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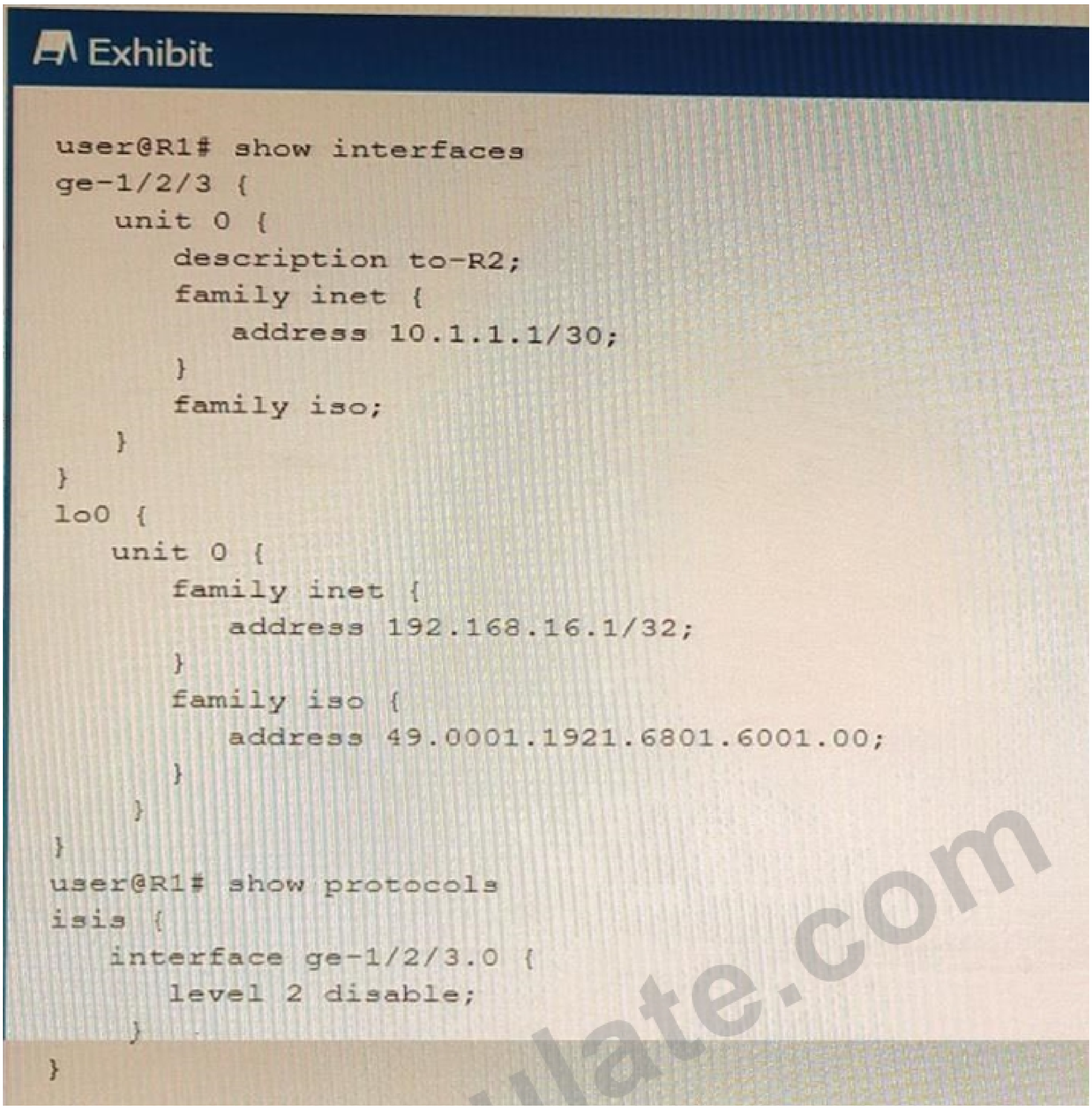
Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are asked to protect your company's customers from amplification attacks. In this scenario, what is Juniper's recommended protection method?

