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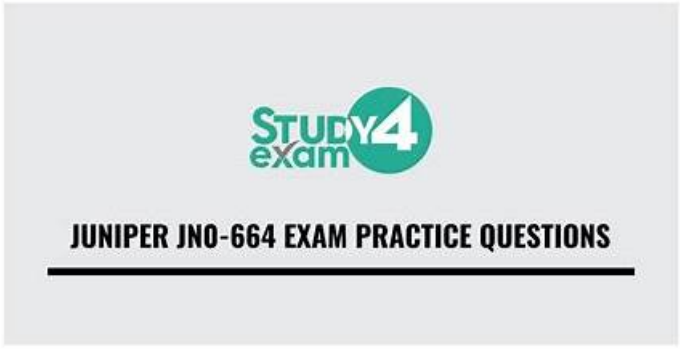

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
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 forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment
- B. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.
- C. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.
- D. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.

Answer: A,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 # 29
Refer to the exhibit.

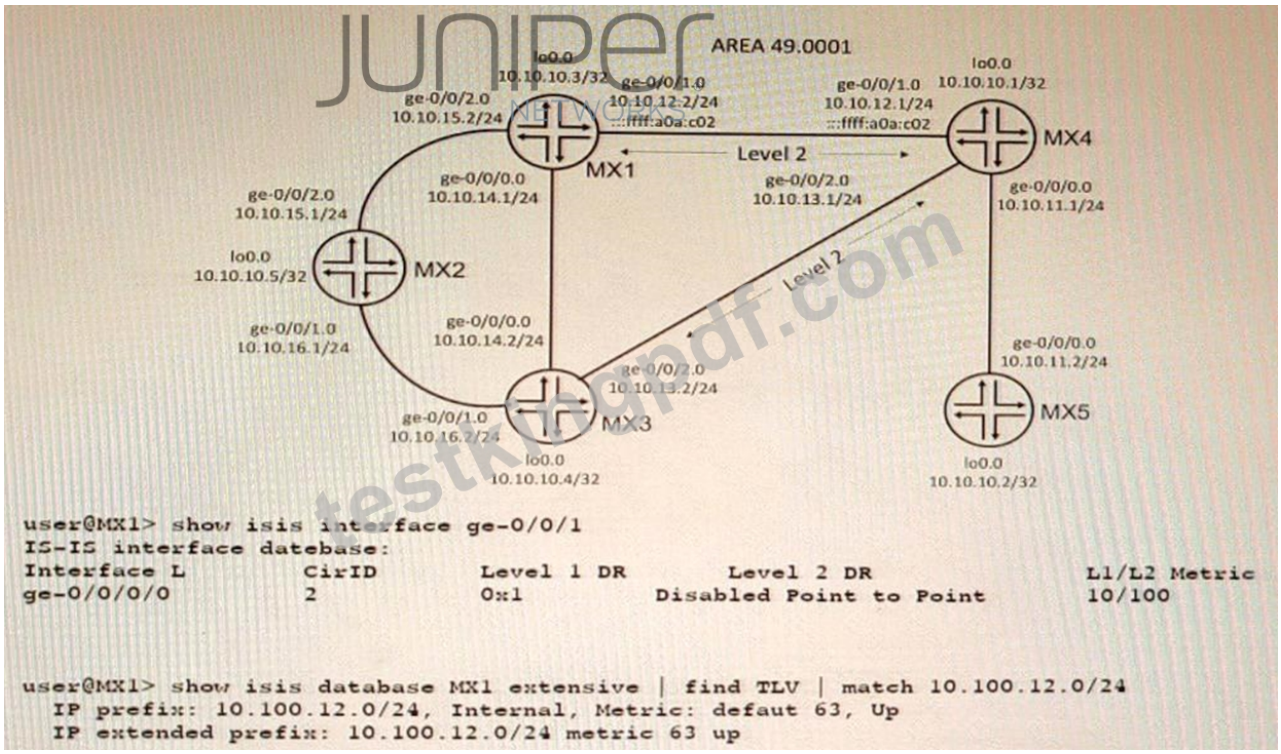
Click the Exhibit button.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct regarding the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,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.
Reference:
- 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 # 30
Exhibit



