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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
In IS-IS, which two statements are correct about the designated intermediate system (DIS) on a multi-access network segment? (Choose two)

- A. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.
- B. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.
- C. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.
- D. On the multi-access network, each router forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Option A (Correct):
In IS-IS, the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is elected based on the highest configured priority (as defined in Junos OS).
If priorities are equal, the router with the highest MAC address becomes the DIS.
A priority value of 10 will always override a lower priority (e.g., 1).
Reference:
Option C (Correct):
On a multi-access network (e.g., Ethernet), all IS-IS routers form adjacencies with every other router on the segment.
Unlike OSPF, IS-IS does not restrict adjacencies to only the DIS.
The DIS is responsible for creating a pseudonode LSP to represent the broadcast network, but full mesh adjacencies are maintained.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
Option B: Incorrect. Higher priority always wins the DIS election. A priority of 1 cannot override a priority of 10.
Option D: Incorrect. IS-IS routers form adjacencies with all neighbors, not just the DIS.
Key Takeaways:
DIS Election: Prioritizes highest numerical value (e.g., 10 > 1).
Adjacency Behavior: Full mesh adjacencies are maintained, unlike OSPF.
DIS Role: Primarily for generating pseudonode LSPs and optimizing flooding, not adjacency restriction.
For further details, refer to Juniper's official IS-IS documentation:
Juniper IS-IS Configuration Guide.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/is-is/topics/concept/routing-protocol-is-is-security-designated-router-understanding.html

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which two statements are correct about IS-IS interfaces? (Choose two.)

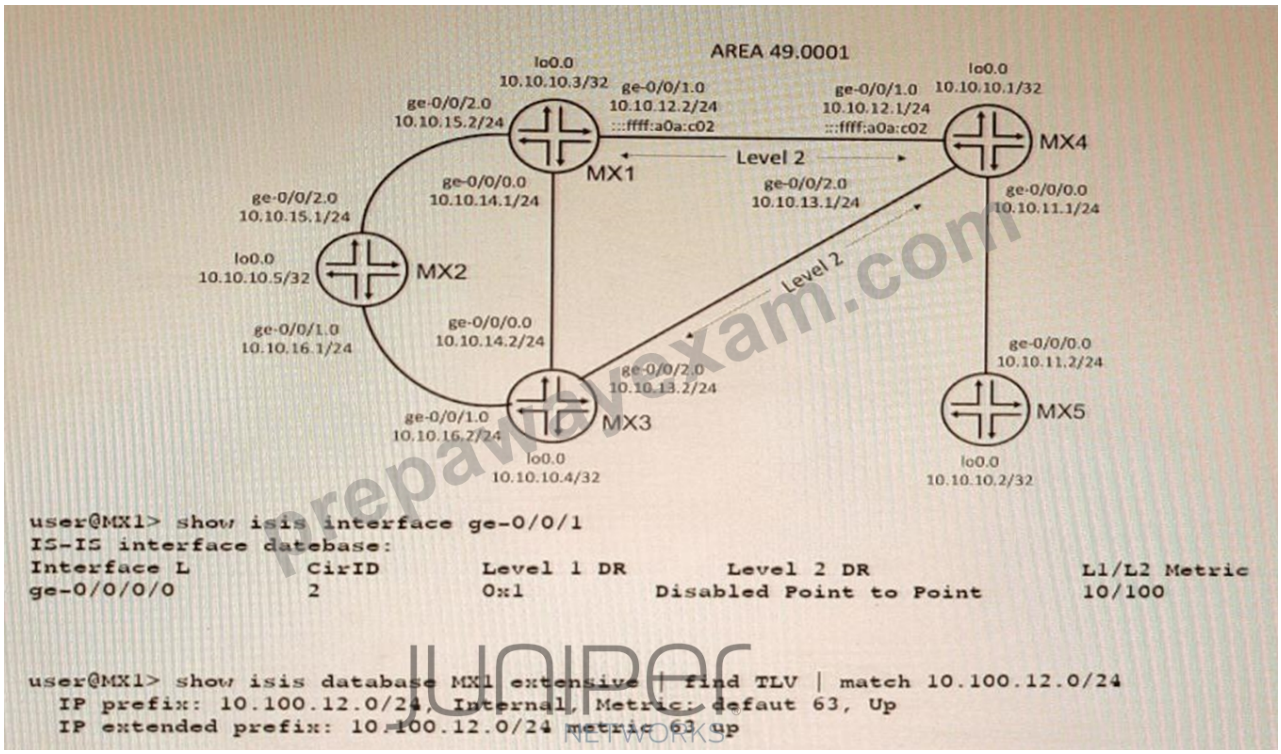
- A. If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels.
- B. If a point-to-point interface is in both L1 and L2, separate hello messages are sent for each level.
- C. If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, separate hello messages are sent for each level
- D. If a point-to-point interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
IS-IS supports two levels of routing: Level 1 (intra-area) and Level 2 (interarea). An IS-IS router can be either Level 1 only, Level 2 only, or both Level 1 and Level 2. A router that is both Level 1 and Level 2 is called a Level 1-2 router. A Level 1-2 router sends separate hello messages for each level on both point-to-point and broadcast interfaces1. A point-to-point interface provides a

