

**JN0-362**

Number: JN0-362  
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JN0-362



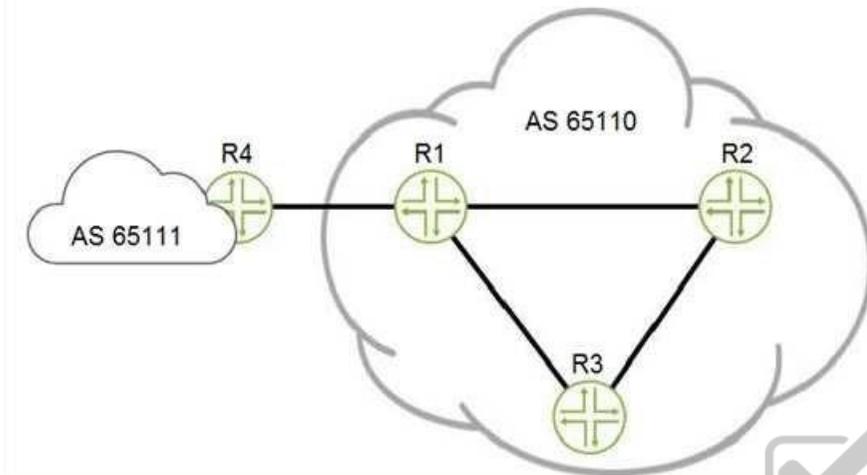
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Exam A

QUESTION 1

Click the Exhibit button.



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

- A. The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use loopback interface addresses
- B. The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use physical interface addresses
- C. The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use loopback interface addresses
- D. The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use physical interface addresses

**Correct Answer:** BC



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**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 2

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
```



Referring to the exhibit, why is the route hidden?

- A. The wrong BGP address family is enabled for the BGP session
- B. The route has yet to be verified
- C. The protocol next hop is not reachable
- D. The MPLS LSP to the 192.168.0.2 peer is down

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 3

What happens when a packet matches a static route with the next hop parameter set to `reject`?

- A. The system silently drops the packet
- B. An ICMP message is sent to the source and the packet is forwarded
- C. An ICMP message is sent to the source and the packet is dropped
- D. The packet is forwarded and the packet is marked as rejected in the header

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 4

Which two statements are correct about the BGP MED attribute? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP uses the MED value when peering to two or more connections to the same upstream AS
- B. BGP routes require the MED attribute be defined
- C. BGP uses the MED value when peering to two different upstream ASs
- D. BGP assumes the MED value to be 0, if not already defined

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/topic-map/med-attribute.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/med-attribute.html)

#### QUESTION 5

What is the Junos default router priority advertisement value for IS-IS?

- A. 64
- B. 32
- C. 0
- D. 127

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/concept/routing-protocol-is-is-security-designated-router-understanding.html#:~:text=If%20routers%20in%20the%20network,a%20priority%20value%20of%2064.](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/routing-protocol-is-is-security-designated-router-understanding.html#:~:text=If%20routers%20in%20the%20network,a%20priority%20value%20of%2064.)

**QUESTION 6**

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
reference-bandwidth 100m
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-1/0/0.0 {
    interface-type p2p;
  }
  interface ge-3/0/0.0 {
    priority 128;
  }
  interface xe-0/0/0.0 {
    interface-type nbma;
  }
}
```



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Interface ge-3/0/0.0 has a default metric of 10
- B. Interface xe-0/0/0.0 can only form a single adjacency
- C. Interface xe-0/0/0.0 has a default metric of 10
- D. Interface ge-1/0/0.0 can only form a single adjacency

