JN0-363 Q&As

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

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QUESTION 1

Which two interface types are used as tunnel endpoints? (Choose two.)

A. ae

B. ip

C. ge

D. gr

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: tunnel-end-point name {

ipv4 {

source-address 10.255.1.1;

destination-address 10.255.2.0/25;

}

gre {

key 9;

}

}

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/routing- policy/topics/ref/statement/tunnel-end-point-edit-firewall.html

QUESTION 2

The segment touting SRGB start label Is 10,000 and the SRGB index range is 500. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The first usable label is 10,001.

B. The last usable label is 10.501.

C. The last usable label is 10,499.

D. The first usable label Is 10,000.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 3

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.

determinining which router is in charge of the database synchronization

2.

tansferring the LSA headers between the two systems

QUESTION 4

You are asked to configure an LSP which uses the OSPF link state database for path computations. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. You must use the no-cspf parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.

B. Traffic engineering extensions ate enabled by default In OSPF.

C. Traffic engineering extensions are not enabled by default in OSPF.

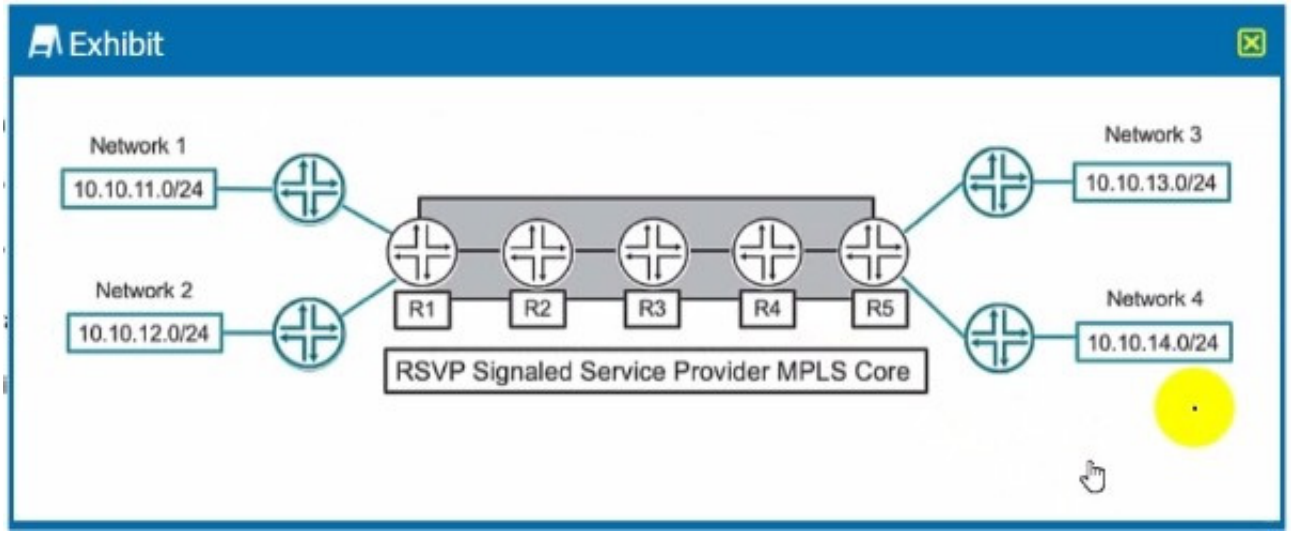
D. You must use the policing parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: The no-cspf command will activate usage of OSPF DB
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic- map/configuring-ospf-support-for-traffic-engineering.html Not enabled by default for ospf

QUESTION 5

Exhibit



Which two statements are correct about the service provider MPLS network shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. R3 is considered a P router.

B. R3 is considered a PE router.

C. R3 is considered a transit router.

D. R3 is considered an ingress router.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

Which configuration selling prohibits a static route from being redistributed by a dynamic routing protocol?

