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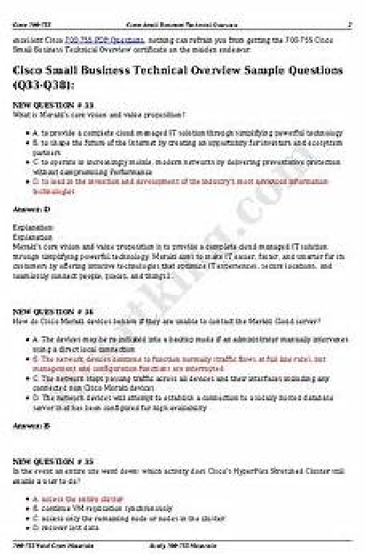
Cisco Small Business Technical Overview Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 34

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 35

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which statement about RSVP-signaled LSPs is correct?

- A. The paths used by LSPs are always calculated using the SRGB.
- B. CSPF is not required for LSPs using admin-groups.
- C. CSPF is used to calculate the path for a traffic-engineered LSP.
- D. The paths used by LSPs are always calculated using the TED.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment,Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)is a signaling protocol used to establish Label-Switched Paths (LSPs). While RSVP handles the actual signaling (requesting labels and reserving bandwidth along a path), it does not inherently know which path to take. This is whereConstrained Shortest Path First (CSPF)comes into play.
CSPFis an advanced version of the Dijkstra algorithm used specifically for traffic engineering. Unlike the standard SPF used by IGPs, which only considers the shortest metric, CSPF takes into account multiple constraints such as available bandwidth, link coloring (administrative groups), and explicit hop requirements.
According to Juniper technical documentation, when an LSP is configured, the Ingress router uses CSPF to calculate a loop-free path that satisfies all these constraints before RSVP begins signaling. This is why statementBis the correct description of the operational flow.
StatementDis a common distractor. While CSPF uses theTraffic Engineering Database (TED)to perform its calculations, the path is not "calculated by the TED" itself; the TED is merely the repository of link-state information (provided by OSPF or IS-IS extensions). StatementCrefers to Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB), which is relevant to Segment Routing (SR-TE), not standard RSVP-signaled LSPs. Finally, statement Ais incorrect because admin-groups (link coloring) are actually one of the primary constraints thatrequire CSPF to determine a valid path.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Exhibit:
user@R2> show route 198.51.100.1
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
198.51.100.1/32 *[Static/5] 5d 21:02:26
> to 203.0.113.65 via ge-0/0/3.0
user@R2> show route 172.20.110.0/24
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active,
* = Both
172.20.110.0/24 *[Static/5] 10:43:01
> via gr-0/0/0.0
Referring to the exhibit, traffic destined to which network will be sent through the tunnel?

- A. 172.20.110.0/24
- B. 0.0.0.0/0
- C. 203.0.113.65
- D. 198.51.100.1/32

Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine which traffic is being sent through a tunnel in a Junos OS environment, an administrator must analyze the routing table output for the exit interface associated with each destination prefix. The provided exhibit shows the results of the show route command on routerR2for two specific destination networks.
In the first output, the destination198.51.100.1/32is an active static route. The next-hop information specifies that traffic for this

address is sent to the gateway 203.0.113.65 via the interfacege-0/0/3.0. According to Juniper Networks interface naming conventions, the prefixge-denotes aGigabit Ethernetinterface, which represents a standard physical connection. Therefore, this traffic does not traverse a tunnel.
In the second output, the destination172.20.110.0/24is also an active static route. However, the next-hop for this network is listed asvia gr-0/0/0.0. In the Junos operating system, thegr-prefix explicitly identifies a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel interface. GRE is a widely used protocol in service provider networks to encapsulate various network layer protocols over an IP backbone, effectively creating a virtual point-to-point link. Because the routing table has installed the route for 172.20.110.0/24 specifically via the gr- interface, all traffic destined for this network will be encapsulated and sent through the tunnel.
The other choices are incorrect for the following reasons:
* 203.0.113.65 (Option B):This is the next-hop IP address for the physical Gigabit Ethernet path; it is not a destination network directed to a tunnel.
* 0.0.0.0/0 (Option C):There is no information in the exhibit regarding a default route.
* 198.51.100.1/32 (Option D):As identified by thege-interface prefix in the exhibit, traffic for this destination is sent via a physical Ethernet link.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Exhibit:
on a Juniper switch. It shows interfacexe-0/0/4withunit 0andfamily ethernet-switching. Under vlan, it lists members 10;`] Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface receives untagged traffic.
- B. The interface receives tagged traffic.
- C. The interface is a part of a VLAN that uses VLAN ID 10.
- D. The interface is a member of the VLAN named 10.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Junos OS for switching platforms, an interface is configured for Layer 2 bridging under thefamily ethernet- switchinghierarchy. The way an interface handles VLAN traffic depends on its port mode:accessortrunk.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when an interface is configured simply with members <vlan-name/id>, it defaults to anaccess port. In an access port configuration:
* The port is a member of only a single VLAN.
* The portreceives and sends untagged traffic (Option C). Any untagged frame arriving at this interface is implicitly associated with the configured VLAN member.
* The interface does not expect or process 802.1Q tags in incoming frames.
In the exhibit, interface xe-0/0/4 has members 10;. In Junos, the members statement can reference either a VLAN nameor aVLAN ID. However, when the configuration is shown as members 10; without further context of the specific ID mapping, the most precise interpretation of the CLI output provided is thatthe interface is a member of the VLAN named 10 (Option D). While "10" could be the numerical ID, Junos primarily maps members by their defined administrative name.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:Access ports do not receive tagged traffic; only trunk ports (which require the port-mode trunk and vlan members [...] statements) are designed to process tagged frames.
* Option B:While the VLAN named 10likelyhas a VLAN ID of 10, the exhibit does not explicitly confirm the ID mapping. In Junos, a VLAN named "10" could technically have a different tag ID (e.g., VLAN "Office" with ID 10). Option D is the more accurate direct reading of the displayed member configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 60
What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. Routing policies
- B. Forwarding policies
- C. The Dijkstra algorithm
- D. The Bellman-Ford algorithm