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

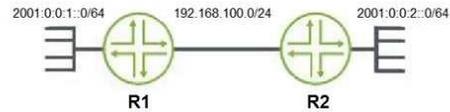
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:0:0:1::2/64;
    }
  }
}
gr-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 192.168.1.1;
      destination 192.168.1.2;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.100.1/24;
    }
  }
}
fxp0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.1.12/24;
    }
  }
}
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options
rib inet6.0 {
  static {
    route 2001:0:0:2::0/64 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
  }
}
static {
  route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
  route 192.168.1.2/32 next-hop 192.168.100.2;
}
}
```



You have configured IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling, as shown in the exhibit. However, hosts connected to network 2001:0:0:1::0/64 cannot communicate with hosts on network 2001:0:0:2::0/64. The router R2 has a similar configuration as the R1 router.

How would you solve this problem?

- A. Configure an IGP across the tunnel interfaces
- B. Configure an IPv6 address on the tunnel interfaces
- C. Configure the next hop of the inet6.0 static route to point to the physical interface between the routers
- D. Configure the next hop of the inet6.0 static route to point to the IPv4 address of the remote router

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 8

Which action would you use to connect two virtual switches that are configured on the same router?

- A. Create a VRF routing instance
- B. Create a forwarding routing instance

- C. Connect the virtual switches with a cable
- D. Configure an `irb` interface

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 9

Which two functions are performed by the OSPF designated router? (Choose two.)

- A. It advertises link-state information to the AS
- B. It designates some routers as inactive when not needed
- C. It forms adjacencies with all the other OSPF routers on the link
- D. It chooses the backup designated router

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://sites.google.com/site/amitsciscozone/home/juniper-junos/junos--ospf-designated-router>

### QUESTION 10

The IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) performs the same function as which two IPv4 protocols? (Choose two.)

- A. ICMP
- B. ARP
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [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.](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.)

#### QUESTION 11

Which two statements are true about IP and GRE tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. The protocol field is changed in the inner IP packet header
- B. Tunnel traffic is encrypted
- C. The TTL field is changed in the inner IP packet header
- D. Tunnel endpoints need a valid route to the remote endpoint

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 12

Which two IP addresses are considered Martian addresses? (Choose two.)

- A. 0.0.0.0/8
- B. 192.168.0.0/8C. 240.0.0.0/4

D. 169.254.0.0/16

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



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**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/topic-map/recognize-martian-addr-routing.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/recognize-martian-addr-routing.html)

**QUESTION 13**

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
reference-bandwidth 10g;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-1/0/0.0 {
    priority 255;
  }
  interface ge-3/0/0.0 {
    priority 128;
  }
  interface xe-0/0/0.0 {
    interface-type nbma;
  }
}
```



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Interface xe-0/0/0.0 has a default metric of 10
- B. Interface ge-3/0/0.0 has a default metric of 10
- C. Interface ge-1/0/0.0 can only form a single adjacency
- D. Interface xe-0/0/0.0 can only form a single adjacency

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 14**

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@router# show
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
    bfd-liveness-detection {
        minimum-interval 500;
    }
}
```

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

- A. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if BFD hello packets are not received for 1.5 seconds
- B. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if BFD hello packets are not received for 5 seconds
- C. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if 500 BFD hello packets are missed
- D. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if three BFD hello packets are missed

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 15

What is the correct description of an Area Border Router (ABR)?

- A. An ABR is an OSPF router with links in two areas, connecting OSPF areas to the backbone
- B. An ABR is an OSPF router that injects routing information from outside the OSPF AS
- C. An ABR is an OSPF router with at least one link in a Layer 2 area
- D. An ABR is an OSPF router with all of its links within an area

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 16

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?

- A. multipath
- B. type external
- C. type internal
- D. export <policy name>

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 17**

Click the Exhibit button.



```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group ibgp {
  type internal;
  local-preference 125;
  neighbor 10.1.1.1;
  neighbor 10.2.2.2;
  neighbor 10.3.3.3;
}
...
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement bgp-preference {
  term 1 {
    from neighbor 10.1.1.1;
    then {
      local-preference 130;
      accept;
    }
  }
  term 2 {
    from neighbor 10.2.2.2;
    then {
      local-preference 90;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
```



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Routes from 10.1.1.1 are more preferred than routes from 10.2.2.2
- B. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than the default local preference
- C. Routes from 10.3.3.3 are more preferred than the default local preference
- D. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than routes from 10.3.3.3

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 18**

You must establish an MPLS LSP between two locations. You are required to ensure that the LSP traverses specific routers within the network.

Which solution is correct in this scenario?

- A. Enable traffic engineering within RSVP and enable the Fast Reroute feature
- B. Implement RSVP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow
- C. Implement LDP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow
- D. Enable traffic engineering within LDP and define the explicit route the LSP must follow

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 19**

Which RSVP object allows LSRs to influence path selection?

- A. record route object
- B. explicit route object
- C. hop object
- D. session object

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 20**

In which situation would you disable penultimate-hop popping?

- A. When you want to bypass a penultimate router that does not support IPv6 tunneling
- B. When you want to ensure the penultimate router can perform the destination route lookup
- C. When you want to enforce the same class-of-service behavior through the entire LSP
- D. When you want to utilize a penultimate router that supports IPv6 tunneling

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 21

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;
        }
    }
}
```

