

JN0-361^{Q&As}

Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Which two	support tunnelin	for non-IP	protocols on Junos	devices?	(Choose two)
VVIIICII LVVO	J SUPPOIL LUI II ICIII I	4 101 11011 - 11	protocola ori aurios	uevices:	(CHOOSE INO.)

A. ATM AAL2

B. GRE

C. IP-IP

D. ATM AAL1

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

-- Exhibit -user@router# run show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.12.1

user@router# run show route

inet.0: 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2.2.2.2/32 * [Direct/0] 3w6d 03:57:51 > via lo0.0 192.168.12.0/24 * [Direct/0] 01:07:34 > via xe-0/0/0.0 192.168.12.2/32 * [Local/0] 01:07:34 Local via xe-0/0/0.0 200.1.0.0/16 * [Aggregate/130] 00:00:58 Reject [IS-IS/165] 00:10:57, metric 10 > to 200.1.1.2 via xe-0/0/3.0 200.1.1.0/24 * [Direct/0] 00:29:21 > via xe-0/0/3.0 200.1.1.1/32 * [Local/0] 00:29:21 Local via xe-0/0/3.0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0000.0020.0200.2002/72 *[Direct/0] 3w4d 21:07:32 > via lo0.0

inet6.0: 3 destinations, 4 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2:2:2::2/128 *[Direct/0] 3w4d 21:22:24

> via lo0.0

[edit]

user@router# show policy-options

policy-statement adv-route {

term t1 {

from {

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route-filter 200.1.0.0/16 exact; } then accept; } term t2 { then reject; } [edit] user@router# show protocols bgp group ebgp { type external; export adv-route; neighbor 192.168.12.1 { peer-as 65000; } }	protocol isis;
then accept; } term t2 { then reject; } ledit] user@router# show protocols bgp group ebgp { type external; export adv-route; neighbor 192.168.12.1 { peer-as 65000; } } Exhibit - Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, why is the 200.1.0.0/16 prefix failing to be advertised in BGP? A. BGP needs a next-hop self policy. B. The aggregate route is set to reject. C. The policy works for internal BGP only. D. The IS-IS route is less preferred than the aggregate route.	route-filter 200.1.0.0/16 exact;
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[edit] user@router# show protocols bgp group ebgp { type external; export adv-route; neighbor 192.168.12.1 { peer-as 65000; }	then reject;
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C. The policy works for internal BGP only. D. The IS-IS route is less preferred than the aggregate route.	A. BGP needs a next-hop self policy.
D. The IS-IS route is less preferred than the aggregate route.	B. The aggregate route is set to reject.
	C. The policy works for internal BGP only.
Correct Answer: D	D. The IS-IS route is less preferred than the aggregate route.
	Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

In your network, you have two LDP routers connected across four physical interfaces. You also have enabled LDP to



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separate on all four of those interfaces.

What is the resulting outcome of your configuration between those two devices?

- A. One session is built across one neighbor relationship
- B. One session is built across four neighbor relationships
- C. Four sessions are built across one neighbor relationship
- D. Four sessions are built across four neighbor relationships

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

You are troubleshooting an adjacency formation problem in OSPF using traceoptions. Which command is used to view the output of a traceoptons file called trace-ospf?

- A. show log trace-ospf
- B. file show /log/trace-ospf



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C. monitor trace-ospf

D. show system syslog

Correct Answer: A

The trace output (debug information) is directed to the named log file, which is stored in the /var/log directory. You can view the output as a log file using the "show log" command, or in real-time using the "monitor start" command

QUESTION 7

```
-- Exhibit -user@R1> show route protocol bgp
inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
200.200.0.0/24 *[BGP/170] 00:00:47, localpref 100 AS path: 65001 I > to 192.168.100.1 via ge-1/1/5.435
200.200.1.0/24 *[BGP/170] 00:00:47, localpref 100 AS path: 65001 I > to 192.168.100.1 via ge-1/1/5.435
200.200.2.0/24 *[BGP/170] 00:00:47, localpref 100 AS path: 65001 I > to 192.168.100.1 via ge-1/1/5.435
200.200.3.0/24 *[BGP/170] 00:00:47, localpref 100 AS path: 65001 I > to 192.168.100.1 via ge-1/1/5.435
user@R2> show route 200.200/16
inet.0: 36 destinations, 36 routes (36 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
200.200.0.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:09:12
Reject
200.200.1.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:09:12
Reject
200.200.2.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:09:12
Reject
200.200.3.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:09:12
Reject
200.200.4.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:09:12
Reject
user@R2> show configuration protocols bgp
export export-200;
group c5 {
```

