

100% Money Back Guarantee

Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-360

Exam Name: Juniper Networks Certified Internet Specialist SP (JNCIS-SP)

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about MPLS VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. With Layer 3 VPNs, the provider's routers participate in the customer's Layer 3 routing.
- B. MPLS VPNs are designed to run over private networks rather than the public Internet.
- C. With Layer 2 VPNs, the provider does not participate in the routing of the customer's private IP traffic.
- D. MPLS VPN tunnels are always encrypted.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

Which label operation is performed by an MPLS transit router?

- A. inject
- B. pop
- C. push
- D. swap

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which Junos platform supports provider bridging?

- A. T Series devices
- B. SRX Series devices
- C. MX Series devices
- D. MAG Series devices

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

In which environment would you run BGP?

- A. a company spread across multiple floors of a building
- B. a company with a single office
- C. a home network
- D. the public Internet

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

For a network running single-area OSPF, how would you decrease the size of the link-state database (LSDB)?

- A. Implement RIP as an overlay protocol on all devices.
- B. Add more devices to the OSPF network to help with LSDB processing.
- C. Reduce the frequency of hello timers throughout the network.
- D. Implement OSPF areas.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

What are Martian addresses on a Junos device?

- A. IP addresses that are reserved for use only with MPLS VPNs.

- B. IP addresses that are never installed in the routing table.
- C. IP addresses that are reserved for use only with GRE tunnels.
- D. IP addresses specifically used for out-of-band management.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Which statement correctly describes the difference between a generated and an aggregate route?

- A. An aggregate route can be a supernet whereas generated routes are classful.
- B. A generated route has a forwarding next hop that is inherited from a contributing route.
- C. An aggregate route has a forwarding next hop that is inherited from a contributing route.
- D. Only aggregate routes can be re-advertised through BGP using a policy.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Which statement is true regarding the default master routing instance?

- A. All IPv4 routes in the master routing instance are shared with user-defined routing instances.
- B. Interface routes in the master routing instance are shared with user-defined routing instances.
- C. Routes in the master routing instance are not shared with user-defined routing instances.
- D. All routes in the master routing instance are shared with user-defined routing instances.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which routing table contains the route information for the user-defined routing instance called Candidate1?

- A. inet.Candidate1.0
- B. Candidate1.inet.0
- C. inet.0
- D. Candidate1-inet.0

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Which two routing-instance types are used for non-VPN-related applications? (Choose two.)

- A. virtual-router
- B. vrf
- C. forwarding
- D. vpls

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 11

What are two characteristics of load-balancing implementation on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. It balances packets on a per-packet basis.
- B. It balances packets on a per-flow basis.
- C. It is enabled through a policy.
- D. It is enabled by default.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 12

A network administrator has been asked to configure the most specific aggregate route to summarize the four specific prefixes shown below:

10. .5.0/24
10. .12.0/24
10. .17.0/24
10. .21.0/24

Which configuration completes this task?

- A. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
 route 10. .0.0/19;
}
- B. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
 route 10. .0.0/20;
}
- C. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
 route 10. .0.0/21;
}
- D. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show
aggregate {
 route 10. .0.0/18;
}

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Which statement correctly describes unified in-service software upgrades (ISSU)?

- A. Unified ISSU is built upon graceful-restart extensions to allow upgrades with no impact to the data plane.
- B. Unified ISSU is supported on systems with single or dual Routing Engines.
- C. Unified ISSU permits both upgrades and downgrades with no control plane disruption and is based on the graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) feature.
- D. Unified ISSU is based on nonstop-routing (NSR) and graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES), and permits software upgrades only.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

R0 is a Juniper Networks MX router with dual Routing Engines. You must load new software on R0 while ensuring no control plane disruption and minimal data loss.

Which three features meet the requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. graceful restart
- B. NSR
- C. graceful Routing-Engine switchover (GRES)
- D. unified ISSU
- E. BFD

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 15

What are two ways that nonstop routing works? (Choose two.)

