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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Exhibit:
user@R1> show route 10.16.2.0/23 exact detail
inet.0: 12 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
10.16.2.0/23 (1 entry, 1 announced)
*Aggregate Preference: 130
Next hop type: Reject
Address: 0x8f3fd44
Next-hop reference count: 2
State: <Active Int Ext>
Age: 1:39:21
Task: Aggregate
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I (LocalAgg)
Flags: Depth: 0 Active

AS path list:
AS path: I Refcount: 2
Contributing Routes (2):
10.16.2.0/24 proto Direct
10.16.3.0/24 proto Direct
Which destination IP address will be matched by the aggregate route shown in the exhibit?

- A. packets destined to 10.16.3.79
- B. packets destined to 10.16.1.214
- C. packets destined to 10.16.4.183
- D. packets destined to 10.16.0.4

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Juniper Networks Junos operating system,aggregate routesare used to represent a group of more specific routes with a single, shorter prefix. This technique is essential for reducing the size of routing tables and minimizing the volume of routing updates sent to neighbors. According to Juniper technical documentation, for a destination IP address to "match" a specific route, it must fall within the range defined by the network address and its associated CIDR mask.
The provided exhibit shows a detailed lookup for the aggregate route$10.16.2.0/23$. To determine the range of IP addresses covered by a $/23$ mask, we examine the binary representation of the third octet. A $/23$ mask means the first 23 bits are fixed.
For the address $10.16.2.0$:
* The first two octets (10.16) are fixed.
* The third octet (2) is 00000010 in binary.
* The 23rd bit is the second-to-last bit of this octet.
* The $/23$ range allows the 24th bit (the last bit of the third octet) and all 8 bits of the fourth octet to vary.
This results in a range where the third octet can be either 2 (00000010) or 3 (00000011). Therefore, the aggregate route $10.16.2.0/23$ covers all IP addresses from$10.16.2.0$ to $10.16.3.255$. The exhibit further confirms this by listing the "Contributing Routes": $10.16.2.0/24$ and $10.16.3.0/24$.
Analyzing the provided options against this range:
* 10.16.3.79 (Option A):This address falls squarely within the $10.16.2.0$ to $10.16.3.255$ range.
* 10.16.0.4 (Option B):This address falls in the $10.16.0.0/23$ range (0.0 to 1.255).
* 10.16.4.183 (Option C):This address falls in the $10.16.4.0/23$ range (4.0 to 5.255).
* 10.16.1.214 (Option D):This address also falls in the $10.16.0.0/23$ range.
Consequently,10.16.3.79is the only destination listed that matches the aggregate route shown. It is also important to note theNext hop type: Rejectin the exhibit; this means that if a packet matches the aggregate but does not match any of the more specific contributing routes, the router will drop the packet and send an ICMP unreachable message to the source.

NEW QUESTION # 11
You are asked to add next-hop redundancy using VRRP for an IPv6 enabled service. The configured primary router must always be active when available, and the servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway. Which VRRP element is required to accomplish this requirement?

- A. The preempt parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
- B. The backup router requires the track parameter to track the primary router's interface.
- C. Both routers running VRRP will require a static ARP entry to be configured for the VRRP VIP.
- D. The accept-data parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
InVirtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP), the primary goal is to provide a highly available default gateway for end hosts. However, there is a specific operational behavior in the VRRP standard (RFC 3768
/RFC 5798) regarding how the "Virtual Router" responds to traffic destined for its own Virtual IP (VIP).
According to Juniper Networks documentation, by default, a VRRP router that is in the Master state will only respond to packets destined for the VIP if that router is theIP Address Owner(meaning its physical interface IP matches the VIP). If the router is a "non-owner" (a common configuration in many networks), it will forward traffic on behalf of the VIP but will not respond to management traffic, such asICMP Echo Requests (Pings), directed at the VIP itself.
To satisfy the requirement that "servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway," the accept-data (Option D)parameter must be configured. In Junos OS, the accept-data statement allows the VRRP Master to respond to traffic destined for

the virtual IP address even if it is not the address owner. This includes responding to Pings and allowing other management connections like SSH or Telnet to the VIP.
Regarding the other options:
* Preempt (Option B):While preempt is often used to ensure the primary router regains control, in Junos, a router with the highest priority (255) defaults to preemptive behavior, and accept-data is specifically what solves the "pinging the gateway" requirement.
* Track (Option A):Tracking is used for failover logic but doesn't affect the ability to ping the VIP.
* Static ARP (Option C):This is unnecessary as VRRP uses a virtual MAC address to ensure hosts can resolve the VIP via standard NDP (for IPv6) or ARP (for IPv4).

NEW QUESTION # 12
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, R1 is advertising prefix 203.0.113.0/24 to R2 over EBGP. R2 is configured to advertise this prefix into IBGP. R3 receives the 203.0.113.0/24 route, however the route is hidden.
Which configuration statement do you need to add to R2 to solve this problem?

