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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161

Exhibit:

on a Juniper switch. It shows interface xe-0/0/4 with unit 0 and family 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 the family ethernet-switching hierarchy. The way an interface handles VLAN traffic depends on its port mode: access or trunk.

According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when an interface is configured simply with members <vlan-name/id>, it defaults to an access port. In an access port configuration:

* The port is a member of only a single VLAN.

* The port receives 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 name or a VLAN 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 that the 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 10 likely has 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 # 162

The MPLS Label Information Base (LIB) is stored in which table?

- A. inet6.0
- B. mpls.0
- C. inet.3
- D. inet.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

The MPLS Label Information Base is maintained in the mpls.0 routing table. This table stores the mappings between MPLS labels and their corresponding forwarding actions, allowing the router to perform label switching for MPLS packets.

NEW QUESTION # 163

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

- A. Prefixes in Level 2 will be redistributed to Level 1.

- B. Prefixes in Level 2 will be not redistributed to Level 1.
- C. Prefixes in Level 1 will not be redistributed to Level 2.
- D. Prefixes in Level 1 will be redistributed to Level 2.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In IS-IS, Level 1 routes are usually contained within the same area and Level 2 routes are used to interconnect different areas. By default, routes from Level 1 are redistributed into Level 2, and vice versa, to ensure reachability between areas.

By default, IS-IS protocol leaks routing information from a Level 1 area to a Level 2 area.

However, to leak routing information from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area, an export policy must be explicitly configured.

NEW QUESTION # 164

Exhibit:

You must configure the router called ROUTER_1 to take all valid prefixes learned from internal BGP peers in AS 64523, and then re-advertise them to other internal BGP peers in the same autonomous system.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration must you deploy on ROUTER_1 to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with the keyword cluster, followed by a unique 32-bit number.
- B. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with a routing policy that exports prefixes learned from internal BGP.
- C. Configure ROUTER_1 to belong to a different autonomous system than the other BGP routers in your network.
- D. Configure a routing policy on ROUTER_1 that removes the no-export BGP community from all received prefixes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the Split Horizon rule is a fundamental loop-prevention mechanism for internal sessions. This rule dictates that a BGP speaker must not advertise a route learned from an internal BGP (IBGP) peer to any other IBGP peer within the same Autonomous System (AS). This ensures that routes do not circulate infinitely inside a network, as IBGP does not modify the AS_PATH attribute. Consequently, to maintain full reachability, a network normally requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions, where every BGP-speaking router is directly peered with every other router.

In the provided exhibit, ROUTER_1 is part of AS 64523. The requirement is for ROUTER_1 to take prefixes learned from its internal peers and re-advertise them to other internal peers in the same AS. This behavior is a direct violation of the standard Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the standard solution to scale IBGP without a full mesh is to configure Route Reflection.

When a router is configured as a Route Reflector (RR), it is permitted to "reflect" (re-advertise) routes learned from one IBGP peer to another. In Junos OS, the mechanism to enable Route Reflection is to configure a cluster ID within the BGP group. By adding the cluster keyword followed by a unique 32-bit identifier (usually the router's loopback address) to the internal BGP group configuration, the router assumes the role of an RR. It then follows specific reflection rules:

- * Routes learned from an EBGP peer are reflected to all IBGP peers.
- * Routes learned from a Route Reflector Client are reflected to all other clients and non-clients.
- * Routes learned from a non-client are reflected to all clients.

Option A is incorrect because BGP advertisement rules are hard-coded; a standard export policy cannot override the Split Horizon rule. Option C handles traffic engineering tags but does not enable route reflection.

Option D would change the session to EBGP, which does not address the internal reachability requirement within AS 64523.

Therefore, configuring the cluster ID is the only valid way to achieve the desired re-advertisement behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 165

Which two LSA types are permitted in OSPF totally stubby areas? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 1

Answer: B,C

