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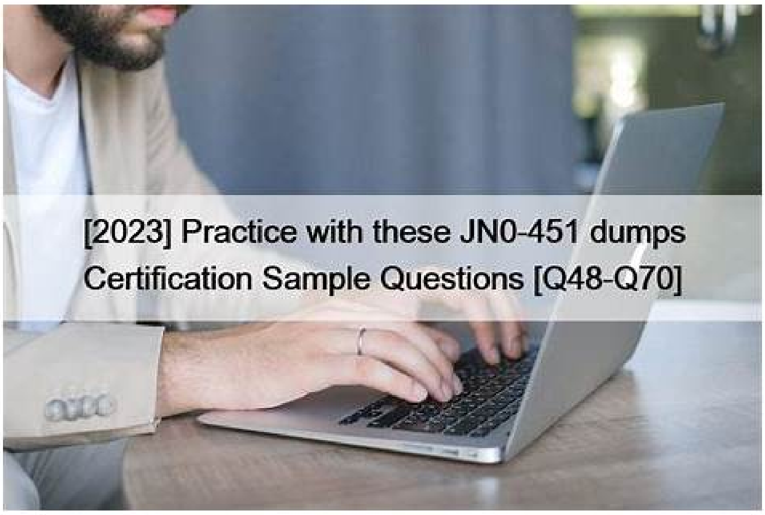

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
The MPLS Label Information Base (LIB) is stored in which table?

- A. inet6.0
- B. inet.0
- C. inet.3
- D. mpls.0

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the Routing Engine maintains several different tables to manage various types of reachability and forwarding

information. When a router is running MPLS, it must track both IP routes and label-to-label mappings.
Thempls.0table is the primary repository for theLabel Information Base (LIB)and theLabel Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
According to Juniper Networks documentation, mpls.0 is used by transit and egress routers to perform label lookups. When a labeled packet arrives at an interface, the router looks at the top label and references the mpls.0 table to determine the next action.
This table stores the mapping of incoming labels to their corresponding operations:Pop(remove the label),Swap(replace the label), orPush(add an additional label).
It is crucial to understand the roles of the other tables to avoid confusion:
* inet.0 (Option D):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv4, used for standard IP-to-IP forwarding.
* inet.3 (Option C):This is theMPLS Path Table. It stores the egress loopback addresses of LSPs and is used by BGP for next-hop resolution to determine if a destination can be reached via an MPLS tunnel.
While inet.3 knowsaboutLSPs, the actual label-switching instructions reside in mpls.0.
* inet6.0 (Option A):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv6.
Therefore, for the specific purpose of storing the label base used for transit switching operations,mpls.0is the correct and only table used in the Junos architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 14
You are asked to configure interfaces on Juniper devices to support dual VLAN tags. In this scenario, which two interface statements would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. stacked-vlan-tagging
- B. flexible-vlan-tagging
- C. vlan-tagging
- D. gigether-options

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
To supportdual VLAN tagging(often referred to as Q-in-Q or 802.1ad), a Juniper interface must be configured to process more than one 802.1Q header. In Junos OS, this is handled at the physical interface level ([edit interfaces <interface-name>]).
According to Juniper Service Provider documents, two primary configuration statements enable this capability:
* stacked-vlan-tagging (Option D):This is the traditional command used to enable an interface to accept frames with two VLAN tags. When this is enabled, the router expects an outer "service" tag and an inner "customer" tag. This is specifically used in provider edge scenarios where a service provider is tunneling multiple customer VLANs.
* flexible-vlan-tagging (Option A):This is a more modern and versatile command. It allows the interface to support a mix of different encapsulation types across different logical units. For example, with flexible-vlan-tagging, you can have one logical unit (unit 10) doing standard single-tagging and another logical unit (unit 20) doing dual-tagging (vlan-tags outer X inner Y). This is the preferred method on newer hardware (like the MX Series) because it provides the highest level of configuration flexibility.
Vlan-tagging (Option C)only enables the interface to support a single 802.1Q tag, andgigether-options (Option B)contains physical-layer settings like auto-negotiation or flow control, which do not influence VLAN encapsulation. Therefore, A and D are the correct mechanisms for enabling dual-tag support.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Referring to the exhibit, which protocol would automatically create a full mesh of label-switched paths between MPLS-enabled routers?

- A. BGP
- B. BFD
- C. RSVP
- D. LDP

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks Junos OS, theLabel Distribution Protocol (LDP)is specifically designed to automate the creation of Label Switched Paths (LSPs) based on the information provided by the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as OSPF or IS-IS. When LDP is enabled on a set of interfaces within an OSPF area (as shown in the exhibit with Area 0.0.0.0), it automatically discovers neighbors and exchanges label mappings for all known unicast routes in the routing table.
The defining characteristic of LDP in this context is its "topology-driven" nature. Unlike RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol), which typically requires the manual configuration of each LSP ingress point and destination, LDP follows the IGP's shortest path tree

