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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Exhibit
CE-1 must advertise ten subnets to PE-1 using BGP Once CE-1 starts advertising the subnets to PE-1, the BGP peering state changes to Active.
Referring to the CLI output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS
- B. CE-1 is advertising its entire routing table.
- C. The prefix limit has been reached on PE-1
- D. CE-1 is unreachable

Answer: A

Explanation:
The problem in this scenario is that CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS number for its BGP session with PE-1. The CLI output shows that CE-1 is using AS 65531 as its local AS number and AS 65530 as its peer AS number. However, PE-1 is using AS 65530 as its local AS number and AS 65531 as its peer AS number. This causes a mismatch in the BGP OPEN messages and prevents the BGP session from being established. To solve this problem, CE-1 should configure its peer AS number as 65530 under [edit protocols bgp group external] hierarchy level.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct regarding the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The multicast group is an ASM group.
- B. The multicast group is an SSM group.
- C. The multicast traffic is using the RPT.
- D. The multicast traffic is using the SPT.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In the provided exhibit, the output of the `show pim join extensive 232.1.1.1` command is shown. This command provides detailed information about the PIM join state for the specified multicast group (232.1.1.1) on the router R1. To determine the correct statements regarding the multicast traffic, let's analyze the output and the terms involved:
1. **ASM vs. SSM**:
- **ASM (Any-Source Multicast)**: In ASM, receivers are interested in receiving multicast traffic from any source sending to a particular multicast group.
- **SSM (Source-Specific Multicast)**: In SSM, receivers are interested in receiving traffic only from specific sources for a multicast group.
- **Group Address Range**:
- ASM uses the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.
- SSM uses the range 232.0.0.0 to 232.255.255.255.
Since the group address 232.1.1.1 falls within the SSM range (232.0.0.0/8), there might be confusion.
However, considering the flags and states in the output, it's evident that the PIM mode and source information are consistent with ASM behavior.
2. **Multicast Trees**:
- **RPT (Rendezvous Point Tree)**: Multicast traffic initially uses the RPT, where the Rendezvous Point (RP) acts as an intermediate point.
- **SPT (Shortest Path Tree)**: After the initial join via RPT, traffic can switch to SPT, which is a direct path from the source to the receiver.
3. **Output Analysis**:
- **Flags**:
- The flags `sparse, rp-tree, wildcard` indicate that the group 232.1.1.1 is currently using RPT. This is typical for ASM, where traffic initially goes through the RP.
- The flags `sparse, spt` indicate that for the source 172.16.1.2, traffic has switched to SPT, meaning it is using the shortest path from the source directly to the receivers.
Conclusion:
Based on the analysis:
- **A. The multicast group is an ASM group**: This statement is correct as the configuration and behavior indicate ASM operation.
- **B. The multicast traffic is using the SPT**: This statement is also correct because the flags for the source 172.16.1.2 indicate that the traffic is using the SPT.
Thus, the correct answers are:
A. The multicast group is an ASM group.
B. The multicast traffic is using the SPT.
References:

- Juniper Networks PIM Documentation: [PIM Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/pim-overview.html)
- Junos OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide: [Multicast Routing Configuration Guide](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/multicast-routing.html)

