

JN0-363^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

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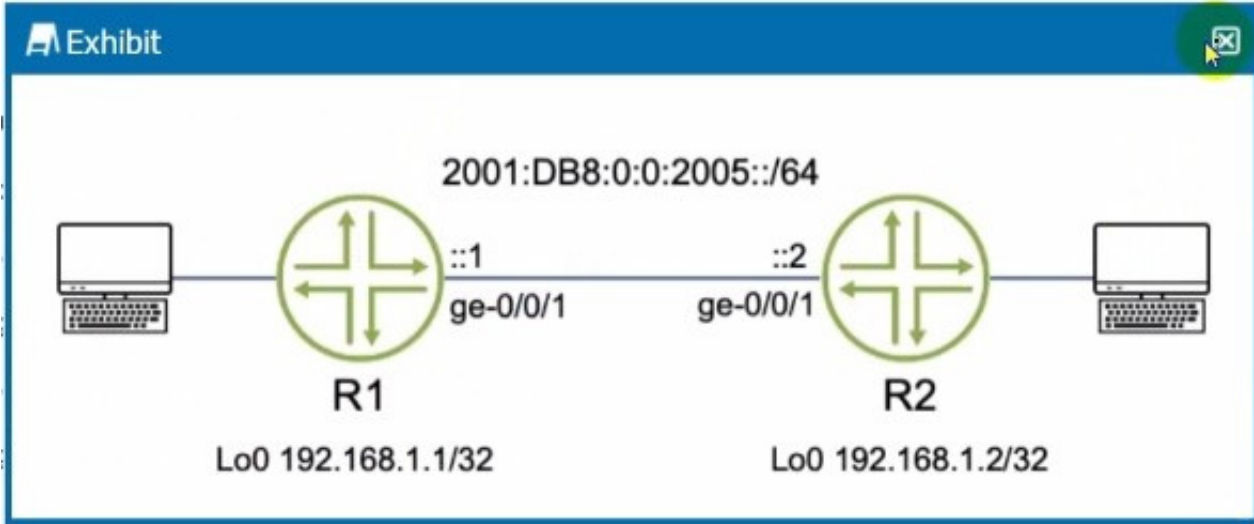
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QUESTION 1

Exhibit



You are asked to configure OSPF between routers R1 and R2 using IPv6 addresses. Which two tasks will accomplish your objective? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue the sec protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 command.
- B. Under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy, configure a 32-bit router ID.
- C. issue the set protocols ospf3 area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 command.
- D. Under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy, configure a 128-bit router ID.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

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.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct 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 than 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 4

You have created a routing instance named vr3 that will provide access to Server 2 (10.0.0.2) (or the hosts on the 10.10.10.0/24 network). Which command would you use to test connectivity between vr3 and Server 2?

- A. user@vr3> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5
- B. user@vr3> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5 source 10.10.10.1
- C. user@router1> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5
- D. user@router1> ping 10.0.0.2 routing-instance vr3 count 5

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You are deploying link aggregation groups.

By default, what are two considerations in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. There should only be four member links per LAG.
- B. All the ports must have the same speed.
- C. Member links are required to be contiguous ports.
- D. Member links can reside on different members within an MC-LAG.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 6

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 7

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 are 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.