- A. by enabling redundant REs to switch from primary RE to backup RE
- B. by alerting peer nodes of any routing table changes
- C. by enabling redundant REs to run a different version of the Junos OS
- D. by replicating routing protocol information

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 16

What are three ways that graceful Routing Engine switchover provides redundancy? (Choose three.)

- A. by preserving interface and kernel information
- B. by reducing time of RE failover
- C. by preserving the data plane information
- D. by preserving the control plane information
- E. by not restarting the PFE

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 17

Which protocol do multichassis link aggregation group (MC-LAG) devices use to exchange the control information between two MC-LAG network devices?

- A. Virtual Chassis Control Protocol
- B. Multichassis Link Aggregation Protocol
- C. Link Aggregation Control Protocol
- D. Inter-chassis Control Protocol

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 18

Which two statements are true about unified ISSU? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows gradual implementation of new features.
- B. It reduces operating costs while delivering higher service levels.
- C. It involves network down time during software image upgrades.
- D. It requires graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR).

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 19

Which high availability feature is enabled by default on Junos devices?

- A. nonstop active routing
- B. root protection
- C. nonstop forwarding
- D. graceful Routing Engine switchover

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 20

You have a router with dual Routing Engines. You want to ensure that your users experience minimum downtime. You have decided to enable graceful Routing Engine switchover on the router.

Which output accomplishes this task?

- A. {master}
user@R1-re0> show system snapshot

Information for snapshot on hard-disk
Creation date: Nov 11 15:00 2012
JUNOS version on snapshot:
jbase : 11.4R2
jcrypto: 11.4R2
jdocs : 11.4R2
jkernel: 11.4R2
jpfe : M40-11.4R2
jroute : 11.4R2
- B. {backup}
user@R1-re1> show system switchover
Graceful switchover: On
Configuration database: Ready
kernel database: Ready
Peer State: steady State
- C. {backup}
user@R1-re1> show system snapshot
Information for snapshot on hard-disk
Creation date: Nov 11 15:00 2012
JUNOS version on snapshot:
jbase : 11.4R2
jcrypto: 11.4R2
jdocs : 11.4R2
jkernel: 11.4R2
jpfe : M40-11.4R2
jroute : 11.4R2
- D. {master}
user@R1-re0> show system switchover
Graceful switchover: On
Configuration database: Ready
kernel database: Ready
Peer State: steady State

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 21

Which OSPF LSA type is sent from the ABR to describe an ASBR that is in an area to which it is connected?

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 3

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 22

What are two functions of an OSPF BDR? (Choose two.)

- A. The BDR advertises link-state information with all other OSPF routers on the segment.
- B. The BDR forms an adjacency with all other OSPF routers on the segment.
- C. The BDR is ready to assume the role of the DR device if it fails.
- D. The BDR functions can be distributed to the DR device on the segment.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 23

Which OSPF adjacency state is reached when a hello packet has been sent, but bidirectional communication has not been established?

- A. Down
- B. Init
- C. 2-way
- D. ExStart

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 24

What is a reason for an OSPF router to display a designated router ID of 0.0.0.0?

- A. The MTU is mismatched.
- B. The subnet mask is mismatched.
- C. The interface type is point-to-point.
- D. The interface type is broadcast.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 25

Which two OSPF areas allow external routes? (Choose two.)

- A. backbone area
- B. not-so-stubby area
- C. stub area
- D. totally stubby area

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 26

Which LSA packet types are originated only by an OSPF ABR router?

- A. Type 2 and Type 3
- B. Type 3 and Type 4
- C. Type 5 and Type 6
- D. Type 6 and Type 7

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 27

In an OSPF environment, which two configuration parameters are used to determine which router is the DR? (Choose two.)

- A. the router with the highest priority
- B. the router with the lowest priority
- C. the router with the highest RID
- D. the router with the lowest RID

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 28

You have entered the show ospf route command and see routes with a metric type of EXT2.

What does this indicate?

- A. These routes are OSPF interarea routes.
- B. These routes have been redistributed into OSPF and are using a Type 2 metric.

- C. These routes are preferred over the same routes with an EXT1 metric.
- D. These routes are OSPF intra-area routes.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 29

You want to verify the frequency and type of SPF calculations on your Junos device.

