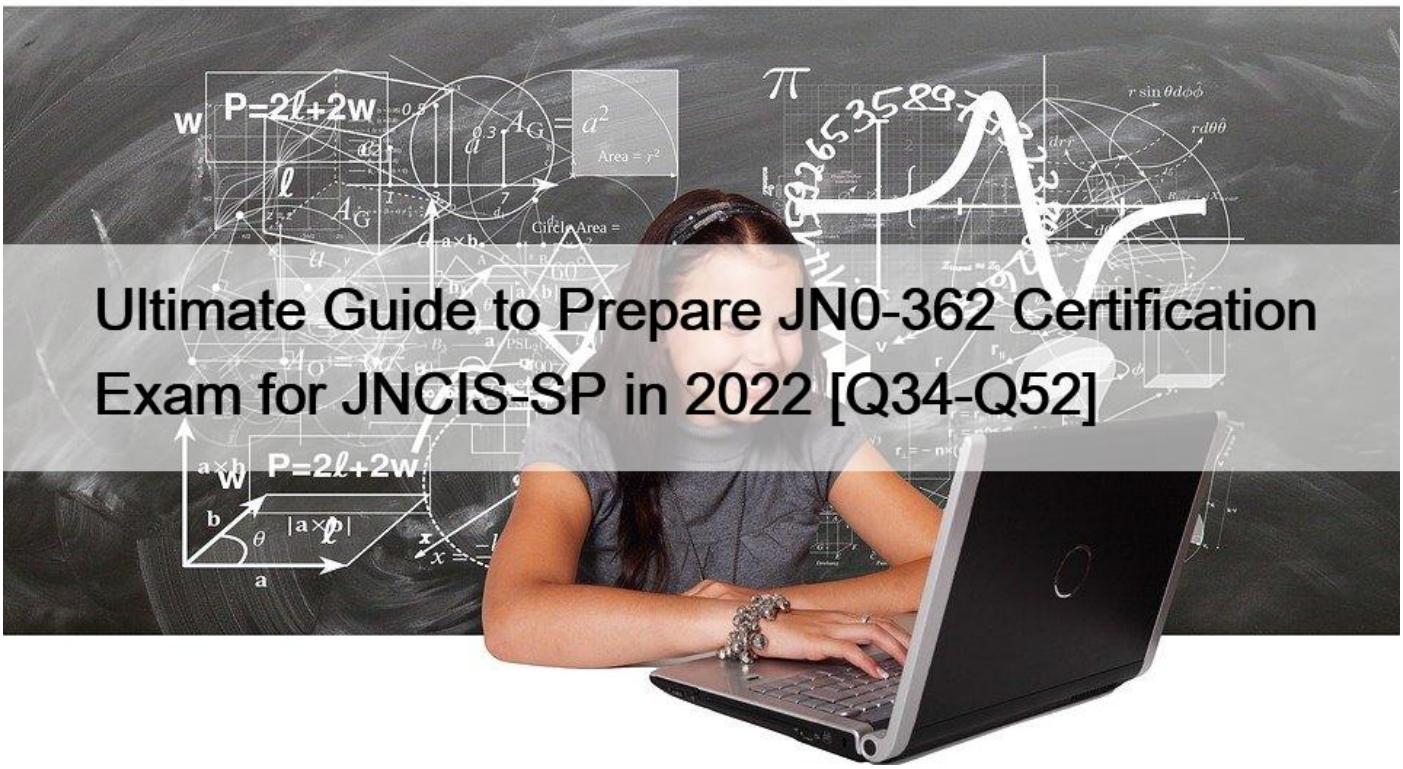
Ultimate Guide to Prepare JN0-362 Certification Exam for JNCIS-SP in 2022 [Q34-Q52



