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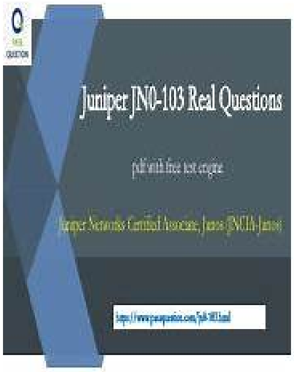

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
What are two types of BGP messages exchanged while in the Established state? (Choose two.)

- A. notification
- B. request
- C. open
- D. update

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In theBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP)finite state machine (FSM), theEstablishedstate is the final and functional stage of a BGP peering session. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, once a session reaches this state, the two peers have successfully exchanged Open messages and agreed upon session parameters (such as AS numbers, hold timers, and BGP identifiers). Only after the session is "Established" can the routers begin the actual exchange of network layer reachability information (NLRI).
The most frequent message type exchanged in the Established state is theUPDATEmessage. These messages are the heart of BGP operations; they are used to advertise new feasible routes to a peer or to withdraw routes that are no longer reachable. An UPDATE message contains path attributes (like AS-Path, Next-Hop, and Local Preference) and the associated prefixes. In a stable network, UPDATE messages are only sent when there is a change in the topology, adhering to BGP's incremental update philosophy.
The second message type that can be exchanged in this state is theNOTIFICATIONmessage. While ideally, a session stays established, any detected error-such as a hold timer expiration, a malformed update, or a manual "clear" command-will trigger the transmission of a NOTIFICATION message. This message informs the peer of the specific error code and immediately causes the BGP session to transition back to the Idle state, tearing down the TCP connection.
It is important to note thatOPENmessages (Option A) are only used during the session initialization phase to transition from the OpenConfirm state to Established.REQUEST(Option B) is not a valid BGP message type defined in the standard (RFC 4271); the closest equivalent in functionality would be a Route-Refresh message, which is a separate extension. Therefore, in the context of standard BGP operations within the Established state, Updates and Notifications are the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION # 12
You are designing an MPLS network and want to ensure that traffic traverses an LSP between PE routers that follow an explicit path through the core. Which protocol would accomplish this task?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks MPLS environment, the selection of a signaling protocol depends heavily on the requirement for traffic engineering and path control. To satisfy the requirement for anexplicit path-where the network architect defines specific hop-by-hop routers that the traffic must traverse-theResource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)is the necessary choice.
According to Juniper documentation, RSVP (specifically RSVP-TE) supports the use ofExplicit Route Objects (EROs). When you configure an LSP in Junos OS, you can define a path consisting of a series of IP addresses (strict or loose hops). RSVP then signals the LSP along that exact sequence of routers, reserving resources and establishing labels as it goes. This allows for precise control over the network's traffic patterns, enabling administrators to steer traffic away from congested links or toward specific high-bandwidth paths.
In contrast,LDP (Label Distribution Protocol)(Option D) is a "best-effort" signaling protocol. LDP strictly follows the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) shortest path. It does not support explicit paths or traffic engineering constraints; it simply builds a "mesh" of labels based on the existing routing table.IS-IS(Option C) is an IGP used to populate the routing table and TED but does not signal labels.BGP(Option A) is used for service delivery (like L3VPNs) but relies on an underlying transport LSP (built by RSVP or LDP) to reach its next hop. Therefore, only RSVP provides the mechanism for explicit path manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Exhibit:

You have configured IPv4 and IPv6 in your network and all OSPF neighbors are established. You apply the configuration shown in the exhibit. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. There will be an OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- B. There will not be a route in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- C. There will only be an OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- D. There will only be an OSPFv2 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment running Junos OS, understanding the interaction between different versions of OSPF is essential for multi-protocol environments.OSPFv2(defined in RFC 2328) is the standard protocol used for routing IPv4 unicast traffic.OSPFv3(defined in RFC 5340) was originally developed to support IPv6 routing. However, OSPFv3 was later extended via RFC 5838 to support multiple address families (AF), allowing it to carry IPv4 unicast, IPv4 multicast, and other address types within a single OSPF instance.
According to Juniper technical documentation, Junos OS implements this multi-AF support in OSPFv3 through the use ofrealms. When the realm ipv4-unicast statement is configured under the [edit protocols ospf3] hierarchy, the OSPFv3 process becomes capable of calculating and advertising IPv4 routes.
In the provided exhibit, routerR2has a dual-protocol configuration. First, it is running standard OSPFv2, with the ge-0/0/1.0 interface (which is directly connected to the 172.16.2.0/24 network) participating in Area 0.
This ensures that the prefix is advertised as a standard IPv4 LSA to its neighbor,R1. Second, R2 is running OSPFv3 with the realm ipv4-unicast specifically enabled on that same ge-0/0/1.0 interface. Because of this realm, OSPFv3 also treats the 172.16.2.0/24 prefix as a reachable IPv4 destination and advertises it to R1 as an OSPFv3 IPv4-unicast LSA.
As a result, whenR1(which is also running both protocols) receives these routing updates, it will see the same destination prefix advertised by two different protocols. Its routing table (inet.0) will contain one entry learned from the OSPFv2 process and a second, separate entry learned from the OSPFv3 process. While the Junos Routing Engine will ultimately select one as the "active" route based on route preference (both protocols have a default preference of 10), both entries will technically exist within the Routing Information Base (RIB). This confirms that statementBis the correct description of the operational state of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 14
You must ensure that your routing platform with redundant REs continues to forward packets, even if one RE fails. Which technology would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. BFD
- B. NSB
- C. LAG
- D. GRES

Answer: D

Explanation:
For Juniper platforms equipped with dualRouting Engines (REs), the fundamental technology required to provide high availability during a hardware or software failure of the primary RE isGraceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, GRES allows the backup RE to stay in a "hot" standby state. When GRES is enabled, the primary RE synchronizes critical state information with the backup RE, specifically thechassis stateand theinterface state. This synchronization includes the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) configuration.
When the primary RE fails, the backup RE takes over immediately. Because the PFE (which resides on the line cards) was already synchronized and is not restarted during the switchover, the routercontinues to forward packetsthat are already in flight or part of established flows. This prevents a complete network outage during an RE failover.
Comparison with other options:
* NSB (Non-Stop Bridging - Option A):Focuses specifically on maintaining Layer 2 protocol states (like STP) during a switchover.
* LAG (Link Aggregation - Option B):Provides redundancy for physical links, not the control plane or the RE.
* BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection - Option C):Is a protocol used for rapid detection of link or neighbor failures; it does not protect the RE or maintain forwarding during an internal switchover.
It is important to note that while GRES maintains theforwardingstate, it does not by itself maintain therouting protocolstate (adjacencies). To keep OSPF or BGP sessions from dropping during the switchover, GRES must be paired withNon-Stop Active

Routing (NSR). However, as the question focuses on the core requirement of continuing to forward packets,GRESis the foundational technology.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which term describes the router where traffic enters an MPLS label-switched path (LSP)?

- A. penultimate router
- B. egress router
- C. transit router
- D. ingress router

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the architecture of aLabel-Switched Path (LSP), routers are categorized based on their role in the handling of a specific packet's lifecycle through the MPLS network. Juniper Networks documentation defines these roles clearly:
TheIngress Router (Option D), also known as theIngress Label Edge Router (LER), is the entry point of the LSP. Its primary responsibility is to take an incoming "unlabeled" packet (usually a standard IPv4 or IPv6 packet), perform a route lookup, and determine which LSP the packet should follow. Once determined, the Ingress router performs aPushoperation, where it encapsulates the packet with an MPLS label header and forwards it toward the next hop. This is where the transition from IP-based forwarding to Label-based switching occurs.
To contrast this with the other options:
* Transit Router (Option B):These are routers located between the ingress and egress. They perform Swapoperations, replacing an incoming label with an outgoing label based on the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
* Egress Router (Option A):This is the "tail-end" of the LSP where the packet exits the MPLS domain and the final label is removed (if it hasn't been removed already by the penultimate hop).
* Penultimate Router (Option C):This is the second-to-last router in the path. As discussed in previous questions, it often performs thePopoperation (Penultimate Hop Popping) to remove the transport label before sending the packet to the Egress LER.
Therefore, the router where traffic first "enters" the LSP and receives its initial label is strictly defined as the Ingress router.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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