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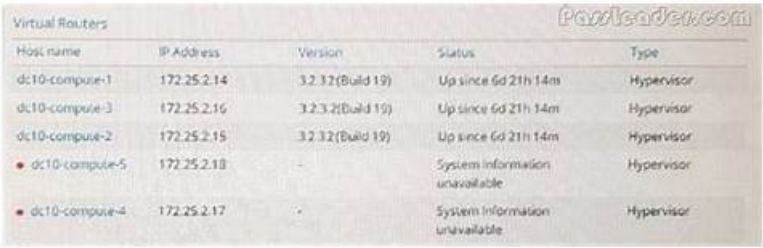

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which term describes the router where traffic enters an MPLS label-switched path (LSP)?

- A. penultimate router
- B. ingress router
- C. egress router
- D. transit router

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the architecture of aLabel-Switched Path (LSP), routers are categorized based on their role in the handling of a specific packet's lifecycle through the MPLS network. Juniper Networks documentation defines these roles clearly:
TheIngress Router (Option D), also known as theIngress Label Edge Router (LER), is the entry point of the LSP. Its primary responsibility is to take an incoming "unlabeled" packet (usually a standard IPv4 or IPv6 packet), perform a route lookup, and determine which LSP the packet should follow. Once determined, the Ingress router performs aPushoperation, where it encapsulates the packet with an MPLS label header and forwards it toward the next hop. This is where the transition from IP-based forwarding to Label-based switching occurs.

To contrast this with the other options:
* Transit Router (Option B):These are routers located between the ingress and egress. They perform Swapoperations, replacing an incoming label with an outgoing label based on the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
* Egress Router (Option A):This is the "tail-end" of the LSP where the packet exits the MPLS domain and the final label is removed (if it hasn't been removed already by the penultimate hop).
* Penultimate Router (Option C):This is the second-to-last router in the path. As discussed in previous questions, it often performs thePopoperation (Penultimate Hop Popping) to remove the transport label before sending the packet to the Egress LER.
Therefore, the router where traffic first "enters" the LSP and receives its initial label is strictly defined as the Ingress router.

NEW QUESTION # 24
You have configured an MPLS LSP that begins on R1 and terminates on R5 using the Junos default settings.
Referring to the exhibit, which router will perform only label swap operations?

- A. R3
- B. R1
- C. R4
- D. R5

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an MPLS network, routers are categorized by their role along a Label Switched Path (LSP). In this scenario, the LSP originates onR1 (Ingress LER)and terminates onR5 (Egress LER). Between these two endpoints are the Provider (P) routers, also known as Transit Label Switching Routers (LSRs), which include R2, R3, and R4.
To identify which router performsonlylabel swap operations, we must look at the standard Junos data plane behavior:
* R1 (Ingress LER):Performs aPushoperation. It receives native IP traffic from Networks 1 or 2, looks up the destination, and imposes (pushes) an MPLS label onto the packet before sending it to R2.
* R2 and R3 (Transit LSRs):These routers perform aSwapoperation. They receive a labeled packet, look up the incoming label in their Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB), replace it with an outgoing label provided by the downstream neighbor, and forward it.
* R4 (Penultimate Hop):By default, Junos usesPenultimate Hop Popping (PHP). Because R4 is the second-to-last router before the egress (R5), the egress router R5 advertises an "implicit-null" label (Label 3) to R4. This instructs R4 to perform aPopoperation-removing the MPLS label entirely-and sending the native IP packet to R5.
* R5 (Egress LER):Receives the packet (which is already unlabeled due to PHP) and performs a standard IP route lookup to reach the final destination in Network 3 or 4.
Among the options provided,R3is the only router that is a transit LSR butnotthe penultimate hop. While R2 also performs a swap, it is not an option. R4 performs a Pop (due to PHP), R1 performs a Push, and R5 performs an IP lookup. Therefore, R3 is the correct answer as it solely performs the label swap operation.

NEW QUESTION # 25
You are asked to configure a new network environment that will be based on IPv6 and use OSPF. In this scenario, which two statements correctly identify configuration task considerations? (Choose two.)