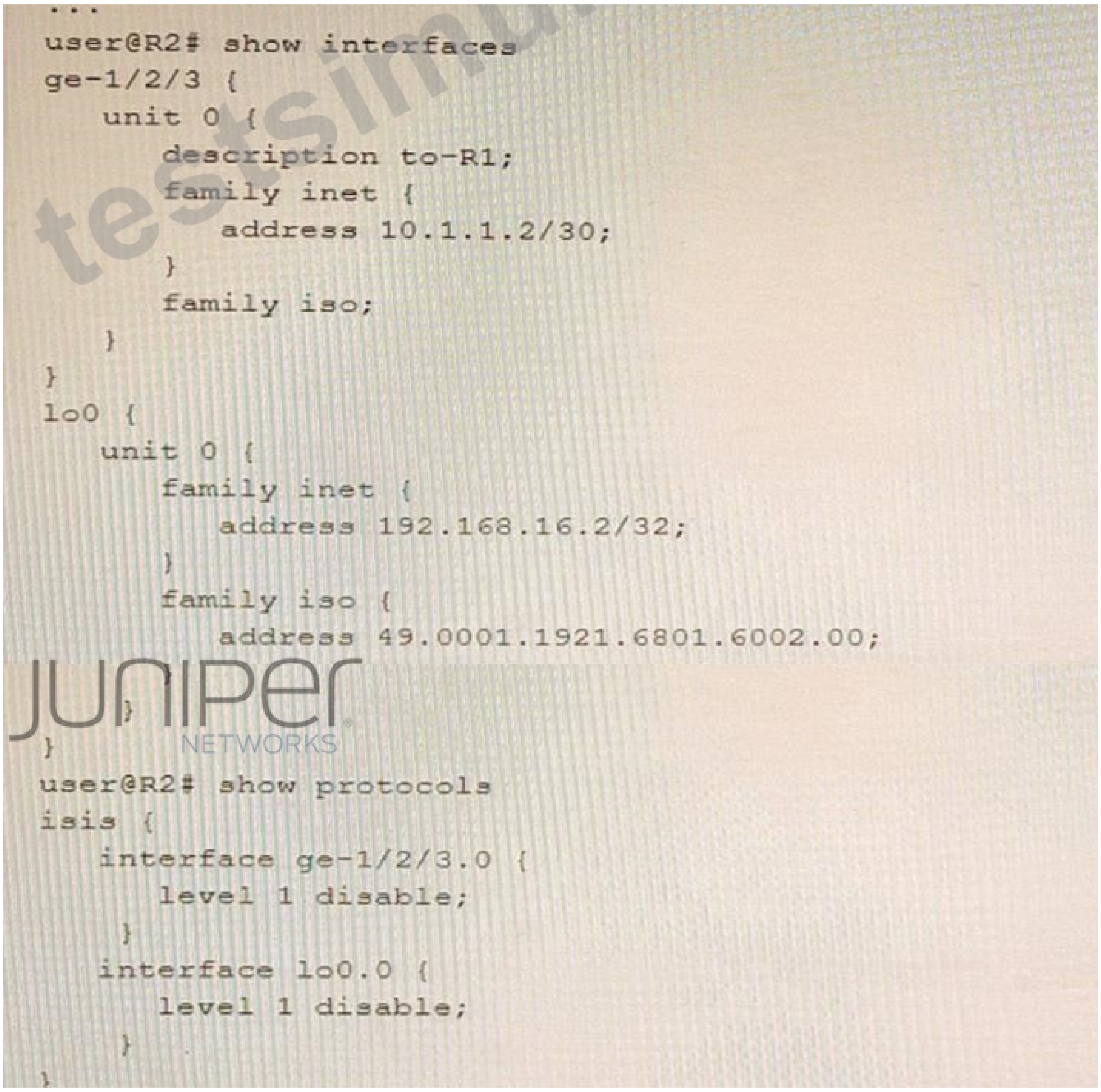
- A. ASN prepending
- B. BGP FlowSpec
- C. destination-based Remote Triggered Black Hole
- D. unicast Reverse Path Forwarding

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 25
Exhibit.



```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R2;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6001.00;
        }
    }
}
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 2 disable;
    }
}
```



```
...
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-1/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R1;
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.16.2/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6801.6002.00;
    }
}
user@R2# show protocols
isis {
    interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}
```

Referring to the exhib.t, what must be changed to establish a Level 1 adjacency between routers R1 and R2?

