

determining which router is in charge of the database synchronization

2.

transferring the LSA headers between the two systems

[JN0-363 VCE Dumps](#)

[JN0-363 Practice Test](#)

[JN0-363 Exam Questions](#)