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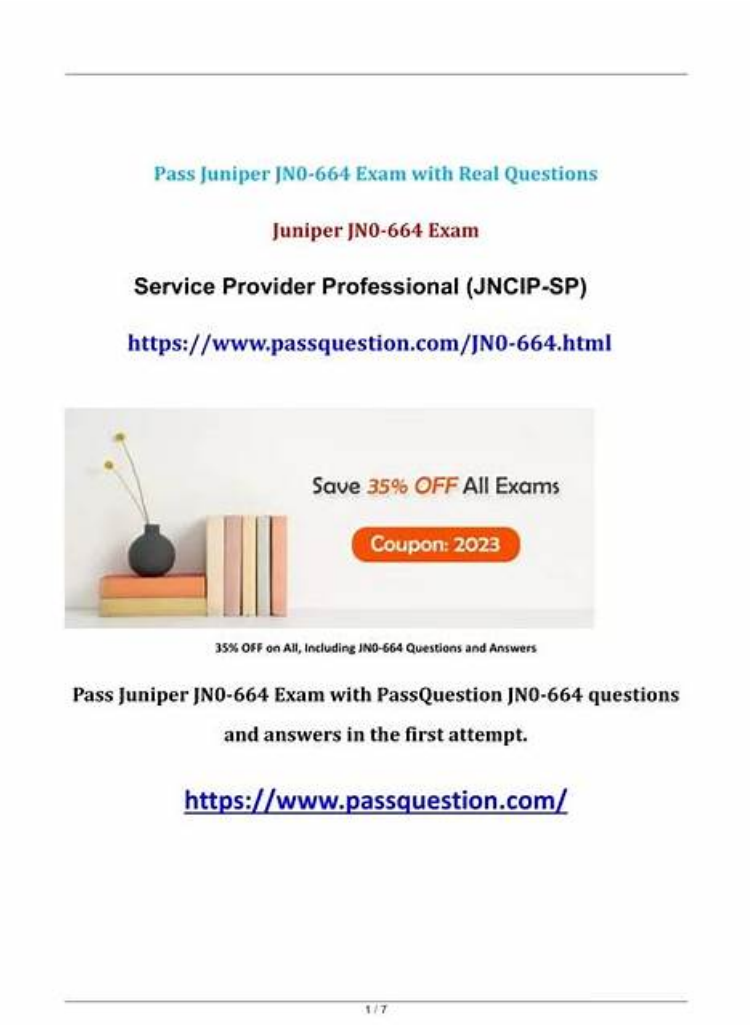

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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
Exhibit

```
user@router> show route extensive
...
2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01/304 MAC/IP (2 entries, 1
announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group IBGP-EVPN-Core type Internal) Type 1 val 0xb225964
(adv_entry)
   Advertised metrics:
     Nexthop: 192.168.101.5
     Localpref: 100
     AS path: [65101] I (Originator)
     Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
     Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
     Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
     Cluster ID: 3.3.3.3
    Advertise: 00000001
Path 2:192.168.101.5:65101::22031::02:00:31:06:00:01 from 192.168.101.3 Vector
len 4.  Val: 0
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 192.168.101.5:65101
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xb2d3490
                Next-hop reference count: 10520
                Source: 192.168.101.3
                Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Local AS: 65101 Peer AS: 65101
                Age: 3d 19:56:57        Metric2: 0
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_65101.192.168.101.3
                Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I (Originator)
                Cluster list:  2.2.2.2
                Originator ID: 192.168.101.5
                Communities: target:65101:268457487 encapsulation:vxlan(0x8)
                Import Accepted
                Route Label: 22031
               ESI: 05:00:00:fe:4d:00:00:56:0f:00
               Localpref: 100
               Router ID: 192.168.101.3
               Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
               Indirect next hops: 1
                       Protocol next hop: 192.168.101.5
                       Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                       Indirect path forwarding next hops: 2
                               Next hop type: Router
                               Next hop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
                               Session Id: 0x0
                               Next hop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
                               Session Id: 0x0
192.168.101.5/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
  Node path count: 1
  Forwarding nexthops: 2
Nexthop: 10.0.2.12 via et-0/0/0.0
Session Id: 0
Nexthop: 10.0.2.22 via et-0/0/1.0
Session Id: 0
...
```


Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. This is an EVPN Type-2 route.
- B. This route is learned through EBGP
- C. The devices advertising this route into EVPN are 10 0 2 12 and 10.0.2.22.

