# [Mar-2024 Download Real Juniper JN0-363 Exam Dumps Test Engine Exam Questions [Q170-Q188


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**NO.170** Click the Exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24{
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.2{
        preference 8;
        metric 5;
    }
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.3 {
        preference 5;
        metric 8;
    }
}
```

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?
* Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.2.
* Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will alternate between next-hops 172.16.1.2 and 172.16.1.3
* Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 10.0.1.1.
* Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.3.

**NO.171** What are three well-known mandatory BGP attributes? (Choose three.)
* next hop
* origin
* community
* MED
* AS path

https://www.catchpoint.com/bgp-monitoring/bgp-attributes

BGP Attribute Categories

There are four categories of BGP attributes:

Well-known mandatory:Recognized by all BGP peers, passed to all peers, and present in all Update messages. Well-known mandatory attributes include:- Next-hop- Origin- AS PATH Well-known discretionary:Recognized by all routers, passed to all peers, and optionally included in the Update message. Well-known discretionary attributes include:- Local Preference- Atomic Aggregate Optional transitive:Possibly recognized by BGP routers and passed to BGP peers. Optional transitive attributes are marked as partial when not recognized. Optional transitive attributes include:- Aggregator- Community Optional non-transitive:Possibly recognized by BGP routers but not passed to peers. Optional non-transitive attributes include:- Multi-exit discriminator (MED)- Originator ID- Cluster-ID

**NO.172** Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.1.1.6;
    primary via-R2-R4;
    secondary any-path;
}
path via-R2-R4 {
    10.1.1.2 strict;
    10.1.1.4 strict;
}
path any-path;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```



All devices in the network are configured correctly and the path requirements are valid.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)
* The primary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.
* The secondary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.

* The secondary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.
* The primary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.

According to the exhibit, the primary LSP is configured with a strict path via R2 to R4. Since the configuration shows valid next-hops and there is no indication of any issues, the primary LSP will be signaled and its state will be up. The secondary LSP with any-path is also configured and will be signaled as a backup; therefore, its state will be up as well, ready to take over if the primary fails.References:

MPLS LSP Configuration, Juniper Networks Documentation

Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs, Juniper Networks Documentation

**NO.173** When would you use the qualified-next-hop statement with a static route?

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

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

**NO.174** Click the Exhibit button. From the output shown in the exhibit, what would happen to a packet destined for address 172.29.3.5?

```
[edit]
lab@hongkong# run show route 172.29/22 protocol aggregate detail

inet.0: 31 destinations, 31 routes (31 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
172.29.0.0/22 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *Aggregate Preference: 130
                Next hop type: Reject
                Next-hop reference count: 10
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Age: 2:51
                Task: Aggregate
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I (LocalAgg)
                Flags:                  Depth: 0        Active
                AS path list:
                AS path: I Refcount: 3
                Contributing Routes (3):
                        172.29.0.0/24 proto Static
                        172.29.1.0/24 proto Static
                        172.29.2.0/24 proto Static
```

* The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet is sent to the Routing Engine.
* The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be silently dropped.
* The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet will be forwarded.
* The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be dropped.

**NO.175** Which configuration selling prohibits a static route from being redistributed by a dynamic routing protocol?
* route-filter
* no-readvertise
* qualified-next-hop
* passive

**NO.176** You are asked to configure an LSP which uses the OSPF link state database for path computations. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
* You must use the no-cspf parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.
* Traffic engineering extensions ate enabled by default In OSPF.
* Traffic engineering extensions are not enabled by default in OSPF.
* You must use the policing parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.

The no-cspf command will activate usage of OSPF DB
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospf-support-for-traffic-engineering.html Not enabled by default for ospf

**NO.177** The IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) performs the same function as which two IPv4 protocols? (Choose two.)
* ICMP
* ARP
* DNS
* DHCP

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/ipv6-neighbor-discovery.html#:~:text=Neighbor%20discovery%20for%20IPv6%

20replaces,Discovery%20protocol%20(NDP)%20messages.

**NO.178** Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what must be true of the vlan_100 bridge domain?

