Juniper

Exam JN0-360

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

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Topic break down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1: Volume A	4
Topic 2: Volume B	1
Topic 3: Volume C	2
Topic 4: Volume D	3

Topic 1, Volume A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

Which OSPF LSA type is sent from the ABR to describe an ASBR that is in an area to which it is connected?

A. Type 7
B. Type 5
C. Type 4
D. Type 3

Answer: C

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

A rogue switch has been added to your network, exchanged BPDUs, and is now part of the spanning tree topology.

Which feature would help prevent this from happening in the future?

A. storm control
B. BPDU control
C. root protection
D. loop protection

Answer: B

Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)

Which three BGP attributes are used for loop prevention? (Choose three.)

A. AS path
B. originator ID
C. next hop
D. cluster list
E. origin

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

What is the purpose of a trunk link?

A. to carry traffic for multiple VLANs between multiple switches
B. to interconnect multiple bridging domains on the same switch
C. to aggregate multiple native VLANs into a single bridging domain
D. to allow Layer 3 functionality for multiple VLANs

Answer: A

Topic 2, Volume B

Question No : 5 - (Topic 2)

Which action does the local router take after sending a Notification message to a remote peer?

A. It begins to send route update information
B. It tears down the TCP session and attempts to re-establish it
C. It waits for the remote router to acknowledge that it is ready to receive routes
D. It changes its local state to Established

