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Juniper JN0-104 Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 4

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which two statements regarding GRE and IP-IP tunnels are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. These tunnels do not add any overhead to the packets that traverse them.
- B. These tunnels do not offer encryption mechanisms.
- C. These tunnels offer secure encryption mechanisms.
- D. These tunnels add additional overhead to the packets that traverse them.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks Junos OS,Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)andIP-in-IP (IP-IP)are common tunneling mechanisms used to transport packets across a network by encapsulating them within another protocol. Understanding the header structure and the limitations of these protocols is essential for proper MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) management and security design.
Overhead (Option A):
Both GRE and IP-IP tunnels operate by adding an additional IP header to the original packet. An IP-IP tunnel (Protocol 4) adds a20-byteIPv4 header. A GRE tunnel (Protocol 47) adds the same20-bytedelivery IP header plus a minimum4-byteGRE header (totaling 24 bytes, which can increase if keys or sequencing are used).
Because these headers are added to the payload, the total size of the packet increases. This "overhead" means that if the original packet was already at the MTU limit (e.g., 1500 bytes), the encapsulated packet will exceed it, potentially leading to fragmentation or the need to adjust theTCP MSS (Maximum Segment Size).
Encryption (Option D):
Crucially, according to Juniper Service Provider documentation, neither GRE nor IP-IP provides native encryptionor data confidentiality. They are encapsulation protocols, not security protocols. The payload remains in cleartext and is visible to any device along the path. If security and encryption are required for data traversing these tunnels, they must be combined withIPsec (IP Security). While GRE is often used as the
"carrier" for IPsec (to allow multicast or dynamic routing protocols which IPsec alone does not support), the GRE protocol itself remains an unencrypted delivery mechanism. Therefore, statements A and D accurately describe the architectural behavior of these tunnel types.

NEW QUESTION # 44
How are routing loops prevented in external BGP networks?

- A. Routing policies must be used to drop looped routes.
- B. By default, a router receiving a route with its own AS in the AS Path attribute will not use the route.
- C. By default, a router receiving a route with its own AS in the AS Path attribute will use the route.
- D. Routing policies must be used to accept valid routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
BGP is apath-vector protocol, and its primary mechanism for ensuring a loop-free topology across the global internet is theAS_PATHattribute. This attribute is a "well-known mandatory" attribute that records every Autonomous System (AS) a prefix has passed through.
According to Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, the loop prevention rule forExternal BGP (EBGP)is straightforward: when a router receives a BGP Update from an EBGP peer, it examines the AS_PATH list. If the router's ownlocal AS numberis already present in the list, it indicates that the advertisement has already traversed the local AS and has returned. To prevent a routing loop, the routerwill not use the routeand will implicitly discard the update (Option D).
This behavior is a default, hard-coded function of the BGP protocol and does not require the administrator to write manualrouting policies(Options B and C) to achieve basic loop prevention. While there are advanced features like as-path-expand or allow-as-in that can modify this behavior for specific design requirements (such as in certain Hub-and-Spoke MPLS VPN topologies), the standard operational default is to reject any route where the local AS is detected in the path. This ensures that traffic does not

circulate infinitely between Autonomous Systems.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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. RSVP
- B. IS-IS
- C. BGP
- D. LDP

Answer: A

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 # 46
What are three extension headers supported by IPv6? (Choose three.)

- A. header checksum
- B. fragment
- C. hop-by-hop options
- D. protocol
- E. destination options

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
One of the most significant architectural improvements in IPv6 is the move from a complex, variable-length header (as seen in IPv4) to a streamlined, fixed-length base header of 40 bytes. Additional functionality that was previously handled by "Options" in IPv4 is now moved toExtension Headers, which are inserted between the IPv6 base header and the upper-layer protocol (TCP/UDP).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation and RFC 8200, the following are valid IPv6 Extension Headers:
* Hop-by-Hop Options (Option B):This header carries optional information that must be examined by every node along the delivery path. It is used for features like the Router Alert and Jumbo Payload options.
* Fragment (Option E):Unlike IPv4, where any router can fragment a packet, in IPv6, fragmentation is performed only by the source node. The Fragment header contains the information necessary for the destination to reassemble the packet (Offset, Identification, and More Fragments flag).
* Destination Options (Option A):This header carries information intended only for the destination node. It can appear twice: once before a routing header and once after.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Protocol (Option C):In IPv4, this was a field in the header. In IPv6, this is replaced by theNext Header field, which identifies the type of the following header (whether it's an extension header or the upper- layer protocol).
* Header Checksum (Option D):This field was entirely removed in IPv6. IPv6 relies on the data link layer (Ethernet) and the transport layer (TCP/UDP) to perform error detection, significantly reducing the processing overhead for routers in the core of a service provider network.

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are configuring BGP for IPv6 operations. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) must be a 64-bit value.
- B. The router ID uses a 32-bit identifier value.
- C. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) can be either a 32-bit or 64-bit value.
- D. The router ID uses a 128-bit identifier value.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
When implementingMultiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP)for IPv6, several architectural constants remain consistent with the original BGP design, while others have evolved to accommodate larger network scales.
Router ID (Option C):
A critical point in Juniper's Service Provider documentation is that theBGP Router IDremains a32-bit value, even when the protocol is carrying 128-bit IPv6 prefixes. The Router ID is typically represented in dotted- quad notation (e.g., 192.168.1.1). In an IPv6-only environment, a Juniper router cannot automatically derive this ID from an interface address, so it must be manually defined under [edit routing-options]. This 32-bit ID is essential for BGP tie-breaking and loop prevention within the AS.
Autonomous System Number (Option D):
TheAutonomous System Number (ASN)was originally a 16-bit value (0 to 65535). However, to address the exhaustion of available ASNs, the standard was extended to32-bit ASNs(documented in RFC 6793). In Junos OS, you can configure BGP using either the older 16-bit format or the newer 32-bit format (often represented in "asplain" or "asdot" notation). While the question mentions a 64-bit value, there is currently no standard for a 64-bit ASN in BGP; the transition from 16-bit to 32-bit satisfies current global scalability needs. Therefore, Option D is the most accurate within the context of current networking standards, as it acknowledges the coexistence of different ASN lengths.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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