# Juniper
# JN0-363
## Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist

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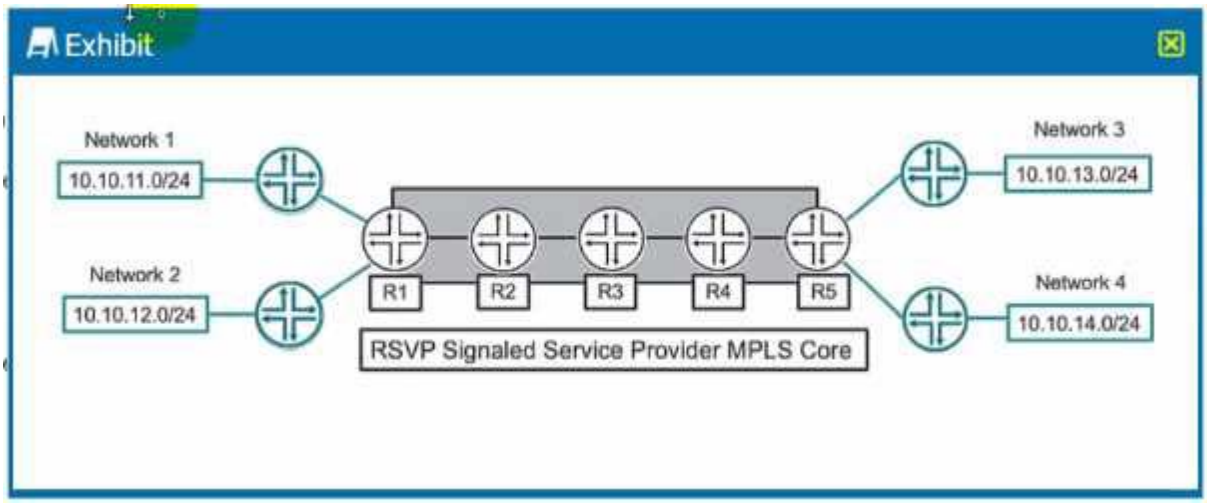
## Question: 1

Exhibit button




Which two statements are correct about the service provider MPLS network shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. R3 will perform a label pop operation on the transport MPLS label.
B. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and traffic from Network 1 to Network 4 each need their own unique label-switched path.
C. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and from Network 1 to Network 4 can share the same labelswitched path.
D. R3 will perform a label swap operation on the transport MPLS label.

**Answer: CD**

Explanation:
In MPLS, multiple paths can be merged if they share the same egress router. In the given scenario, traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and Network 4 can be engineered to follow the same label-switched path (LSP) within the MPLS network until they reach the last common point before diverging to their respective destinations.
As for R3 performing label operations, in a typical MPLS network, intermediate routers (like R3) perform label swapping. They replace the incoming label with a new label before forwarding the packet along the LSP. A label pop operation is typically performed by the egress router in the case of an ultimate hop pop (UHP), where it removes the MPLS label before delivering the packet to the final destination outside the MPLS domain.
Reference:
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on MPLS
Understanding MPLS Label Operations (Swap, Push, and Pop) - Juniper Networks

## Question: 2

Which two statements are correct about IS-IS? (Choose two.)

A. A level 1 only router can never form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.
B. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs can be different.
C. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs must be the same.
D. A level 1 only router can form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.

**Answer: AB**

Explanation:
A Level 1 router can become adjacent with the Level 1 and Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. A Level 2 router can become adjacent with Level 2 or Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. There is no adjacency between L1 only and L2 only router. HOWEVER: If two routers are in different areas, they can only form a Level 2 adjacency. As such, two routers in different areas can NOT form a Level 1 adjacency. If you want two routers to form a Level 1 adjacency, they have to be in the same area.
IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) operates at two levels: Level 1 and Level 2. Level 1 routers are only aware of their own area's topology, while Level 2 routers have knowledge of the topology across areas. A Level 1 router cannot form an adjacency with a Level 2 router unless the Level 2 router is also operating as a Level 1 router (Level 1-2 router). Level 2 routers can form adjacencies regardless of their area IDs because Level 2 operates at the domain level and is used to interconnect different IS-IS areas.
Reference:
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS
IS-IS Levels and Areas Explanation - Juniper Networks

## Question: 3

You are adding an IPv6 configuration to an Interface on a Junos device.
In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. The link local address must be manually configured within the fdO0::/8 prefix range.
B. The link local address must be manually configured within the fe80::/10 prefix range.
C. The link local address is automatically created using the MAC address within the fe80::'l0 prefix range.
D. The link local address is automatically created using the MAC address within the fd00::/8 prefix range.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
IPv6 link-local addresses are automatically generated for each interface and have a prefix of fe80::/10. The interface's MAC address is typically used as part of the process to create the Interface Identifier (IID) in the link-local address, following the EUI-64 format.
Reference:

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IPv6
IPv6 Interface Addresses - Juniper Networks

## Question: 4

Which statement is correct about IS-IS?

A. IS-IS is a distance vector routing protocol.
B. IS-IS is a path vector routing protocol.
C. IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol.
D. IS-IS is a classful routing protocol.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol that uses a Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm to create a topology map of the network. It floods link-state advertisements (LSAs) to all nodes within the network area to ensure each node has a consistent view of the network topology.
Reference:
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS
Understanding IS-IS - Juniper Networks

## Question: 5

Which new field is added to an IPv6 header as compared lo IPv4?

A. version
B. checksum
C. fragment offset
D. flow label

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The IPv6 header includes a new field that is not found in the IPv4 header, called the flow label. The flow label in IPv6 is used to identify packets that require special handling by routers for quality of service (QoS) or other reasons, allowing these packets to be handled efficiently as they move through the network.
Reference:
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IPv6
IPv6 Header Fields - Juniper Networks

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