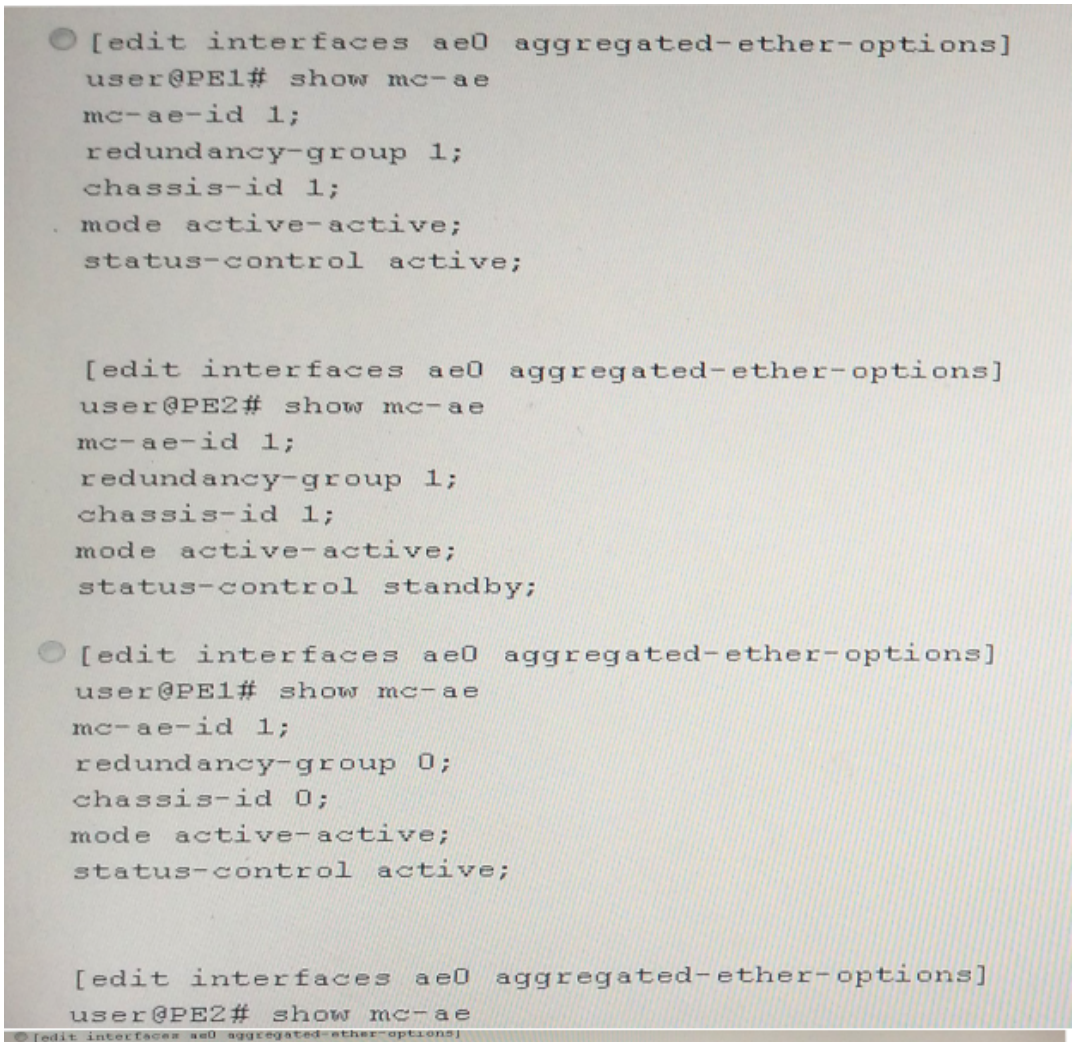
Answer: B

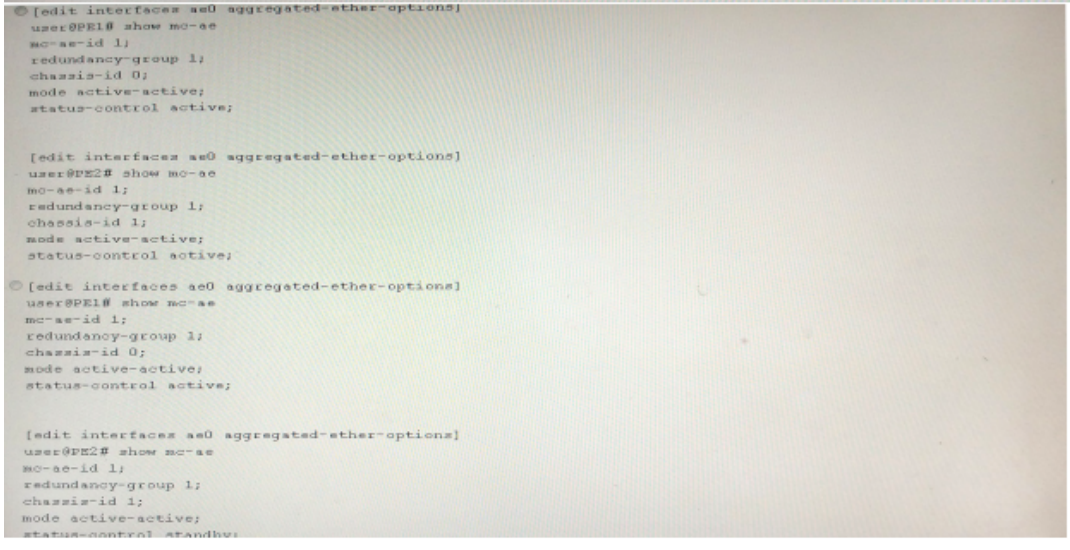
Topic 3, Volume C

Question No : 6 - (Topic 3)

You are asked to configure an MC-LAG, in active-active mode, between PE1 and PE2.

Which configuration is correct?





A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Question No : 7 - (Topic 3)

What are two valid protocols used to signal VPLS in a network? (Choose two.)

A. RSVP
B. CCC
C. BGP
D. LDP

Answer: C,D

Topic 4, Volume D

Question No : 8 - (Topic 4)

Which OSPF LSA type describes the router IDs of ASBR routers located in remote areas?

A. Type 4
B. Type 2
C. Type 3
D. Type 1

Answer: A
Explanation:
OSPF LSA types:
LSA Type 1: Router LSA
LSA Type 2: Network LSA
LSA Type 3: Summary LSA
LSA Type 4: Summary ASBR LSA
LSA Type 5: Autonomous system external LSA
LSA Type 6: Multicast OSPF LSA
LSA Type 7: Not-so-stubby area LSA
LSA Type 8: External attribute LSA for BGP

References: https://networklessons.com/ospf/ospf-lsa-types-explained/

Question No : 9 - (Topic 4)

Which two BGP attributes influence traffic coming into an AS? (Choose two.)

A. local preference
B. next hop
C. MED
D. origin

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A: The LOCAL_PREF attribute is a well-known attribute that represents the network operator's degree of preference for a route within the entire AS. The larger the value of the local preference, the more preferable the route is,

B: The BGP NEXT_HOP is a well-known mandatory attribute. The Next Hop attribute is set when a BGP speaker advertises a prefix to a BGP speaker outside its local autonomous system (it may also be set when advertising routes within an AS, this will be discussed in later sections). The Next Hop attribute may also serve as a way to direct traffic to another speaker, rather than the speaker advertising the route itself

References: http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=331613&seqNum=5

Question No : 10 - (Topic 4)

Which OSPF state indicates that the router has finished transmitting its database but is still receiving database information?

A. Loading
B. ExStart
C. 2Way

D. Exchange

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the loading state, routers send link-state request packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing link-state advertisement (LSA), it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet.

Note: OSPF states for adjacency formation are Down, Init, Attempt, 2-way, Exstart, Exchange, Loading and Full.