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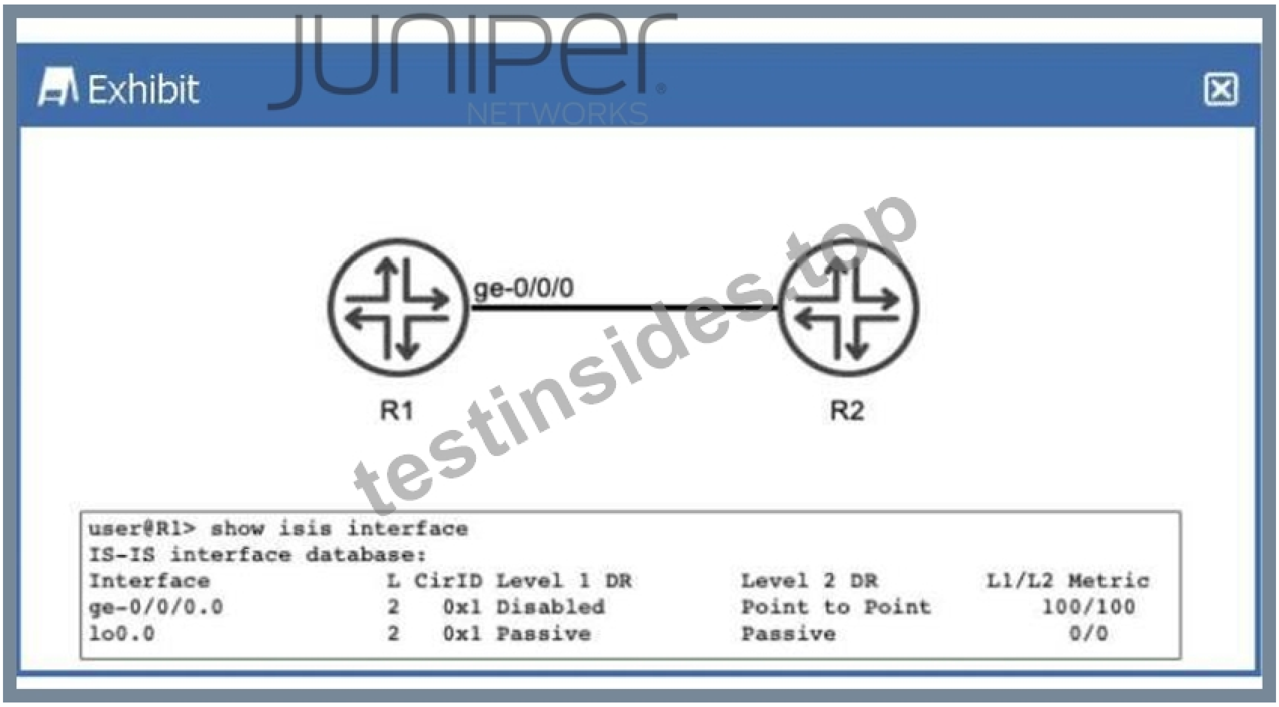
Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
Exhibit:



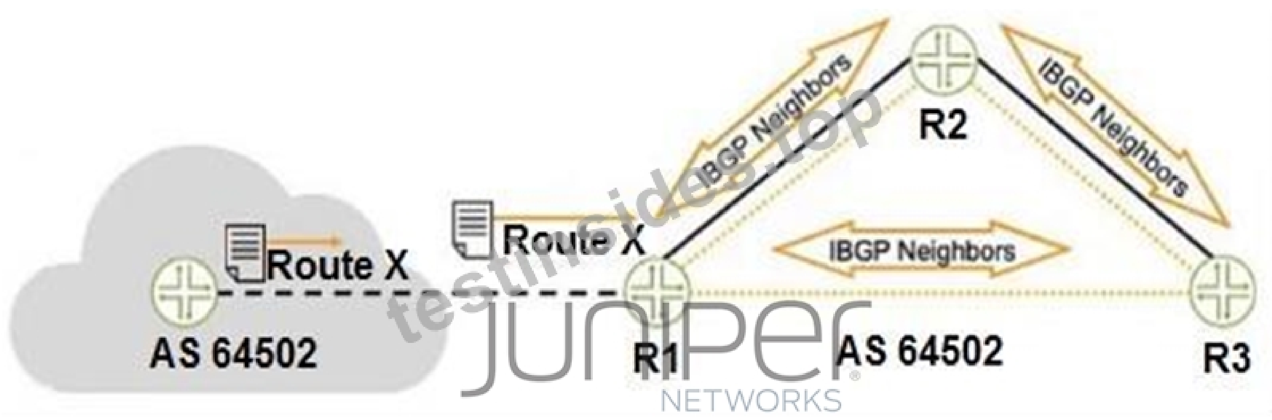
Referring to the exhibit, R1 and R2 are configured to run IS-IS. The IS-IS adjacency between R1 and R2 is up. What does the output of the show isis interface command tell you about R1?