- A. Participating interfaces are only required to be configured with the IPv6 protocol family and address.
- B. The router ID used must be based on a 128-bit identifier value.
- C. Participating interfaces must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol families and addresses.
- D. The router ID used must be based on a 32-bit identifier value.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
When transitioning to an IPv6 environment usingOSPFv3(the version of OSPF designed for IPv6), there are significant architectural differences compared to OSPFv2 (IPv4). According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, OSPFv3 was redesigned to be more protocol-agnostic.
Router ID (Option C):
Despite OSPFv3 routing IPv6 (which uses 128-bit addresses), the OSPFRouter IDremains a32-bit value formatted like an IPv4 address (e.g., 1.1.1.1). This is a common point of confusion. In a pure IPv6 environment where no IPv4 addresses are configured on any interfaces, a Juniper router cannot automatically derive a Router ID. Therefore, the administrator must manually configure a 32-bit Router ID under [edit routing-options] for the OSPFv3 process to initialize.

Interface Configuration (Option D):
OSPFv3 runs directly over the IPv6 link-local scope. Unlike OSPFv2, it does not require an IPv4 address to function. Therefore, interfaces areonly required to be configured with family inet6(Option D). You do not need "dual-stack" (both IPv4 and IPv6) functionality just to run OSPFv3. The protocol uses the link-local address (fe80::/10) of the interface for neighbor adjacencies and as the next hop for routing updates. This separation allows OSPFv3 to carry multiple "address families" (both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast) if needed, but the base requirement for an IPv6-only network is simply the family inet6 configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 26
By default, which MPLS operation is performed by the penultimate router in an LSP on the transport label?

- A. rewrite
- B. swap
- C. pop
- D. push

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) environment, label operations are categorized into three primary actions:Push(adding a label),Swap(replacing a label), andPop(removing a label). The specific behavior described in the question refers to a mechanism calledPenultimate Hop Popping (PHP).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the goal of PHP is to improve forwarding efficiency at the egress point of a Label-Switched Path (LSP). TheEgress Label Edge Router (LER), which is the final destination for the LSP, would normally have to perform two lookups if it received a labeled packet: first, it would look up the label in its MPLS table to see it is the destination, and second, it would look up the underlying IP payload in its IP routing table (inet.0) to forward the packet.
To alleviate this burden, the Egress LER signals a special label value calledImplicit Null (Label 3)to its upstream neighbor (the penultimate router) during the signaling process (RSVP or LDP). When the penultimate routerreceives a packet destined for that egress LER, it sees the instruction to pop the transport label. Consequently, the penultimate router performs aPopoperation, stripping away the outer MPLS label and sending the raw IP packet (or the remaining inner service label) to the Egress LER.
This allows the Egress LER to perform only a single lookup. If the transport label was the only label, the Egress LER simply performs a standard IP lookup. If there is a VPN label remaining, it performs a single MPLS lookup for the VRF. This "default" behavior in Junos OS optimizes the performance of the egress router by offloading the final label removal to the penultimate hop.
Note that ifUltimate Hop Popping (UHP) were configured (via the explicit-null command), the penultimate router would perform aSwapto Label 0 instead of a Pop.

NEW QUESTION # 27
You are configuring LDP in a service provider network. After enabling LDP on core interfaces, you notice that labels are being advertised for every loopback IPv4 address that is in your IGP. Which label distribution mode is being used in this scenario?

- A. conservative retention
- B. downstream unsolicited
- C. downstream on demand
- D. ordered control

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of theLabel Distribution Protocol (LDP), the method by which a router advertises labels to its neighbors is defined by itsLabel Advertisement Mode. According to Juniper Networks documentation and industry standards (RFC 5036), there are two primary modes:Downstream Unsolicited (DU)and Downstream on Demand (DoD).
InDownstream Unsolicited (DU)mode, which is the default behavior for Junos OS and most service provider implementations, an LSR (Label Switching Router) does not wait for a specific request from its neighbors.
Instead, as soon as the LSR learns a prefix through its Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and establishes an LDP session, it automatically generates a label for that prefix and advertises it to all of its LDP peers. This explains the scenario where labels appear for every loopback address in the IGP as soon as LDP is enabled.
DU mode is highly efficient for fast convergence because the labels are already present in the neighbors' databases before they are even needed for traffic forwarding.
By contrast,Downstream on Demand (DoD)requires a router to explicitly request a label for a specific prefix from its next-hop neighbor.Ordered Control (Option B)andIndependent Controlrefer to thetimingof label creation (whether a router waits for the next-

hop to provide a label before creating its own), while Conservative Retention (Option A)refers to how a router stores labels it receives but doesn't currently use for forwarding. In the Junos default environment, LDP utilizesDownstream Unsolicitedadvertisement combined withOrdered ControlandLiberal Retentionto ensure a robust and rapidly converging MPLS control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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