

# Juniper

## Exam JN0-360

**Juniper Networks Certified Internet Specialist, – Service Provider  
(JNCIS-SP)**

Version: 10.0

**[ Total Questions: 322 ]**

**Question No : 1**

Which two configuration elements are defined under an MSTP instance? (Choose two)

- A. revision-level
- B. bridge-priority
- C. mstp-level
- D. vlan

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:** The correct answer is B, D because revision-level is common for the all MSTI instances and it is configured one level up from MSTI instance section.

Reference:

[http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en\\_US/junos10.0/information-products/topic-collections/config-guide-mx-series-layer2/mstp-edit-protocols.html](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos10.0/information-products/topic-collections/config-guide-mx-series-layer2/mstp-edit-protocols.html)

**Question No : 2**

Which three statements are true regarding the IS-IS link-state database (LSDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. An L1 router has a single database reflecting the connectivity of its area.
- B. An L1 router often relies on a default route generated by attached routers to reach interarea destinations.
- C. The Level 2 database contains only backbone area routes unless route leaking is configured.
- D. Route leaking can be used to optimize Level 2 to Level 1 routing.
- E. An attached router has at least two LSDBs: one for each Level 1 area and a single LSDB for the Level 2 backbone.

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Question No : 3**

Which two statements are true about virtual switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple virtual switches share a single MAC table.
- B. Virtual switches contain separate MAC tables.
- C. By default, the direct route associated with a virtual switch's IRB interface is placed in inet.0.
- D. By default, the direct route associated with a virtual switch's IRB interface is placed in the associated virtual switch's routing table.

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 4**

Which two Layer 2 protocols are supported on MX Series devices? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP
- B. RIP
- C. RSTP
- D. MSTP

**Answer: C,D**

**Question No : 5**

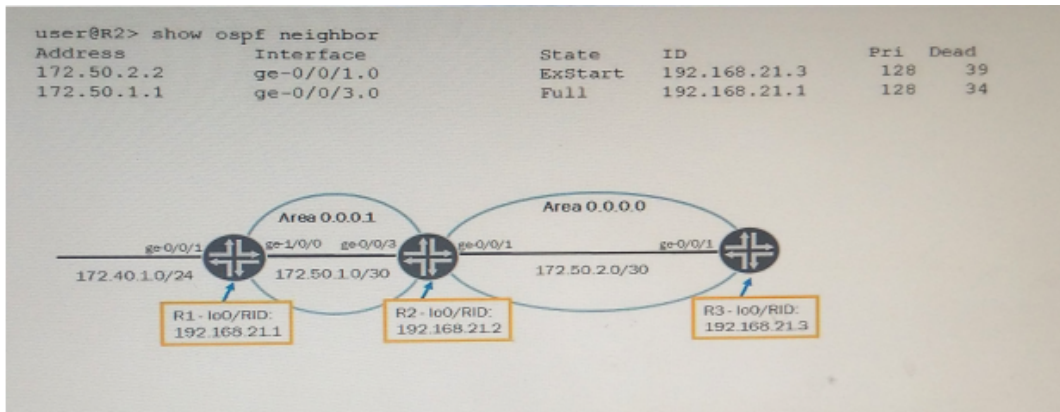
What are two ways that nonstop routing works? (Choose two.)

- A. by enabling redundant REs to switch from primary RE to backup RE
- B. by alerting peer nodes of any routing table changes
- C. by enabling redundant REs to run a different version of the Junos OS
- D. by replicating routing protocol information

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 6**

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about R2? (Choose two.)

- A. If R2 remains in the ExStart state, then you should verify the MTU setting on R2 and R3.
- B. R2 LSDB is synchronized with R1.
- C. If R2 remains in the ExStart state, then you should verify Physical Layer and Data Link Layer connectivity on R2 and R3.
- D. R2 LSDB is not synchronized with R1.

**Answer: A,B**

**Question No : 7**

What are three ways that graceful Routing Engine switchover provides redundancy? (Choose three.)

- A. by preserving interface and kernel information
- B. by reducing time of RE failover
- C. by preserving the data plane information
- D. by preserving the control plane information
- E. by not restarting the PFE

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Question No : 8**

What are three IS-IS PDU types? (Choose three.)

- A. type length value

- B. link-state
- C. partial sequence number
- D. database description
- E. complete sequence number

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Question No : 9**

-- 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 {
```

```
protocol isis;
```

```
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;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

-- 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.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 10**

You want to influence how traffic enters your network

Using industry best practices, which two BGP attributes would you modify to accomplish this goal? (Choose two)

- A. AS Path
- B. Local Preference
- C. Next Hop
- D. MED

Answer: A,D

**Question No : 11**

-- Exhibit --

```
user@R2> show
```

```
protocols {
```

```
isis {
```

```
export leak;
```

```
interface ge-1/1/0.0;
```

```
interface ge-1/1/1.0 {
```

```
level 1 disable;
```

```
}
```

```
interface lo0.0;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
policy-options {
```

```
policy-statement leak {
```

```
term 1 {
```

```
from level 1;
```

```
to level 2;
```

```
then accept;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

-- Exhibit --



Click the Exhibit button.

R1 and R2 have a Level 1 IS-IS adjacency. R2 participates in both Level 1 and Level 2, and is receiving routes from a Level 2 neighbor. A policy on R2 has been created to leak routes to Level 1, but R1 is not receiving the routes.

Referring to the exhibit, what is the solution on R2?

- A. The policy must be applied as an export policy at the interface level.
- B. The policy must be changed to include from protocol isis.
- C. The policy must be changed to specify from level 2 and to level 1.
- D. The policy must be applied as an import policy.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 12**

-- Exhibit --

```
user@R1> show
```

```
interfaces {
```

```
ge-1/1/0 {
```

```
unit 0 {
```

```
family inet {
```

```
address 10.100.1.1/30;
```

```
}
```

```
family iso;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
lo0 {
```

```
unit 0 {
```

```
family inet {
```

```
address 10.100.10.1/32;
```

```
}
```

```
family iso {
```

```
address 49.1001.0010.0100.00;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
protocols {
```

```
isis {
```

```
level 1 disable;
```

```
interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
```

```
level 2 disable;
```

```
}
```

```
interface lo0.0;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
user@R2> show
```

```
interfaces {
```

```
ge-1/1/0 {
```

```
unit 0 {
```

```
family inet {
```

```
address 10.100.1.2/30;
```

```
}
```

```
family iso {
```

```
mtu 1496;
```