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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Exhibit

□ Referring to the exhibit, what do the brackets [] in the AS path identify?

- A. They identify an AS set, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter
- B. They identify that a BGP confederation is being used to ensure that there are no routing loops.
- C. They identify the local AS number associated with the AS path if configured on the router, or if AS path prepending is configured
- D. They identify that the autonomous system number is incomplete and awaiting more information from the BGP protocol.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The brackets [] in the AS path identify an AS set, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter. An AS set is used when BGP aggregates routes from different ASs into a single prefix. For example, if BGP aggregates routes 10.0.0.0/16 and 10.1.0.0/16 from AS 100 and AS 200, respectively, into a single prefix 10.0.0.0/15, then the AS path for this prefix will be [100 200]. An AS set reduces the length of the AS path and prevents routing loops.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Exhibit

□ The environment is using BGP All devices are in the same AS with reachability redundancy Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Client1 is peered to Client2 and Client3.
- B. RR2 is in an OpenConfirm State until RR1 becomes unreachable.
- C. Peering is dynamically discovered between all devices.
- D. RR1 is peered to Client2 and RR2

Answer: D

Explanation:

BGP route reflectors are BGP routers that are allowed to ignore the IBGP loop avoidance rule and advertise IBGP learned routes to other IBGP peers under specific conditions. BGP route reflectors can reduce the number of IBGP sessions and updates in a network by eliminating the need for a full mesh of IBGP peers.

BGP route reflectors can have three types of peerings:

- * EBGP neighbor: A BGP router that belongs to a different autonomous system (AS) than the route reflector.
- * IBGP client neighbor: An IBGP router that receives reflected routes from the route reflector. A client does not need to peer with other clients or non-clients.
- * IBGP non-client neighbor: An IBGP router that does not receive reflected routes from the route reflector. A non-client needs to peer with other non-clients and the route reflector.

In the exhibit, we can see that RR1 and RR2 are route reflectors in the same AS with reachability redundancy.

They have two types of peerings: EBGP neighbors (R1 and R4) and IBGP client neighbors (Client1, Client2, and Client3). RR1 and RR2 are also peered with each other as IBGP non-client neighbors.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Refer to the exhibit.

□ Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol being used is OSPF for the L3VPN. Also, there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2.

Which statement is correct in this situation?

- A. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to PE-1 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the CE-1 to CE-2 link to reach hosts at Site-2.
- B. You must set a high metric on the CE-1 to CE-2 link for hosts at Site-1 to use the L3VPN to reach hosts at Site-2.
- C. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.
- D. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the L3VPN by default.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the exhibit, the PE-to-CE protocol used is OSPF, and there is an OSPF neighborship between CE-1 and CE-2 within the same

Area 0. Let's analyze the default OSPF routing behavior in this setup to determine the correct statement.

1. ****OSPF Neighborship**:**

- CE-1 and CE-2 have an OSPF neighborship directly within Area 0.
- OSPF prefers intra-area routes over inter-area and external routes.

2. ****Default Routing Behavior**:**

- Since CE-1 and CE-2 are directly connected through an OSPF link within the same area, OSPF will prefer this direct intra-area path over any other paths learned via the PE routers and the L3VPN.

- This is because intra-area routes have a lower metric compared to inter-area or external routes.

3. ****Metric Considerations**:**

- By default, OSPF will route traffic between Site-1 and Site-2 through the direct link between CE-1 and CE-2, unless the link's metric is artificially increased to make it less preferable.

- There is no need to adjust metrics for the CE-1 to PE-1 link to prefer the CE-1 to CE-2 path, as OSPF already prefers direct intra-area paths.

****Conclusion**:**

Given the default behavior of OSPF and the topology shown in the exhibit, the correct statement is:

****B. Hosts at Site-1 will reach hosts at Site-2 through the CE-1 and CE-2 link by default.****

****Reference**:**

- OSPF Design Guide: [Juniper Networks OSPF Design Guide]

(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-design-overview.html)

- Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on OSPF: [Junos OS OSPF Configuration Guide]

(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/ospf-routing-overview.html)

NEW QUESTION # 54

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. VPN routes are exported with only the target:65512:1 route target
- B. **VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets.**
- C. You cannot use the vrf-target and vrf-export statements in the same VRF.
- D. VPN routes with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets are imported.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the configuration of a VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance on a Juniper PE router. Let's break down the key components:

VRF Configuration (VPN-A)

The instance type is VRF, meaning this is an L3VPN (Layer 3 VPN).

The routing instance contains a static route (10.1.0.0/16 next-hop 10.1.0.1).

The interface ge-0/0/2.0 is assigned to the VRF.

Route Distinguisher (RD): 172.17.20.1:1

VRF-Export Policy: vpn-a-export

VRF-Target: target:65512:1 (This defines which routes will be imported into the VRF).

VRF Export Policy (vpn-a-export)

The vpn-a-export policy adds two BGP communities (route targets) to exported VPN routes:

community add vpn-a-target;

community add vpn-m-target;

accept;

The vpn-a-target community corresponds to target:65512:1.

The vpn-m-target community corresponds to target:65512:2.

Policy-Options (Community Definitions)

community vpn-a-target members target:65512:1;

community vpn-m-target members target:65512:2;

This confirms that routes exported from this VRF will have BOTH target:65512:1 and target:65512:2.

Evaluating the Answer Choices

Option A: "VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets." The vpn-a-export policy explicitly adds both vpn-a-target (65512:1) and vpn-m-target (65512:2) to exported routes.

This is correct.

Option B: "You cannot use the vrf-target and vrf-export statements in the same VRF." This is incorrect.

Juniper allows the use of both vrf-target and vrf-export in the same VRF:

vrf-target is used for importing routes.

vrf-export defines export policies (which can add additional route targets).

This is incorrect.

Option C: "VPN routes with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets are imported." The vrf-target target:65512:1; statement only controls importing routes.

The import policy does not include target:65512:2, so routes tagged with target:65512:2 alone would not be imported into this VRF.

This is incorrect.

Option D: "VPN routes are exported with only the target:65512:1 route target." The export policy (vpn-a-export) clearly adds both 65512:1 and 65512:2.

This is incorrect.

Final answer:

A. VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets.

Verification from Juniper Documentation

Juniper MPLS L3VPN Configuration Guide confirms that vrf-target is used for importing, while vrf-export can be used for exporting multiple route targets.

Juniper Routing Policy Documentation states that export policies can add multiple BGP communities (route targets).

RFC 4364 (BGP/MPLS IP VPNs) defines the use of route targets for VPN route control.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which two statements describe PIM-SM? (Choose two)

- A. Traffic is only forwarded to routers that request to join the distribution tree.
- B. Routers with receivers send join messages to their upstream neighbors.
- 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

Explanation:

PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM) is a multicast routing protocol that uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. In PIM-SM, routers with receivers send join messages to their upstream neighbors toward a rendezvous point (RP) or a source-specific tree (SPT). The RP or SPT acts as the root of a shared distribution tree for a multicast group. Traffic is only forwarded to routers that request to join the distribution tree by sending join messages. PIM-SM does not flood traffic to all routers or prune routers without receivers, as PIM dense mode does.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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