Ultimate Guide to Prepare JN0-362 Certification Exam for JNCIS-SP in 2022
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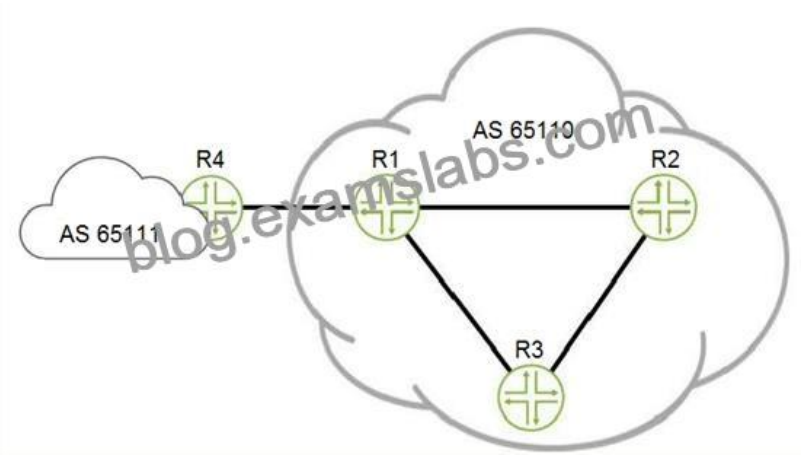
The benefit in Obtaining the JN0-362 Exam Certification

Designed for experienced networking professionals with beginner to intermediate knowledge of routing and switching implementations in Junos, this written exam verifies the candidate's basic understanding of routing and switching technologies and related platform configuration and troubleshooting skills.
Our exam dumps and pdf study materials are valid, best, simple and easy to understand.**JN0-362 exam dumps**, you will give you introduction to understand the nature of the Juniper JNCIS Service Provider exam. To get the certification exam dumps and practice exams are the best way possible.

NO.34 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.35 Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
* The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use loopback interface addresses
* The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use physical interface addresses
* The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use loopback interface addresses
* The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use physical interface addresses

NO.36 Which two events could cause the BGP Active state to appear? (Choose two.)
* The local router failed to establish a TCP connection with the peer device.
* A firewall is stopping all UDP packets.
* The local router does not have a route to the peer device.
* The BGP configuration is incomplete.

NO.37 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols]
  'bgp'
Error in neighbor 192.168.1.2 of group my-int-group:
peer AS number must be configured for an external peer
error: configuration check-out failed
```

You are configuring an IBGP group. When you commit your configuration, you receive the error shown in the exhibit.

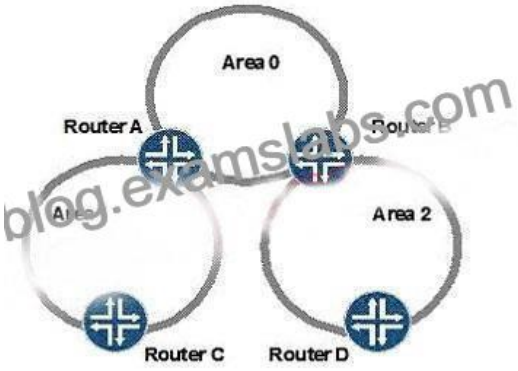
Which additional configuration parameter must you add to your configuration?
* multipath
* type external
* type internal
* export <policy name>

NO.38 By default, which BGP attribute is only compared when two route advertisements are received from the same neighboring AS?
* MED
* AS-Path

* Communities
* Next Hop

NO.39 Which two problems occur when increasing numbers of users are added to an Ethernet LAN with no switches present? (Choose two.)
* There is a greater chance for collisions to occur
* The MAC table sizes increase
* Some devices will not see certain traffic
* There is unnecessary consumption of network bandwidth

NO.40 Click the Exhibit button. Given the OSPF topology shown in the exhibit, how many unique link-state databases are present in the network?



* 1
* 2
* 3
* 6

NO.41 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.42 What is the OSPFv3 router ID?
* 0.0.0.0
* 192.168.1.1
* 2001::1:2
* 2001::192.168.1.1

NO.43 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
generate {
      defaults {
            preference 5;
      }
      route 0.0.0.0/0 policy ISP-NET;
}

[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement ISP-NET {
      term 1 {
            from protocol bgp;
            then accept;
      }
      term 2 {
            then reject;
      }
}
```