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

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

Answer: B

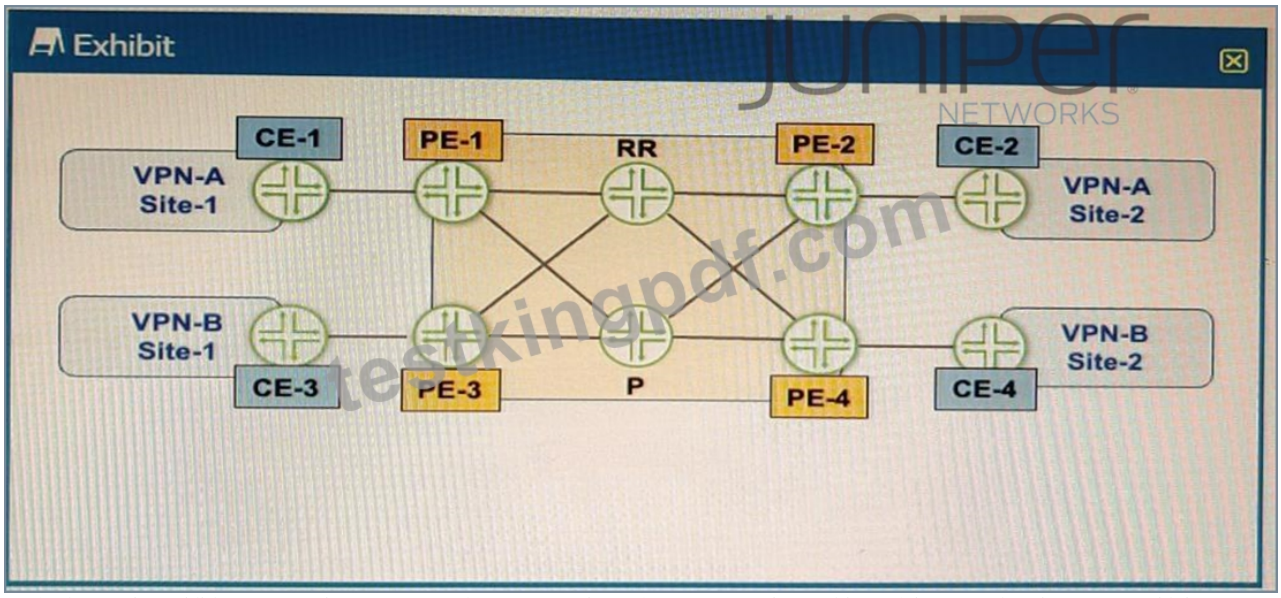
Explanation:
TLVs are tuples of (Type, Length, Value) that can be advertised in IS-IS packets. TLVs can carry different kinds of information in the Link State Packets (LSPs). IS-IS supports both narrow and wide metrics for link costs. Narrow metrics use a single octet to encode the link cost, while wide 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 # 31
Which two statements describe PIM-SM? (Choose two.)

- A. Routers with receivers send join messages to their upstream neighbors.
- B. Traffic is only forwarded to routers that request to join the distribution tree.
- C. Traffic is initially flooded to all routers and an S,G is maintained for each group.
- D. Routers without receivers must periodically prune themselves from the SPT.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 32
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, PE-1 and PE-2 are getting route updates for VPN-B when neither of them service that VPN Which two actions would optimize this process? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.O resolution-ribs inet. 0 Statement on the RR
- B. Configure the family route-target statement on the PEs.
- C. Configure the resolution rib bgp . 13vpn . 0 resolution-ribs inet. 0 Statement on the PEs.
- D. Configure the family route-target statement on the RR

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
BGP route target filtering is a technique that reduces the number of routers that receive VPN routes and route updates, helping to limit the amount of overhead associated with running a VPN. BGP route target filtering is based on the exchange of the route-target address family, which contains information about the VPN membership of each PE device. Based on this information, a PE device can decide whether to accept or reject VPN routes from another PE device.
BGP route target filtering can be configured on PE devices or on route reflectors (RRs). Configuring BGP route target filtering on RRs is more efficient and scalable, as it reduces the number of BGP sessions and updates between PE devices. To configure BGP route target filtering on RRs, the following steps are required:
* Configure the family route-target statement under the BGP group or neighbor configuration on the RRs.
This enables the exchange of the route-target address family between the RRs and their clients (PE devices).
* Configure the resolution rib bgp.l3vpn.0 resolution-ribs inet.0 statement under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This enables the RRs to resolve next hops for VPN routes using the inet.0 routing table.
* Configure an export policy for BGP route target filtering under the routing-options configuration on the RRs. This policy controls which route targets are advertised to each PE device based on their VPN membership.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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