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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

In the exhibit, Site A is sending traffic to Site B. R1 adds MPLS label 7166 to direct the traffic to R5. Which two criteria did R1 use to determine which label number to add to the traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. the source address of the traffic
- B. a label number advertisement received from R2
- C. the destination address of the traffic
- D. a label number received from R5

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks MPLS environment, the process by which a router determines how to forward traffic involves both the control plane and the data plane. When R1 (acting as an Ingress Label Edge Router, or LER) receives an IP packet from Site A destined for Site B, it must perform a lookup to decide whether to forward the packet via standard IP routing or via an MPLS Label Switched Path (LSP).
The first criterion R1 uses is thedestination address of the traffic(Option C). Upon receiving the native IP packet, R1 looks up the destination IP in its routing table (typically inet.0). If the destination matches a prefix that is associated with an LSP-such as the loopback address of R5 or a prefix reachable via R5-the router identifies the appropriate Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC). The FEC essentially groups packets that should be forwarded in the same manner over the same path. Without identifying the destination, the router cannot map the traffic to the correct MPLS tunnel.
The second criterion is thelabel number advertisement received from R2(Option D). MPLS relies on downstream label allocation. In this topology, R2 is the immediate downstream "next hop" for R1 on the path to Site B. For the LSP to be established, R2 must signal a label to R1 using a protocol like LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) or RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol). This label (in this case, 7166) tells R1: "If you want to send traffic to the destination associated with this LSP, wrap it in this specific label so I know how to process it." R1 does not use the source address (Option A) for standard label mapping, nor does it receive the label directly from R5 (Option B) in a hop-by-hop signaling model; it must use the label provided by its direct neighbor, R2. Therefore, by combining the destination IP (to find the path) and the label provided by the next hop (to encapsulate the packet), R1 successfully directs the traffic through the MPLS core.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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. Routing policies must be used to accept valid routes.
- D. By default, a router receiving a route with its own AS in the AS Path attribute will use the route.

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 # 62
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 32-bit identifier value.
- C. The router ID used must be based on a 128-bit identifier value.
- D. Participating interfaces must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol families and addresses.

Answer: A,B

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 # 63
Exhibit:
You have configured IPv4 and IPv6 in your network and all OSPF neighbors are established. You apply the configuration shown in the exhibit. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. There will not be a route in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- B. There will only be an OSPFv2 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- C. There will only be an OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.
- D. There will be an OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 entry in R1 for network 172.16.2.0/24.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment running Junos OS, understanding the interaction between different versions of OSPF is essential for multi-protocol environments.OSPFv2(defined in RFC 2328) is the standard protocol used for routing IPv4 unicast traffic.OSPFv3(defined in RFC 5340) was originally developed to support IPv6 routing. However, OSPFv3 was later extended via RFC 5838 to support multiple address families (AF), allowing it to carry IPv4 unicast, IPv4 multicast, and other address types within a single OSPF instance.
According to Juniper technical documentation, Junos OS implements this multi-AF support in OSPFv3 through the use ofrealms. When the realm ipv4-unicast statement is configured under the [edit protocols ospf3] hierarchy, the OSPFv3 process becomes capable of calculating and advertising IPv4 routes.
In the provided exhibit, routerR2has a dual-protocol configuration. First, it is running standard OSPFv2, with the ge-0/0/1.0 interface (which is directly connected to the 172.16.2.0/24 network) participating in Area 0.
This ensures that the prefix is advertised as a standard IPv4 LSA to its neighbor,R1. Second, R2 is running OSPFv3 with the realm ipv4-unicast specifically enabled on that same ge-0/0/1.0 interface. Because of this realm, OSPFv3 also treats the 172.16.2.0/24 prefix as a reachable IPv4 destination and advertises it to R1 as an OSPFv3 IPv4-unicast LSA.
As a result, whenR1(which is also running both protocols) receives these routing updates, it will see the same destination prefix advertised by two different protocols. Its routing table (inet.0) will contain one entry learned from the OSPFv2 process and a second, separate entry learned from the OSPFv3 process. While the Junos Routing Engine will ultimately select one as the "active" route based on route preference (both protocols have a default preference of 10), both entries will technically exist within the Routing Information Base (RIB). This confirms that statementBis the correct description of the operational state of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Exhibit:
on a Juniper switch. It shows interfacexe-0/0/4withunit 0andfamily ethernet-switching. Under vlan, it lists members 10;`] Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface receives untagged traffic.
- B. The interface is a part of a VLAN that uses VLAN ID 10.

- C. The interface receives tagged traffic.
- D. The interface is a member of the VLAN named 10.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Junos OS for switching platforms, an interface is configured for Layer 2 bridging under thefamily ethernet- switchinghierarchy. The way an interface handles VLAN traffic depends on its port mode:accessortrunk.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when an interface is configured simply with members <vlan-name/id>, it defaults to anaccess port. In an access port configuration:
* The port is a member of only a single VLAN.
* The portreceives and sends untagged traffic (Option C). Any untagged frame arriving at this interface is implicitly associated with the configured VLAN member.
* The interface does not expect or process 802.1Q tags in incoming frames.
In the exhibit, interface xe-0/0/4 has members 10;. In Junos, the members statement can reference either a VLAN nameor aVLAN ID. However, when the configuration is shown as members 10; without further context of the specific ID mapping, the most precise interpretation of the CLI output provided is thatthe interface is a member of the VLAN named 10 (Option D). While "10" could be the numerical ID, Junos primarily maps members by their defined administrative name.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:Access ports do not receive tagged traffic; only trunk ports (which require the port-mode trunk and vlan members [...] statements) are designed to process tagged frames.
* Option B:While the VLAN named 10likelyhas a VLAN ID of 10, the exhibit does not explicitly confirm the ID mapping. In Junos, a VLAN named "10" could technically have a different tag ID (e.g., VLAN "Office" with ID 10). Option D is the more accurate direct reading of the displayed member configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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