- A. R1 advertises a Level 1 metric of 100 and a Level 2 metric of 100 toward R2 in its link-state PDU.
- B. R1 only forms a Level 2 adjacency with R2.
- C. R1 is not configured to use wide metrics.
- D. R1 sends Level 1 hello PDUs to R2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In theIS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System)protocol as implemented in Junos OS, routers can operate at two hierarchical levels:Level 1 (L1)for intra-area routing andLevel 2 (L2)for inter-area backbone routing. By default, a Juniper router and its interfaces are configured to act asLevel 1/2, meaning they will attempt to form adjacencies at both levels simultaneously.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the show isis interface command provides a granular view of how the protocol is interacting with specific local links. In the provided exhibit, we must examine the L (Level)column and theDR (Designated Router)status columns to understand R1's operational state.
* Level Configuration:Under the L column for both the physical interface ge-0/0/0.0 and the loopback lo0.0, the value is strictly2. This indicates that these interfaces have been explicitly configured to operate only at Level 2.
* Adjacency Capabilities:For the interface ge-0/0/0.0, the Level 1 DR field is marked asDisabled. This confirms that R1 is not participating in Level 1 operations on this link; it will not transmit Level 1 Hello PDUs, nor will it listen for them. Consequently, R1 is incapable of forming a Level 1 adjacency with R2 on this segment.
* Metric Implications:The exhibit shows an L1/L2 Metric of100/100. In Junos, "narrow" metrics (the default) are limited to a maximum value of 63 per interface. A metric of 100 indicates thatwide metrics (wide-metrics-only) have been enabled. Therefore, option A is incorrect because the routerisusing wide metrics.
Since the prompt states the adjacency is "up," and the interface is restricted to Level 2, we can conclude that R1 only forms a Level 2 adjacency with R2 (Option B). Even though an L1 metric of 100 is displayed in the table as a configured value, it is not actually "advertised" in a Link-State PDU because the Level 1 protocol is disabled on that interface.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Referring to the exhibit, from which device(s) does R3 learn about Route X?



- A. directly from the router in AS 64502
- B. R1 only
- C. both R2 and R1
- D. R2 only

Answer: D

Explanation:
R2 can not forward IBGP learned routes to another IBGP neighbor correct R3 will learn about Route X from R2 only. R1 is in a separate AS and Route X is advertised to R2 through eBGP. R2 will then advertise the route to R3 using iBGP. R3 cannot learn routes directly from another AS without having a direct eBGP session with that AS.

NEW QUESTION # 25
What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. The Dijkstra algorithm
- B. The Bellman-Ford algorithm
- C. Routing policies
- D. Forwarding policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
In OSPF, loop prevention within a single area is achieved through the fundamental nature of its link-state architecture. Unlike distance-vector protocols that rely on "routing by rumor," OSPF ensures that every router within an area maintains an identicalLink-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.
Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes theShortest Path First (SPF) algorithm
, which is formally known as theDijkstra algorithm. This mathematical process treats the local router as the
"root" of a tree and calculates the shortest path to every other node (router) and prefix in the area based on the cumulative interface costs. Because every router uses the same synchronized map (the LSDB) and the same deterministic algorithm, they all arrive at a consistent, loop-free view of the best paths.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the Dijkstra algorithm is superior to theBellman- Ford algorithm(used by distance-vector protocols like RIP) in this regard. Bellman-Ford is susceptible to
"count-to-infinity" problems and loops because routers only know the distance and direction to a destination provided by their neighbors, rather than the full topology. In OSPF, even if a link fails, the updated Link-State Advertisement (LSA) is flooded rapidly, and the Dijkstra algorithm is re-run to find a new loop-free path.
Routing policies(Option B) are used to manipulate path selection or filter routes but are not the primary mechanism for fundamental loop prevention in OSPF. Similarly,forwarding policies(Option D) govern how traffic is handled at the data plane level rather than determining the control plane's loop-free topology.

NEW QUESTION # 26
The MPLS Label Information Base (LIB) is stored in which table?

- A. inet6.0
- B. mpls.0

- C. inet.0
- D. inet.3

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the Routing Engine maintains several different tables to manage various types of reachability and forwarding information. When a router is running MPLS, it must track both IP routes and label-to-label mappings.
Thempls.0table is the primary repository for theLabel Information Base (LIB)and theLabel Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
According to Juniper Networks documentation, mpls.0 is used by transit and egress routers to perform label lookups. When a labeled packet arrives at an interface, the router looks at the top label and references the mpls.0 table to determine the next action.
This table stores the mapping of incoming labels to their corresponding operations:Pop(remove the label),Swap(replace the label), orPush(add an additional label).
It is crucial to understand the roles of the other tables to avoid confusion:
* inet.0 (Option D):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv4, used for standard IP-to-IP forwarding.
* inet.3 (Option C):This is theMPLS Path Table. It stores the egress loopback addresses of LSPs and is used by BGP for next-hop resolution to determine if a destination can be reached via an MPLS tunnel.
While inet.3 knowsaboutLSPs, the actual label-switching instructions reside in mpls.0.
* inet6.0 (Option A):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv6.
Therefore, for the specific purpose of storing the label base used for transit switching operations,mpls.0is the correct and only table used in the Junos architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 27
You are asked to add next-hop redundancy using VRRP for an IPv6 enabled service. The configured primary router must always be active when available, and the servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway.
Which VRRP element is required to accomplish this requirement?

- A. The backup router requires the trackparameter to track the primary router's interface.
- B. The preemptparameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
- C. The accept-dataparameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
- D. Both routers running VRRP will require a static ARP entry to be configured for the VRRP VIP

Answer: B

Explanation:
The preempt function ensures that the router with the higher priority automatically resumes the master role when it becomes available again. This guarantees that the configured primary router always becomes the active VRRP router whenever it is operational, satisfying the requirement that the primary router must always be active when available.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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