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Juniper JN0-363 exam is designed for individuals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in service provider routing and switching. Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) certification exam is also known as the JNCIS-SP exam and is considered an intermediate-level certification. Passing JN0-363 Exam demonstrates that a candidate has a strong understanding of the service provider routing and switching technologies and can configure, monitor, and troubleshoot Juniper Networks service provider routing and switching platforms.

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Juniper JN0-363: Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) is a certification exam designed for professionals who wish to enhance their skills in delivering and managing Juniper Networks service provider networks. JN0-363 Exam is designed to test the candidates' knowledge and skills in configuring and managing Juniper Networks routing and switching technologies in a service provider environment. The JNCIS-SP certification exam is a stepping stone to the advanced Juniper certifications and demonstrates proficiency in the field of service provider routing and switching.

Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

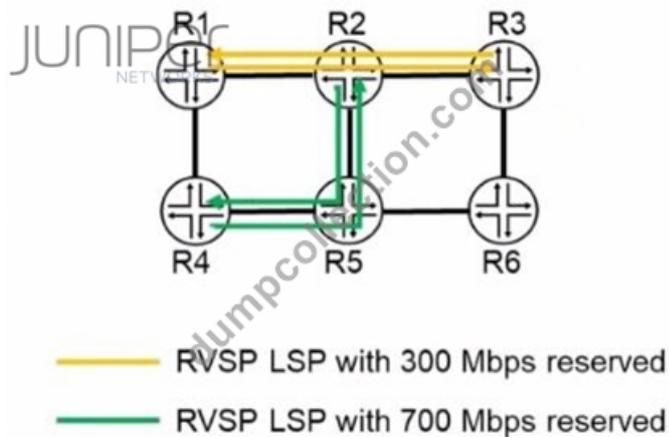
You are bringing a new network online with three IS-IS routers using default Junos election priorities. The routers are configured as Level 2 only IS-IS routers. Which statement is true about the DIS election in this scenario?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 15

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 -> R5 -> R6
- B. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6
- C. R4 -> R5 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6
- D. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R5 -> R6

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION # 16

When would you use the qualified-next-hop statement with a static route?

- A. You can use it to specify multiple next hops with different preferences.
- B. You can use it to send unwanted traffic to a null route.
- C. You can use it to resolve the next hop if the next hop is not directly connected.
- D. You can use it to install the static route into different routing tables.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/ref/statement/qualified-next-ho>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/topic-map/static-route-prefer-q> Qualified next hops

allow you to associate one or more properties with a particular next-hop address. You can set an overall preference for a particular static route and then specify a different preference for the qualified next hop. For example, suppose two next-hop addresses (10.10.10.10 and 10.10.10.7) are associated with the static route 192.168.47.5/32. A general preference is assigned to the entire static route, and then a different preference is assigned to only the qualified next-hop address 10.10.10.7. For example:

The qualified-next-hop statement with a static route is used to specify multiple next hops for a static route with different preferences (priorities). This allows for more granular control over the path selection process in the event that the primary next hop becomes unreachable.

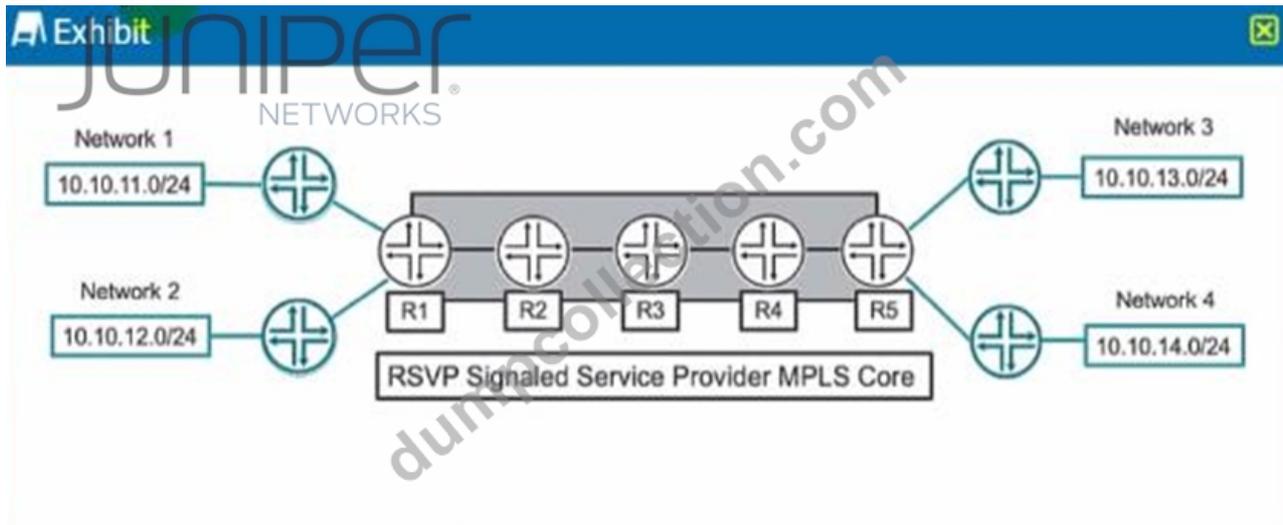
References:

Static Routes Overview, Juniper Networks Documentation

Example: Configuring Qualified Next Hop, Juniper Networks Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 17

Exhibit button



Which two statements are correct about the service provider MPLS network shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. R3 will perform a label swap operation on the transport MPLS label.
- B. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and traffic from Network 1 to Network 4 each need their own unique label-switched path.
- C. R3 will perform a label pop operation on the transport MPLS label.
- D. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and from Network 1 to Network 4 can share the same label-switched path.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In MPLS, multiple paths can be merged if they share the same egress router. In the given scenario, traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and Network 4 can be engineered to follow the same label-switched path (LSP) within the MPLS network until they reach the last common point before diverging to their respective destinations.

As for R3 performing label operations, in a typical MPLS network, intermediate routers (like R3) perform label swapping. They replace the incoming label with a new label before forwarding the packet along the LSP. A label pop operation is typically performed by the egress router in the case of an ultimate hop pop (UHP), where it removes the MPLS label before delivering the packet to the final destination outside the MPLS domain.

Reference:

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on MPLS

Understanding MPLS Label Operations (Swap, Push, and Pop) - Juniper Networks

NEW QUESTION # 18

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 set the preference to a lower default value.
- B. Verify that you have active contributing routes on the device.
- C. Verify that you have configured a policy on the device to accept aggregate routes.
- D. Verify that you have defined a metric value for the aggregate route.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows an aggregate route configuration for the network 172.21.0.0/22, which would summarize the specific networks 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24. For an aggregate route to be active, it must have contributing routes in the routing table. If the route is hidden, it usually means there are no contributing routes that are active or the policy applied to the aggregate does not match any of the specific routes. Therefore, the first step in troubleshooting would be to verify that there are indeed active contributing routes for the aggregate to be valid.

Reference:

Juniper documentation on routing policies and aggregates: Junos OS Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers User Guide

NEW QUESTION # 19

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