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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
By default, which routing table contains a list of all ingress LSPs?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet.1
- C. inet.3
- D. inet.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Juniper Networks Junos operating system, the management of routing information is partitioned into several distinct routing tables (RIBs), each serving a specific architectural purpose. When dealing with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), understanding the distinction between inet.0 and inet.3 is fundamental for troubleshooting and traffic engineering.
Theinet.3routing table is specifically designed to store the egress IPv4 addresses ofLabel-Switched Paths (LSPs). When an ingress router successfully establishes an LSP (via RSVP or LDP), it places the host address of the egress router (the tail-end) into the inet.3 table. This table is not used for general packet forwarding; instead, it is primarily used by theBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP)for next-hop resolution. When BGP receives a route, it checks both inet.0 and inet.3 to resolve the next hop. If a matching entry exists in inet.3, the router knows it can reach that destination via an MPLS tunnel, allowing for the encapsulation of BGP traffic within MPLS.
In contrast,inet.0is the default unicast routing table used for standard IPv4 forwarding and contains routes learned via IGPs (OSPF, IS-IS) or static routing.inet.1is utilized for multicast forwarding (MBGP), andinet.2 is typically used for Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) or RPF checks in multicast environments.
By isolating LSP egress points in inet.3, Junos prevents MPLS-specific paths from interfering with standard IGP path selection unless the administrator explicitly chooses to merge them (e.g., using the traffic- engineering bgp-igp command). Therefore, by default, the ingress router maintains its list of reachable LSP endpoints in inet.3.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are asked to configure interfaces on Juniper devices to support dual VLAN tags. In this scenario, which two interface statements would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. gigether-options
- B. stacked-vlan-tagging
- C. vlan-tagging
- D. flexible-vlan-tagging

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To supportdual VLAN tagging(often referred to as Q-in-Q or 802.1ad), a Juniper interface must be configured to process more than one 802.1Q header. In Junos OS, this is handled at the physical interface level ([edit interfaces <interface-name>]).
According to Juniper Service Provider documents, two primary configuration statements enable this capability:
* stacked-vlan-tagging (Option D):This is the traditional command used to enable an interface to accept frames with two VLAN tags. When this is enabled, the router expects an outer "service" tag and an inner "customer" tag. This is specifically used in provider edge scenarios where a service provider is tunneling multiple customer VLANs.
* flexible-vlan-tagging (Option A):This is a more modern and versatile command. It allows the interface to support a mix of different encapsulation types across different logical units. For example, with flexible-vlan-tagging, you can have one logical unit (unit 10) doing standard single-tagging and another logical unit (unit 20) doing dual-tagging (vlan-tags outer X inner Y). This is the preferred method on newer hardware (like the MX Series) because it provides the highest level of configuration flexibility.
Vlan-tagging (Option C)only enables the interface to support a single 802.1Q tag, andgigether-options (Option B)contains physical-layer settings like auto-negotiation or flow control, which do not influence VLAN encapsulation. Therefore, A and D are the correct mechanisms for enabling dual-tag support.

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are configuring BGP on a Juniper router to peer with an external provider. After committing the configuration, the BGP session remains in the Idle state. Which configuration issue would prevent the BGP session from progressing beyond the Idle state?

- A. The BGP group type is set to internal instead of external.
- B. The peer IP address is unreachable.

- C. The local AS number is higher than the peer's AS number.
- D. The peer is configured with a different router ID.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the BGP finite state machine, theIdlestate is the "stop" or "start" point of the protocol. When a session is stuck in Idle, it means the BGP process is either administratively disabled or, more commonly, is unable to initiate the underlying TCP connection required for BGP.
According to Juniper Networks Service Provider documentation, the most common reason for a BGP session to remain in Idle is a lack ofrouting reachability. For BGP to move to theConnectstate, the Junos kernel must have a route to the IP address specified in the neighbor statement. If thepeer IP address is unreachable (Option A)-meaning there is no route in inet.0 (via OSPF, IS-IS, or static)-the router cannot initiate the TCP three-way handshake on port 179. Consequently, the state machine will never progress.
Analysis of incorrect options:
* Option B:BGP does not care if the local AS is higher or lower than the peer's; it only cares if they match the configuration. AS numbers are identifiers, not priorities.
* Option C:A mismatchedRouter IDdoes not prevent a session from leaving the Idle state. It would typically cause the session to reach theOpenConfirmstate, and then fail with a "Notification" message due to a collision or identification error.
* Option D:While a mismatchedgroup type(internal vs. external) will cause the session to fail, it usually fails during theOpenmessage exchange (OpenSent state) because the AS numbers provided will not match the expected peer type (IBGP vs. EBGP).
Only the lack of a path to the neighbor (reachability) keeps the session at the very beginning of the process: theIdlestate.

NEW QUESTION # 22
How are routing loops prevented in external BGP networks?

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

Answer: D

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 # 23
Exhibit:
Referring to the exhibit, you have configured R1, R2, R3, and R4 to be a part of OSPF area 0 and you have connected them to a broadcast segment. Assuming all four routers come online within one minute of each other, which router becomes the DR and which router becomes the BDR?

- A. R1 is the DR and R4 is the BDR
- B. R4 is the DR and R1 is the BDR
- C. R1 is the DR and R2 is the BDR
- D. R4 is the DR and R3 is the BDR

Answer: C

Explanation:
In OSPF networks, when multiple routers are connected to a shared multi-access broadcast segment (like an Ethernet switch), they undergo an election process to select aDesignated Router (DR)and aBackup Designated Router (BDR). This mechanism is essential for reducing the number of adjacencies and limiting the volume of Link State Advertisement (LSA) flooding on the segment.
The OSPF election process follows a strict hierarchy based on the following criteria:
* Interface Priority:The router with the highest OSPF interface priority is elected as the DR. The router with the second-highest priority becomes the BDR. In Junos, the default priority is 128, but it can be manually configured between 0 and 255.
* Router ID:If there is a tie in priority, the router with the numerically highest Router ID (RID) wins the election.
Analyzing the configuration provided in the exhibit:
* R1:Priority 200, Router-ID 192.168.1.1
* R2:Priority 100, Router-ID 192.168.1.2
* R3:Priority 50, Router-ID 192.168.1.3
* R4:Priority 90, Router-ID 192.168.1.4
Comparing the priority values,R1 has the highest priority (200)and therefore becomes theDR. The next highest priority value among the remaining routers is100, which belongs to R2, making it theBDR. Although R4 has a higher Router ID than R2, the priority value is evaluated first and takes precedence.
Since all routers came online within a short window (one minute), they participate in the same election cycle, ensuring the configured priorities dictate the outcome rather than "first-come, first-served" preemption behavior common in OSPF once a DR is already established.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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