

JN0-363^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

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QUESTION 1

Exhibit

```
[edit]
user@router# set routing-options nonstop-routing
[edit]
user@router#
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two additional steps should you take to fully configure NSR? (Choose two.)

- A. You should configure the max period for NSR precision timers.
- B. You must configure GRES.
- C. You must configure graceful restart.
- D. You should configure commit synchronization.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Exhibit

```
[edit]
user@router# show interfaces ge-0/0/0
unit 0 {
  family bridge {
    interface-mode trunk;
    vlan-id-list 101-120;
  }
}
[edit]
user@router# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
flexible-vlan-tagging;
unit 0 {
  vlan-id 200;
  family bridge {
    interface-mode trunk;
    inner-vlan-id-list 101-120;
  }
}
...
[edit]
user@router# show bridge-domains
...
[edit]
user@router# show bridge-domains
bd {
  vlan-id-list 101-120;
}
```

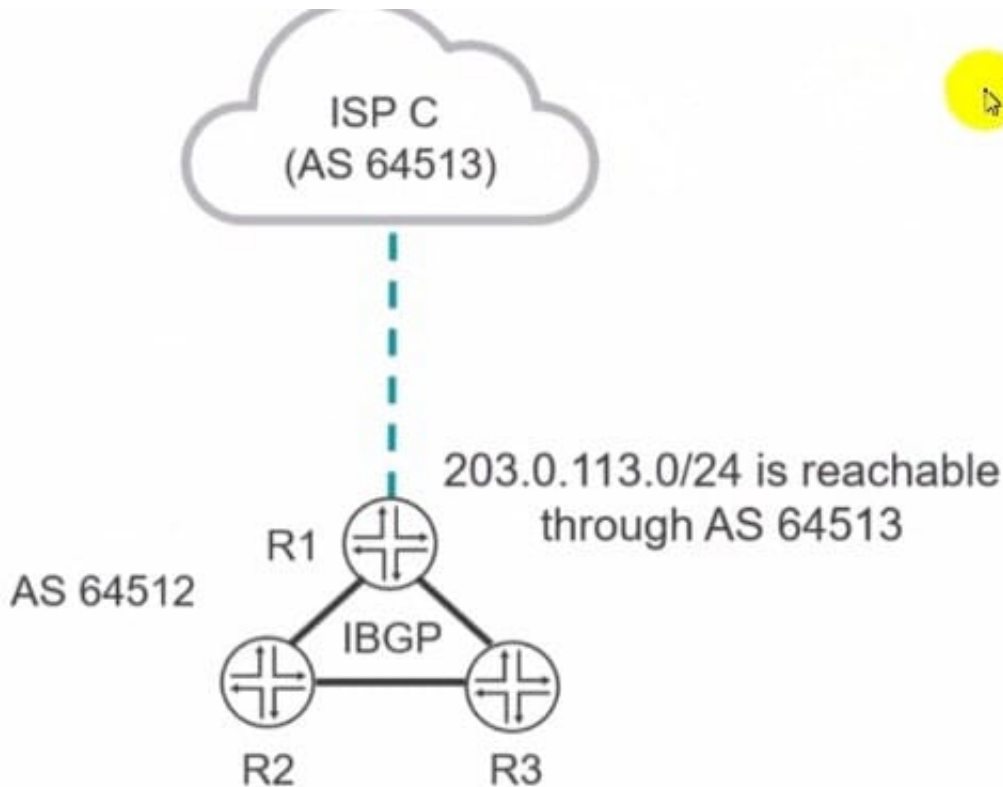
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic ingressing ge-0/0/0 that is tagged with VLAN 101 will egress ge-0/0/1 unchanged.
- B. Traffic ingressing ge-0/0/0 that is tagged with VLAN 100 will be dropped.
- C. Traffic ingressing ge-0/0/0 that is tagged with VLAN 200 will egress ge-0/0/1 with an outer VLAN tag of 200.
- D. Traffic ingressing ge-0/0/0 that is tagged with VLAN 101 will egress ge-0/0/1 with an outer VLAN tag of 200.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

Exhibit You confirm that the R2 and R3 routers are receiving a BGP route to the 203.0.113.0/24 network, but both routers display the route as hidden. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions solve this problem? (Choose two.)



- A. Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export policy to the IBGP group.
- B. Apply the routing policy on R1 as an Import policy to the IBGP group.
- C. Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering.
- D. Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for EBGP peering.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 4

You are bringing a new network online with three IS-IS routers using default Junos election priorities. The routers are configured as Level 2 only IS-IS routers. Which statement is true about the DIS election in this scenario?

- A. The router with the highest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
- B. The router with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
- C. The router with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
- D. The router with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Which statement describes integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces?

- A. An IRB interface is an IP gateway for hosts of a bridge domain.
- B. An IRB interface assigns interfaces to VLANs.
- C. An IRB interface enables Layer 2 switching on the router.
- D. An IRB interface defines a bridge domain.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Exhibit