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which two statements are correct regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.
- B. The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.
- C. If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.
- D. The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In PIM-SM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode), the Designated Router (DR) plays a crucial role in multicast forwarding. The DR is responsible for various tasks depending on whether it is connected to the source or the receiver. Let's analyze each statement regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain.
1. **Statement A: The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.**
- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the source's local network is responsible for encapsulating multicast packets in PIM Register messages and sending them to the Rendezvous Point (RP). This process ensures that the RP is aware of active sources.
2. **Statement B: If the DR priorities match, the router with the lowest IP address is selected as the DR.**
- Incorrect. The correct rule is that if the DR priorities match, the router with the **highest** IP address is selected as the DR. The election process first compares priorities; if priorities are equal, the IP addresses are compared to select the DR.
3. **Statement C: The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.**
- Correct. In PIM-SM, the DR on the receiver's local network sends PIM Join messages toward the RP to join the multicast distribution tree. Similarly, it sends PIM Prune messages to leave the tree when there are no interested receivers.
4. **Statement D: By default, PIM DR election is performed on point-to-point links.**
- Incorrect. By default, PIM DR election is performed on multi-access networks (e.g., Ethernet). On point-to-point links, there is no need for a DR election as there are only two routers involved.
Conclusion:
The correct statements regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain are:
A. The source DR sends PIM register messages from the source network to the RP.
C. The receiver DR sends PIM join and PIM prune messages from the receiver network toward the RP.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on PIM-SM: [PIM-SM Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/pim-sparse-mode-overview.html)
- RFC 7761, Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): [RFC 7761](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7761) which details the PIM-SM protocol, including DR roles and election procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Click the Exhibit button.
You are configuring an interprovider Option C Layer 3 VPN to connect two customer sites.
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.
- B. P routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback address from the other AS PEs.
- C. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.
- D. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.
- E. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Interprovider Option C for Layer 3 VPNs involves the use of Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs) to exchange labeled VPN-IPv4 routes between different Autonomous Systems (AS). This option requires BGP sessions between ASBRs, and the VPN

routes are carried end-to-end using MPLS labels. Here's a detailed analysis of the roles of different routers in this scenario:
1. **ASBR Routers**:
- ASBRs are responsible for exchanging VPN-IPv4 routes between different ASes.
- **A. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.**
- Correct. ASBRs maintain routes to internal destinations within their own AS, and they also need to know the loopback addresses of PEs in the other AS to set up the BGP sessions and MPLS tunnels.
2. **PE Routers**:
- PE routers are responsible for maintaining VPN routes and label information to forward VPN traffic correctly.
- **B. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.**
- Correct. PE routers need to maintain:
- Internal routes within their AS for routing.
- Loopback addresses of other AS PEs for establishing MPLS LSPs.
- L3VPN routes to provide end-to-end VPN connectivity.
3. **P Routers**:
- P routers are the core routers that do not participate in BGP VPN routing but forward labeled packets based on MPLS labels.
- **C. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.**
- Correct. P routers maintain the internal routing information to forward packets within the AS and use MPLS labels for forwarding VPN packets. They do not maintain VPN routes or routes from other ASes.
4. **Incorrect Statements**:
- **D. P routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback address from the other AS PEs.**
- Incorrect. P routers do not need to maintain the loopback addresses of other AS PEs. They only maintain internal routing and MPLS label information.
- **E. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.**
- Incorrect. ASBR routers do not maintain L3VPN routes. They exchange labeled VPN-IPv4 routes with other ASBRs and forward them to PE routers.
Conclusion:
The correct answers are:
A. ASBR routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS and the loopback addresses from the other AS PEs.
B. PE routers maintain the internal routes from its own AS, the loopback address from the other AS PEs, and the L3VPN routes.
C. P routers only maintain the internal routes from their own AS.
References:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on Interprovider VPNs: [Interprovider VPN Configuration](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/mpls-vpn-interprovider.ht
- MPLS and VPN Architectures, CCIP Edition by Ivan Pepelnjak and Jim Guichard

NEW QUESTION # 33
Exhibit
Referring to the exhibit, CE-1 is providing NAT services for the hosts at Site 1 and you must provide Internet access for those hosts Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You must configure a static route in the main routing instance for the 10 1 2.0/24 prefix that uses the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop
- B. You must configure a RIB group on PE-1 to leak the 10 1 2.0/24 prefix from the VPN-A.inet.0 table to the inet.0 table.
- C. You must configure a RIB group on PE-1 to leak a default route from the inet.0 table to the VPN-A.inet.0 table.
- D. You must configure a static route in the main routing instance for the 203.0.113.1/32 prefix that uses the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
To provide Internet access for the hosts at Site 1, you need to configure static routes in the main routing instance on PE-1 that point to the VPN-A.inet.0 table as the next hop. This allows PE-1 to forward traffic from the Internet to CE-1 using MPLS labels and vice versa. You need to configure two static routes: one for the
10.1.2.0/24 prefix that represents the private network of Site 1, and one for the 203.0.113.1/32 prefix that represents the public IP address of CE-1.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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