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# Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

**NEW QUESTION # 49**
During OSPF neighbor establishment, which packet type is used to describe the contents of the link-state database?

- A. Link-State Request (LSR)
- B. Hello packet
- C. Database Description (DBD)
- D. Link-State PDU (LSP)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In theOSPF (Open Shortest Path First)protocol, ensuring that all routers within an area have a synchronized Link-State Database (LSDB)is fundamental to building a consistent loop-free topology. During the adjacency formation process-specifically when transitioning from theExStartstate to theExchangestate- routers must determine what information they are missing from their neighbors without sending the entire database at once, which would be highly inefficient.
TheDatabase Description (DBD)packet, also known as a DDP, is the mechanism used for this summary exchange. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the DBD packet does not contain full Link-State Advertisements (LSAs). Instead, it contains only theLSA headers, which include the LSA type, the ID of the advertising router, and the sequence number.
By exchanging these headers, a Juniper router can compare the neighbor's database summary against its own local LSDB. If the router identifies a header in the DBD packet that represents a newer or missing entry, it records that LSA in its "Link-State Request List." This collaborative "handshake" ensures that only the necessary, updated information is requested in the subsequentLink-State Request (LSR)phase. It is important to distinguish this from theLink-State PDU (LSP)mentioned in Option D, which is actually the term used in the IS-IS protocol, not OSPF. In OSPF, the functional unit is the LSA, and the transport vehicle for the initial summary is the DBD packet. This methodical synchronization is what allows OSPF to scale effectively in large service provider environments.

**NEW QUESTION # 50**
Exhibit:
user@R2> show route 198.51.100.1
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
198.51.100.1/32 *[Static/5] 5d 21:02:26
> to 203.0.113.65 via ge-0/0/3.0
user@R2> show route 172.20.110.0/24
inet.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active,
* = Both
172.20.110.0/24 *[Static/5] 10:43:01
> via gr-0/0/0.0
Referring to the exhibit, traffic destined to which network will be sent through the tunnel?

- A. 0.0.0.0/0
- B. 198.51.100.1/32
- C. 172.20.110.0/24
- D. 203.0.113.65

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
To determine which traffic is being sent through a tunnel in a Junos OS environment, an administrator must analyze the routing table output for the exit interface associated with each destination prefix. The provided exhibit shows the results of the show route command on routerR2for two specific destination networks.
In the first output, the destination198.51.100.1/32is an active static route. The next-hop information specifies that traffic for this address is sent to the gateway 203.0.113.65 via the interfacege-0/0/3.0. According to Juniper Networks interface naming conventions, the prefixge-denotes aGigabit Ethernetinterface, which represents a standard physical connection. Therefore, this traffic

does not traverse a tunnel.
In the second output, the destination172.20.110.0/24is also an active static route. However, the next-hop for this network is listed asvia gr-0/0/0.0. In the Junos operating system, thegr-prefix explicitly identifies a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel interface. GRE is a widely used protocol in service provider networks to encapsulate various network layer protocols over an IP backbone, effectively creating a virtual point-to-point link. Because the routing table has installed the route for 172.20.110.0/24 specifically via the gr- interface, all traffic destined for this network will be encapsulated and sent through the tunnel.
The other choices are incorrect for the following reasons:
* 203.0.113.65 (Option B):This is the next-hop IP address for the physical Gigabit Ethernet path; it is not a destination network directed to a tunnel.
* 0.0.0.0/0 (Option C):There is no information in the exhibit regarding a default route.
* 198.51.100.1/32 (Option D):As identified by thege-interface prefix in the exhibit, traffic for this destination is sent via a physical Ethernet link.

**NEW QUESTION # 51**
A service provider is onboarding a new enterprise customer that operates multiple branch offices, each with its own set of VLANs. The customer requires transparent Layer 2 connectivity between sites while maintaining separation of internal VLANs. The provider must also ensure that customer VLAN identifiers do not conflict with other customers on the shared infrastructure. Which solution would provide the desired results?