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

* The router will install the 0.0.0.0/0 route into the routing table when no BGP prefixes are present
* The router will remove the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the routing table when no BGP prefixes are present
* The router will remove the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the routing table when any BGP prefixes are present
* The router will install the 0.0.0.0/0 route into the routing table when any BGP prefixes are present

NO.44 Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show bgp neighbor 10.1.254.1
Peer: 10.1.254.1 AS 100       Local: 10.1.254.2 AS 65000
  Type: External      State: Active       Flags: <>
  Last State: Idle      Last Event: Start
  Last Error: Open Message Error
  Export: [ ebgp-export ]
  Options: <Preference AddressFamily PeerAs Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-unicast inet6-unicast
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 15
  Last flap event: RecvNotify
  Error: 'Open Message Error' Sent: 6 Recv: 0
  Error: 'Cease' Sent: 13 Recv: 2

user@router> show log messages | match "open message"
Sep 19 00:07:31 R1 rpd[1325]: bgp_pp_recv:3124: NOTIFICATION sent to 10.1.254.1+52788 (proto):
code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 2 (bad peer AS number), Reason: no group for
10.1.254.1+52788 (proto) from AS 1000 found (peer as mismatch), dropping him
...
```

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You are troubleshooting a new BGP peering session which is not establishing. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

* The update messages contain an unsupported option
* The neighbor does not support IPv6
* The peer’s AS number is misconfigured
* The TCP session is not establishing

NO.45 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
      to 172.17.20.6;
      install 10.3.0.0/24 active;
}

[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
static {
      route 10.3.0.0/24 {
            lsp-next-hop R1-to-R6;
      }
}
```

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Both configuration hierarchies shown in the exhibit have been committed to your MX Series device. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

* Traffic destined to 10.3.0.1 will use the R1-to-R6 LSP as a next hop
* Traffic destined to 10.3.0.1 will not use the R1-to-R6 LSP as a next hop
* The active 10.3.0.0/24 prefix installed in the route table will have a route preference of 5
* The active 10.3.0.0/24 prefix installed in the route table will have a route preference of 7

NO.46 Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route 10.100.110.1 hidden detail

