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## Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

### NEW QUESTION # 50

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

**Answer: D**

**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 (the Service Provider tag or S-tag) to the customer's already tagged frames (the Customer tag or 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 # 51**

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 routing**
- B. graceful restart
- C. non-stop active bridging
- D. bidirectional forwarding detection

**Answer: A**

**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 enabled Graceful 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 implement Non-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 from Graceful Restart (Option C). While Graceful Restart also aims to maintain traffic flow during a switchover, it does require 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, NSR is the only feature that meets the requirement for independent control-plane preservation.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**

In OSPF, which three fields must match between neighbors before forming an adjacency? (Choose three.)

- A. designated router

- B. router priority
- C. hello interval
- D. network mask
- E. dead interval

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

For OSPF routers to transition from the "Init" state to a full adjacency, they must agree on several parameters exchanged within their Hello packets. If these parameters do not match, the routers will refuse to form a neighbor relationship, a common point of failure in service provider networks.

According to Juniper Networks documentation, the following fields are mandatory matches:

- \* Hello Interval (Option B): The frequency at which Hello packets are sent. Default is 10 seconds on broadcast networks.
- \* Dead Interval (Option D): The time a router waits without receiving a Hello before declaring a neighbor down. Default is 4 times the Hello interval.
- \* Network Mask (Option C): On broadcast and NBMA (Non-Broadcast Multi-Access) segments, the subnet masks must match because OSPF uses the mask to determine the network boundaries for the link-state advertisements.
- \* Area ID: Routers must belong to the same logical OSPF area.
- \* Authentication: If configured, the type and password/key must be identical.

Why other options are incorrect:

- \* Router Priority (Option A): This is used to influence the election of the Designated Router (DR). It does not need to match; in fact, different priorities are often used to ensure a specific router becomes the DR.
- \* Designated Router (Option E): The DR is the result of an election that happens after the initial Hello exchange. It is not a field that must match beforehand to start the process.

By ensuring the Hello/Dead timers and the Subnet Mask are synchronized, OSPF guarantees a stable and predictable environment for the subsequent exchange of Link-State Advertisements (LSAs).

### NEW QUESTION # 53

You are a network architect designing a brand new network. You want to deploy RSVP LSPs in this network.

You are currently in the process of choosing whether to run OSPF or IS-IS as your interior gateway protocol.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct about IGP traffic engineering extensions in an RSVP network? (Choose two.)

- A. You must explicitly configure IS-IS to carry traffic engineering extensions.
- B. You must explicitly configure OSPF to carry traffic engineering extensions.
- C. In OSPF, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.
- D. In IS-IS, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In a Juniper Networks environment, deploying RSVP-signaled LSPs requires a functional Traffic Engineering Database (TED). This database is populated by the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) using specific extensions that carry link-state information beyond simple reachability, such as available bandwidth, administrative groups (link coloring), and Maximum Reservable Bandwidth.

The behavior of these extensions differs between OSPF and IS-IS in Junos OS:

\* OSPF (Option C): By default, OSPF is a "pure" routing protocol. To support RSVP-TE, it must carry Opaque LSAs (Type 10). According to Juniper documentation, you must explicitly configure traffic engineering within the OSPF protocol hierarchy using the `set protocols ospf traffic-engineering` command. Without this command, OSPF will not flood the TE information required by the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm, and LSPs will fail to establish.

\* IS-IS (Option D): IS-IS was designed to be extensible through the use of TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

In Junos OS, IS-IS traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default once the protocol is active.

As soon as you enable IS-IS on an interface, it begins to advertise the wide metrics and TE TLVs (like TLV 22 and 135) necessary for building the TED.

This distinction is a common design consideration for network architects. While IS-IS simplifies the rollout of MPLS by having TE enabled "out of the box," OSPF requires that extra configuration step to transition from a standard IGP to a TE-aware protocol.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

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

**Answer: A**

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 IGP's 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 configured Minimum Transmit Interval and Minimum Receive Interval within 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 the slowest 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 # 55

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