

```

root@R41:~# show ospf interface ethernet0/0/33.0
Interface          State Area          DR ID          BDR ID          Nbbrs
st-0/0/33.0        DR      0.0.0.0          192.168.252.0   192.168.252.0   0
Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.0, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
DR addr: 192.168.254.0, Priority: 128
Adj count: 0
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1

root@R41:~# show ospf interface ethernet0/0/48.0
Interface          State Area          DR ID          BDR ID          Nbbrs
st-0/0/48.0        Waiting 0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0          0
Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.1, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
Priority: 128
Adj count: 0
Hello: 5, Dead: 20, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1

st-0/0/49.0         DR      0.0.0.0          192.168.253.0   192.168.252.1   1
Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.9, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
DR addr: 192.168.254.9, BDR addr: 192.168.254.8, Priority: 128
Adj count: 1
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None
Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 1

root@R2:~# show ospf interface et-0/0/33.0 extensive
Interface          State Area          DR ID          BDR ID          Nbbrs
st-0/0/33.0        DR      0.0.0.0          192.168.253.0   192.168.252.1   3
Type: LAN, Address: 192.168.254.8, Mask: 255.255.255.254, MTU: 9202, Cost: 1
DR addr: 192.168.254.9, BDR addr: 192.168.254.8, Priority: 128
Adj count: 1
Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
Auth type: None
Protection type: None

```

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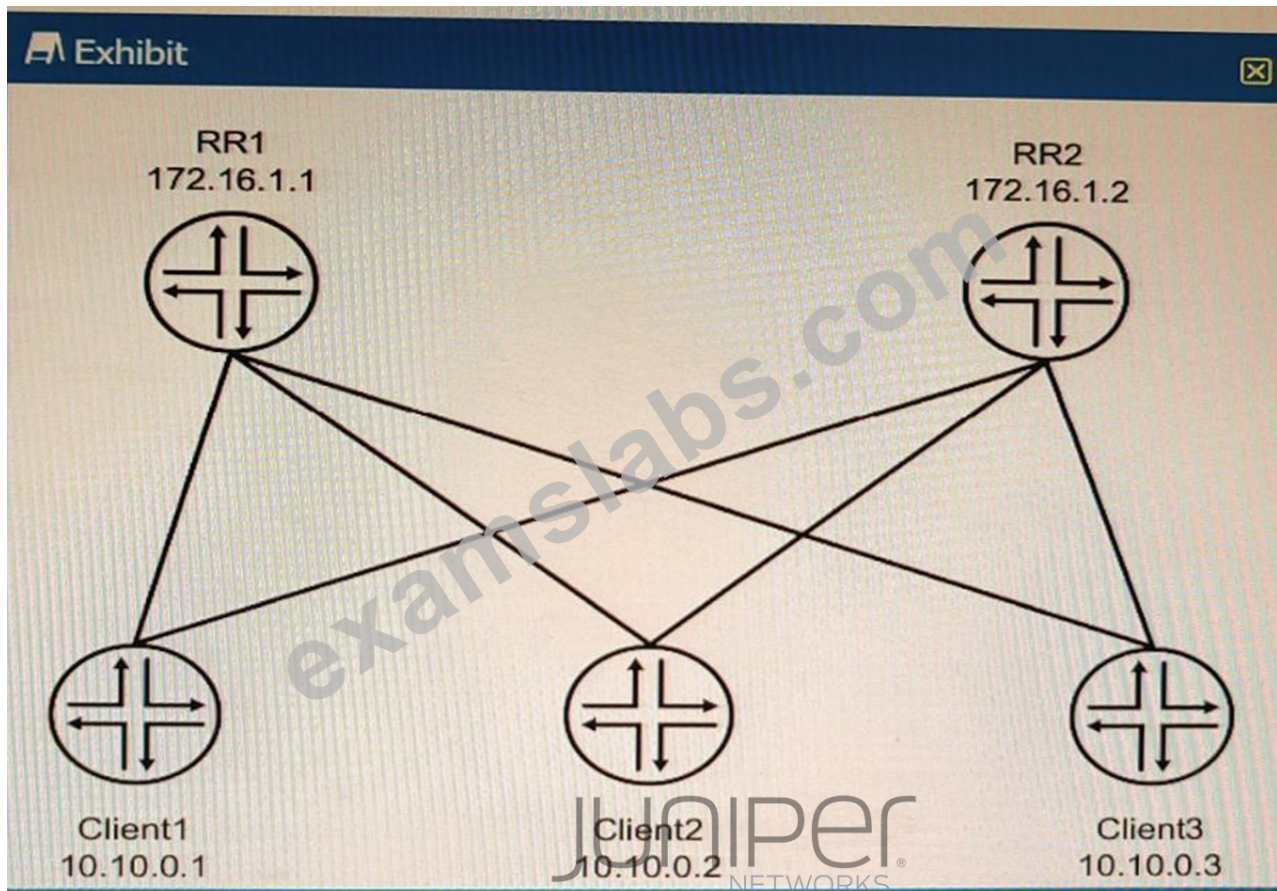
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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q90-

Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

Exhibit



The environment is using BGP. All devices are in the same AS with reachability redundancy. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. RR2 is in an OpenConfirm State until RR1 becomes unreachable.
- B. Client1 is peered to Client2 and Client3.
- C. Peering is dynamically discovered between all devices.
- D. RR1 is peered to Client2 and RR2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

BGP route reflectors are BGP routers that are allowed to ignore the IBGP loop avoidance rule and advertise IBGP learned routes to other IBGP peers under specific conditions. BGP route reflectors can reduce the number of IBGP sessions and updates in a network by eliminating the need for a full mesh of IBGP peers.