```
bridge-domains {
    vlan_100 {
        vlan-id 100;
        routing-interface irb.0;
    }
}

user@switch> show interfaces terse irb*
Interface               Admin Link   Proto    Local                 Remote
irb                     up    up
irb.0                   up    down   inet     1.1.1.254/24
```



* vlan_100 has at least one Ethernet interface assigned to it.
* vlan_100 does not have an Ethernet interface assigned to it.
* vlan_100 might have an active Ethernet interface assigned to it.
* vlan_100 does not have an active Ethernet interface assigned to it.

**NO.179** An OSPF router does not have a router ID configured. In this scenario, which statement is correct about the router ID?
* The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the interface with the lowest MAC address.
* A router ID will not be assigned until it is manually configured.
* The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the loopback interface for the router ID.
* The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the Interface with the highest priority.

The router identifier is used by BGP and OSPF to identify the routing device from which a packet originated. The router identifier usually is the IP address of the local routing device. If you do not configure a router identifier, the IP address of the first interface to come online is used. This is usually the loopback interface.

Otherwise, the first hardware interface with an IP address is used.

**NO.180** You have been asked to provision a service provider’s network to accommodate Layer 3 VPNs as defined in RFC 4364.Which three tasks must be performed before the provider network is ready to carry VPN traffic? (Choose three.)
* All Juniper Networks PE routers must be configured with an appropriate router-ID unique to the VPN.
* All Juniper Networks PE routers must be configured with an appropriate route-target unique to the VPN.
* All Juniper Networks PE routers must be configured with a routing-instance of type forwarding.
* All Juniper Networks PE routers must be configured with a routing-instance of type vrf.
* All Juniper Networks PE routers must be configured with a routing-instance containing the CE- facing interface.

**NO.181** What are two methods for decreasing the size of an OSPF link-state database (LSDB)? (Choose two.)
* Ensure that all routers on a shared segment are configured with a priority value of 0.
* Use an interface type of p2p when possible.
* Segment large groups of routers into areas.
* Change a stub area to NSSA when possible.

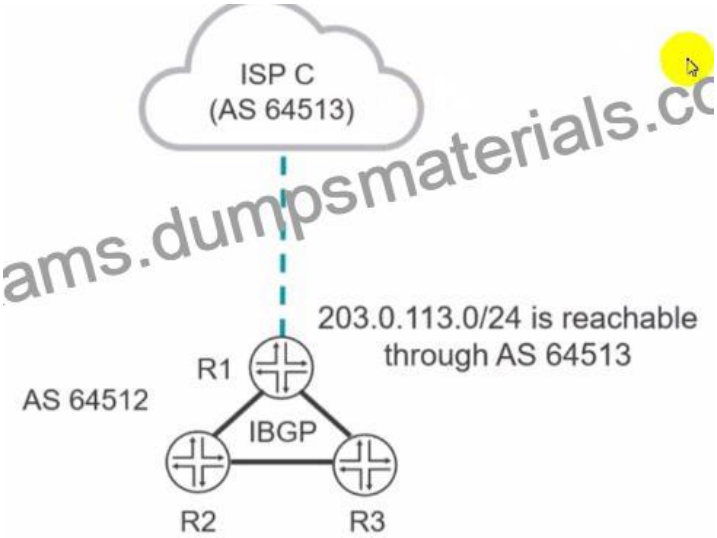
