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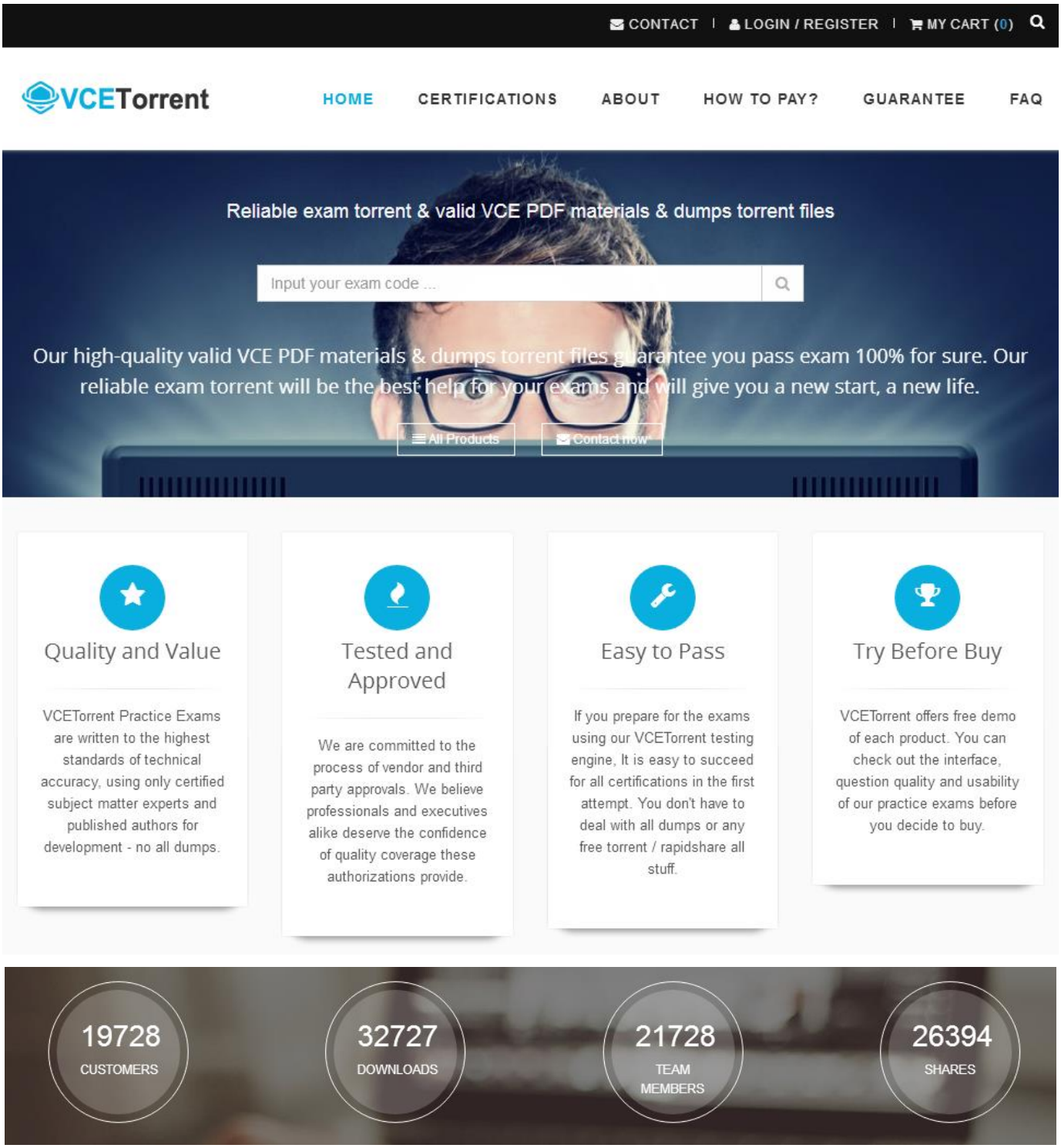