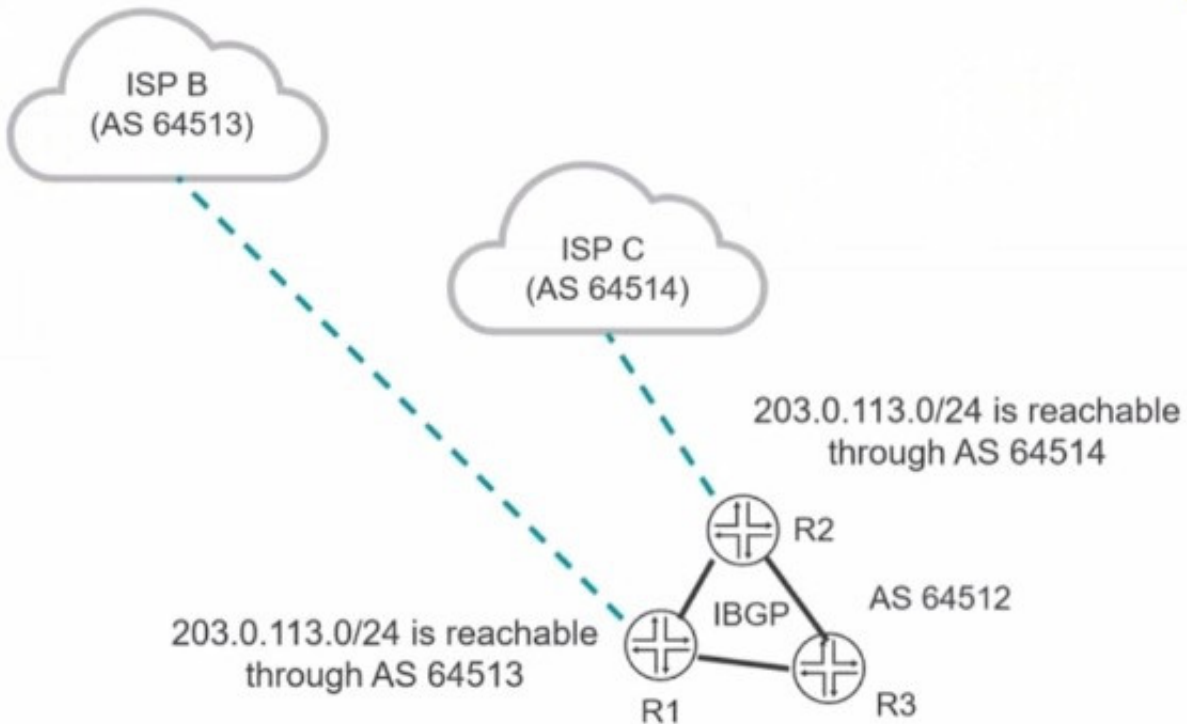
Correct Answer: AC

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 8

Exhibit



You want the R1 and R3 routers to forward traffic destined to the 203.0.113.0/24 network through R2. Which BGP attribute would you modify to satisfy this requirement?

- A. community
- B. origin
- C. MED
- D. local preference

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: bgp--On BGP destinations only. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.3 routing table.

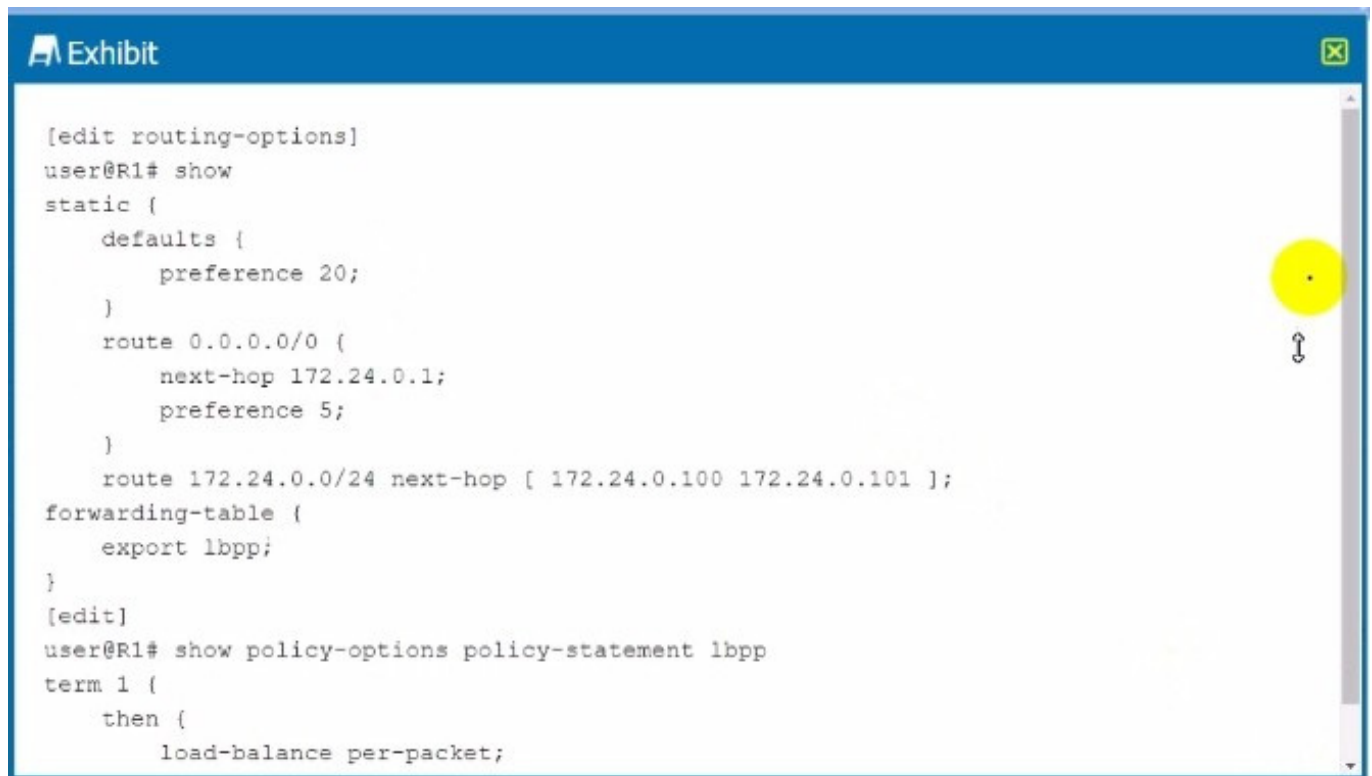
bgp-igp--On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 routing table. If IGP shortcuts are enabled, the shortcut routes are automatically installed in the inet.0 routing table.

