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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which three mechanisms are used by Junos platforms to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes? (Choose three)

- A. traffic shapers
- B. behavior aggregate classifiers
- C. rewrite rules
- D. multifield classifiers
- E. fixed classifiers

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Junos platforms use different mechanisms to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes, such as:
Behavior aggregate classifiers: These classifiers use a single field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined or user-defined values.

Fixed classifiers: These classifiers use a fixed field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined values.

Multifield classifiers: These classifiers use multiple fields in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on user-defined values and filters.

Rewrite rules and traffic shapers are not used to evaluate incoming traffic for CoS purposes, but rather to modify or shape outgoing traffic based on CoS policies.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You are configuring a BGP signaled Layer 2 VPN across your MPLS enabled core network.
In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. You must use the same route-distinguisher value on both PE devices.
- B. This type of VPN requires the support of the inet-vpn NLRI on all core BGP devices.
- C. This type of VPN only supports Ethernet interfaces when connecting to CE devices.
- D. You must assign a unique site number to each attached site's configuration.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 42

You want to ensure that a single-area OSPF network will be loop free.
In this scenario, what are two requirements that satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. The Shortest Path First algorithm must prune looped paths.
- B. The DR/BDR ensures that each node within an area has the same information in their LSDBs.
- C. Nodes within an area must connect in a full mesh.
- D. All nodes within an area must have the same information in their LSDBs.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

- A. If a point-to-point interface is in both 11 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels.
- B. If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels.
- 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, separate hello messages are sent for each level.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol that supports Level 1 (L1), Level 2 (L2), or both (L1/L2) operations. The way IS-IS sends Hello (IIH) packets depends on whether the interface is point-to-point (P2P) or broadcast (LAN).
Evaluating the Answer Choices
☐ Option A: "If a point-to-point interface is in both L1 and L2, separate hello messages are sent for each level." Incorrect!
On point-to-point (P2P) interfaces, only one combined Hello message is sent for both L1 and L2.
IS-IS P2P Hellos include both Level 1 and Level 2 TLVs in the same message.
Reference:
☐ This statement is incorrect.
☐ Option B: "If a point-to-point interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels." Correct!
On point-to-point (P2P) links, IS-IS sends a single Hello message that includes TLVs for both L1 and L2.
This reduces overhead and simplifies adjacency formation.
☐ This statement is correct.
☐ Option C: "If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, separate hello messages are sent for each level." Correct!
On broadcast (LAN) interfaces, IS-IS sends separate Hello messages for L1 and L2.
This is because L1 and L2 use separate Designated IS (DIS) elections and different multicast addresses:
L1 Hellos: Sent to AllL1IS (01:80:C2:00:00:14)

L2 Hellos: Sent to AllL2IS (01:80:C2:00:00:15)

☐ This statement is correct.

☐ Option D: "If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels." Incorrect!

As stated above, IS-IS sends separate Hello messages for L1 and L2 on broadcast interfaces because they have independent DIS elections.

☐ This statement is incorrect.

Final answer:

☐ B. If a point-to-point interface is in both L1 and L2, one combined hello message is sent for both levels.

☐ C. If a broadcast interface is in both L1 and L2, separate hello messages are sent for each level.

Verification from Juniper Documentation

Juniper IS-IS Configuration Guide confirms:

Point-to-Point (P2P) interfaces send one combined Hello for both levels.

Broadcast interfaces send separate L1 and L2 Hellos due to separate DIS elections.

RFC 1195 (IS-IS Extensions for IPv4) specifies that broadcast networks require distinct Hellos per level.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two statements are true about the OSPF adjacency displayed in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

☐

- A. There is a mismatch in the OSPF hold timer parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- B. There is a mismatch in the poll interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- C. There is a mismatch in the dead interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.
- D. There is a mismatch in the hello Interval parameter between routers R1 and R2.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 45

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