Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-363

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

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which two statements are correct about BGP? (Choose two.)

A. IBGP neighbors must use the same AS number.
B. By default, the TTL on product-related packets for external neighbors is set to 1.
C. EBGP neighbors must use the same AS number.
D. By default, the TTL on protocol-related packets for internal neighbors is set to 1.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 2
You are asked to configure filter-based forwarding on a Junos device.

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

A. You must create a routing policy.
B. You must create a route target.
C. You must create and apply a match filter.
D. You must create a routing instance.

Answer: CD
Explanation:
To configure filter-based forwarding, perform the following tasks:
- Create a match filter on the ingress device. To specify a match filter, include the filter filter-name statement at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level. A packet that passes through the filter is compared against a set of rules to classify it and to determine its membership in a set. Once classified, the packet is forwarded to a routing table specified in the accept action in the filter description language. The routing table then forwards the packet to the next hop that corresponds to the destination address entry in the table.
- Create routing instances that specify the routing table(s) to which a packet is forwarded, and the destination to which the packet is forwarded at the [edit routing-instances] hierarchy level.

QUESTION 3
You are implementing traffic engineering in your MPLS network. You must ensure that the MPLS routes are used to traverse your network. Your solution should not affect IGP routes in your route tables.

In this scenario, which traffic engineering setting will accomplish this behavior?

A. bgp-igp-both-ribs
B. mpls-forwarding
C. bgp-igp
D. bgp

Answer: D
Explanation:
bgp - On BGP destinations only. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.3 routing table.
bgp-igp - On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 routing table. If IGP shortcuts are enabled, the shortcut routes are automatically installed in the inet.0 routing table.
bgp-igp-both-ribs - On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 and inet.3 routing tables. This option is used to support VPNs.

mpls-forwarding - On both BGP and IGP destinations. Use ingress routes for forwarding only, not for routing.

QUESTION 4
Which statement is true about the BGP active state?

A. The BGP active state is the initial state where all BGP traffic is refused.
B. The BGP active state is when BGP attempts to acquire a peer by initiating a TCP connection.
C. The BGP active state is when BGP waits for the TCP connection to be established.
D. The BGP active state is when BGP exchanges update, notification, and keepalive messages with its peer.

Answer: B

QUESTION 5
Which two protocols are capable of distributing labels for segment routing? (Choose two.)

A. RSVP
B. LDP
C. IS-IS
D. OSPF

Answer: CD

QUESTION 6
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.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 7
When would you use the qualified-next-hop statement with a static route?

A. You can use it to install the static route into different routing tables.
B. You can use it to send unwanted traffic to a null route.
C. You can use it to specify multiple next hops with different preferences.
D. You can use it to resolve the next hop if the next hop is not directly connected.

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/topic- map/static-route-prefer-qualified-next-hop.html
Qualified next hops allow you to associate one or more properties with a particular next-hop address. You can set an overall preference for a particular static route and then specify a different preference for the qualified next hop. For example, suppose two next-hop addresses

(10.10.10.10 and 10.10.10.7) are associated with the static route 192.168.47.5/32. A general preference is assigned to the entire static route, and then a different preference is assigned to only the qualified next-hop address 10.10.10.7.

QUESTION 8
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.

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 9
You are troubleshooting two OSPF routers that have an adjacency that remains in the ExStart state.

What would cause this problem?

A. mismatched OSPF hello intervals on the OSPF interfaces
B. mismatched authentication settings on the OSPF interfaces
C. mismatched MTU settings on the OSPF interfaces
D. mismatched subnet settings on the OSPF interfaces

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13684-12.html#anc13
Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State
The problem occurs most frequently when you attempt to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces do not match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighbor router ignores the packet. When this problem occurs, the output of the show ip ospf neighbor command displays output similar to what is shown in this figure.

QUESTION 10
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

Answer: B

QUESTION 11
Which BGP message type is used to re-advertise routes that have already been sent to a peer and acknowledged using TCP?

A. update
B. keepalive
C. notification
D. refresh

Answer: D

QUESTION 12
Which IPv6 address type is used as an identifier for a group of IPv6 interfaces that might belong to different nodes, typically, the nearest node?

A. broadcast
B. anycast
C. multicast
D. unicast

Answer: B

QUESTION 13
Which address is used by OSPF hello packets?

A. 224.0.0.5 using multicast
B. 255.0.0.5 using multicast
C. 225.0.0.5 using unicast
D. 224.0.0.5 using unicast

Answer: A

QUESTION 14
Which two statements about the BGP path selection process are correct? (Choose two.)

A. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically highest local preference.
B. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically lowest MED.
C. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically highest MED.
D. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically lowest local preference.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 15
Which two statements are correct about segment routing? (Choose two.)

A. Segment routing adjacencies require very little resources to maintain.
B. Label assignments can be advertised through OSPF updates.
C. There are no segment routing adjacencies to maintain.
D. Label assignments can be advertised through LDP updates.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 16
You are deploying an MC-LAG connection at the edge of your network to a new customer. This solution must ensure that traffic uses all available links when forwarding traffic between the two networks.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Transit traffic sent between the two PE devices will use the ICL interface.
B. You must use active/active mode when defining the MC-LAG bundle.
C. You must use active/standby mode when defining the MC-LAG bundle.
D. Transit traffic sent between the two PE devices will use the bundle's member interfaces.

Answer: AB