JUNIPER JN0-363

Juniper JNCIS Service Provider Certification Questions & Answers

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JN0-363

Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching

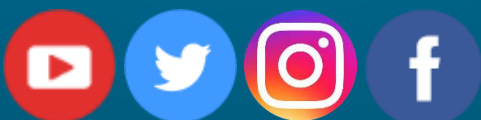**60 Questions Exam – 70% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes**

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Discover More about the JN0-363 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Juniper JN0-363 exam? First discover, who benefits from the JN0-363 certification. The JN0-363 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Service Provider Routing and Switching. Passing the JN0-363 exam earns you the Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching title.

While preparing for the JN0-363 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The JN0-363 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful **JN0-363 study materials just at one click**.

Juniper JN0-363 JNCIS Service Provider Certification Details:

Exam Name	Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist
Exam Number	JN0-363 JNCIS-SP
Exam Price	$300 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	Pass / Fail (60-70% Approx.)
Recommended Training	**Junos Intermediate Routing (JIR)** **Junos Service Provider Switching (JSPX)** **Junos MPLS Fundamentals (JMF)**
Exam Registration	**PEARSON VUE**
Sample Questions	**Juniper JN0-363 Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching Practice Test**

JN0-363 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
Protocol-Independent Routing	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of various protocol-independent routing components: • Static, aggregate, and generated routes • Martian addresses

Section	Objectives
	• Routing instances, including routing information base (RIB) (also known as routing table) group • Load balancing • Filter-based forwarding - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot various protocol-independent routing components: • Static, aggregate, and generated routes • Load balancing • Filter-based forwarding
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of OSPF: • Link-state database • OSPF packet types • Router ID • Adjacencies and neighbors • Designated router and backup designated router • OSPF area and router types • Link-state advertisement (LSA) packet type - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot OSPF: • Areas, interfaces and neighbors • Additional basic options • Routing policy application • Troubleshooting tools
Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of IS-IS: • Link-state database • IS-IS protocol data units (PDUs) • Type, length, values (TLVs) • Adjacencies and neighbors • Levels and areas • Designated intermediate system (DIS) • Metrics

Section	Objectives
	- Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot IS-IS: • Levels, interfaces and adjacencies • Additional basic options • Routing policy application • Troubleshooting tools
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of BGP: • BGP basic operation • BGP message types • Attributes • Route/path selection process • Internal and external BGP (IBGP and EBGP) functionality and interaction - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot BGP: • Groups and peers • Additional basic options • Routing policy application
Layer 2 Bridging or VLANs	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of Layer 2 bridging for the Junos OS: • Service provider switching platforms • Bridging elements and terminology • Frame processing • Virtual Switches • Provider bridging (Q-in-Q tunneling) - Identify the concepts, benefits, or functionality of VLANs: • Port modes • Tagging • Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB)/li> - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot Layer 2 bridging or VLANs: • Interfaces and ports

Section	Objectives
	• VLANs • IRB • Provider bridging
Spanning-Tree Protocols	- Identify the concepts, benefits, operation, or functionality of Spanning Tree Protocol and its variants: • Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), and VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol (VSTP) concepts • Port roles and states • Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) • Convergence and reconvergence • Spanning-tree security - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot STP and its variants: • Spanning-tree protocols (STP, RSTP, MSTP, VSTP) • BPDU, loop and root protection
Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of MPLS: • MPLS terminology • MPLS packet header • End-to-end packet flow and forwarding • Labels and the label information base • MPLS and routing tables • RSVP • LDP • Segment routing - Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot MPLS: • MPLS forwarding • RSVP-signaled and LDP-signaled Label-Switched Paths (LSPs)
IPv6	- Identify the concepts, operation, or functionality of IPv6: • IPv4 versus IPv6

