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Exam : **JN0-361**

Title : Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist Exam

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Click the Exhibit.

```
user@router> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
172.25.0.1	ge-0/0/1.0	Full	1.1.1.1	255	37
172.25.0.2	ge-0/0/1.0	Full	1.1.1.2	254	35
172.25.0.3	ge-0/0/1.0	2Way	1.1.1.3	128	34

Referring to the exhibit, what is the correct OSPF interface state for the ge-0/0/1 interface?

- A. DRother
- B. BDR
- C. DR
- D. Down

Answer: C

NO.2 What is a valid OSPFv3 router ID?

- A. 0.0.0.0
- B. 192.168.1.1
- C. 2001::1:2
- D. 2001::192.168.1.1

Answer: B

NO.3 Click the Exhibit.

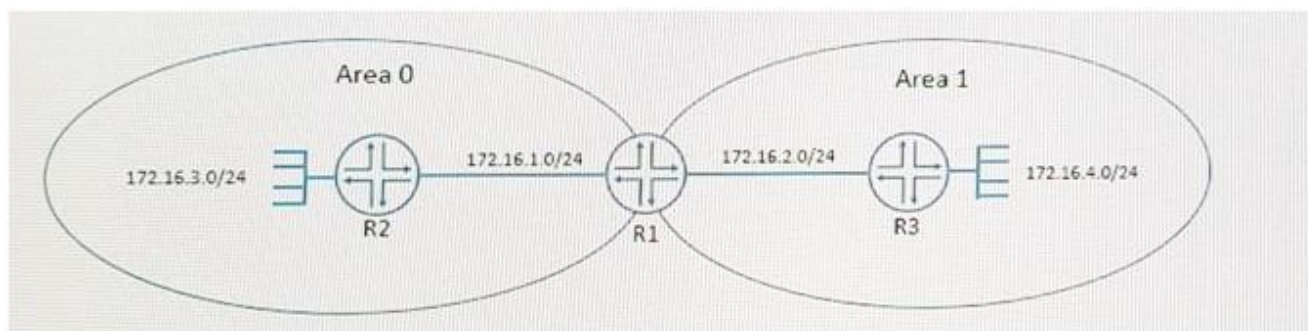
```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24 next-hop 172.16.1.2;
```

Referring to the configuration in the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be part of an active route in route table inet.0 for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
- B. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be directly connected to the router for route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active
- C. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must be active in route table inet.3 for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.
- D. The next-hop 172.16.1.2 must respond to ping commands for the route 192.168.5.0/24 to be active.

Answer: A,B

NO.4 Click the Exhibit.



```
[edit]
user@R1# run show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface      State   ID           Pri    Dead
172.16.1.2      ge-0/0/0.0    Full   10.0.1.12   128    33
172.16.2.2      ge-0/0/1.0    Full   10.0.1.13   128    35

[edit]
user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
}
area 0.0.0.1 {
    stub no-summaries;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}
```

You are using OSPF as your IGP in your network. You have applied the OSPF configuration shown in the exhibit to router R1.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. Router R1 will send a default route to router R2.
- B. Router R1 must be configured as a stub area for Area 0.0.0.0.
- C. Router R2 will not have a route to subnet 172.16.4.0/24.
- D. Router R3 will not have a route to subnet 172.16.3.0/24.

Answer: D

NO.5 Click the Exhibit.

```

Exhibit
[edit]
user@router# run monitor traffic interface ge-0/3/3.0 no-resolve detail
Address resolution is OFF.
Listening on ge-0/3/3.0, capture size 1514 bytes

13:51:36.346291 In IS-IS, length 70
  L2 Lan IIH, hlen: 27, v: 1, pdu-v: 1, sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0)
  source-id: 0250.0000.0046, holding time: 27s, Flags: [Level 1, Level 2]
  lan-id: 0250.0000.0046.00, Priority: 64, PDU length: 70
  Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
  NLPID(s): IPv4 (0xcc), IPv6 (0x8e)
  IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
  IPv4 interface address: 10.250.3.3
  IPv6 Interface address(es) TLV #232, length: 16
  IPv6 interface address: fe80::8271:1fff:fec4:a9ae
  Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 8
  Area address (length: 7): 49.0001.3414.0010
  Restart Signaling TLV #211, length: 3
  Flags [none], Remaining holding time 0s
13:51:40.346291 Out IS-IS, length 70
  p2p IIH, hlen: 20, v: 1, pdu-v: 1, sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0)
  source-id: 0250.0000.0045, holding time: 27s, Flags: [Level 2 only]
  circuit-id: 0x01, PDU length: 70
  Point-to-point Adjacency State TLV #240, length: 5
  Adjacency State: Down (2)
  Neighbor Extended Local circuit-ID: 0x0afa0302
  Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
  NLPID(s): IPv4 (0xcc), IPv6 (0x8e)
  IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
  IPv4 interface address: 10.250.3.2
  IPv6 Interface address(es) TLV #232, length: 16
  IPv6 interface address: fe80::2ac0:daff:fe6a:c8f9
  Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 8
  Area address (length: 7): 49.0001.3414.0010
  Restart Signaling TLV #211, length: 3
  Flags [none], Remaining holding time 0s
^C
2 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel

```

You have just configured IS-IS, but the adjacency is not coming up.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the cause?

- A. Only one side is configured using the point-to-point parameter.
- B. The routers must be in different areas.
- C. One router is configured for Level 2 only.
- D. The family iso parameter is missing on the interfaces.

Answer: A

NO.6 Which statement is true about GRE encapsulation?

- A. The entire frame is encapsulated by GRE.
- B. The entire packet is encapsulated by GRE.
- C. Only the IP header is encapsulated by GRE.
- D. Only the IP payload is encapsulated by GRE.

Answer: B