**NO.182** Which two high availability features preserve interface and kernel information during reconvergence? (Choose two.)
* graceful restart (GR)
* nonstop bridging (NSB)
* nonstop active routing (NSR)
* graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)

**NO.183** Which statement is true about routing instances on Junos devices?
* Routing information cannot be shared between routing instance.
* Each routing protocol runs in a separate routing instance.
* Junos device support only one routing instance.
* Each routing instance is a unique grouping of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters.

**NO.184** What happens when a packet matches a static route with the next hop parameter set to reject?
* The system silently drops the packet
* An ICMP message is sent to the source and the packet is forwarded
* An ICMP message is sent to the source and the packet is dropped
* The packet is forwarded and the packet is marked as rejected in the header

https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=30666&seqNum=5

**NO.185** Exhibit

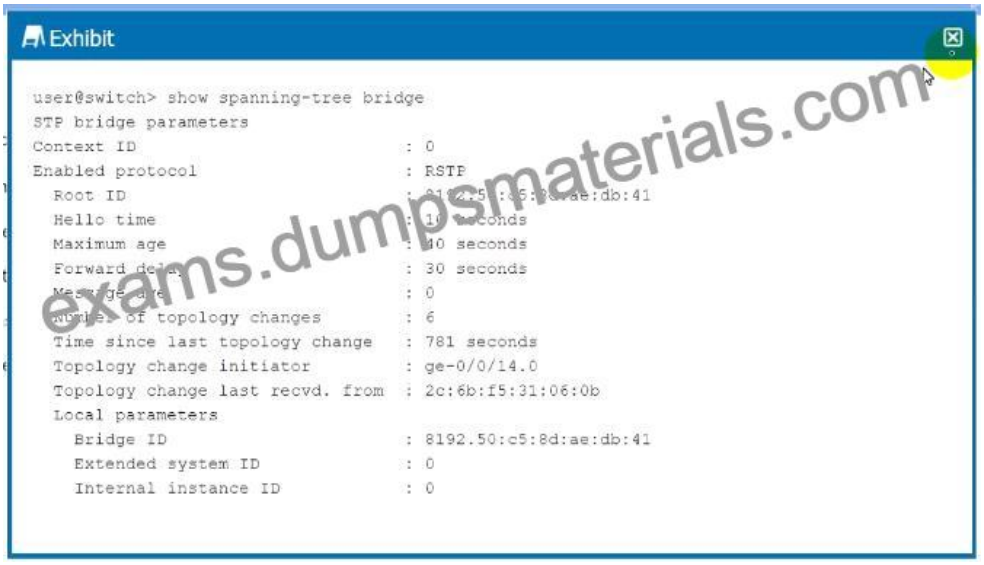



You confirm that the R2 and R3 routers are receiving a BGP route to the 203.0.113.0/24 network, but both routers display the route as hidden. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions solve this problem? (Choose two.)

* Apply the routing policy on R1 as an import policy to the IBGP group.
* Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203 0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering.
* Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for EBGP peering.
* Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export policy to the IBGP group.

B) Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203 0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering. = configure a “then next-hop self” policy

**NO.186** Exhibit

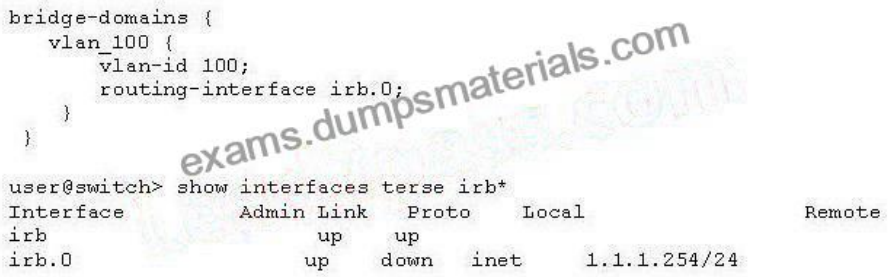



Which two statements ate correct about the information shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

* The root bridge is reachable using the ge-0/0/14 interface.
* This switch is the root bridge for this spanning tree topology.
* This switch has a bridge priority of 8k.
* The root bridge’s priority Is 4k.

**NO.187** By default, which three criteria are used by the Junos load-balancing algorithm to determine a traffic flow? (Choose three.)
* protocol
* source port
* destination port
* source address
* destination address

**NO.188** Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what must be true of the vlan_100 bridge domain?

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