BGP route reflectors can have three types of peerings:

* EBGp neighbor: A BGP router that belongs to a different autonomous system (AS) than the route reflector.

* IBGP client neighbor: An IBGP router that receives reflected routes from the route reflector. A client does not need to peer with other clients or non-clients.

* IBGP non-client neighbor: An IBGP router that does not receive reflected routes from the route reflector. A non-client needs to peer with other non-clients and the route reflector.

In the exhibit, we can see that RR1 and RR2 are route reflectors in the same AS with reachability redundancy.

They have two types of peerings: EBGp neighbors (RR1 and RR2) and IBGP client neighbors (Client1, Client2, and Client3). RR1 and RR2 are also peered with each other as IBGP non-client neighbors.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Exhibit

```

user@router> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.0.0.43 extensive 10.0.0.188
inet.0: 23 destinations, 41 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ 10.0.0.188/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  BGP group underlay type External
    AS path: [65189] 65170 65188 r

```

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Referring to the exhibit, what do the brackets [] in the AS path identify?

- A. They identify the local AS number associated with the AS path if configured on the router, or if AS path prepending is configured
- B. They identify that a BGP confederation is being used to ensure that there are no routing loops.
- C. They identify that the autonomous system number is incomplete and awaiting more information from the BGP protocol.
- D. They identify an AS set, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter

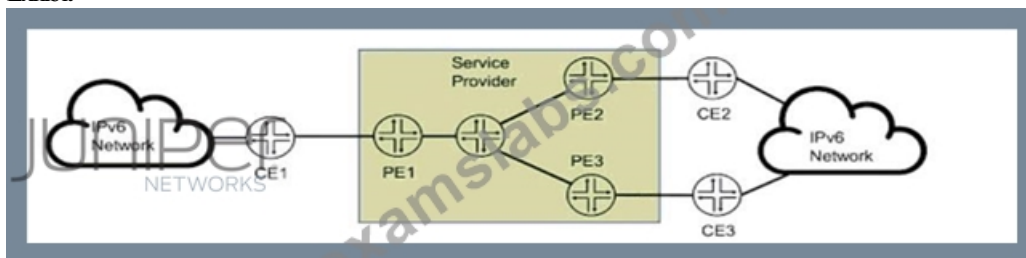
Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cli-reference/topics/ref/command/show-route-advertising-protocol.html>

NEW QUESTION # 92

Exhibit



You are running a service provider network and must transport a customer's IPv6 traffic across your IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP. You have already configured `mpis ipv6-tunneling` on your PE routers.

Which two statements are correct about the BGP configuration in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You must configure family inet6 labeled-unicast between PE routers.
- B. You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE and CE routers.
- C. You must configure family inet6 unicast between PE routers.
- D. You must configure family inet6 add-path between PE and CE routers.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To transport IPv6 traffic over an IPv4-based MPLS network using BGP, you need to configure two address families: family inet6 labeled-unicast and family inet6 unicast. The former is used to exchange IPv6 routes with MPLS labels between PE routers, and the latter is used to exchange IPv6 routes without labels between PE and CE routers. The `mpis ipv6-tunneling` command enables the PE routers to encapsulate the IPv6 packets with an MPLS label stack and an IPv4 header before sending them over the MPLS network.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol used to move information efficiently within a computer network. It uses a series of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) to manage the network's topology and ensure consistency across all routers in the network. Specifically, Link State PDUs (LSPs), Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs), and Partial Sequence Number PDUs (PSNPs) play crucial roles in this process.

1. **PSNPs (Partial Sequence Number PDUs)**:

- **Acknowledge a received LSP**: PSNPs are used to acknowledge the receipt of LSPs. When a router receives an LSP, it sends a PSNP back to the sender to confirm that the LSP has been received.
- **Request a missing LSP**: PSNPs are also used to request missing LSPs. If a router identifies a missing LSP based on sequence numbers, it can send a PSNP to request the specific LSP from its neighbors.

2. **CSNPs (Complete Sequence Number PDUs)**:

- **Summarize LSPs**: CSNPs are used to summarize all the LSPs known to a router. They are typically sent at regular intervals to provide a complete list of LSPs in a database. They are not used to acknowledge or request specific LSPs but provide an overview of all LSPs for database synchronization.

Based on this understanding, let's evaluate the statements:

- **A. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.** **Correct.** PSNPs serve the purpose of acknowledging LSPs received from other routers.
- **B. CSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.** **Incorrect.** CSNPs are not used for acknowledging LSPs; they are used to provide a summary of all LSPs.
- **C. CSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.** **Incorrect.** CSNPs are not used to request missing LSPs; this is the role of PSNPs.
- **D. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.** **Correct.** PSNPs are used to request specific missing LSPs when a router detects that it is missing information.

Conclusion:

The correct statements about IS-IS are:

A. PSNPs are used to acknowledge a received LSP.

D. PSNPs are used to request a missing LSP.

References:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS

Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html)

- RFC 1195, Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments: [RFC

1195](<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195>) which details the operation and use of IS-IS, including the roles of PSNPs and CSNPs.

NEW QUESTION # 94

A router running IS-IS is configured with an ISO address of 49.0001.00a0.c96b.c490.00.

Which part of this address is the system ID?

- **A. 00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier.**
- B. c96b.c490 is the system identifier.
- C. c490 is the system identifier.
- D. 0001.00a0.c96b.c490 is the system identifier.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 95

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