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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q34-

Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Exhibit

You have MAC addresses moving in your EVPN environment

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the sequence number? (Choose two)

- A. It is advertised using a Type 2 message
- B. It identifies MAC addresses that should be discarded.
- C. It helps the local PE to identify the latest advertisement.
- D. It resolves conflicting MAC address ownership claims.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The sequence number is a field in the MAC mobility extended community that is used to resolve conflicting MAC address ownership claims and to help the local PE to identify the latest advertisement. The sequence number is incremented by one for every MAC address mobility event, such as when a host moves from one Ethernet segment to another segment in the EVPN network. The PE device that receives multiple MAC advertisements for the same MAC address chooses the one with the highest sequence number as the most recent and valid advertisement.

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features?

- A. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Output Policer -> Rewrite Marker
- B. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Multifield Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker
- C. Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Multifield Classifier -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED -> Rewrite Marker
- D. Multifield Classifier -> Behavior Aggregate Classifier -> Input Policer -> Forwarding Policy Options -> Fabric Scheduler -> Output Policer -> Rewrite Marker -> Scheduler/Shaper/RED

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct order of packet flow through configurable components in the Junos OS CoS features is as follows:

Behavior Aggregate Classifier: This component uses a single field in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on predefined or user-defined values.

Input Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to incoming traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Multifield Classifier: This component uses multiple fields in a packet header to classify traffic into different forwarding classes and loss priorities based on user-defined values and filters.

Forwarding Policy Options: This component applies actions such as load balancing, filtering, or routing to traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Fabric Scheduler: This component schedules traffic across the switch fabric based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Output Policer: This component applies rate-limiting and marking actions to outgoing traffic based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Scheduler/Shaper/RED: This component schedules, shapes, and drops traffic at the egress interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

Rewrite Marker: This component rewrites the code-point bits of packets leaving an interface based on the forwarding class and loss priority assigned by the classifier.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two statements about IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.

- B. CSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.
- C. CSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.
- D. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 37

CE-1 must advertise ten subnets to PE-1 using BGP. Once CE-1 starts advertising the subnets to PE-1, the BGP peering state changes to Active.

Referring to the CLI output shown in the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. CE-1 is unreachable.
- B. CE-1 is advertising its entire routing table.
- C. CE-1 is configured with an incorrect peer AS.
- D. The prefix limit has been reached on PE-1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 38

You are configuring a Layer 3 VPN between two sites. You are configuring the vrf-target target : 65100:100 statement in your routing instance.

In this scenario, which two statements describe the vrf-target configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.
- B. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.
- C. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the local CE device.
- D. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the local CE device.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The `vrf-target` statement in a Layer 3 VPN configuration is used to control the import and export of VPN routes by attaching a target community to the routes. This helps in defining which VPN routes should be imported into or exported from a particular VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance.

1. ****Understanding VRF Target****:

- The `vrf-target` statement specifies the extended community attributes (route targets) that are used to control the import and export of routes in a VRF.

- These attributes help in identifying which routes should be shared between different VRFs, particularly across different PE (Provider Edge) devices.

2. ****Statements Analysis****:

- ****A. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the local CE device.****

- Incorrect. The `vrf-target` attribute is not used to identify routes learned from the local CE device. It is used to manage routes between PE devices and within the provider's MPLS network.

- ****B. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.****

- Correct. The `vrf-target` value helps in identifying which routes from remote PE devices should be imported into the local VRF. It essentially acts as a filter for importing BGP routes with matching target communities.

- ****C. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the local CE device.****

- Incorrect. Routes advertised to the local CE device do not use the `vrf-target` attribute. Instead, these routes are typically managed within the local VRF routing table.

- ****D. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.****

- Correct. When advertising routes from the local PE to remote PE devices, the `vrf-target` value is added to these routes. This target community ensures that the correct routes are shared across the VPN.

****Conclusion****:

The correct statements about the `vrf-target` configuration in a Layer 3 VPN scenario are:

****B. This value is used to identify BGP routes learned from the remote PE device.****

****D. This value is used to add a target community to BGP routes advertised to the remote PE device.****

****References****:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on VRF Target: [VRF Target Configuration](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/layer-3-vpns.html)

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