Which command displays this information?

- A. show ospf database | match log
- B. show spf log
- C. show ospf log
- D. show ospf statistics

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 30

You are troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency that is stuck in the ExStart state.

What would be the correct step to resolve the problem?

- A. Look for a mismatched IP subnet or mask.
- B. Determine whether the neighbor is a DR-Other.
- C. Determine whether the hello and dead intervals are the same on both sides.
- D. Review the MTU settings to ensure that they match.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 31

You are asked to redistribute routes into OSPF.

Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Create a redistribution policy and apply it as an export policy under the [edit protocols ospf area] hierarchy.
- B. Create a redistribution policy and apply it as an import policy in the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy.
- C. Create a redistribution policy and apply it as an import or an export policy in the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy.
- D. Create a redistribution policy and apply it as an export policy in the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 32

You are configuring OSPF on a Junos device; however, you have not configured a router ID.

What is the default behavior in this situation?

- A. If the loopback is configured with a 127/8 address, it will be used.
- B. If the loopback is not configured, it will use the interface with the highest IP address.
- C. If the loopback is configured and does not have a usable address, the IP address associated with the first hardware interface is used.
- D. If you configure a dedicated management address and include that interface in OSPF, it will be used as the router ID.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 33

Which two statements correctly describe IS-IS adjacencies? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 adjacencies can form in the same (intra) area only.
- B. Level 2 adjacencies are formed between (inter) areas only.
- C. Level 2 adjacencies can be established either interarea or intra-area.
- D. Level 2 adjacencies can form within the same (intra) area only.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 34

Which IS-IS PDU is used to request a retransmission of a missing link-state packet?

- A. the complete sequence number PDU
- B. the partial sequence number PDU
- C. a hello PDU with a request PDU TLV specifying the missing LSP
- D. a hello PDU with a refresh PDU TLV requesting all LSPs

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 35

Which statement is true regarding the IS-IS designated intermediate system (DIS)?

- A. The DIS function is used only on broadcast or multi-access networks.
- B. The DIS function is used on both broadcast and point-to-point link types.
- C. On a broadcast network, adjacencies are formed only between the non-DIS nodes and the DIS to help reduce adjacency overhead.
- D. IS-IS supports a backup DIS mechanism to provide rapid failover in the event of a DIS failure.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 36

You want to establish an IS-IS Level 1 adjacency between two routers. The adjacency is not forming.

Which three reasons would account for this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. A lack of or a malformed ISO network entity title (NET) on the loopback interface would cause this issue.
- B. The interface MTU might be less than 1492.
- C. The IS-IS protocol on the loopback interface has not been enabled.
- D. The area IDs might be matched and should be set differently.
- E. An ISO NET might not be configured on the physical interface.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 37

Which three statements are true regarding the IS-IS link-state database (LSDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. An L1 router has a single database reflecting the connectivity of its area.
- B. An L1 router often relies on a default route generated by attached routers to reach interarea destinations.
- C. The Level 2 database contains only backbone area routes unless route leaking is configured.
- D. Route leaking can be used to optimize Level 2 to Level 1 routing.
- E. An attached router has at least two LSDBs: one for each Level 1 area and a single LSDB for the Level 2 backbone.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 38

Which PDU type is sent by an IS-IS router when it detects that its link-state database is out of date?

- A. hello
- B. link state
- C. complete sequence number
- D. partial sequence number

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 39

What are two similarities between OSPF and IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. Both use hello packets to form and maintain adjacencies.
- B. Both use the Dijkstra algorithm to construct a shortest-path tree.
- C. Both elect a designated router and a backup designated router.
- D. Both have a built-in mechanism to provide address summarization between areas.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 40

Which three statements correctly describe IBGP and EBGP interaction? (Choose three.)

