



**Vendor:** Juniper

**Exam Code:** JN0-361

**Exam Name:** Service Provider Routing and Switching,  
Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

Which two statements are correct about default BGP route propagation? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other IBGP peers.
- B. EBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other EBGP peers by using apolicy.
- C. IBGP speakers advertise EBGP-learned routes to other IBGP peers.
- D. EBGP speakers advertise IBGP-learned routes to other EBGP peers.

**Answer:** BC

### QUESTION 2

You must configure an MX Series device to receive and forward a mixture of single-tag and dual-tag frames on interface xe-0/0/0.

In this scenario what will accomplish goal?

- A. xe-0/0/0 {flexible-vlan-tagging;}
- B. xe-0/0/0 {stacked-vlan-tagging;}
- C. xe-0/0/0 {vlan-vci-tagging;}
- D. xe-0/0/0 {vlan-tagging;}

**Answer:** A

### QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit.

```
[edit]
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement next-hop-self {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol bgp;
            neighbor 10.10.25.5;
        }
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
}
```

Your router has an external peering session to 10.10.25.5 and several internal peers. However, routes learned from EBGP peers are showing up in a hidden state on IBGP peers.

Where would you apply the policy shown in the exhibit to solve this issue?

- A. Apply the next-hop-self as an export policy to the external BGP peers.
- B. Apply the next-hop-self as an import policy to the external BGP peers.
- C. Apply the next-hop-self as an export policy to the internal BGP peers.
- D. Apply the next-hop-self as an import policy to the internal BGP peers.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 4**

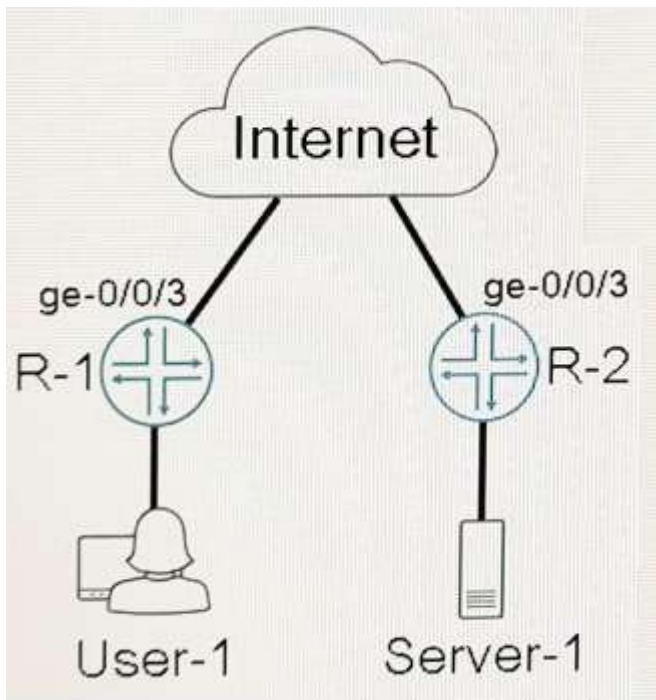
An IS-IS TLV includes which two attributes? (Choose two.)

- A. Topology
- B. Vector
- C. Length
- D. Value

**Answer:** CD

**QUESTION 5**

Click the Exhibit.



```
[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-1# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
        source 172.18.1.2;
        destination 172.18.2.2;
    }
    family inet{
        address 10.101.101.1/24;
    }
}

[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-2# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
        source 172.18.2.2;
        destination 172.18.1.2;
    }
    family inet{
        address 10.101.101.2/24;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, the GRE tunnel between R-1 and R2 allows connectivity between User-1 and Server-1. User-1 can communicate with Server-1 with packets that are up to 1448 bytes in size.

However, if the packet size is larger than 1448, User-1 cannot communicate with Server-1.

In this scenario, how do you solve the communication problem?

- A. Change the physical MTU on the ge-0/0/3 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.
- B. Change the physical MTU on the gr-0/0/0 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.
- C. Apply the allow-fragmentation statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.
- D. Apply the path-mtu-discovery statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

**Answer: C**

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