connection between a single source and a single destination. A broadcast interface behaves as if the router is connected to a LAN.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Exhibit



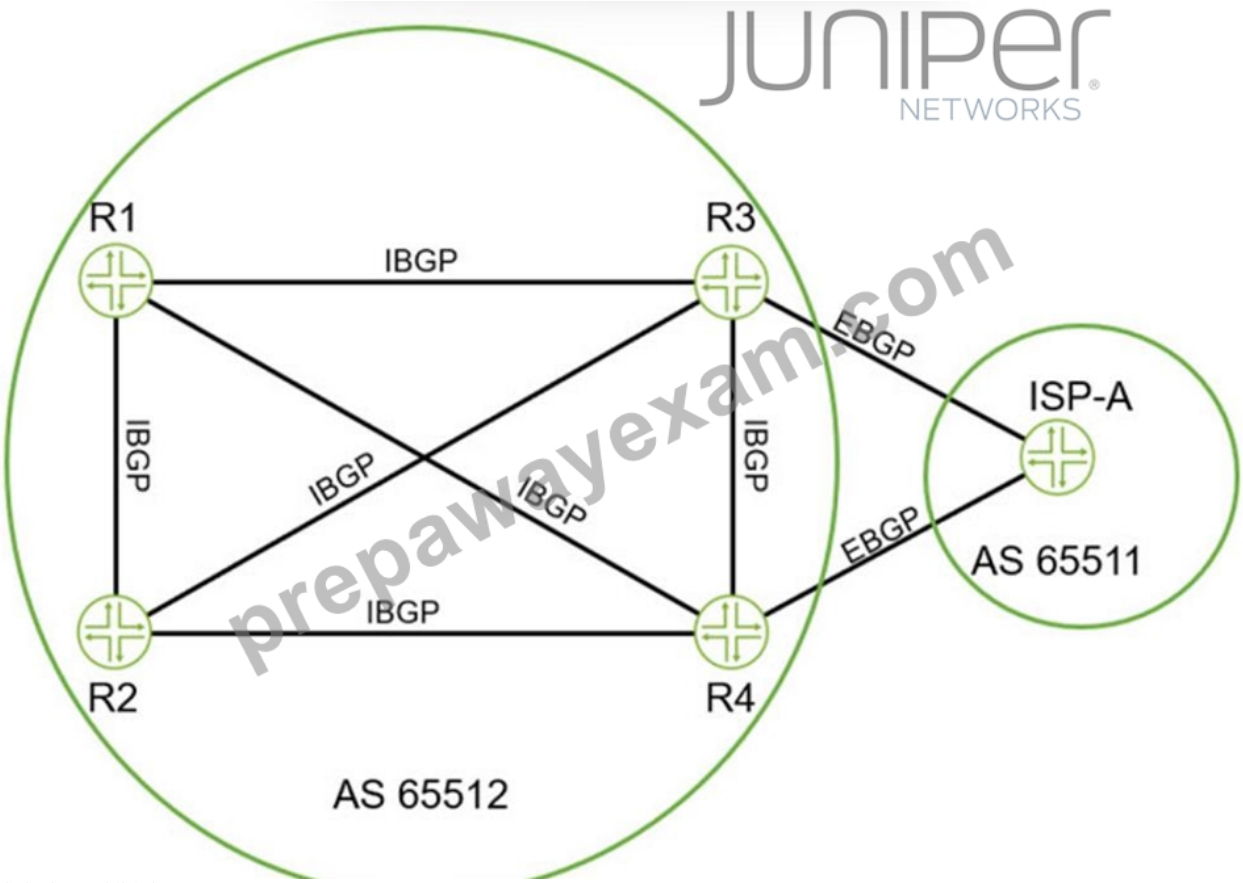
A network is using IS-IS for routing.
In this scenario, why are there two TLVs shown in the exhibit?

