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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
You are designing a high availability solution for a Juniper router with dual Routing Engines (RE). You want to ensure that the routing protocol state is preserved during an RE switchover. You have already enabled graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and you want to avoid relying on helper routers to maintain the routing protocol state. In this scenario, which feature would accomplish this behavior?

- A. non-stop active bridging
- B. graceful restart
- C. bidirectional forwarding detection

- D. non-stop active routing

Answer: D

Explanation:
When designing High Availability (HA) for Juniper Service Provider routers, understanding the interaction between the control plane and data plane is vital. The user has already enabledGraceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES), which synchronizes the interface and kernel state between the primary and backup Routing Engines (REs). However, GRES by itself does not preserve the routing protocol state (like OSPF adjacencies or BGP sessions).
To achieve the preservation of the routing protocol state without relying on external "helper" routers, you must implementNon-Stop Active Routing (NSR). According to Juniper Networks documentation, NSR uses the infrastructure provided by GRES to also synchronize the routing protocol process (rpd) information.
Under NSR, the backup RE maintains a "hot" standby state of all routing protocols. If the primary RE fails, the backup RE takes over immediately. Because it already possesses the full routing table and peer session states, the peering neighbors are unaware that a switchover occurred. No protocol adjacency resets occur, and traffic continues to flow uninterrupted.
It is crucial to differentiate NSR fromGraceful Restart (Option C). While Graceful Restart also aims to maintain traffic flow during a switchover, itdoesrequire help from neighboring routers (known as "helper mode"). If the neighbors do not support or are not configured for Graceful Restart, the sessions will drop.
Since the user explicitly stated they want to "avoid relying on helper routers," Graceful Restart is not the correct solution.
Non-stop Active Bridging (Option A)provides a similar "hitless" failover but specifically for Layer 2 environments (STP/VLANs) rather than Layer 3 routing protocols.BFD (Option B)is a failure detection protocol used to speed up convergence but does not preserve state during an RE failover; in fact, without NSR, BFD would likely trigger a faster teardown of the session during a switchover. Therefore,NSRis the only feature that meets the requirement for independent control-plane preservation.

NEW QUESTION # 12
A BGP router receives two routes to the same prefix. One route has a higher local preference, while the other has a shorter AS path. In this scenario, which route would be selected?

- A. The route with the lowest MED value.
- B. The route with the shorter AS path.
- C. The route with the lower origin code.
- D. The route with the higher local preference.

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheBGP path selection algorithmis a deterministic process used by Juniper routers to select the single "best" path from the BGP table to be placed into the routing table (inet.0). This algorithm follows a specific, hierarchical set of rules. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the router evaluates attributes in a fixed order, and once a tie is broken at a specific step, the remaining steps are ignored.
The order of the primary BGP attributes in Junos OS is as follows:
* Highest Local Preference:This is the first attribute evaluated after the basic check for a reachable next hop. Local preference is used within an Autonomous System (AS) to prioritize one exit point over another.
* Shortest AS_PATH:If the local preference is equal, the router then evaluates the length of the AS_PATH attribute.
* Lowest Origin Code:(IGP < EGP < Incomplete).
* Lowest Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED).
In this specific scenario, the router compares a path with ahigher local preferenceagainst a path with a shorter AS path. Because theLocal Preferencecheck occurs at Step 1 and theAS_PATHcheck occurs later at Step 2, the router will select the path with the higher local preference immediately. The length of the AS path becomes irrelevant in this comparison because the tie was already broken by the local preference value.
This allows network administrators to override the default "shortest path" logic of BGP to prefer specific providers or links based on business requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 13
You are the administrator for two Junos routers called R1 and R2. These two routers are directly connected to each other. These two routers run IS-IS and BFD. R1 is configured to send BFD packets every 300 milliseconds. R2 is configured to send BFD packets every 400 milliseconds. In this situation, what is the expected outcome?

- A. Each router will send BFD packets at the rate that has been locally configured.

