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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Exhibit:
user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
point-to-point;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
point-to-point;

}
interface lo0.0;
source-packet-routing {
srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
}
level 1 disable;
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
reference-bandwidth 100g;
You have a network of ten routers that have all been configured with an identical SRGB. The exhibit shows the IS-IS configuration from a router called R10. The other nine routers do not yet have an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to this router. Which missing part of the configuration must you add on R10 to solve this problem?

- A. R10 must be configured with an explicit IPv4 node SID.
- B. R10 must be configured with an explicit binding SID.
- C. R10 must be configured with explicit IPv4 adjacency SID.
- D. R10 must tag its internal IPv4 BGP prefixes with a BGP prefix SID.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In aSegment Routing (SR-MPLS)architecture using IS-IS as the control plane, routers exchange labels (segments) to build Label-Switched Paths (LSPs) without the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP or RSVP. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, for a router to be reachable via a shortest- path LSP from other nodes in the network, it must advertise aPrefix Segment Identifier (Prefix SID).
A specific type of Prefix SID is theNode SID, which is assigned to a loopback address (typically lo0.0) to uniquely identify the router within the SR domain. In the provided exhibit, routerR10has been configured with aSegment Routing Global Block (SRGB)starting at label 300000. This configuration tells the router which label range to use for global segments, but it does not automatically assign a label to its own loopback interface.
Without aNode SIDconfiguration, R10 is not telling its neighbors which specific index or label within that SRGB corresponds to its own address. Consequently, the other nine routers in the IS-IS area can calculate the shortest path to R10 using standard SPF, but they cannot perform the "label-binding" necessary to push an SR- MPLS label onto the packets.
To solve this, a Node SID must be explicitly configured under the loopback interface within the IS-IS protocol hierarchy, such as: set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 ipv4-node-sid index <value>
Analysis of incorrect options:
* Binding SID (Option A):This is used to encapsulate or steer traffic into a specific policy or tunnel (like a TE-LSP) and is not required for basic shortest-path reachability.
* Adjacency SID (Option B):These are generated automatically by Junos for each link and represent a specific local hop; they are not used for global "shortest-path" forwarding to a distant node.
* BGP Prefix SID (Option C):This is used for BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) or prefix advertisement via BGP, which is not relevant for building the underlying IS-IS SR-MPLS transport.
Therefore, configuring anexplicit IPv4 node SIDis the mandatory step to enable the rest of the network to build a shortest-path SR-LSP toward R10.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which OSPF packet type is used to initiate and maintain neighbor relationships?

- A. Link-State Update
- B. Hello
- C. Link-State Acknowledgment
- D. Database Description

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheHello packetis the most basic, yet most vital, component of the OSPF protocol. It serves as the primary mechanism for neighbor discovery, parameter negotiation, and "keepalive" functionality. Per Juniper Networks' routing documentation, OSPF routers use the Hello protocol to dynamically discover other OSPF- enabled routers on their directly connected segments.
When OSPF is enabled on a Junos interface, the router begins multicasting Hello packets (typically to the 224.0.0.5"All OSPF Routers" address). This initiates the neighbor relationship. For two routers to move beyond theInitstate and become neighbors, they must agree on several critical parameters contained within the Hello packet:

* Area ID:Routers must be in the same OSPF area.
* Authentication:Passwords or keys must match.
* Timers:The Hello and Dead intervals must be identical.
* Options:Such as Stub area flags.

Beyond the initial "initiation," the Hello packet is used tomaintainthe relationship. By continuously sending these packets at a fixed interval (the Hello interval), a router signals to its peers that it is still functional. If a router stops receiving Hello packets from a neighbor for a duration exceeding theDead Interval, it declares the neighbor "down," flushes the associated LSAs from the database, and triggers a new SPF calculation.

Furthermore, on multi-access networks like Ethernet, the Hello packet is the vehicle for the election of the Designated Router (DR)andBackup Designated Router (BDR). By exchanging priority values and Router IDs within the Hello packets, the segment can elect a central point of contact to minimize the number of adjacencies required on the wire.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which feature allows Junos OS to perform recursive lookups for static route next hops?

- A. discard
- B. reject
- C. resolve
- D. next-table

Answer: C

Explanation:

In standard routing, astatic routeis typically considered valid only if the specified next-hop IP address is directly reachable on a local subnet. However, in complex service provider designs, the next-hop might be a "distant" IP address that is reachable through another route (such as a BGP route or another static route). This process of looking up a next-hop within another routing entry is calledrecursive lookup.

In Junos OS, theresolve (Option A)parameter is explicitly used to enable this behavior for static routes.

According to Juniper technical documentation, when you append the resolve keyword to a static route configuration, you are instructing the Routing Engine to search the routing table to find a path to that distant next-hop.

For example:

set routing-options static route 10.1.1.0/24 next-hop 192.168.100.1 resolve If 192.168.100.1 is not on a local interface but is reachable via an OSPF route, the router will "resolve" the path and install the 10.1.1.0/24 route into the forwarding table using the OSPF path's exit interface.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Discard (Option B)andReject (Option C)are "next-hop types" used to drop traffic, either silently (discard) or by sending an ICMP unreachable message (reject).
* Next-table (Option D)is used forInter-VRF routing, where the router is told to look up the destination in a completely different routing instance (like a VRF table), which is a different architectural function than a recursive next-hop lookup within the same table.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. vlan-tagging
- C. flexible-vlan-tagging
- D. gigether-options

Answer: A,C

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 # 18
Which statement about RSVP-signaled LSPs is correct?

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

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 # 19
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