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 10

Exhibit



```
[edit routing-options]
user@R1# show
static {
  defaults {
    preference 20;
  }
  route 0.0.0.0/0 {
    next-hop 172.24.0.1;
    preference 5;
  }
  route 172.24.0.0/24 next-hop [ 172.24.0.100 172.24.0.101 ];
forwarding-table {
  export lbgp;
}
[edit]
user@R1# show policy-options policy-statement lbgp
term 1 {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
```

Which type of load balancing is shown in the exhibit?

- A. elastic load balancing
- B. per-packet load balancing
- C. per-flow load balancing
- D. network load balancing

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

An OSPF router does not have a router ID configured.

In this scenario, which statement is correct about the router ID?

- A. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the interface with the lowest MAC address.
- B. A router ID will not be assigned until it is manually configured.
- C. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the loopback interface for the router ID.
- D. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the Interface with the highest priority.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The router identifier is used by BGP and OSPF to identify the routing device from which a packet originated. The router identifier usually is the IP address of the local routing device. If you do not configure a router identifier, the IP address of the first interface to come online is used. This is usually the loopback interface. Otherwise, the first hardware interface with an IP address is used

QUESTION 12

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 13

Exhibit.

```
Exhibit

[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
  route 172.21.0.0/22;
}

[edit routing-options]
user@router# run show route protocol aggregate

inet.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
inet6.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
-----
[edit routing-options]
user@router# run show route hidden

inet.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.21.0.0/22    [Aggregate] 00:12:09
                Reject

inet6.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Referring to the exhibit, you have configured an aggregate route that represents the 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24 networks. However, when you view the routing table, your new route is hidden.

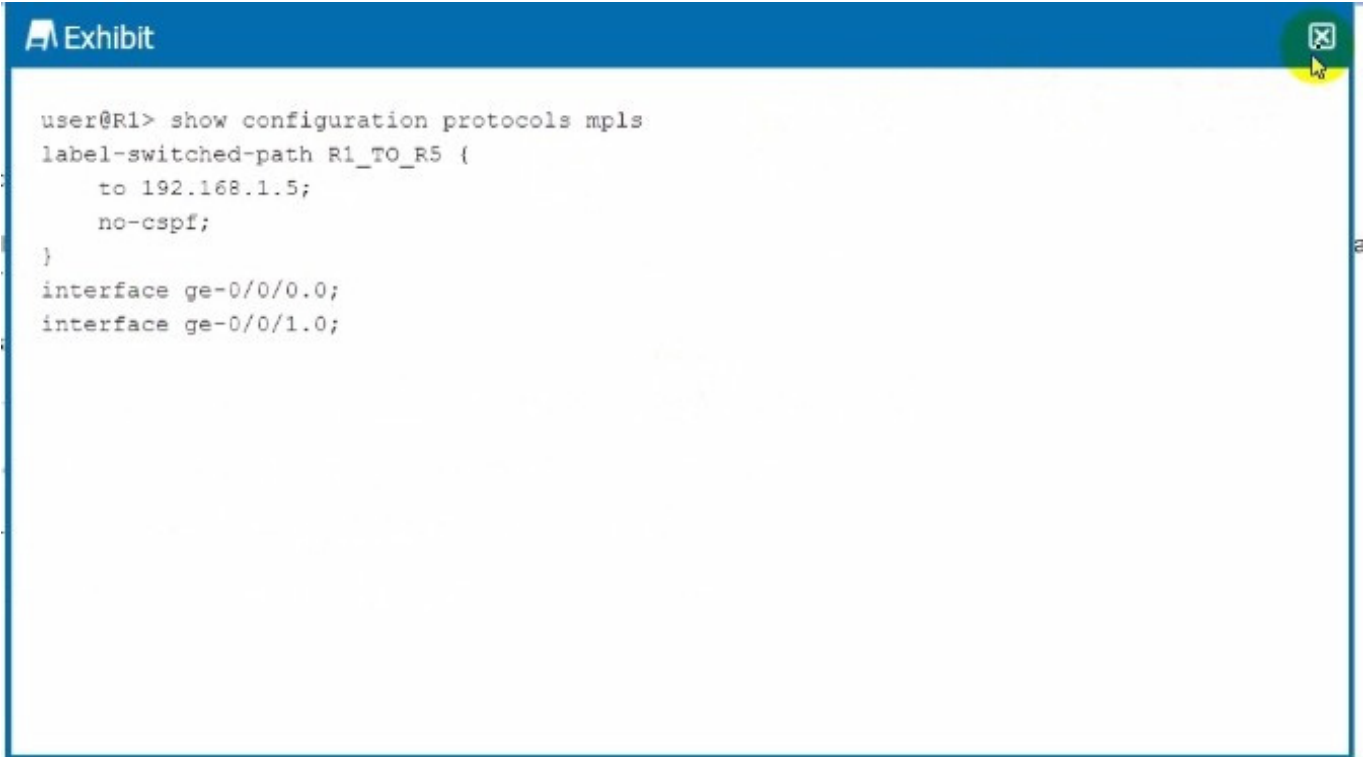
Which action would you perform to determine the problem?