- A. Provide Internet access with NAT and firewall services.
- B. Extend customer VLANs using Q-in-Q tunneling.
- C. Deliver Layer 3 VPN services using MPLS.
- D. Aggregate customer traffic using GRE tunnels.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
In a service provider environment,Q-in-Q tunneling(also known as 802.1ad or double-tagging) is the standard solution for transporting multiple customer VLANs over a shared provider backbone while maintaining total separation.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, Q-in-Q works by adding a second 802.1Q tag (theService Provider tagor S-tag) to the customer's already tagged frames (theCustomer tagor C-tag). This creates a
"tunnel" at Layer 2. This solution specifically addresses all the customer's requirements:
* Transparent Layer 2 Connectivity:Because the provider simply encapsulates the customer's frames, the customer's internal BPDU traffic (like Spanning Tree) and VLAN tags are preserved and delivered transparently to the remote site.
* Separation of Internal VLANs:The customer can run their own internal VLAN IDs (1-4094) without the provider needing to know or manage them.
* Conflict Avoidance:Different customers on the same provider infrastructure are assigned unique S- tags. Even if two different customers both use "VLAN 10" internally, they remain isolated because their traffic is encapsulated in different provider S-tags.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Layer 3 VPN (Option B):While MPLS L3VPNs are common, they provide Layer 3 (IP) connectivity, not the "transparent Layer 2" connectivity requested.
* GRE Tunnels (Option C):GRE is a Layer 3 encapsulation and does not natively provide the transparent VLAN bridging required for a multi-site Layer 2 service.
* NAT/Firewall (Option D):These are security and address-translation services for internet access and do not facilitate site-to-site Layer 2 bridging.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
Which two statements about graceful restart are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Graceful restart helper mode is enabled by default.
- B. Graceful restart uses nonstop bridging for forwarding operations.
- C. Graceful restart restarting router mode is not enabled by default.
- D. Graceful restart requires that GRES be enabled.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
Graceful Restart (GR)is a high-availability mechanism designed to minimize the impact of a routing protocol process (rpd) restart or a Routing Engine (RE) switchover. It allows a router to continue forwarding traffic while the control plane is recovering, provided

that the data plane (Packet Forwarding Engine) remains intact.
According to Juniper Networks documentation, Graceful Restart operates in two distinct roles:
* Restarting Mode:This is the role of the router that is actually undergoing the restart. In Junos OS, this mode isnot enabled by default (Option A). An administrator must explicitly configure graceful-restart under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy to allow the router to signal its neighbors that it is attempting a graceful recovery.
* Helper Mode:This is the role of the neighboring routers. When a neighbor sees a router restart, if it is in "helper mode," it will continue to forward traffic toward the restarting router and will not flush the associated routes from its forwarding table for a specified period. In Junos,helper mode is enabled by default (Option B)for most protocols (OSPF, BGP, IS-IS). This means that even if you haven't configured GR on your own router, it will automatically assist its neighbors if they perform a graceful restart.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option C:WhileGRES (Graceful Routing Engine Switchover)is often usedwithGraceful Restart to handle hardware-level RE failures, they are independent features. GR can function during a simple software process restart without dual REs or GRES.
* Option D:Nonstop Bridging (NSB)is a separate high-availability feature for Layer 2 protocols (like STP). While it shares a similar goal, Graceful Restart is specifically a Layer 3 protocol mechanism (Layer 2 does not use "helper" routers in the same way).

**NEW QUESTION # 53**
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, why is the ge-0/0/0.0 interface shown as belonging to Level 3?

- A. This interface is configured as a point-to-point interface, that uses Level 3 as shorthand for both Level 1 and Level 2.
- B. This interface is configured as a broadcast interface, that uses Level 3 as shorthand for both Level 1 and Level 2.
- C. This interface connects to a super spine.
- D. This interface is configured as a broadcast interface that has three adjacencies with other routers on the shared LAN.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In theIS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System)protocol as implemented in Junos OS, the output of operational commands uses specific numerical representations to denote the hierarchy levels of a neighbor adjacency. Understanding these values is crucial for troubleshooting peering relationships in a multi-level IS- IS network.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the show isis adjacency command displays the status of the neighbors. The "L" column indicates the level of the adjacency:
* Level 1:Indicates the adjacency is strictly for intra-area routing.
* Level 2:Indicates the adjacency is strictly for backbone/inter-area routing.
* Level 3:This is ashorthand representationused by Junos to indicate that a single adjacency has been established forboth Level 1 and Level 2 simultaneously.
The critical distinction in this question lies in the interface type. On abroadcast interface(such as standard Ethernet), IS-IS typically establishes and maintains separate adjacencies for Level 1 and Level 2. In the CLI output for a broadcast link, you would generally see two separate lines for the same neighbor-one for Level
1 and one for Level 2.
However, on apoint-to-point (P2P)interface, IS-IS can negotiate both levels within a single adjacency. When this occurs, Junos consolidates the output into a single entry and usesLevel 3to signify that the adjacency is functional for both levels. Since the exhibit shows ge-0/0/0.0 as Level 3, it confirms that the link is configured with a point-to-point encapsulation (either natively or via the interface-type p2p command) and is acting as a Level 1/2 adjacency.
Option B is incorrect as the number "3" refers to protocol levels, not the count of neighbors. Option C is a reference to data center architectures that does not influence IS-IS level nomenclature. Option D is incorrect because, as noted, broadcast interfaces display these levels separately rather than using the Level 3 shorthand.

**NEW QUESTION # 54**
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