- A. IBGP is used within an AS, whereas EBGP is used between two different ASs.
- B. EBGP peering is normally loopback-based to provide tolerance for interface or link failures.
- C. By default, EBGP updates the next-hop attribute, whereas IBGP does not.
- D. IBGP speakers can re-advertise IBGP-learned or EBGP-learned routes to other IBGP speakers.
- E. EBGP speakers can re-advertise IBGP-learned or EBGP-learned routes to other EBGP speakers.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 41

Which two statements correctly describe how the AS path attribute is used by BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. The AS path attribute is updated whenever an EBGP-learned route is re-advertised using IBGP.
- B. The AS path attribute is updated in EBGP advertisements only and is the primary loop- avoidance mechanism for BGP.
- C. When local preference is the same, the AS path attribute is a common tiebreaker, where paths with fewer AS hops are preferred.
- D. When local preference is the same, the AS path attribute is a common tiebreaker, where paths with more AS hops are preferred.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 42

Which statement describes the role of local preference in the BGP route selection process?

- A. Local preference is evaluated early in the BGP route selection process and results in the route with the highest numerical local preference being selected.
- B. Local preference is evaluated early in the BGP route selection process and results in the route with the lowest numerical local preference being selected.
- C. Local preference is used to break ties when all other received BGP attributes are otherwise equal.
- D. Local preference is sent by an EBGP speaker to a neighboring AS in an attempt to influence how the remote peer's traffic will ingress into your network.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 43

Which three BGP attributes are used for loop prevention? (Choose three.)

- A. AS path
- B. originator ID
- C. next hop
- D. cluster list
- E. origin

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 44

You are attempting to influence return traffic into your autonomous system by preferring one router as an entry point.

Which two BGP attributes will affect this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. originator ID
- B. local preference
- C. AS path
- D. MED

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 45

Which three BGP attributes must be sent to EBGP peers? (Choose three.)

- A. local preference
- B. atomic aggregator
- C. origin
- D. next hop
- E. AS path

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 46

What is a valid BGP neighbor state?

- A. OpenEstablished
- B. OpenConnect
- C. OpenConfirm
- D. OpenActive

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 47

Which statement is true regarding BGP?

- A. Using BGP within your AS eliminates the need for an IGP.
- B. EBGP sessions have a TTL value of 64 by default.
- C. If an EBGP peer is more than one hop away, a multihop BGP session must be established.
- D. BGP devices require a direct connection to peer with each other.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 48

A route to the same destination is received from two different BGP sources.

Which criterion is considered first to determine the active BGP route?

- A. cluster length
- B. AS-path length
- C. lowest RID
- D. local preference

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 49

You are troubleshooting a BGP-learned prefix that is not being installed in the routing table.

Which command shows you the missing route?

- A. show route advertising-protocol bgp
- B. show route state
- C. show route hidden extensive
- D. show bgp summary

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 50

You are asked to configure a new external BGP connection to a peer's loopback interface. You verify that the peer's loopback interface is reachable, but the BGP connection remains in Idle state.

Which BGP parameter is required to establish the BGP connection?

- A. multipath
- B. multihop
- C. as-override
- D. advertise-inactive

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 51

Which two statements are true about virtual switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple virtual switches share a single MAC table.
- B. Virtual switches contain separate MAC tables.
- C. By default, the direct route associated with a virtual switch's IRB interface is placed in inet.0.
- D. By default, the direct route associated with a virtual switch's IRB interface is placed in the associated virtual switch's routing table.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 52

In Q-in-Q tunneling, what is the purpose of the pop-swap operation?

- A. pop the outer tag and swap the inner tag
- B. pop and swap the inner tag
- C. pop and swap both outer and inner tags
- D. pop the inner tag and swap the outer tag

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 53

What are three components of the tag portion of an 802.1Q-tagged Ethernet frame? (Choose three.)

- A. Tag Protocol Identifier
- B. maximum transmission unit

- C. canonical format indicator
- D. unique VLAN identifier
- E. frame check sequence

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 54

Which three mechanisms are used by switches to build and maintain bridge tables? (Choose three.)

- A. learning
- B. rewriting
- C. flooding
- D. aging
- E. blocking

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 55

What is the purpose of a trunk link?