- A. Change the level l disable parameter under the R1 protocols isis interface lo0.0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter.
- B. Add IP addresses to the interface ge-l/2/3 unit 0 family iso hierarchy on both R1 and R2.
- C. Change the level 1 disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface ge-1/2/3 .0 hierarchy to the level 2 disable parameter
- D. Remove the level i disable parameter under the R2 protocols isis interface loo . 0 configuration hierarchy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
IS-IS routers can form Level 1 or Level 2 adjacencies depending on their configuration and network topology.
Level 1 routers are intra-area routers that share the same area address with their neighbors. Level 2 routers are inter-area routers that can connect different areas. Level 1-2 routers are both intra-area and inter-area routers that can form adjacencies with any other router.
In the exhibit, R1 and R2 are in different areas (49.0001 and 49.0002), so they cannot form a Level 1 adjacency. However, they can form a Level 2 adjacency if they are both configured as Level 1-2 routers. R1 is already configured as a Level 1-2 router, but R2 is configured as a Level 1 router only, because of the level 1 disable command under the lo0.0 interface. This command disables Level 2 routing on the loopback interface, which is used as the router ID for IS-IS.
Therefore, to establish a Level 1 adjacency between R1 and R2, the level 1 disable command under the R2 protocols isis interface lo0.0 hierarchy must be removed. This will enable Level 2 routing on R2 and allow it to form a Level 2 adjacency with R1.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Exhibit

```
user@R1> show ospf interface detail
Interface                State      Area            DR ID          BDR ID Nbrs
xe-0/0/1.0               BDR       0.0.0.0         192.168.37.12   11.244.245.215 1
Type LAN, address 192.161.27.11, Mask 255.255.255.248, MTU 4460, Cost 40
DR addr 192.161.37.12, BDR addr 192.168.37.11, Adj count 1, Priority 128
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
fe-0/2/1.0               PtToPt     0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0 0
Type P2P, Address 0.0.0.0, Mask 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500, Cost 2604
  Adj count 0
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
Auth type: MD5, Active key ID 3, Start time 2013 Jul 19 10:00:00 PST
IPsec SA Name: sa

user@R2> show ospf interface detail
Interface                State      Area            DR ID          BDR ID Nbrs
xe-1/1/1.0               BDR       0.0.0.0         192.168.37.12   11.244.245.216 1
Type LAN, address 192.161.27.12, Mask 255.255.255.248, MTU 4460, Cost 40
DR addr 192.161.37.12, BDR addr 192.168.37.11, Adj count 1, Priority 128
Hello 3, Dead 9, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
fe-2/2/2.0               PtToPt     0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0 0
Type P2P, Address 0.0.0.0, Mask 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500, Cost 2604
  Adj count 0
Hello 10, Dead 40, ReXmit 5, Not Stub
Auth type: MD5, Active key ID 3, Start time 2013 Jul 19 10:00:00 PST
IPsec SA Name: sa
```

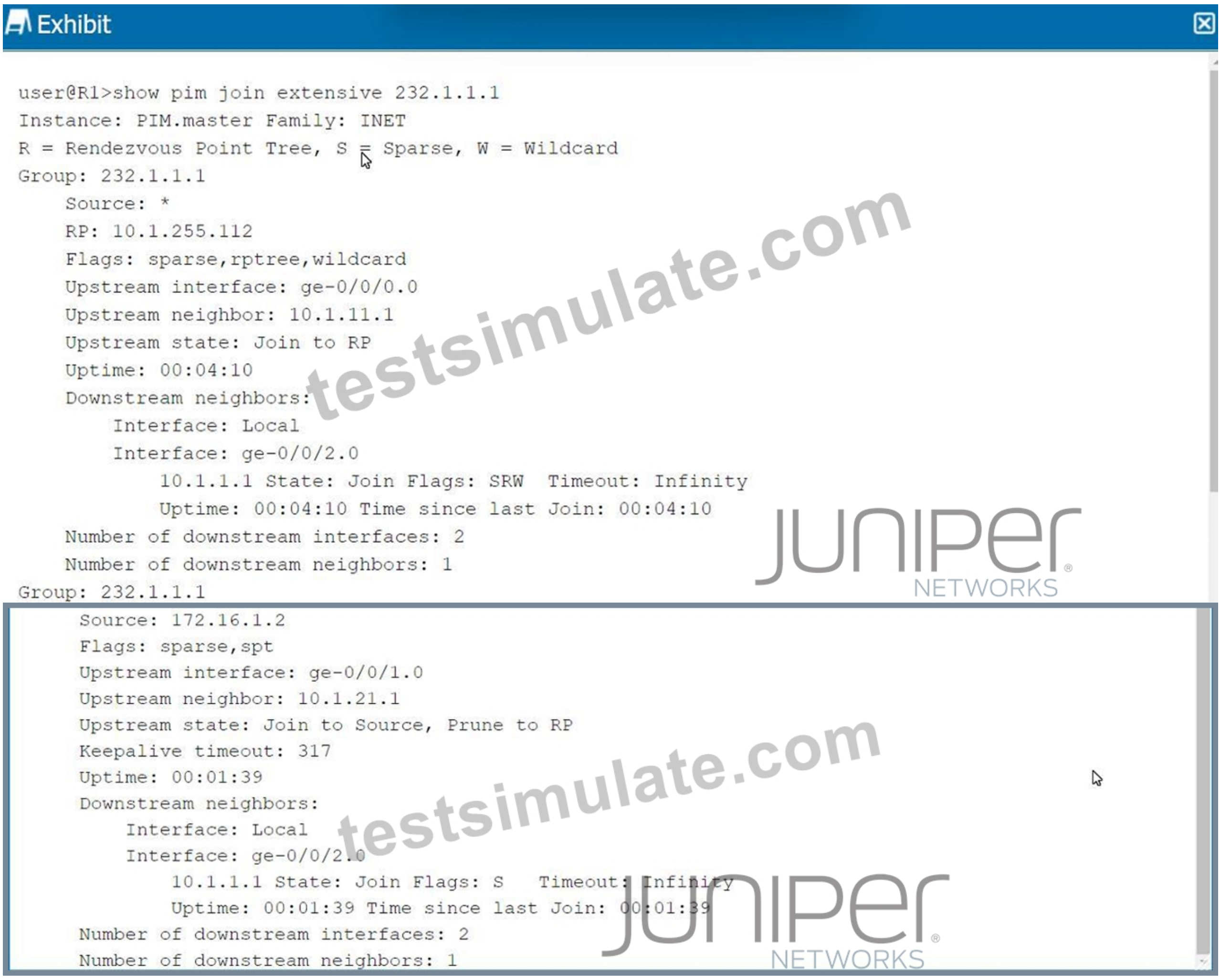
Which two statements are true about the OSPF adjacency displayed in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The hello interval is the time interval between two consecutive hello packets sent by an OSPF router on an interface. The dead interval is the time interval after which a neighbor is declared down if no hello packets are received from it. These parameters must match between two OSPF routers for them to form an adjacency. In the exhibit, router R1 has a hello interval of 10 seconds and a dead interval of 40 seconds, while router R2 has a hello interval of 30 seconds and a dead interval of 120 seconds. This causes a mismatch and prevents them from becoming neighbors23.