- D. The device advertising this route into EVPN is 192.168.101.5.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
This is an EVPN Type-2 route, also called a MAC/IP advertisement route, that is used to advertise host IP and MAC address information to other VTEPs in an EVPN network. The route type field in the EVPN NLRI has a value of 2, indicating a Type-2 route. The device advertising this route into EVPN is 192.168.101.5, which is the IP address of the VTEP that learned the host information from the local CE device. This IP address is carried in the MPLS label field of the route as part of the VXLAN encapsulation.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which three statements about IS-IS in a multi-area network are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.
- B. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.
- C. External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
- D. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.
- E. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol designed to move information efficiently within a computer network, a group of physically connected computers or similar devices. It operates in two levels, Level 1 (L1) and Level 2 (L2), and supports hierarchical routing within a multi-area network.
Let's analyze each statement to determine its correctness in the context of IS-IS multi-area networks.
1. **Statement A: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**
- This statement is correct. L1 PDUs (Protocol Data Units) are flooded within the L1 area and also to the L2 routers that are present in the same area. These L2 routers act as the boundary routers that connect the local L1 area to other L1 areas via L2.
2. **Statement B: External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.**
- This statement is correct. L2 PDUs are flooded throughout the entire L2 backbone, which includes all L2 routers in different areas. This ensures that inter-area routing information is shared across the network.
3. **Statement C: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.**
- This statement is incorrect. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded within the local L1 area. They do not cross L1 area boundaries; inter-area communication is handled by L2 routers.
4. **Statement D: Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.**
- This statement is correct. Internal L1 PDUs are indeed only flooded within their local L1 area, and do not go beyond it.
5. **Statement E: External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**
- This statement is incorrect. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers throughout the IS-IS network, not just to those in the local area. This allows L2 routers to maintain a complete map of the network's topology.
Conclusion:
Given the analysis, the correct answers are:
A. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
B. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.
D. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS Overview]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html)
- RFC 1195, Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments: [RFC 1195](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195) which details the operation of IS-IS in multi-area networks.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which two statements about IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.
- B. CSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.
- C. CSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.
- D. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol used to move information efficiently within a computer network. It uses a series of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) to manage the network's topology and ensure consistency across all routers in the network. Specifically, Link State PDUs (LSPs), Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs), and Partial Sequence Number PDUs (PSNPs) play crucial roles in this process.
1. **PSNPs (Partial Sequence Number PDUs)**:
- **Acknowledge a received LSP**: PSNPs are used to acknowledge the receipt of LSPs. When a router receives an LSP, it sends a PSNP back to the sender to confirm that the LSP has been received.
- **Request a missing LSP**: PSNPs are also used to request missing LSPs. If a router identifies a missing LSP based on sequence numbers, it can send a PSNP to request the specific LSP from its neighbors.
2. **CSNPs (Complete Sequence Number PDUs)**:
- **Summarize LSPs**: CSNPs are used to summarize all the LSPs known to a router. They are typically sent at regular intervals to provide a complete list of LSPs in a database. They are not used to acknowledge or request specific LSPs but provide an overview of all LSPs for database synchronization.
Based on this understanding, let's evaluate the statements:
- **A. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.**
- Correct. PSNPs serve the purpose of acknowledging LSPs received from other routers.
- **B. CSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.**
- Incorrect. CSNPs are not used for acknowledging LSPs; they are used to provide a summary of all LSPs.
- **C. CSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.**
- Incorrect. CSNPs are not used to request missing LSPs; this is the role of PSNPs.
- **D. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.**
- Correct. PSNPs are used to request specific missing LSPs when a router detects that it is missing information.
Conclusion:
The correct statements about IS-IS are:
A. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.
D. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.
Reference:
- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS Overview]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html)
- RFC 1195, Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments: [RFC 1195](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195) which details the operation and use of IS-IS, including the roles of PSNPs and CSNPs.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which two statements are correct about VPLS tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. LDP-signaled VPLS tunnels only support control bit 0.
- B. LDP-signaled VPLS tunnels use auto-discovery to provision sites
- C. BGP-signaled VPLS tunnels require manual provisioning of sites.
- D. BGP-signaled VPLS tunnels can use either RSVP or LDP between the PE routers.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
VPLS is a Layer 2 VPN technology that allows multiple sites to connect over a shared IP/MPLS network as if they were on the same LAN. VPLS tunnels can be signaled using either Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) or Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). LDP-signaled VPLS tunnels use auto-discovery to provision sites, meaning that PE routers can automatically discover other PE routers that belong to the same VPLS instance

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which two statements are correct regarding the PIM DR in a PIM-SM domain? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

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.
References:
- 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 # 44
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