Section	Objectives
	• Address types, notation, and format
	• Address scopes
	• Autoconfiguration
	• Tunneling
	- Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshooting IPv6:
	• Interfaces
	• Static routes
	• Dynamic routing (OSPFv3, IS-IS, BGP)
	• IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling
Tunnels	- Identify the concepts, requirements, or functionality of IP tunneling:
	• Tunneling applications and considerations
	• Generic routing encapsulation (GRE)
	- Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot IP tunnels:
	• GRE
High Availability	- Identify the concepts, benefits, applications, or requirements of high availability:
	• Link aggregation groups (LAGs) and multichassis LAGs (MC- LAGs)
	• Graceful restart (GR)
	• Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)
	• Nonstop bridging (NSB)
	• Nonstop active routing (NSR)
	• Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
	• Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
	• Unified In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU)
	- Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor, or troubleshoot high availability components:
	• LAG
	• Graceful restart, GRES, NSB, and NSR
	• Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

Broaden Your Knowledge with Juniper JN0-363 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

In the evaluation of an RSTP configuration BPDU, which two values are contained in the Bridge ID value?

(Choose two)

a) root bridge address
b) priority
c) originating bridge address
d) port number

Answer: b, c

Question: 2

You have been asked to configure an IPv6 address for a group of interfaces that could belong on different routers. If a packet is sent to that address, it should be received by all routers in the group. Which address type would be suited for these requirements?

a) Unicast
b) Multicast
c) Anycast
d) Broadcast

Answer: b

Question: 3

On a Junos device with dual Routing Engines (REs), which two statements correctly describe the expected behaviour if the primary RE fails?

(Choose two.)

a) The backup RE will assume the master role once the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) restarts.
b) The backup RE will immediately assume the master role.
c) The new master RE restarts the routing protocol process (rpd) and establishes any required adjacencies based on the configuration.
d) The new master RE maintains the existing protocol adjacencies initially established by the previous master RE.

Answer: a, c

Question: 4

You must configure your dual-RE Junos device to allow failover to the backup RE without causing protocol or data plane disruption for neighboring devices.

Which two configuration statements are required to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

    a) set chassis redundancy graceful-switchover
    b) set routing-options nonstop-routing
    c) set routing-engine redundancy
    d) set routing-options graceful-restart

Answer: a, b

Question: 5

In which two environments would BGP add value? (Choose two)

    a) an enterprise environment with a single upstream connection
    b) an enterprise environment with multiple upstream connections
    c) a service provider environment
    d) a home office environment

Answer: b, c

Question: 6

To prevent fragmentation issues across a GRE tunnel, which MTU value is recommended for the tunnel to accommodate most IP packets?

    a) 1476
    b) 1492
    c) 1500
    d) 1524

Answer: d

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about the LACP protocol? (Choose two.)

    a) It exchanges BPDUs to ensure all member links are functioning properly.
    b) It monitors and controls the member links that form a single logical channel.
    c) It acts in one of two modes: active and passive.
    d) It is used to exchange control information between two MC-LAG network devices.

Answer: b, c

Question: 8

You have configured multiple IP-IP tunnels across your network to provide connectivity to remote sites.

Which technique is used to help the IP endpoints in your network determine the optimal packet size to send across your tunnels?

   a) path MTU discovery
   b) fragmentation discovery
   c) end-to-end MTU discovery
   d) packet throughput discovery

Answer: a

Question: 9

Which three protocols can be encapsulated within a GRE tunnel on a Junos device?

(Choose three.)

   a) AppleTalk
   b) Aggregated Ethernet
   c) IPv6
   d) MPLS
   e) Ethernet

Answer: a, c, d

Question: 10

You observe that VPN routes are hidden on your PE router. Which situation accounts for these hidden routes?

   a) The protocol next-hop is not found in inet.3
   b) The protocol next-hop is not found in mpls.0
   c) The protocol next-hop is not found in bgp.l3vpn.0.
   d) The protocol next-hop is not found in inet.2.

Answer: a, b

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Juniper JN0-363 JNCIS Service Provider Exam:

- Find out about the JN0-363 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **JN0-363 syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the JN0-363 training. Joining the Juniper provided training for JN0-363 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **JN0-363 sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. JN0-363 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the JN0-363 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the JN0-363 Certification

NWExam.com is here with all the necessary details regarding the JN0-363 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the JN0-363 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on NWExam.com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the **JN0-363 practice tests**, and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching.

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