A. route-filter

B. no-readvertise

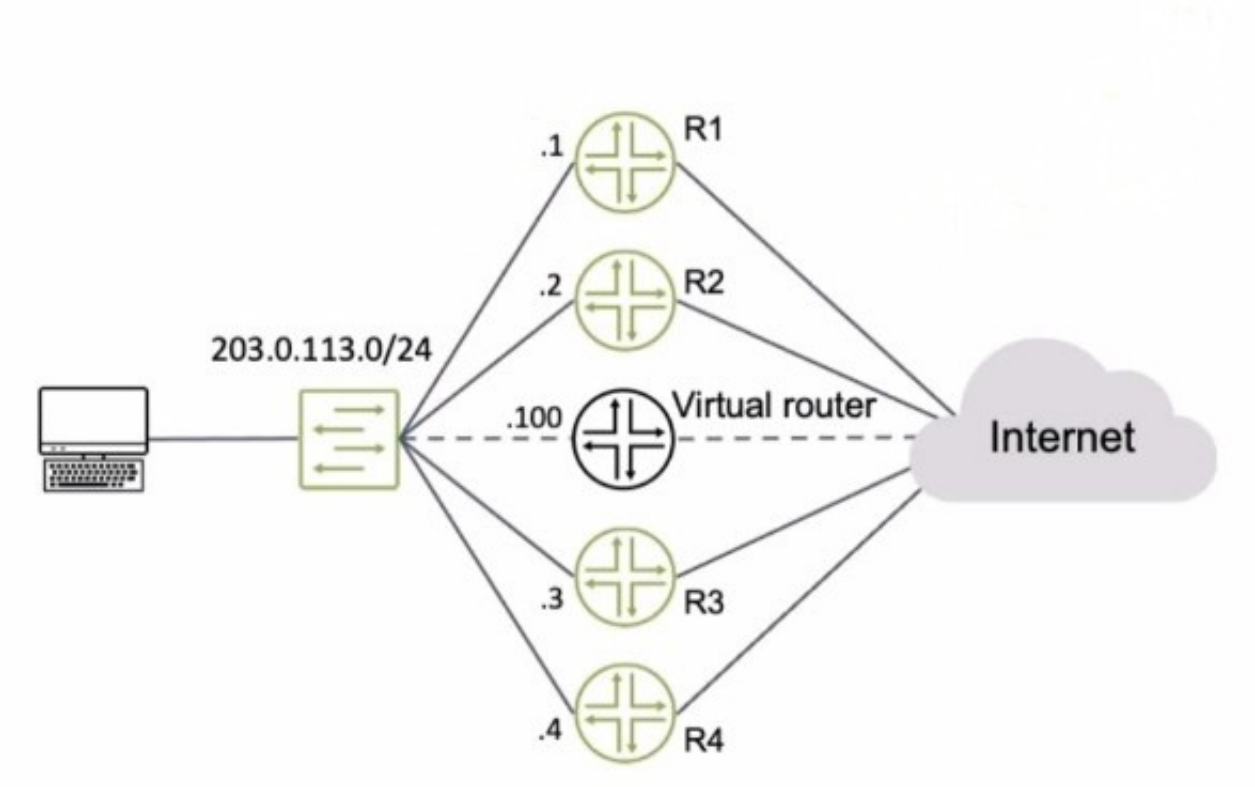
C. qualified-next-hop

D. passive

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Exhibit



Routers R1 and R4 have a VRRP priority of 90, while R2 and R3 have default VRRP priorities Referring to the exhibit, which router will be elected as the primary VRRP router?

A. R3

B. R4

C. R2

D. R1

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Default: 100. If two or more devices have the highest priority in the VRRP group, the device with the VRRP interface that has the highest IP address becomes the primary, and the others serve as backups." https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/high- availability/topics/ref/statement/priority-edit-interfaces-vrrp.html

QUESTION 8

Which two steps are required to enable MPLS on a physical interface in Junos? (Choose two.)

A. Add family mpls on the interface.

B. Add the loopback interface under protocols mpls.

C. Add family mpls on the loopback interface.

D. Add the interface under protocols mpls.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 9

What Is a key differentiator of generate routes from aggregate routes?

A. Generate routes use a forwarding next hop.

B. Generate routes have a default next-hop value of reject.

C. Generate routes have a default preference value of 210.

D. Generate routes cannot be used as a gateway of last resort.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://www.networkfuntimes.com/junos-aggregate-routes-vs-generate- routes-how-to-summarise-on-juniper-routers/

QUESTION 10

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 11

Which two statements are correct about the behavior of IS-IS metrics? (Choose two.)