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?

- A. 1200 ms
- B. 300 ms
- C. 600 ms
- D. 900 ms

**Correct Answer:** D

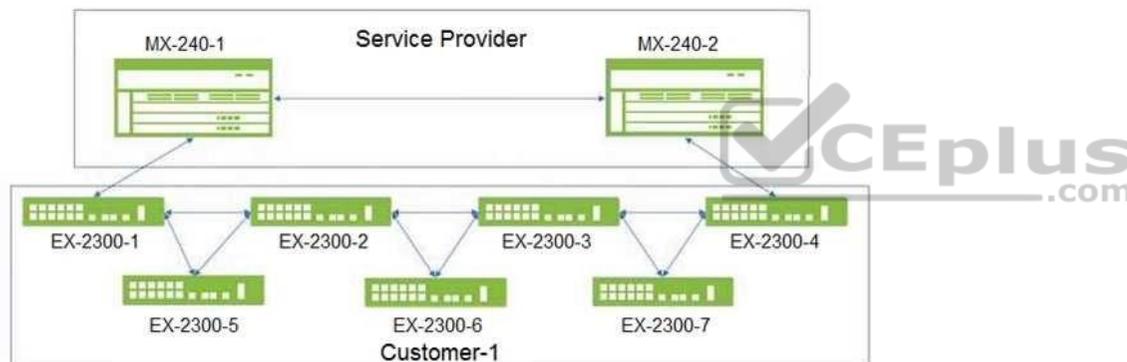
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 22

Click the Exhibit button.



Customer-1 wants the Service Provider to allow STP to operate normally on all ports but only allow the MX Series devices to manage the Layer 2 topology.

Referring to the exhibit, which feature needs to be implemented on all devices to accomplish this task?

- A. root protection
- B. MAC movement protection
- C. BPDU protection
- D. loop protection

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 23**

Click the Exhibit button.



```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group ibgp {
    type internal;
    local-preference 100;
    import bgp-preference;
    neighbor 10.1.1.1;
    neighbor 10.2.2.2;
    neighbor 10.3.3.3;
}
...
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement bgp-preference {
    term 1 {
        from neighbor 10.1.1.1;
        then {
            local-preference 130;
            accept;
        }
    }
    term 2 {
        from neighbor 10.2.2.2;
        then {
            local-preference 90;
            accept;
        }
    }
}
```



