JN0-361

Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist

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Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to JN0-361 Exam on Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist

A great way to start the Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching (JNCIS-SP) preparation is to begin by properly appreciating the role that syllabus and study guide play in the Juniper JN0-361 certification exam. This study guide is an instrument to get you on the same page with Juniper and understand the nature of the Juniper JNCIS Service Provider exam.

Our team of experts has composed this Juniper JN0-361 exam preparation guide to provide the overview about Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist exam, study material, sample questions, practice exam and ways to interpret the exam objectives to help you assess your readiness for the Juniper JNCIS-SP exam by identifying prerequisite areas of knowledge. We recommend you to refer the simulation questions and practice test listed in this guide to determine what type of questions will be asked and the level of difficulty that could be tested in the Juniper JNCIS Service Provider certification exam.

Juniper JN0-361 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Service Provider Routing and Switching Specialist
Exam Number	JN0-361 JNCIS-SP
Exam Price	$300 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	Variable (60-70% Approx.)
Recommended Training	Junos Intermediate Routing (JIR) Junos Service Provider Switching (JSPX) Junos MPLS Fundamentals (JMF)
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	Juniper JN0-361 Sample Questions
Practice Exam	**Juniper Networks Certified Specialist Service Provider Routing and Switching Practice Test**

Juniper JN0-361 Exam Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
Protocol-Independent Routing	Identify the concepts, operation and functionality of various protocol-independent routing components - Static, aggregate, and generated routes - Martian addresses - Routing instances, including RIB groups - Load balancing - Filter-based forwarding Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor various protocol-independent routing components - Static, aggregate, and generated routes - Load balancing - Filter-based forwarding
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	Identify the concepts, operation and functionality of OSPF - Link-state database - OSPF packet types - Router ID - Adjacencies and neighbors - Designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) - OSPF area and router types - LSA packet types Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor and troubleshoot OSPF - Areas, interfaces and neighbors - Additional basic options - Routing policy application - Troubleshooting tools
Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)	Identify the concepts, operation and functionality of IS-IS - Link-state database - IS-IS PDUs - TLVs - Levels and areas - Designated intermediate system (DIS) - Metrics Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor and troubleshoot OSPF - Areas, interfaces and neighbors - Additional basic options

	- Routing policy application - Troubleshooting tools
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	Identify the concepts, operation and functionality of BGP - BGP basic operation - BGP message types - Attributes - Route/path selection process - IBGP and EBGP functionality and interaction Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor BGP - Groups and peers - Additional basic options - Routing policy application
Layer 2 Bridging and VLANs	Identify the concepts, operation, and functionality of Layer 2 bridging for the Junos OS - Service Provider switching platforms - Bridging elements and terminology - Frame processing - Virtual Switches - Provider bridging (e.g., Q-in-Q tunneling) Identify the concepts, benefits, and functionality of VLANs - Port modes - Tagging - MVRP - IRB Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor and troubleshoot Layer 2 bridging and VLANs - Interfaces and ports - VLANs - MVRP - IRB - Provider bridging
Spanning-Tree Protocols	Identify the concepts, benefits, operation, and functionality of Spanning Tree Protocol and its variants - STP, RSTP, MSTP and VSTP concepts - Port roles and states - BPDUs - Convergence and reconvergence - Spanning-tree security Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, monitor and troubleshoot STP and its variants

	- Spanning-tree protocols - STP, RSTP, MSTP, VSTP - BPDU, loop and root protection
Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) and MPLS VPNs	Identify the concepts, operation, and functionality of MPLS - MPLS terminology - MPLS packet header - End-to-end packet flow and forwarding - Labels and the label information base (LIB) - MPLS and routing tables - RSVP - LDP Identify the concepts, benefits, operation, and functionality of MPLS VPNs - VPN routing tables - Layer 3 VPN terminology and components - BGP Layer 2 VPN terminology and components - LDP Layer 2 circuit terminology and components - Virtual private LAN service (VPLS) terminology and components - MPLS VPN control plane traffic flow - MPLS VPN data plane traffic flow Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor MPLS - MPLS forwarding - RSVP-signaled and LDP-signaled LSPs
IPv6	Identify the concepts, operation and functionality of IPv6 - IPv4 vs. IPv6 - Address types, notation and format - Address scopes - Autoconfiguration - Tunneling Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor IPv6 - Interfaces - Static routes - Dynamic routing - OSPFv3, IS-IS, BGP - IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling
Tunnels	Identify the concepts, requirements and functionality of IP tunneling - Tunneling applications and considerations - GRE - IP-IP

	Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor IP tunnels - GRE configuration - IP-IP configuration
High Availability	Identify the concepts, benefits, applications and requirements of high availability - Link aggregation groups (LAG) and multichassis LAGs (MC-LAGs) - Graceful restart (GR) - Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) - Nonstop active routing (NSR) - Nonstsop bridging (NSB) - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) - Unified In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) - Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure and monitor high availability component - LAG, MC-LAG - Additional basic options - GR, GRES, NSR and NSB - VRRP - ISSU

JN0-361 Sample Questions:

01. A IS-IS TLV includes which two attributes?
(Choose two.)
a) topology
b) vector
c) length
d) value

02. By default, which RSVP reservation style is used by the Junos OS?
a) fixed explicit
b) fixed filter
c) shared explicit
d) wildcard filter

03. In which environment would you run BGP?
a) a company spread across multiple floors of a building
b) a company with a single office
c) a home network
d) the public Internet

04. What are three functions of a provider edge bridge when implementing provider bridging?
(Choose three.)
a) to forward frames based only on the S-VLAN tag
b) to encapsulate customer frames and append a C-VLAN tag
c) to forward IEEE 802.1Q frames to customers
d) to encapsulate customer frames using the IEEE 802.1ad format
e) to forward customer frames across a provider bridged network

05. What are two methods of monitoring tunnel links?
(Choose two.)
a) GRE keepalives
b) ICMP keepalives
c) TCP three-way handshake
d) Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

06. What is the function of the hop limit field in the IPv6 header?
a) It limits the diameter of the network to 20 hops
b) It sets the number of hops in the network to be equal to the MPLS header time-to-live (TTL)
c) It replaces the time-to-live (TTL) field in IPv4
d) It represents future extensibility to the protocol

07. Which three statements about nonstop active routing (NSR) are correct?
(Choose three.)
a) NSR uses the graceful Routing Engine switchover infrastructure.
b) NSR and graceful restart work together to reduce downtime during a Routing Engine failure.
c) NSR preserves routing information and protocol sessions on both Routing Engines.
d) NSR requires that both Routing Engines run the same version of software.
e) NSR enables chassisd on both Routing Engines to allow for a smooth transition during a failure.

08. Which value is used to determine whether a MAC entry is stale in the MAC table?
a) global-mac-table-aging-time
b) global-mac-limit
c) switch-mac-table-aging-time
d) switch-mac-limit

09. You have a route in the inet.0 routing table that has four valid physical next-hops assigned to it. Which two events prompt an update to the information in the forwarding table for this particular route?
(Choose two.)
a) when a fifth physical next-hop is added to the route
b) when a configuration change is committed on the router
c) when a packet is forwarded towards the route destination
d) when one of the current four next-hops is removed from the route

10. You have been asked to configure the interfaces on your Junos device with IPv6 addresses. You are aware that some IPv6 addresses are reserved. Based on RFC 4291, which IPv6 address is available for public use?
a) ::/128
b) fe80::/10
c) ff00::/8 1
d) 2bfc::0/64

Answers to JN0-361 Exam Questions:

Question: 01 Answer: c, d	Question: 02 Answer: b	Question: 03 Answer: d	Question: 04 Answer: c, d, e	Question: 05 Answer: a, d
Question: 06 Answer: c	Question: 07 Answer: a, c, d	Question: 08 Answer: a	Question: 09 Answer: a, d	Question: 10 Answer: d

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@nwexam.com