A. Wide metrics enable interfaces to advertise metrics larger than 63.

B. By default, the metric of an interface is calculated based on the speed of the interface.

C. Wide metrics enable an interface to advertise different metrics at Level 1 and Level 2.

D. By default, all physical interfaces have a metric of 10.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/is- is/topics/ref/statement/metric-edit-protocols-isis.html

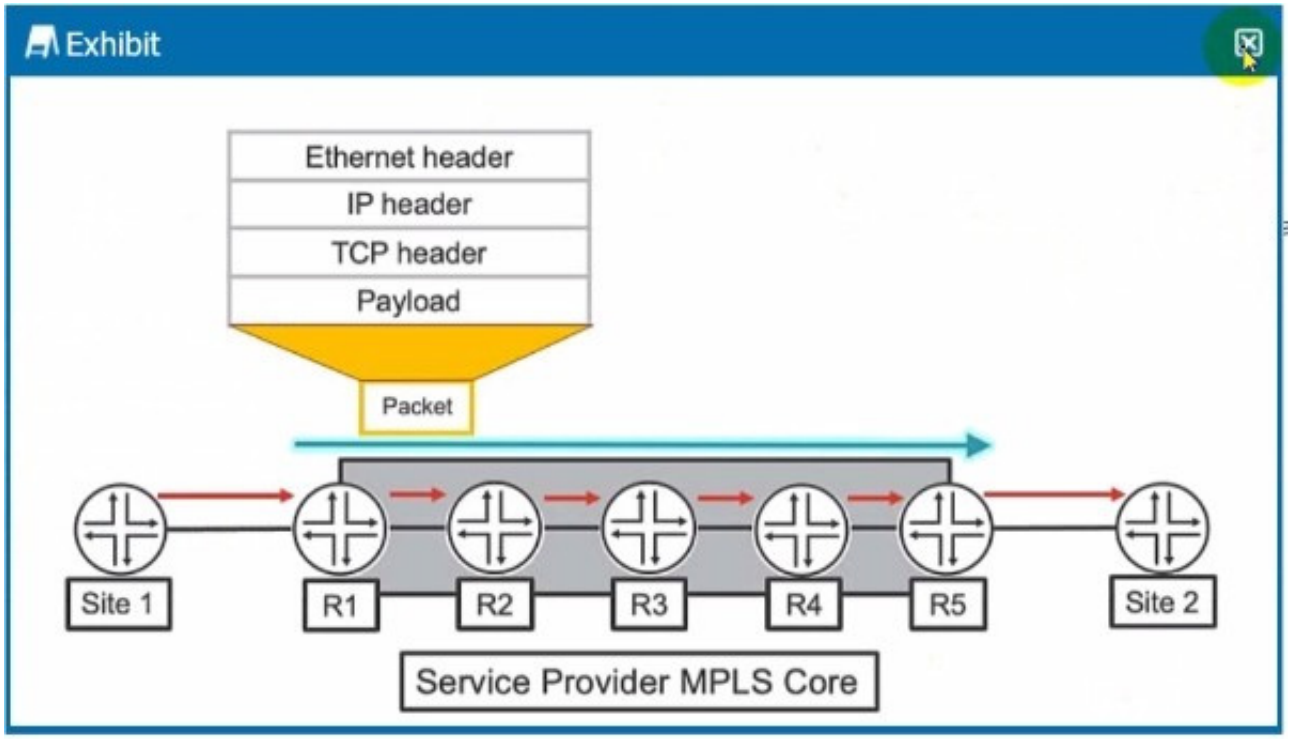
metric--Metric value.

Range: 1 through 63, or 1 through 16,777,215 (if you have configured wide metrics)

Default: 10 (for all interfaces except lo0), 0 (for the lo0 interface)

QUESTION 12

Exhibit



Which two statements ate correct about the actions taken as the packet traverses the service provider MPLS network from Site 1 to Site 2 as shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. R2 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.

B. R1 will perform a lookup using the lnet.3 table.

C. R1 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.

D. R2 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

What is the correct order of BGP attributes for active route selection?