Answer: C

Explanation:
In OSPF, loop prevention within a single area is achieved through the fundamental nature of its link-state architecture. Unlike

distance-vector protocols that rely on "routing by rumor," OSPF ensures that every router within an area maintains an identicalLink-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.
Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes theShortest Path First (SPF) algorithm
, which is formally known as theDijkstra algorithm. This mathematical process treats the local router as the
"root" of a tree and calculates the shortest path to every other node (router) and prefix in the area based on the cumulative interface costs. Because every router uses the same synchronized map (the LSDB) and the same deterministic algorithm, they all arrive at a consistent, loop-free view of the best paths.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the Dijkstra algorithm is superior to theBellman- Ford algorithm(used by distance-vector protocols like RIP) in this regard. Bellman-Ford is susceptible to
"count-to-infinity" problems and loops because routers only know the distance and direction to a destination provided by their neighbors, rather than the full topology. In OSPF, even if a link fails, the updated Link-State Advertisement (LSA) is flooded rapidly, and the Dijkstra algorithm is re-run to find a new loop-free path.
Routing policies(Option B) are used to manipulate path selection or filter routes but are not the primary mechanism for fundamental loop prevention in OSPF. Similarly,forwarding policies(Option D) govern how traffic is handled at the data plane level rather than determining the control plane's loop-free topology.

NEW QUESTION # 61
A service provider is onboarding a new enterprise customer that operates multiple branch offices, each with its own set of VLANs. The customer requires transparent Layer 2 connectivity between sites while maintaining separation of internal VLANs. The provider must also ensure that customer VLAN identifiers do not conflict with other customers on the shared infrastructure. Which solution would provide the desired results?

- A. Deliver Layer 3 VPN services using MPLS.
- B. Extend customer VLANs using Q-in-Q tunneling.
- C. Aggregate customer traffic using GRE tunnels.
- D. Provide Internet access with NAT and firewall services.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a service provider environment,Q-in-Q tunneling(also known as 802.1ad or double-tagging) is the standard solution for transporting multiple customer VLANs over a shared provider backbone while maintaining total separation.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, Q-in-Q works by adding a second 802.1Q tag (theService Provider tagor S-tag) to the customer's already tagged frames (theCustomer tagor C-tag). This creates a
"tunnel" at Layer 2. This solution specifically addresses all the customer's requirements:
* Transparent Layer 2 Connectivity:Because the provider simply encapsulates the customer's frames, the customer's internal BPDU traffic (like Spanning Tree) and VLAN tags are preserved and delivered transparently to the remote site.
* Separation of Internal VLANs:The customer can run their own internal VLAN IDs (1-4094) without the provider needing to know or manage them.
* Conflict Avoidance:Different customers on the same provider infrastructure are assigned unique S- tags. Even if two different customers both use "VLAN 10" internally, they remain isolated because their traffic is encapsulated in different provider S-tags.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Layer 3 VPN (Option B):While MPLS L3VPNs are common, they provide Layer 3 (IP) connectivity, not the "transparent Layer 2" connectivity requested.
* GRE Tunnels (Option C):GRE is a Layer 3 encapsulation and does not natively provide the transparent VLAN bridging required for a multi-site Layer 2 service.
* NAT/Firewall (Option D):These are security and address-translation services for internet access and do not facilitate site-to-site Layer 2 bridging.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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