```
user@R2> show ospf interface extensive
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbrs
ge-0/0/3.0 DR 0.0.0.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.1 1 Type: LAN, Address: 172.26.1.2, Mask:
255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.26.1.2, BDR addr: 172.26.1.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
ge-0/0/1.0 BDR 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.3 192.168.1.2 1
Type: LAN, Address: 172.26.2.1, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
DR addr: 172.26.2.2, BDR addr: 172.26.2.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1 Hello: 10,
Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
```

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

- A. The OSPF Interfaces are configured as point-to-point.
- B. The ge-0/0/1.0 Interface is configured as passive.
- C. The R2 device is an ABR.
- D. Junos OS default OSPF hello timers and dead intervals are used on all interfaces.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 7

How does a Junos device learn about MAC addresses when it is first connected to an Ethernet LAN?

- A. The device sends out a network broadcast message asking for all devices and MAC addresses on the network and stores this information in addition to the interface from which the response was received.

B. The device learns the destination MAC addresses from traffic in the network and stores this MAC address in addition to the interface from which the traffic was received.

C. The device learns the source MAC addresses from traffic in the network and stores this MAC address in addition to the interface from which the traffic was received.

D. The device sends out a network multicast message asking for all devices and MAC addresses on the network and stores this information in addition to the interface from which the response was received.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Exhibit

```
[edit]
user@switch# show interfaces ge-0/0/1
native-vlan-id 20;
unit 0 {
    family ethernet-switching {
        interface-mode trunk;
        vlan {
            members [ 10 20 ];
        }
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, what will happen to untagged frames?

A. The untagged frames are dropped.

B. The untagged frames are load balanced between VLAN 10 and VLAN 20.

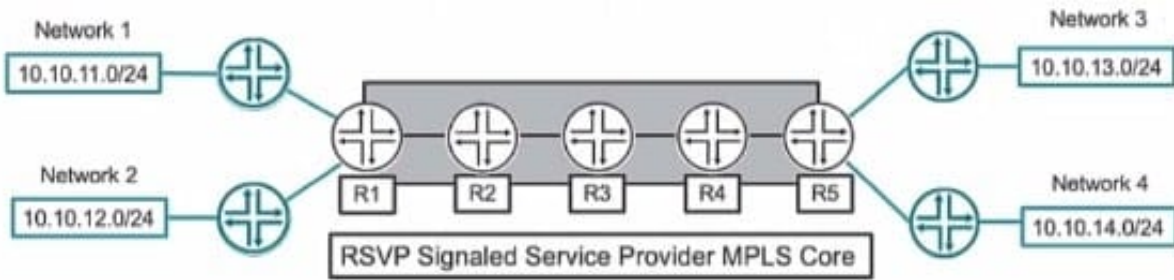
C. The untagged frames are associated with VLAN 10.

D. The untagged frames are associated with VLAN 20.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, what is the minimum number of LSPs required to support all four networks?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 8
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Exhibit Which prefix in the output shown in the exhibit is an external prefix injected by an OSPF router?