A. next hop -> local preference -> AS path -> MED -> origin

B. next hop -> AS path -> local preference -> origin -> MED

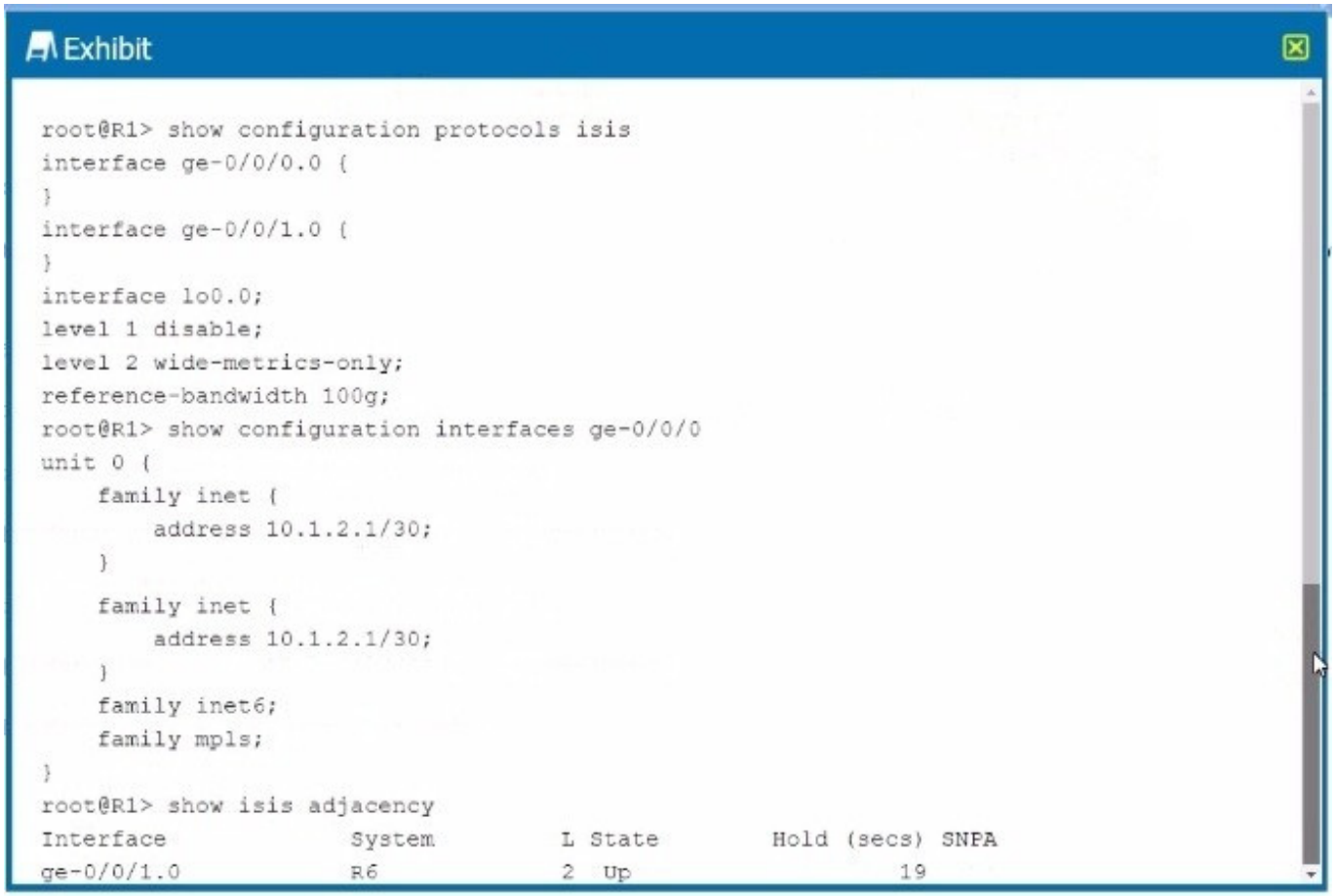
C. next hop -> local preference -> AS path -> origin -> MED

D. next hop -> origin -> local preference -> AS path -> MED

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Exhibit



You configured interface ge-0/070.0 to run IS-IS. but this interface does not appear in the output of the show isis adjacency command as shown in the exhibit.

What is the problem in this scenario?

A. This is a Gigabit Ethernet interface, that is incompatible with the reference-bandwidth 100g statement.

B. The family iso statement must be added to the logical interface.

C. The router at the other end of the link Is not sending any IS-IS Hello messages.

D. The router at the other end of the link is a Level 1 only router.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

You are bringing a new network online with three MX Series devices enabled for STP. No root bridge priority has been configured. Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. The device with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.

B. The device with the highest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.

C. The device with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the root bridge.

D. The device with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as The bridge.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://supportportal.juniper.net/s/article/EX-Identify-the-Root-Bridge-in-a- Spanning-Tree-STP-network?language=en_US The root bridge in a spanning-tree network is the bridge with the smallest or the lowest bridge ID.