- A. The interface specified a metric of 100 for L2.
- B. There are both narrow and wide metric devices in the topology
- C. Wide metrics have specifically been requested
- D. Both IPv4 and IPv6 are being used in the topology

Answer: B

Explanation:
TLVs are tuples of (Type, Length, Value) that can be advertised in IS-IS packets. TLVs can carry different kinds of information in the Link State Packets (LSPs). IS-IS supports both narrow and wide metrics for link costs. Narrow metrics use a single octet to encode the link cost, while wide metrics use three octets. Narrow metrics have a maximum value of 63, while wide metrics have a maximum value of 16777215. If there are both narrow and wide metric devices in the topology, IS-IS will advertise two TLVs for each link: one with the narrow metric and one with the wide metric. This allows backward compatibility with older devices that only support narrow metrics12.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refer to the exhibit.



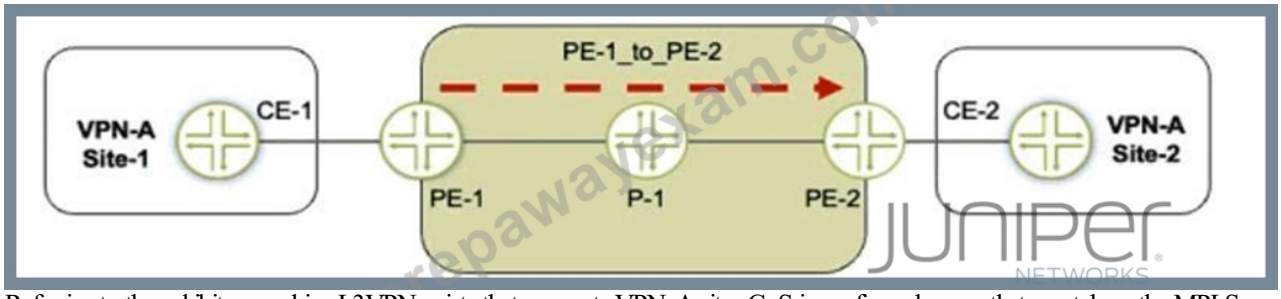
Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about BGP routes on R3 that are advertised to R1? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, the next-hop value for these routes is changed by R3 before being sent to R1.
- B. By default, the next-hop value for these routes is not changed by R3 before being sent to R1.
- C. By default, all BGP attributes values must be removed before advertising the routes to R1.
- D. By default, the BGP local-preference value that is assigned on R3 is advertised to R1.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In the exhibit, we see an internal BGP (iBGP) setup within AS 65512, and an external BGP (eBGP) connection between R3 and ISP-A (AS 65511). The questions focus on the behavior of BGP routes advertised from R3 to R1 within the same AS.
1. **BGP Next-Hop Attribute (Option A and D)**:
- In iBGP, the next-hop attribute is **not** changed when a route is advertised to another iBGP peer. This means that when R3 advertises a route to R1, it retains the original next-hop value as learned from the eBGP peer (ISP-A).
- Therefore, Option D is correct: "By default, the next-hop value for these routes is not changed by R3 before being sent to R1."
2. **BGP Attributes (Option B and C)**:
- BGP attributes such as local preference, AS-path, and others are crucial for BGP route selection. The local preference attribute is used within an AS to indicate the preferred path for outbound traffic.
- When R3 advertises BGP routes to R1, it includes the local preference value assigned to those routes. This value is not removed and is propagated within the iBGP mesh.
- Therefore, Option C is correct: "By default, the BGP local-preference value that is assigned on R3 is advertised to R1."
Reference:
- Juniper Networks documentation on BGP behavior provides detailed insights into the propagation of BGP attributes within iBGP and eBGP contexts. Specifically, the Junos OS documentation covers the default behavior of next-hop and local preference attributes in BGP configurations.
- Junos OS BGP Configuration Guide: [Junos OS BGP Configuration Guide]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/bgp-overview.html)
- For a deeper understanding of BGP attributes and their default behaviors, the "Juniper Networks Day One: Exploring BGP" book is an excellent resource.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, a working L3VPN exists that connects VPN-A sites CoS is configured correctly to match on the MPLS EXP bits of the LSP, but when traffic is sent from Site-1 to Site-2, PE-2 is not classifying the traffic correctly What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Set a static CoS value for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP
- B. Configure VPN prefix mapping for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP
- C. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-1.
- D. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2