neighbor 192.168.100.2 {

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```
export export-200.200;
peer-as 65002;
}
}
user@R2> show configuration policy-options policy-statement export-200.200
term 1 {
from {
route-filter 200.200.0.0/22 longer;
}
then accept;
}
user@R2> show configuration policy-options policy-statement export-200
term 1 {
from {
route-filter 200.200.0.0/21 longer;
}
then accept;
}
-- Exhibit -
Click the Exhibit button.
R2 is exporting static routes to R1 using BGP. R1 is not receiving one of the five static routes that is
configured on R2.
Referring to the exhibit, what should be changed under the BGP configuration to resolve this issue?
A. Delete the global export policy.
B. Delete the neighbor export policy.
C. Move policy export-200 to the group level.
D. Move policy export-200.200 to the group level.
Correct Answer: B
```

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QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about nonstop active routing (NSR)? (Choose two.)

- A. Graceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES) must be configured for NSR to function properly
- B. NSR and graceful restart can be enabled at the same time
- C. NSR relies on helper support on neighboring devices
- D. When NSR is enabled, the rpd process runs on the backup Routing Engine

Correct Answer: AD

In addition to maintaining interface and kernel information, NSR also saves routing protocol information by running the rpd process on the backup RE. By saving this additional information, NSR is self-contained and does not rely on helper routers to assist the routing platform in restoring routing protocol information. In addition to enabling NSR and GRES, you should also ensure that the commit operation synchronizes the configuration file by adding the commit synchronize statement under the [edit system] hierarchy.

QUESTION 9

Which IS-IS packet is used to determine the level of an IS-IS neighbor?

A. IIH

B. LSP

C. PSNP

D. CSNP

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

What is the purpose of the designated router in OSPF?

- A. to connect a stub area to the backbone area
- B. to connect a totally stub area to the backbone area
- C. to form adjacencies with other OSPF routers in a backbone area
- D. to form adjacencies with other OSPF routers in a broadcast domain

Correct Answer: D

It is the designated router\\'s job to form an adjacency with all other OSPF routers on the link and to advertise the link-state information to the AS.

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QUESTION 11

Which three statements are true about BGP default operations? (Choose three.)

- A. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- B. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- C. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- D. IBGP peers change the next hop for routes received from EBGP peers.
- E. EBGP peers advertise routes learned from IBGP or EBGP peers to other EBGP peers.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 12

In your network, you have two LDP routers connected across four physical interfaces. You have also enabled LDP to operate on all four of those interfaces.

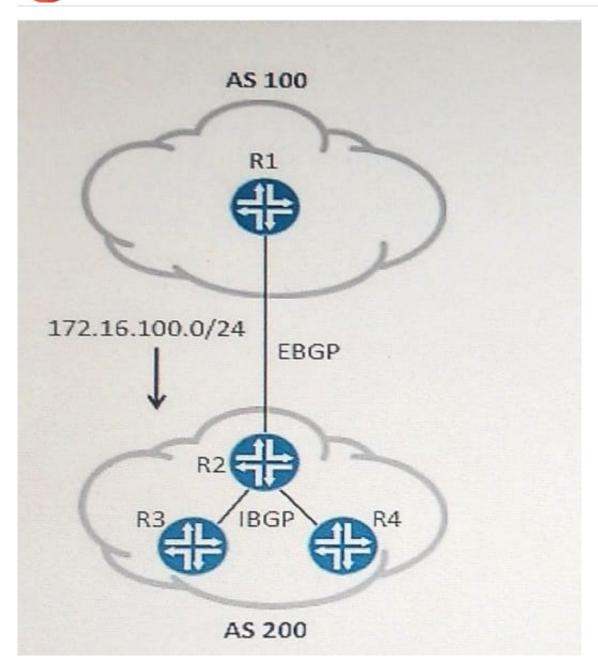
What is the resulting outcome of your configuration between those two routers?

- A. One session is built across one neighbor relationship
- B. One session is built across four neighbor relationships
- C. Four sessions are built across one neighbor relationship
- D. Four sessions are built across four neighbor relationships

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, R1 is sending the 172.16.100.0/24 route to R2 through EBGP. R2 has IBGP sessions to R3 and R4, but they are not installing the route. All BGP sessions are established.

Which two actions would enable R3 and R4 to install the route from R2? (Choose 2.)

- A. Advertise the R1-R2 link into the IGP.
- B. Configure the cluster-id parameter under the R2 IBGP group.
- C. Configure a BGP export policy with a next-hop self action on R2.
- D. Configure an IGP export policy with a next-hop self action on R2.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 14

You have an OSPF network. On certain applications and links, you need OSPF recovery to be faster than can be provided by OSPF timers. Which protocol would meet this requirement?

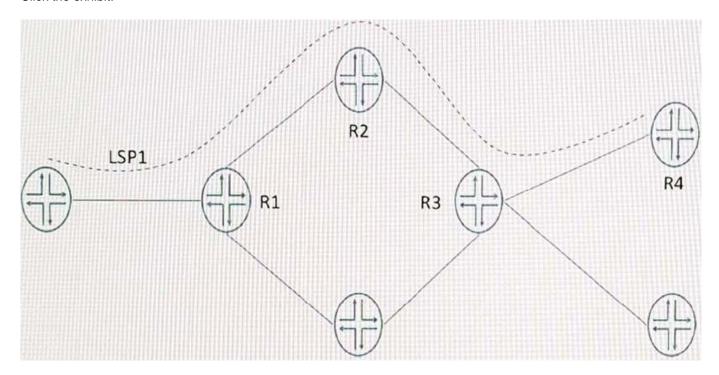
- A. BFD
- B. OSPFv3
- C. GRES
- D. NSR

Correct Answer: A

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) accomplishes this task for a number of protocols, including OSPF.

QUESTION 15

Click the exhibit.



In the exhibit, which two routers will perform a swap action on LSP1? (Choose two.)

- A. R1
- B. R2
- C. R4
- D. R3

Correct Answer: AB



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