- A. Verify that you have active contributing routes on the device.
- B. Verify that you have configured a policy on the device to accept aggregate routes.
- C. Verify that you have defined a metric value for the aggregate route.
- D. Verify that you have set the preference to a lower default value.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Exhibit



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Exhibit" with the following configuration:

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1_TO_R5 {
  to 192.168.1.5;
  no-cspf;
}
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```

You have an established LSP between your R1 and R5 devices using the configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to ensure that MPLS labels are used to forward traffic by all devices within the LSP. Which action will accomplish this behavior?

- A. Configure the ultimate-hop-popping statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.
- B. Configure the explicit-null statement under the protocol mpls hierarchy on R1.
- C. Delete the no-cspf statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.
- D. Configure the install statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.

Correct Answer: D

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/mpls/topics/ref/statement/install-edit-protocols-mpls.html>

QUESTION 15

You want to share routes between two routing instances that you have configured?

What are two ways to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a non-forwarding instance.
- B. Configure an instance import policy
- C. Create a forwarding instance.
- D. Use a RIB group.

Correct Answer: BD

static route with a next-hop of next-table pointing to the appropriate routing table which contains more accurate information rib-groups to mirror routing information from one route- table to another. However, in many cases, in order to make this work, interface-routes also need to be mirrored. RIB Group policy can be used to constrain the routing information instance-import and instance-export statements configured within the individual routing- instances to leak routes from one table to another. Again, policy can be used here to constrain the routing information. This method is more straightforward than the rib-group method A final approach is to use physical interfaces or logical-tunnels to stitch routing- instances

and use a routing protocol or static routes across this connection between the two routing-instances.

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