Exhibit

```

user@R2> show ospf route
Topology default Route Table:
Prefix          Path   Route   NH   Metric  NextHop      Nexthop
                Type  Type    Type
192.168.1.1     Intra AS BR   IP   1    ge-0/0/3.0  172.26.1.1
192.168.1.3     Intra Area BR IP   1    ge-0/0/1.0  172.26.2.2
172.18.1.0/24  Ext2  Network IP   0    ge-0/0/3.0  172.26.1.1
172.26.1.0/30  Intra Network IP   1    ge-0/0/3.0
172.26.2.0/30  Intra Network IP   1    ge-0/0/1.0
172.26.3.0/30  Intra Network IP   100  ge-0/0/2.0
172.26.4.0/30  Inter Network IP   2    ge-0/0/1.0  172.26.2.2
192.168.1.1/32 Ext2  Network IP   1    ge-0/0/3.0  172.26.1.1
192.168.1.2/32 Intra Network IP   0    lo0.0
192.168.1.3/32 Intra Network IP   1    ge-0/0/1.0  172.26.2.2
192.168.1.4/32 Inter Network IP   2    ge-0/0/1.0  172.26.2.2
                    
```

- A. 192.168.1.3

B. 172.18.1.0/24

C. 192.108.1.4

D. 172.26.4.0/30

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Which statement is correct about the FE80::/10 prefix?

A. This prefix range is used for the link local address.

B. This prefix range is used on the loopback interface.

C. This prefix range is reserved for multicast applications

D. This prefix range is not reserved.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

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 13

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: C

QUESTION 14

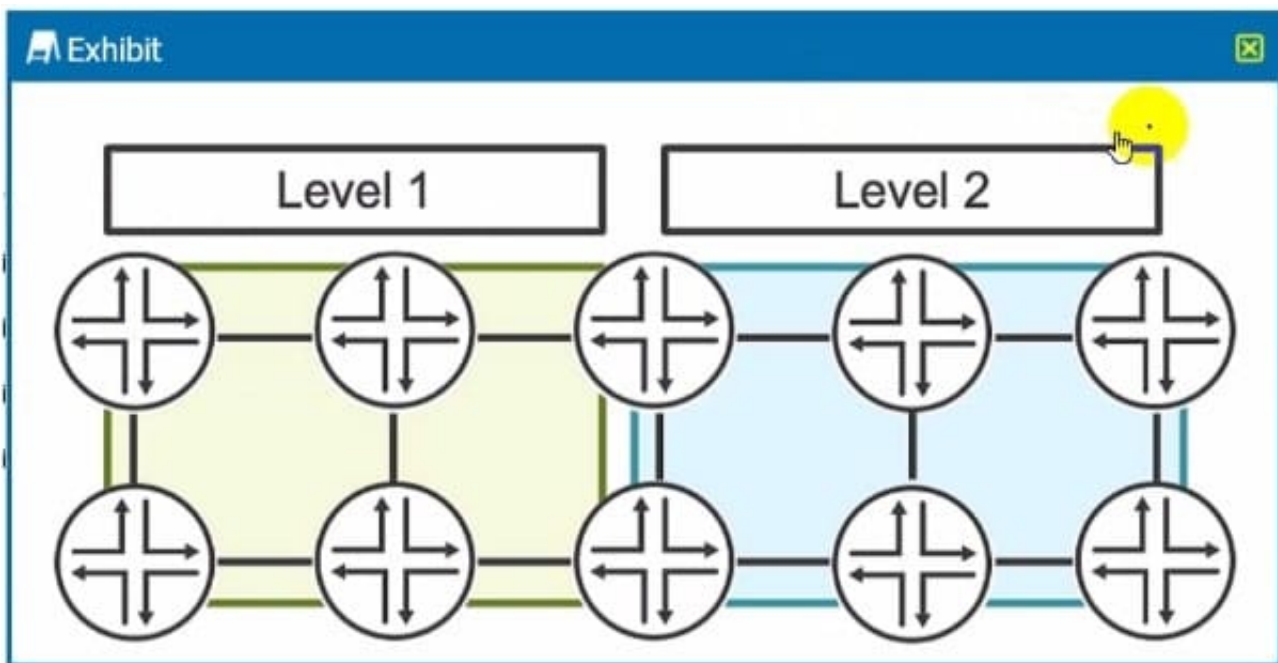
Which two statements are correct about IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- 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: CD

QUESTION 15

Exhibit



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

- A. Prefixes in Level 1 will be redistributed to Level 2.
- B. Prefixes in Level 2 will be not redistributed to Level 1.
- C. Prefixes in Level 2 will be redistributed to Level 1.
- D. Prefixes in Level 1 will not be redistributed to Level 2.

Correct Answer: C

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