Answer: D

Explanation:
Understanding the Problem in MPLS CoS Classification
* How EXP Bits Are Used for CoS in MPLS
* Traffic is sent from VPN-A Site-1 # CE-1 # PE-1 # P-1 # PE-2 # CE-2.
* The MPLS LSP (Label Switched Path) from PE-1 to PE-2 is expected to carry MPLS EXP bits, which are used for Class of Service (CoS) classification.
* PE-2 should classify traffic based on EXP bits received in the MPLS label.
* What Happens with PHP (Penultimate Hop Popping)?
* By default, the penultimate router (P-1) pops the top MPLS label before sending the packet to PE-2.
* Since the EXP bits are in the top MPLS label, they get removed along with the label.
* This means that PE-2 no longer sees the correct EXP bits, leading to incorrect traffic classification.
* Solution: Configure Explicit-Null on PE-2
* Explicit Null (explicit-null) must be configured on PE-2 to ensure that P-1 does NOT remove the MPLS label.
* Instead of removing the label, P-1 will send a label of 0 (for IPv4) or 2 (for IPv6) to PE-2.
* This preserves the MPLS EXP bits, allowing PE-2 to classify the traffic correctly.
Evaluating the Answer Choices Again
B. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2.
* Correct, because:
* PE-2 is the egress LSR, where Ultimate Hop Popping (UHP) must be enabled.
* Configuring explicit-null ensures that P-1 does not remove the label, preserving the EXP bits for CoS classification at PE-2.
* Configuration on PE-2:
set protocols mpls explicit-null
* Juniper Documentation Reference:
"Explicit-null must be configured on the egress LSR to prevent PHP from removing the top MPLS label, thereby preserving the EXP bits."
A. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-1.
* Incorrect, because:
* Explicit-null must be configured on the egress LSR (PE-2), not the ingress LSR (PE-1).
* PE-1 only labels the traffic but does not control PHP behavior on P-1.
# C. Configure VPN prefix mapping for the PE-1_to_PE-2 LSP.
* Incorrect, because:
* VPN prefix mapping is used for mapping VPN routes to LSPs but does not solve the EXP bit issue.
* The problem here is label removal (PHP), not route mapping.
# D. Set a static CoS value for the PE-1_to-PE-2 LSP.
* Incorrect, because:
* This does not preserve the original EXP bits, it only applies a static CoS value.
* It's a workaround, not a fix.
# B. Configure the explicit-null statement on PE-2.
Key Takeaways

* Penultimate Hop Popping (PHP) removes the outer MPLS label at P-1, which also removes the EXP bits used for CoS classification.
* To keep EXP bits intact, configure explicit-null on the egress PE (PE-2).
* This forces P-1 to send a label (0 for IPv4, 2 for IPv6) to PE-2, preserving the EXP bits for CoS classification.
Official Juniper Documentation Reference
Juniper MPLS CoS and PHP Behavior Guide
"To retain CoS EXP bits at the egress LSR, configure explicit-null on the egress PE. This prevents PHP from stripping the MPLS label before reaching the final PE router."

NEW QUESTION # 20
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