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## JN0-363 Q&As

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

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Juniper JN0-363 certification exam is an industry-recognized credential designed for network professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in service provider routing and switching. JN0-363 exam focuses on testing the candidate's ability to deploy, configure, manage, and troubleshoot Juniper Networks routers and switches in a service provider network. JN0-363 certification exam is targeted at individuals who are seeking to advance their careers in service provider network operations, design, and implementation.

The JN0-363 exam is a 90-minute, 65-question exam that is administered by Pearson VUE. JN0-363 exam questions are multiple-choice and are designed to test a candidate's knowledge and skills in a variety of areas, including routing policy and firewall filters, protocol-independent routing, BGP, OSPF, and IS-IS. Candidates will also be tested on their knowledge of service provider switching, VLANs, spanning-tree protocols, and other related topics.

The JN0-363 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including network architecture, routing protocols, MPLS, BGP, OSPF, and VPN technologies. Candidates are expected to have a strong foundation in these areas and be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios. JN0-363 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to deploy, configure, and troubleshoot Juniper Networks routers and switches in a service provider environment.

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### Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

What are two types of SIDs used in segment touting? (Choose two.)

- A. adjacency
- B. node
- C. interface
- D. link

**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

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which two functions are performed by the OSPF designated router? (Choose two.)

- A. It chooses the backup designated router
- B. It advertises link-state information to the AS
- C. It designates some routers as inactive when not needed
- D. It forms adjacencies with all the other OSPF routers on the link

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

<https://sites.google.com/site/amitsciscozone/home/juniper-junos/junos--ospf-designated-router>

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

Click the Exhibit button.

```

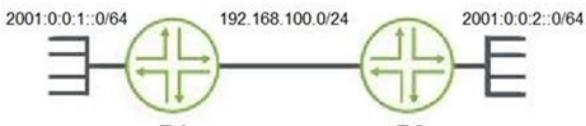
[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:0:0:1::2/64;
        }
    }
}
gr-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        tunnel {
            source 192.168.1.1;
            destination 192.168.1.2;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.100.1/24;
        }
    }
}
fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.1.12/24;
        }
    }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options
rib inet6.0 {
    static {
        route 2001:0:0:2::/64 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
    }
    static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
        route 192.168.1.2/32 next-hop 192.168.100.2;
    }
}

```



**JUNIPER**  
NETWORKS

You have configured IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling, as shown in the exhibit. However, hosts connected to network 2001:0:0:1::64 cannot communicate with hosts on network 2001:0:0:2::64. The router R2 has a similar configuration as the R1 router. How would you solve this problem?

- A. Configure an IPv6 address on the tunnel interfaces
- B. Configure the next hop of the inet6.0 static route to point to the physical interface between the routers
- C. **Configure the next hop of the inet6.0 static route to point to the IPv4 address of the remote router**
- D. Configure an IGP across the tunnel interfaces

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which statement is correct about IS-IS?

- A. **IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol.**
- B. IS-IS is a distance vector routing protocol.
- C. IS-IS is a classful routing protocol.
- D. IS-IS is a path vector routing protocol.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol that uses a Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm to create a topology map of the network. It floods link-state advertisements (LSAs) to all nodes within the network area to ensure each node has a consistent view of the network topology.

References

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS

Understanding IS-IS - Juniper Networks

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which statement is correct about IS-IS?

- A. **IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol.**
- B. IS-IS is a distance vector routing protocol.
- C. IS-IS is a classful routing protocol.
- D. IS-IS is a path vector routing protocol.

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol that uses a Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm to create a topology map of the network. It floods link-state advertisements (LSAs) to all nodes within the network area to ensure each node has a consistent view of the network topology.

## Reference:

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS

## Understanding IS-IS - Juniper Networks

## NEW QUESTION # 30

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