- A. to carry traffic for multiple VLANs between multiple switches
- B. to interconnect multiple bridging domains on the same switch
- C. to aggregate multiple native VLANs into a single bridging domain
- D. to allow Layer 3 functionality for multiple VLANs

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 56

What are two differences between RSTP and VSTP? (Choose two.)

- A. Using VSTP, the BPDU destination address is always 01:00:0C:CC:CC:CD.
- B. Using VSTP, the BPDU frame carries an 802.1Q tag.
- C. Using RSTP, the BPDU destination address is always 01:00:0C:CC:CC:CD.
- D. Using RSTP, the BPDU frame carries an 802.1Q tag.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 57

A rogue switch has been added to your network, exchanged BPDUs, and is now part of the spanning tree topology.

Which feature would help prevent this from happening in the future?

- A. storm control
- B. BPDU control
- C. root protection
- D. loop protection

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 58

What is the maximum number of MSTIs supported in an MST region?

- A. 32
- B. 64
- C. 128
- D. 256

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 59

Which two statements are true about STP and RSTP? (Choose two.)

- A. STP uses a proposal-and-agreement handshake on point-to-point links instead of timers.
- B. In RSTP, root ports and edge ports transition to the forwarding state immediately, without exchanging messages with other switches.
- C. In RSTP, a TCN is generated when a port transitions to the discarding state.
- D. In STP, the forwarding delay timer and maximum age timer define the convergence delay.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 60

What are two types of BPDUs in the Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. configuration
- B. hello
- C. topology change notification
- D. link state

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 61

You are asked to establish an MPLS LSP between two sites. You are required to ensure the LSP traverses specific routers within your network.

Which solution is correct?

- A. Enable traffic engineering within LDP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow.
- B. Implement RSVP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow.
- C. Enable traffic engineering within RSVP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow.
- D. Implement LDP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 62

Which statement is correct about the inet.3 routing table?

- A. MPLS creates a copy of the mpls.0 table and stores it in the inet.3 routing table.
- B. The inet.3 routing table is used by transit routers to identify label values.
- C. BGP can use the inet.3 routing table to resolve next hops.
- D. MPLS uses the inet.3 routing table to assign labels.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 63

Which two statements are correct about default MPLS behavior on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. The MPLS label is popped by the penultimate router.
- B. The MPLS label is popped by the ultimate router.
- C. The MPLS label is pushed by the ingress router.
- D. The MPLS label is swapped by the ingress router.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 64

Which two statements regarding the MPLS label information base are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The MPLS label information base is stored in the inet.3 table.
- B. The MPLS label information base is stored in the mpls.0 table.
- C. The label information base is used by all LSRs to forward LSP traffic.
- D. The label information base is used by transit LSRs to forward LSP traffic.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 65

Which two statements are correct about RSVP path messages? (Choose two.)

- A. They are sent by the egress router upstream.
- B. They are sent by the ingress router downstream.
- C. They are used to create an LSP.
- D. They are used to reserve resources for an LSP.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 66

Which two statements are correct regarding LDP-signaled VPLS instances? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable the Layer 2 VPN signaling NLRI.
- B. You must configure the same VPLS identifier on all peers.
- C. You must define a the same site-identifier value on all peers.
- D. You must define all neighbors using their tunnel end-point IP addresses.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 67

Which two statements are correct regarding LDP-signaled Layer 2 circuits? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable the Layer 2 VPN signaling NLRI.
- B. You must configure the virtual circuit identifier.
- C. You must specify the neighbor using the tunnel end-point IP address.
- D. You must define a unique site-identifier value.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 68

Which two statements are correct regarding BGP-signaled Layer 2 VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable the Layer 2 VPN signaling NLRI.
- B. You must configure the virtual circuit identifier.
- C. You must specify the neighbor using the tunnel end-point IP address.
- D. You must define a unique site-identifier value.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 69

Which two statements regarding VRF tables are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. A PE router's VRF table stores routes received from directly connected CE devices.
- B. A PE router's VRF table stores routes received from its IGP from remote PE devices.
- C. A PE router's VRF table stores routes received from MP-BGP from remote PE devices.
- D. A PE router's VRF table stores routes received from all P and PE devices within the same AS.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 70

You have been asked to implement routing policy on the PE devices in your AS and to ensure the correct customer routes are installed in the appropriate VRF tables.