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Exam : **JN0-363**

Title : Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

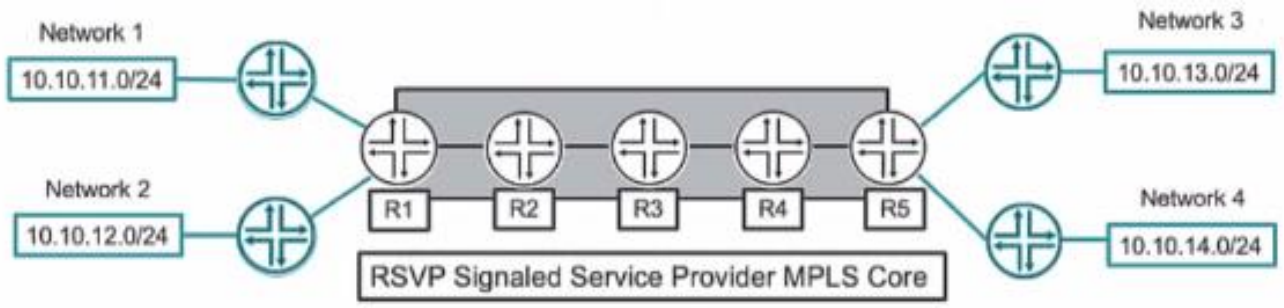
Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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
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 that 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.
A mismatched Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) setting on OSPF interfaces can cause routers to get stuck in the ExStart state. OSPF requires that both sides of a link have the same MTU to form a full adjacency.
Reference::
OSPF Troubleshooting, Juniper Networks Documentation
MTU and OSPF, Juniper Networks Documentation

NO.2 Which two LSA types are permuted in OSPF totally stubby areas? (Choose two.)
A. Type 1
B. Type 3
C. Type 5
D. Type 7
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
In OSPF, a totally stubby area does not permit type 3 summary LSAs (inter-area routes) or type 5 external LSAs (routes from outside the OSPF domain) to be flooded into the area. The area border router (ABR) will only send a default route as a type 3 LSA into the totally stubby area.
Reference:
Juniper Networks documentation on OSPF Areas: Understanding OSPF Areas

NO.3 Exhibit



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

A. 1

B. 2

C. 8

D. 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

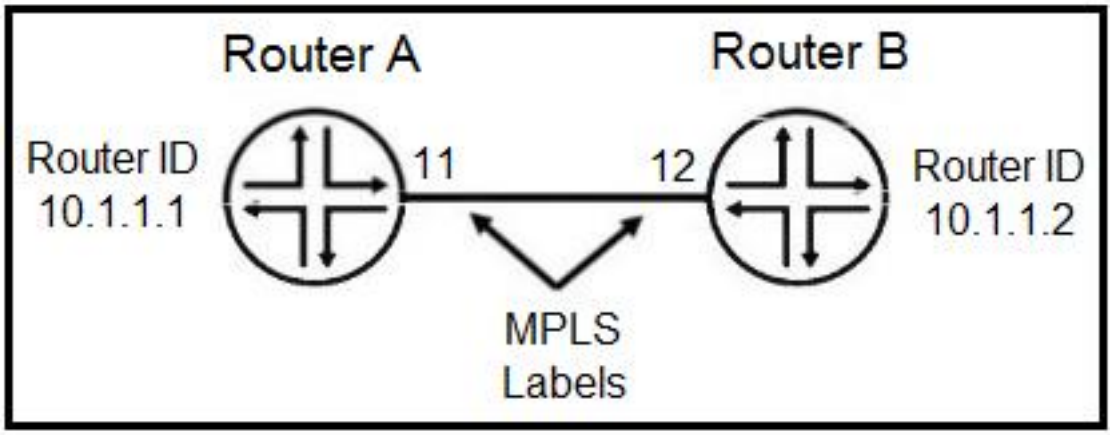
Given the RSVP Signaled Service Provider MPLS Core network shown in the exhibit, only a single Label Switched Path (LSP) is required to support all four networks because MPLS can use label stacking to multiplex multiple LSPs over a single physical path. Therefore, one LSP can be established through the MPLS core, and all networks can use this LSP with different label stacks.