NEW QUESTION # 27



```
user@R1>show pim join extensive 232.1.1.1
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
Group: 232.1.1.1
    Source: *
    RP: 10.1.255.112
    Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
    Upstream interface: ge-0/0/0.0
    Upstream neighbor: 10.1.11.1
    Upstream state: Join to RP
    Uptime: 00:04:10
    Downstream neighbors:
        Interface: Local
        Interface: ge-0/0/2.0
            10.1.1.1 State: Join Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity
            Uptime: 00:04:10 Time since last Join: 00:04:10
    Number of downstream interfaces: 2
    Number of downstream neighbors: 1
Group: 232.1.1.1
    Source: 172.16.1.2
    Flags: sparse,spt
    Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0
    Upstream neighbor: 10.1.21.1
    Upstream state: Join to Source, Prune to RP
    Keepalive timeout: 317
    Uptime: 00:01:39
    Downstream neighbors:
        Interface: Local
        Interface: ge-0/0/2.0
            10.1.1.1 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
            Uptime: 00:01:39 Time since last Join: 00:01:39
    Number of downstream interfaces: 2
    Number of downstream neighbors: 1
```

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.

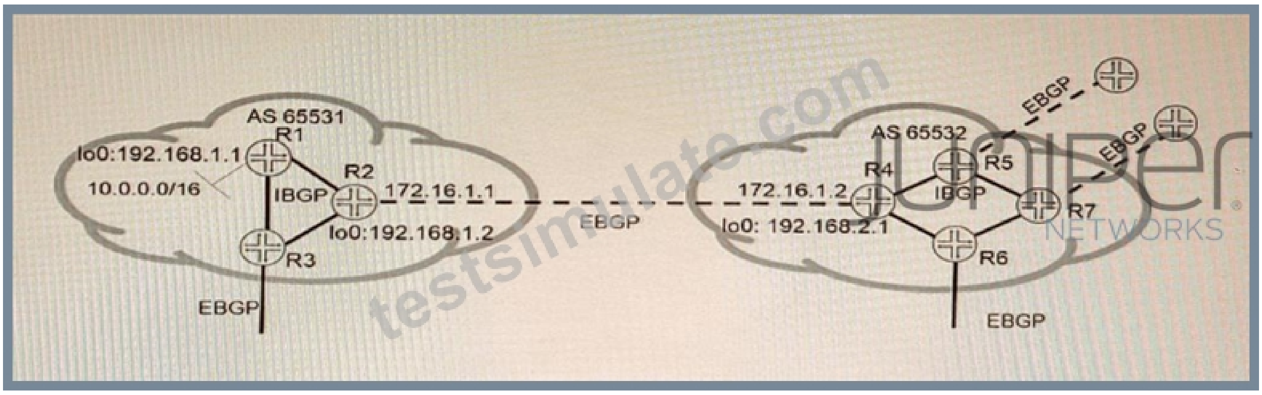
Answer: B,D

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.
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 # 28

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about route 10 0 0.0/16 when using the default BGP advertisement rules'? (Choose three.)

- A. R1 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R2 with 192.168.1.1 as the next hop.
- B. R1 will prepend AS 65531 when advertising 10.0.0.0/16 to R2.
- C. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R4 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop.
- D. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R3 with 192.168.1.1 as the next hop.
- E. R4 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R6 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 29

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