Which component should be used as a match condition within your policy?

- A. BGP communities
- B. VLAN IDs
- C. route distinguisher
- D. circuit IDs

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 71

What is the purpose of a route target community in a Layer 3 VPN?

- A. The community value is used to identify routes that should be imported by remote PEs.
- B. The community value is used to determine valid remote devices when signaling a Layer 3 VPN.
- C. The community value is used to identify the source of incoming routes.
- D. The community value is used to determine transit devices when signaling a Layer 3 VPN.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 72

You have been asked to deploy a Layer 2 VPN for a new customer.

What information will be present in the PE's associated VPN forwarding table? (Choose three.)

- A. the customer site ID
- B. the route distinguisher
- C. the interface encapsulation
- D. the label base
- E. the community name

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 73

You have an established Layer 3 VPN where you are using static routing between your PE and CE devices. You must advertise their directly connected subnet to remote PE devices.

Which two methods must you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a site identifier.
- B. Use the VRF table label.
- C. Use a VRF export policy.
- D. Use a route distinguisher.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 74

You have been asked to verify the state of an LDP-signaled Layer 2 circuit.

Which two commands would you use to verify the state of the connection? (Choose two.)

- A. show mpls lsp
- B. show l2circuit connections

- C. show l2circuit statistics
- D. show ldp database

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 75

What are two valid IPv6 addresses? (Choose two.)

- A. 2bfc::02 :0:0:fe c:5c
- B. 2bfc::2 ::fe c:5c
- C. 2bfc:2 :0:0:fe c:5c
- D. 2bfc:0:0:2 ::fe c:5c

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 76

Which new field is added to the IPv6 header when compared to IPv4?

- A. version
- B. fragment offset
- C. checksum
- D. flow label

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 77

Which three are valid IPv6 extension headers? (Choose three.)

- A. multicast header
- B. authentication header
- C. autoconfiguration options
- D. fragment
- E. hop-by-hop options

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 78

What are two components of an IPv6 router advertisement message? (Choose two.)

- A. DHCPv6 request
- B. Layer 2 address of advertising router
- C. duplicate address detection notification
- D. link MTU

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 79

Which two statements are correct about neighbor discovery in IPv6? (Choose two.)

- A. Neighbor discovery relies on ARP to find neighbors on a local link.
- B. A neighbor is considered reachable when the neighboring device responds to a neighbor solicitation message.
- C. A neighbor is considered reachable when the neighboring device responds to a router solicitation message.
- D. Neighbor discovery does not use ARP to find neighbors on a local link.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 80

You want to configure an interface on your router to use an IPv6 global IP address.

Which three methods accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Use stateless autoconfiguration to assign only the 64 bit interface ID.
- B. Use stateful autoconfiguration to assign only the 64 bit interface ID.
- C. Use stateful autoconfiguration to assign the entire global IPv6 address.
- D. Use a statically assigned global IPv6 address.
- E. Use stateless autoconfiguration to assign the entire global IPv6 address

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 81

Which two support tunneling for non-IP protocols on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. ATM AAL2
- B. GRE
- C. IP-IP
- D. ATM AAL1

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 82

Which two support the tunneling of IP traffic on Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. ATM AAL2
- B. GRE
- C. IP-IP
- D. ATM AAL1

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 83

Which two statements are true regarding GRE tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. GRE can be used to tunnel IP packets only.
- B. A GRE tunnel can be applied only at the physical interface level.
- C. GRE tunnels can be used to send nonroutable packets over a public IP network.
- D. GRE tunnels can be used as backup links.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 84

Which two statements are true regarding GRE tunnel overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. If the host sends a packet larger than the MTU, that packet must be dropped.
- B. Packets are not dropped because the router clears the DF bit for GRE traffic by default.
- C. Packets larger than the MTU are fragmented or dropped depending on the DF bit setting.
- D. You can change the tunnel MTU to avoid packet fragmentation or drops.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 85

-- Exhibit --

```
user@router> show route 0/0 exact detail
```

inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

0.0.0.0/0 (1 entry, 1 announced)

*Aggregate Preference: 130

Next hop type: Router, Next hop index:

Next-hop reference count: 4

Next hop: 172.30.25.1 via ge-0/0/1.100, selected

Status:

Local AS: 65400

Age: 1:03:46

Task: Aggregate

Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 2-OSPF

AS path: I

Flags: Generate Depth: 0 Active

Contributing Routes (1):

10.0.0.0/16 proto BGP

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

You are advertising the route in the exhibit to your OSPF neighbors.