Reference::

MPLS Fundamentals, Juniper Networks Documentation

RSVP-TE Signaling, Juniper Networks Documentation

NO.4 Click the Exhibit button.



The routers shown in the exhibit are configured for segment routing.

In this scenario, what is the adjacency SID that Router B advertises to Router A?

A. 11

B. 10.1.1.2

C. 10.1.1.1

D. 12

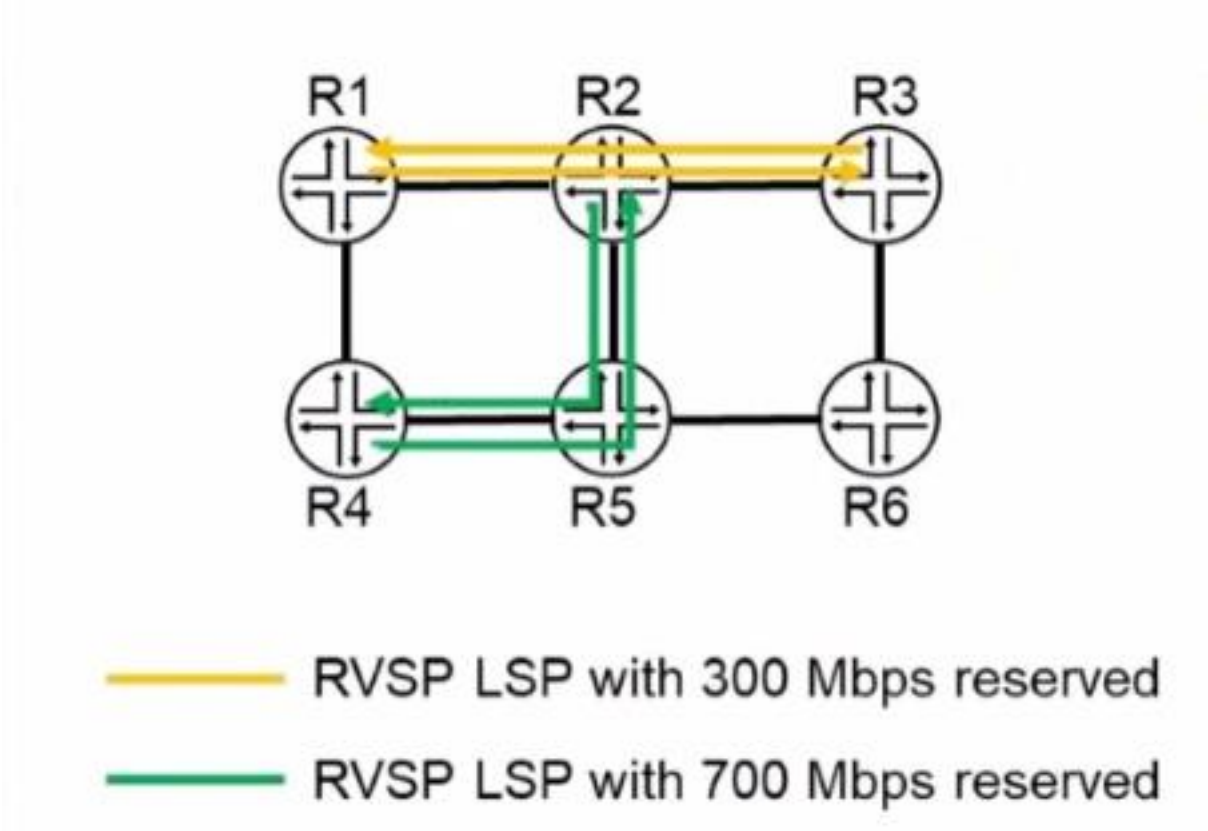
Answer: D

This is the label that packets would carry when being sent from Router A to Router B to identify the specific adjacency between the two routers in the context of segment routing.