inet.0: 33 destinations, 33 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 11 hidden)
10.100.110.0/24 (1 entry, 0 announced)
           BGP   Preference: 170/-101
                 Next hop type: Unusable, Next hop index: 0
                 Address: 0xc3ca334
                 Next-hop reference count: 11
                 State: <Hidden Int Ext>
                 Local AS: 65514 Peer AS: 65514
                 Age: 13
                 Validation State: unverified
                 Task: BGP_65514.192.168.0.2
                 AS path: 65511 I
                 Accepted
                 Localpref: 100
                 Router ID: 192.168.0.2
```

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Referring to the exhibit, why is the route hidden?

* The wrong BGP address family is enabled for the BGP session
* The route has yet to be verified
* The protocol next hop is not reachable
* The MPLS LSP to the 192.168.0.2 peer is down

NO.47 You want to disable MAC learning only for interface ge-0/0/0.0 on an MX Series device.

Which syntax will accomplish this task?

A.
```
switch-options {
     no-mac-learning;
}
```

B.
```
bridge-domains {
     bridge-domain-name {
          domain-type bridge;
          interface ge-0/0/0.0;
          bridge-options {
               no-mac-learning;
          }
     }
}
```

C.
```
bridge-domains {
     bridge-domain-name {
          domain-type bridge;
          interface ge-0/0/0.0;
          bridge-options {
               interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
                    no-mac-learning;
               }
          }
     }
}
```

D.
```
switch-options {
     no-mac-learning;
     interface xe-2/0/0.0 {
          no-mac-learning;
     }
}
```

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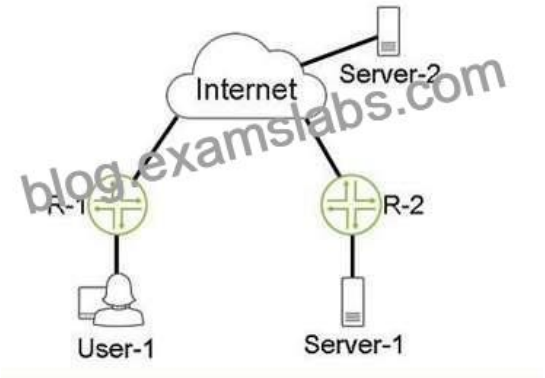
* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

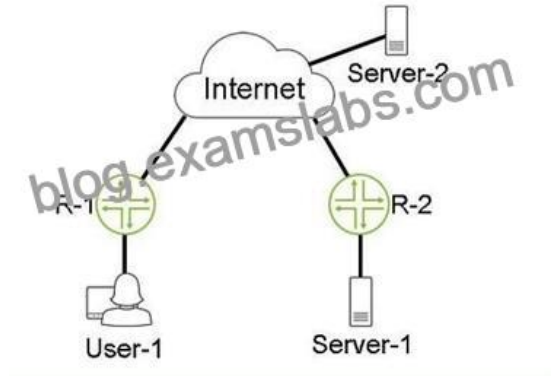
NO.48 Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, the GRE tunnel between R-1 and R-2 allows connectivity between User-1 and Server-1. When User-1 communicates with Server-2 with packets that are 1472 bytes in size, no packet fragmentation occurs. User-1 can communicate with Server-1 with packets that are up to 1448 bytes in size with no packet fragmentation. However, if the packet size is larger than 1448 bytes, packet fragmentation occurs.

Why is the packet fragmentation occurring between User-1 and Server-1 in this scenario?
* The GRE header adds 20 bytes to the packet
* The GRE header adds 24 bytes to the packet
* The IP header adds 20 bytes to the packet
* The IP header adds 24 bytes to the packet

NO.49 Click the Exhibit button.



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Why is the packet fragmentation occurring between User-1 and Server-1 in this scenario?
* The GRE header adds 20 bytes to the packet
* The GRE header adds 24 bytes to the packet
* The IP header adds 20 bytes to the packet

* The IP header adds 24 bytes to the packet

NO.50 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 172.18.1.1/30;
            }
      }
}
lo0 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 192.168.254.1/32;
            }
      }
}

[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options

[edit]
user@R1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}

[edit]
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 172.18.1.2/30;
            }
      }
}

[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.254.1;

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            hello-interval 10;
            dead-interval 40;
      }
}
```

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You configured R1 and R2 to form an OSPF adjacency, but the adjacency will not establish. Referring to the exhibit, which statement correctly identifies the problem?

* Hello and dead timers are not matching between R1 and R2
* R1 does not have a router ID defined
* R1 and R2 have the same router ID
* R2 has a wrong area configured

NO.51 Which two values are used by an RSTP bridge to remove stale BPDU information? (Choose two.)
* Message Age
* Forwarding Delay
* Hello Time
* Max Age

NO.52 Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@router1# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            interface-type p2p;
            bfd-liveness-detection {
                  minimum-interval 300;
                  multiplier 3;
            }
      }
}
[edit]
user@router2# show protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            interface-type p2p;
            bfd-liveness-detection {
                  minimum-interval 400;
                  multiplier 3;
            }
      }
}
```

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Referring to the exhibit, if there is a connection failure between router1 and router2, how much time will pass before the devices declare the BFD session dead?
* 1200 ms
* 300 ms
* 600 ms
* 900 ms

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