- B. BFD will fail due to the mismatched timers.
- C. Each router will negotiate to send BFD packets at the slowest of the two rates.
- D. Each router will negotiate to send BFD packets at the fastest of the two rates.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of Juniper Networks High Availability,Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)is a lightweight protocol designed to provide fast failure detection for the forwarding path. Unlike the slow "hello" mechanisms found in IGPs like OSPF or IS-IS, BFD can detect link or neighbor failures in sub-second intervals.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, BFD operates through a negotiation process. When two routers establish a BFD session, they exchange their locally configuredMinimum Transmit Intervaland Minimum Receive Intervalwithin the BFD control packets. The fundamental rule of BFD negotiation is that the routers must agree on a common timing value that accommodates the slower of the two devices to ensure stability and prevent "false positives" (detecting a failure when none exists simply because one router cannot keep up with the processing speed).
In this scenario, R1 expects to send at 300ms, while R2 is configured for 400ms. During the handshake, R1 informs R2 it is capable of 300ms, but R2 informs R1 it can only support a minimum of 400ms.
Consequently, the routers will negotiate to use theslowest of the two rates (400ms). Specifically, the transmission interval of one router is matched to the receive interval of the other. By choosing the highest common denominator (the slowest rate), the BFD session ensures that both routers have sufficient time to process incoming control packets. This negotiation allows BFD to be highly flexible in heterogeneous environments where different hardware platforms may have varying CPU capabilities for handling rapid heartbeat packets.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Exhibit:
You have configured an MPLS LSP to 192.168.100.3. However, the LSP is in the down state. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue the set routing-options rib inet.3 static route 192.168.100.1 command and commit.
- B. Issue the set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspf command and commit.
- C. Issue the set interfaces lo0 family mpls command on router R1 and commit.
- D. Issue the set protocols ospf traffic-engineering command and commit.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment, establishing a functionalMultiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)Label- Switched Path (LSP) requires synchronized control plane operations. According to Juniper technical documentation, the most common reason for an LSP to remain in the "Down" state at the ingress router is a failure of theConstrained Shortest Path First (CSPF)algorithm during the path computation phase.
The provided exhibit for routerR1reveals a critical error in the show mpls lsp detail output: "CSPF: could not determine self". This specific error indicates that the CSPF process is unable to find its own local router ID within theTraffic Engineering Database (TED).
For CSPF to build a valid TED, the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as OSPF, must be configured to flood opaque link-state advertisements (Type
10 LSAs) that carry traffic engineering attributes. As seen in the OSPF configuration, traffic engineering is not enabled. Therefore, issuing theset protocols ospf traffic-engineeringcommand (Option D) will allow R1 to populate the TED with its own local information and that of its neighbors, enabling CSPF to calculate a valid path.
Alternatively, an administrator can choose to bypass the requirement for a TED entirely by disabling CSPF on the specific LSP. By issuing theset protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspfcommand (Option B), the router will stop attempting to perform a constrained path calculation. Instead, the signaling protocol (RSVP) will rely on the standardinet.0routing table to determine the hop-by-hop path to the egress destination (192.168.100.3), allowing the LSP to establish without traffic engineering constraints.
Regarding the other options, whilefamily mplsis required on all transit interfaces, the ingress loopback interface (lo0) generally does not require it for standard LSP signaling unless it's used as a transit hop.
Furthermore, adding a static route toinet.3(Option A) is used for next-hop resolution of BGP routes over LSPs but does not assist in the signaling or establishment of the LSP itself.

NEW QUESTION # 15
You are designing an MPLS network and want to ensure that traffic traverses an LSP between PE routers that follow an explicit

path through the core. Which protocol would accomplish this task?

- A. BGP
- B. RSVP
- C. LDP
- D. IS-IS

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks MPLS environment, the selection of a signaling protocol depends heavily on the requirement for traffic engineering and path control. To satisfy the requirement for anexplicit path-where the network architect defines specific hop-by-hop routers that the traffic must traverse-theResource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)is the necessary choice.
According to Juniper documentation, RSVP (specifically RSVP-TE) supports the use ofExplicit Route Objects (EROs). When you configure an LSP in Junos OS, you can define a path consisting of a series of IP addresses (strict or loose hops). RSVP then signals the LSP along that exact sequence of routers, reserving resources and establishing labels as it goes. This allows for precise control over the network's traffic patterns, enabling administrators to steer traffic away from congested links or toward specific high-bandwidth paths.
In contrast,LDP (Label Distribution Protocol)(Option D) is a "best-effort" signaling protocol. LDP strictly follows the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) shortest path. It does not support explicit paths or traffic engineering constraints; it simply builds a "mesh" of labels based on the existing routing table.IS-IS(Option C) is an IGP used to populate the routing table and TED but does not signal labels.BGP(Option A) is used for service delivery (like L3VPNs) but relies on an underlying transport LSP (built by RSVP or LDP) to reach its next hop. Therefore, only RSVP provides the mechanism for explicit path manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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