What happens if the 10.0.0.0/16 route is unavailable?

- A. The default route will remain active and will "blackhole" all traffic from your OSPF peers.
- B. The default route will become unavailable and will no longer be advertised to your OSPF peers.
- C. The default route will remain active and will continue to be advertised to your OSPF peers.
- D. The default route will become unavailable and will continue to be advertised to your OSPF peers.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 86

-- Exhibit --

[edit policy-options]

user@router# show

```
policy-statement load-balance {
```

```
  from {
```

```
    route-filter 10.243.0.0/24 exact;
```

```
    route-filter 10.224.1.0/24 exact;
```

```
  }
```

```
  then {
```

```
    load-balance per-packet;
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

You have been asked to configure per-packet load balancing.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration correctly applies the load-balancing policy?

- A. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show forwarding-options {
 export load-balance;
}
- B. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show static {
 export load-balance;
}
- C. [edit routing-options]

```

user@router# show
forwarding-table {
  export load-balance;
}
D. [edit routing-options]
user@router# show
routing-table {
  export load-balance;
}

```

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 87

```

-- Exhibit --
[edit]
user@router# show routing-options
rib-groups {
  test {
    import-rib [ walter.inet.0 nancy.inet.0 ];
  }
}
-- Exhibit --
Click the Exhibit button.

```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the result of the RIB group configuration?

- A. All routes from the walter.inet.0 and the nancy.inet.0 routing tables will be imported into the default master routing instance.
- B. Routes from the walter.inet.0 routing table will be imported into the nancy.inet.0 routing table.
- C. All routes will be shared between the walter.inet.0 and the nancy.inet.0 routing tables.
- D. Routes from the nancy.inet.0 routing table will be imported into the walter.inet.0 routing table.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 88

```

-- Exhibit --
{master}[edit]
user@router-RE0# run show task replication
  Stateful Replication: Enabled
  RE modE. Master

Protocol   Synchronization Status
OSPF       Complete
RIP        Complete
BGP        Complete
MPLS       Complete
LDP        Complete

{master}[edit]
user@router-RE0# run show bgp summary | match 192.168.1.1
192.168.1.1  65056  288  327  0  2  1:05 Establ

{backup}[edit]
user@router-RE1# run show system switchover
Graceful switchover: On
Configuration databasE. Ready
Kernel databasE. Ready
Peer statE. Steady State

{backup}[edit]
user@router-RE1# run show bgp summary | find 192.168.1.1
192.168.1.1  65056  592  737  3778  2  1:33 Establ

```

```
{backup}[edit]
user@router-RE1# run show bgp replication
Synchronization master:
  Session statE. Up, SincE. 6d 20:42:51
  Flaps: 1, Last flap reason: Commit-sync error
  Protocol statE. Idle, SincE. 5d 19:41:52
  Synchronization statE. Complete
  Number of peers waitinG. AckWait: 0, SoWait: 0, Scheduled. 0
  rsync walk at: inet.0 - , queued 0
  Messages sent: Open 1, Establish 7415, Update 17, Error , Complete 48
  Messages receiveD. Open 1, Request 1 wildcard 47 targeted, EstablishAck 2827, CompleteAck 4
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. An RE switchover is likely to result in BGP disruption, but no dataplane impact will be seen.
- B. An RE switchover is likely to result in BGP disruption which will also effect the dataplane.
- C. The system is not yet GRES ready, you need to wait for kernel synchronization to complete.
- D. The system is NSR ready and a switchover should be hitless to the BGP control and data plane.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 89