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

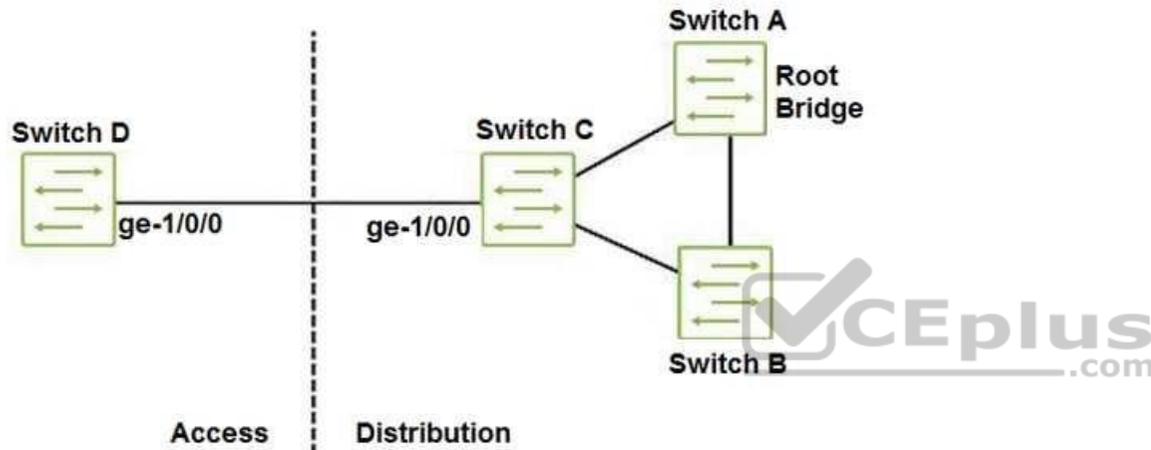
- A. Routes from 10.1.1.1 are less preferred than the default local preference
- B. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than routes from 10.1.1.1
- C. Routes from 10.3.3.3 are less preferred than the default local preference
- D. Routes from 10.1.1.1 are less preferred than routes from 10.2.2.2

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 24**

Click the Exhibit button.



In the network shown in the exhibit, all switches are configured with the default STP root bridge priority, and Switch A has been selected as root. You recently added the older Switch D into the network as an access switch, and notice it has taken over as root.

Which configuration would solve this problem?

A.  
[edit protocols rstp]  
user@switchC# show  
interface ge-1/0/0 {  
    edge;  
}

[edit protocols rstp]  
user@switchD# show  
interface ge-1/0/0 {  
    no-root-port;  
}

B.

[edit protocols rstp]  
user@switchC# show  
interface ge-1/0/0 {  
    no-root-port;  
}

[edit protocols rstp]  
user@switchC# show  
interface ge-1/0/0 {  
    bpdu-timeout-action {  
        block;  
    }  
}

C.

D.



**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/no-root-port-edit-protocols-stp.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/no-root-port-edit-protocols-stp.html)

**QUESTION 25**

Which statement is true when using MVRP on MX Series devices?

- A. MVRP works with MSTP and RSTP, but not VSTP
- B. MVRP works with RSTP and VSTP, but not MSTP
- C. MVRP works with MSTP and VSTP, but not RSTP
- D. MVRP does not work with MSTP, RSTP, and VSTP

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/topic-map/mvrp.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/mvrp.html)

**QUESTION 26**

Which two characteristics describe IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. A collection of Level 1 routers serves as the IS-IS backbone
- B. Level 2 routers connect areas in an IS-IS autonomous system
- C. A collection of Level 2 routers serve as the IS-IS backbone
- D. A Level 1 IS routes between areas and toward other autonomous systems

**Correct Answer: BC**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/concept/isis-levels-understanding.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/isis-levels-understanding.html)

**QUESTION 27**

Which IPv6 extension header notifies intermediary devices that they must inspect the packet's options?

- A. destination options header
- B. routing header
- C. hop-by-hop options header
- D. fragment header

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6\\_packet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6_packet)

**QUESTION 28**

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;
```



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?

- A. Hello and dead timers are not matching between R1 and R2
- B. R1 does not have a router ID defined
- C. R1 and R2 have the same router ID
- D. R2 has a wrong area configured

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/router-id-edit-routing-options.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/router-id-edit-routing-options.html)

#### QUESTION 29

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# show
protocols {
  oam {
    gre-tunnel {
      interface gr-1/1/10.1 {
        keepalive-time 10;
        hold-time 30;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



Referring to the exhibit what are two reasons for the configuration stanza? (Choose two.)

- A. to reduce the risk of forwarding traffic through a stateless tunnel
- B. to mark the tunnel down after the hold-time expires
- C. to remove the tunnel interface from inet.0 after the hold-time expires
- D. to mark the tunnel up after the hold-time expires

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 30**

You want to make use of the nonstop active routing (NSR) feature.

Which complementary feature must also be enabled?

- A. IP anycast
- B. graceful restart
- C. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
- D. graceful Routing Engine switchover

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/concept/nsr-overview.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/nsr-overview.html)



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