to automatically build a full mesh of LSPs between all participating routers. This means that every Provider Edge (PE) and Provider (P) router in the exhibit-PE1, PE2, PE3, P1, P2, and P3-will establish label-switched connectivity to every other router without the administrator having to define individual tunnels.
LDP accomplishes this through a downstream-unsolicited label distribution mode by default in Junos. Each router assigns a local label for its loopback address and other prefixes and advertises these to its neighbors.
Because every router is performing this action for every reachable prefix in the OSPF domain, a complete fabric of label-switched paths is formed. While RSVP is more robust for traffic engineering and bandwidth reservation, LDP is the preferred protocol for creating a simple, scalable full mesh of LSPs for applications like Layer 3 VPNs or internal BGP tunneling where complex path manipulation is not required. BFD is a failure detection protocol, and BGP is used for service signaling, making LDP the only correct choice for automatic mesh creation.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Exhibit:
You must configure the router called ROUTER_1 to take all valid prefixes learned from internal BGP peers in AS 64523, and then re-advertise them to other internal BGP peers in the same autonomous system.
Referring to the exhibit, which configuration must you deploy on ROUTER_1 to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure ROUTER_1 to belong to a different autonomous system than the other BGP routers in your network.
- B. Configure a routing policy on ROUTER_1 that removes the no-export BGP community from all received prefixes.
- C. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with the keyword cluster, followed by a unique 32-bit number.
- D. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with a routing policy that exports prefixes learned from internal BGP.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In theBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP), theSplit Horizonrule is a fundamental loop-prevention mechanism for internal sessions. This rule dictates that a BGP speaker must not advertise a route learned from anInternal BGP (IBGP)peer to any other IBGP peer within the same Autonomous System (AS). This ensures that routes do not circulate infinitely inside a network, as IBGP does not modify the AS_PATH attribute. Consequently, to maintain full reachability, a network normally requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions, where every BGP- speaking router is directly peered with every other router.
In the provided exhibit,ROUTER_1is part of AS 64523. The requirement is for ROUTER_1 to take prefixes learned from its internal peers and re-advertise them to other internal peers in the same AS. This behavior is a direct violation of the standard Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the standard solution to scale IBGP without a full mesh is to configureRoute Reflection.
When a router is configured as aRoute Reflector (RR), it is permitted to "reflect" (re-advertise) routes learned from one IBGP peer to another. In Junos OS, the mechanism to enable Route Reflection is to configure acluster IDwithin the BGP group. By adding the cluster keyword followed by a unique 32-bit identifier (usually the router's loopback address) to the internal BGP group configuration, the router assumes the role of an RR. It then follows specific reflection rules:
* Routes learned from anEBGP peerare reflected to all IBGP peers.
* Routes learned from aRoute Reflector Clientare reflected to all other clients and non-clients.
* Routes learned from anon-clientare reflected to all clients.
Option A is incorrect because BGP advertisement rules are hard-coded; a standard export policy cannot override the Split Horizon rule. Option C handles traffic engineering tags but does not enable route reflection.
Option D would change the session to EBGP, which does not address the internal reachability requirement within AS 64523.
Therefore, configuring the cluster ID is the only valid way to achieve the desired re- advertisement behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Exhibit:
You have configured an MPLS LSP to 192.168.100.3. However, the LSP is in the down state. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue the set protocols ospf traffic-engineering command and commit.
- B. Issue the set interfaces lo0 family mpls command on router R1 and commit.
- C. Issue the set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspf command and commit.
- D. Issue the set routing-options rib inet.3 static route 192.168.100.1 command and commit.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment, establishing a functionalMultiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)Label- Switched Path (LSP) requires synchronized control plane operations. According to Juniper technical documentation, the most common reason for an LSP to remain in the "Down" state at the ingress router is a failure of theConstrained Shortest Path First (CSPF)algorithm during the path computation phase.
The provided exhibit for routerR1reveals a critical error in the show mpls lsp detail output: "CSPF: could not determine self". This specific error indicates that the CSPF process is unable to find its own local router ID within theTraffic Engineering Database (TED). For CSPF to build a valid TED, the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as OSPF, must be configured to flood opaque link-state advertisements (Type
10 LSAs) that carry traffic engineering attributes. As seen in the OSPF configuration, traffic engineering is not enabled. Therefore, issuing theset protocols ospf traffic-engineeringcommand (Option D) will allow R1 to populate the TED with its own local information and that of its neighbors, enabling CSPF to calculate a valid path.
Alternatively, an administrator can choose to bypass the requirement for a TED entirely by disabling CSPF on the specific LSP. By issuing theset protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspfcommand (Option B), the router will stop attempting to perform a constrained path calculation. Instead, the signaling protocol (RSVP) will rely on the standardinet.0routing table to determine the hop-by-hop path to the egress destination (192.168.100.3), allowing the LSP to establish without traffic engineering constraints.
Regarding the other options, whilefamily mplsis required on all transit interfaces, the ingress loopback interface (lo0) generally does not require it for standard LSP signaling unless it's used as a transit hop.
Furthermore, adding a static route toinet.3(Option A) is used for next-hop resolution of BGP routes over LSPs but does not assist in the signaling or establishment of the LSP itself.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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