Explanation:

The diagram you provided shows two routers, Router A and Router B, with MPLS labels between them. In the context of segment routing with MPLS, each router advertises a set of SIDs (Segment Identifiers). These SIDs can be node SIDs, which are associated with the router itself, or adjacency SIDs, which are associated with the links between routers.
Given the information from the exhibit:
Router A has a Router ID of 10.1.1.1 and is associated with the MPLS label 11.
Router B has a Router ID of 10.1.1.2 and is associated with the MPLS label 12.
The adjacency SID in segment routing is used to identify a specific adjacency between two routers. In this case, the question is asking for the adjacency SID that Router B advertises to Router A. This would be the label that Router B tells Router A to use to send packets directly to Router B over their shared adjacency.
So, the adjacency SID that Router B advertises would be associated with the link that Router A would use to send traffic to Router B, which is labeled with the number 12 in the exhibit.
Therefore, the answer to the question is:

NO.5 Exhibit



The exhibit shows a topology with 1 Gbps interfaces between routers, and four RSVP LSPs operating with the respective bandwidth reservations.
Which path will be selected for a new LSP from R4 to R6 with a bandwidth reservation of 400 Mbps?
A. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R5 -> R6
B. R4 -> R5 -> R6
C. R4 -> R5 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6
D. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6
Answer: A
Explanation:

Considering the bandwidth reservations shown, the only path from R4 to R6 that has sufficient available bandwidth for a new LSP with 400 Mbps reservation is via R1, R2, and R5. This is because the R4-R5 direct link and the R4-R1-R2-R3-R6 path do not have enough unreserved bandwidth to accommodate an additional 400 Mbps LSP.
Reference:
Juniper Networks documentation on RSVP: RSVP-TE Overview

NO.6 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 RIB group.
B. Configure an instance import policy
C. Use a non-forwarding instance.
D. Create a forwarding instance.
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
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.
To share routes between two routing instances on a Junos device, you can configure an instance import policy in one or both instances to import routes from the other instance. Alternatively, a RIB (Routing Information Base) group can be used to share routes between instances.
Reference::
Routing Instances Overview, Juniper Networks Documentation
RIB Groups Configuration Guide, Juniper Networks Documentation

NO.7 You are deploying link aggregation groups.
A. By default, what are two considerations in this scenario? (Choose two.)
B. There should only be four member links per LAG.
C. All the ports must have the same speed.
D. Member links are required to be contiguous ports.
E. Member links can reside on different members within an MC-LAG.
Answer: C,E
Explanation:
When deploying Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs), it is necessary for all ports in the LAG to operate at the same speed to ensure consistent performance and avoid issues with load balancing. Multi-Chassis LAG (MC-LAG) allows for the use of member links that span multiple physical devices, offering redundancy and higher bandwidth by combining the links from two separate devices into a single logical LAG.
Reference:

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on Link Aggregation Groups
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on MC-LAG

NO.8 What are two types of SIDs used in segment touting? (Choose two.)
A. node
B. adjacency
C. link
D. interface
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
https://zartmann.dk/sr-intro/
In segment routing, SIDs (Segment Identifiers) are used to identify different types of segments that can be traversed. A node SID represents an instruction to route a packet to a particular node, and an adjacency SID represents an instruction to route a packet over a specific link or adjacency between two nodes.
Reference:
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on Segment Routing

NO.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
Answer: B
Explanation:
To ensure that MPLS traffic-engineered routes are used without affecting IGP routes in the route tables, the mpls-forwarding traffic engineering setting should be used. This setting allows MPLS to influence forwarding without changing the IGP route selection.
Reference::
MPLS Traffic Engineering, Juniper Networks Documentation
Traffic Engineering and LSP Optimization, Juniper Networks Documentation