-- Exhibit --

```
{master}[edit]
user@router-RE0# run show task replication
  Stateful Replication: Enabled
  RE modE. Master

Protocol   Synchronization Status
OSPF      Complete
RIP       Complete
BGP       Complete
MPLS     Complete
LDP       Complete
```

```
{master}[edit]
user@router-RE0# run show bgp summary | find 192.168.1.1
192.168.1.1 65056 0 0 11:14 Establ
inet.0: 0/0/0/0
inet.2: 0/0/0/0
bgp.l3vpn.0: 0/0/0/0
...
```

```
{backup}[edit]
user@router-RE1# run show system switchover
Graceful switchover: On
Configuration databasE. Ready
Kernel databasE. Synchronizing
Peer statE. Steady State
```

```
{backup}[edit]
user@router-RE1# run show bgp summary | find 192.168.1.1
192.168.1.1 65056 306 581 0 7 7 Idle
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

You have been asked to determine if an NSR switchover will be hitless for a given BGP peer.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The BGP session is idle on the backup RE indicating that the session will flap at switchover.
- B. The task replication process has completed on the master indicating a hitless switchover can be expected.
- C. The GRES synchronization process is underway and must complete before the protocol state can be checked.
- D. The BGP session is idle on the backup RE which is normal; it toggles to established at mastership change.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 90

-- Exhibit --

```
user@R1> show configuration interfaces ge-1/1/0
```

```
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.100.1.1/24 {
      vrrp-group 1 {
        virtual-address 10.200.12.254;
        priority 150;
        accept-data;
        track {
          interface ge-1/0/0 {
            priority-cost 40;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@R2> show configuration interfaces ge-1/1/0
```

```
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.100.1.2/24 {
      vrrp-group 1 {
        virtual-address 10.200.12.254;
        accept-data;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

-- Exhibit --

Click the Exhibit button.

R1 and R2 are using VRRP for high availability.

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

- A. R2 is the backup router and will become the master router if ge-1/0/0 on R1 goes down.
- B. R2 is the backup router and will remain the backup router if ge-1/0/0 on R1 goes down.
- C. If R1 goes down, R2 will become the master and will relinquish mastership once R1 comes back online.
- D. If R1 goes down, R2 will become the master and will remain the master once R1 comes back online.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 91

-- Exhibit --

```
interfaces {
```

```
ge-1/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.1.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.100.10.1/30;
    }
  }
}
fxp0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.2.1.13/28;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.100.1.1/32;
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
}
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-1/0/3.0;
      interface ge-1/1/0.0;
    }
  }
}
}
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

The router was just powered on.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the OSPF RID?

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 10.100.1.1
- C. 127.0.0.1
- D. 10.2.1.13

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 92

-- Exhibit --

```
protocols {
  isis {
    level 1 disable;
    interface ge-1/0/0.0 {
      level 2 disable;
    }
    interface ge-1/1/0.0;
    interface lo0.0;
```

```
}
}
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the resulting behavior on interface ge-1/0/0?

- A. Level 1 is enabled.
- B. Level 1 is disabled.
- C. Level 2 is enabled.
- D. Level 1 and Level 2 are disabled.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 93

-- Exhibit --

```
[edit]
user@router# run show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface  L  CirID Level 1 DR   Level 2 DR  L1/L2 Metric
ge-1/0/2.0 3 0x1 router.00   router.00   10/10
lo0.0      0 0x1 Passive     Passive     0/0
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true regarding the GE interface? (Choose two.)

- A. It operates at both Level 1 and Level 2.
- B. It operates at Level 3, which supports hierarchical backbone areas.
- C. The local router is the IS-IS designated intermediate system at all levels.
- D. The local router is the IS-IS designated router at all levels.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 94

-- Exhibit --

```
user@R2> show
protocols {
  isis {
    export leak;
    interface ge-1/1/0.0;
    interface ge-1/1/1.0 {
      level 1 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement leak {
    term 1 {
      from level 1;
      to level 2;
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
-- Exhibit --
```

Click the Exhibit button.

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