- A. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then local-preference 50
- B. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then next-hop self
- C. set policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp from route-filter 203.0.113.0/24 orlonger
- D. set protocols bgp group EBGP export export-to-ibgp

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks Junos OS, a "hidden" route in the BGP table typically signifies that the router has received the prefix but cannot install it into the active routing table because theBGP next hop is unreachable
. This is a common occurrence in service provider environments when transitioning betweenExternal BGP (EBGP)andInternal BGP (IBGP).
According to Juniper technical documentation, when an EBGP speaker (R1) advertises a prefix to its peer (R2), it sets the next hop to its own interface IP address ($172.16.10.1$). By default, when R2 re-advertises that prefix to its IBGP peer (R3), itpreserves the original EBGP next-hop address. Unless R3 has a specific route in its Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) or a static route to reach the $172.16.10.1$ subnet, it will mark the route as unusable (hidden).
In the exhibit, the show route output onR3explicitly shows the nexthop for $203.0.113.0/24$ as
$172.16.10.1$. Since this route is marked "hidden," we can conclude R3 does not know how to reach R2's external peering link.
To resolve this, the network administrator must modify the next-hop attribute before the route is sent to R3.
By adding the statementset policy-options policy-statement export-to-ibgp then next-hop self(Option B) on routerR2, R2 will replace the external next-hop ($172.16.10.1$) with its own internal peering address ($172.16.20.1$) before advertising the route to R3. Because R3 already has a direct or IGP connection to R2's internal address, it will successfully resolve the next hop, and the route will transition from "hidden" to
"active."
Option A is unnecessary because the route is already being exported; Option C is redundant as the policy is already applied to the IBGP group; and Option D changes path preference but does not solve the underlying reachability problem.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 interfaces are using the default interface priority.
- B. The bridge priority for switch1 is 32k.
- C. The switch1 device is the root bridge.
- D. The switch1 device is using VSTP.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In the provided exhibit, the output of the command show spanning-tree interface for switch1 reveals critical details about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) operational state.
The first correct statement is thatthe switch1 device is the root bridge(Option B). This is determined by comparing the "Port ID" column with the "Designated port ID" column, as well as checking the "Designated bridge ID". In the exhibit, for every interface

listed (from ge-0/0/6.0 to ge-0/0/13.0), the Port ID and the Designated port ID are identical. Furthermore, every port is in the "FWD" (Forwarding) state with the
"DESG" (Designated) role. In a Spanning Tree topology, the root bridge is the only device where all active participating interfaces serve as designated ports, as it has no need for a "Root" port role (which points toward a root bridge).
The second correct statement is thatthe bridge priority for switch1 is 32k(Option D). Looking at the
"Designated bridge ID" column, we see the value 32768.0019e2552481. In Junos and general networking standards, the Bridge ID is composed of a bridge priority and the device's MAC address. The default priority for most Spanning Tree variants (STP, RSTP, MSTP) is 32,768, which is commonly referred to in shorthand as "32k".
Regarding the incorrect options:
* Option A:There is no evidence of VSTP (VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol); the output shows "instance
0," which is typical for IEEE standard RSTP or STP.
* Option C:The Port IDs for ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 all start with "32" (e.g., 32:521), whereas the default port priority is typically 128 (as seen in ge-0/0/6.0 with 128:519). This indicates that the interface priorities for these specific ports have been manually tuned to a non-default value.

NEW QUESTION # 14
What are three extension headers supported by IPv6? (Choose three.)

- A. protocol
- B. destination options
- C. hop-by-hop options
- D. header checksum
- E. fragment

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
One of the most significant architectural improvements in IPv6 is the move from a complex, variable-length header (as seen in IPv4) to a streamlined, fixed-length base header of 40 bytes. Additional functionality that was previously handled by "Options" in IPv4 is now moved toExtension Headers, which are inserted between the IPv6 base header and the upper-layer protocol (TCP/UDP).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation and RFC 8200, the following are valid IPv6 Extension Headers:
* Hop-by-Hop Options (Option B):This header carries optional information that must be examined by every node along the delivery path. It is used for features like the Router Alert and Jumbo Payload options.
* Fragment (Option E):Unlike IPv4, where any router can fragment a packet, in IPv6, fragmentation is performed only by the source node. The Fragment header contains the information necessary for the destination to reassemble the packet (Offset, Identification, and More Fragments flag).
* Destination Options (Option A):This header carries information intended only for the destination node. It can appear twice: once before a routing header and once after.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Protocol (Option C):In IPv4, this was a field in the header. In IPv6, this is replaced by theNext Header field, which identifies the type of the following header (whether it's an extension header or the upper- layer protocol).
* Header Checksum (Option D):This field was entirely removed in IPv6. IPv6 relies on the data link layer (Ethernet) and the transport layer (TCP/UDP) to perform error detection, significantly reducing the processing overhead for routers in the core of a service provider network.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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Should you discover, for example, that a faculty member of a school has been JN0-364 accessing pornographic material and present this information to management, the result would likely be disciplinary measures or termination.

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