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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
In IS-IS, what would you use to control which external routes are installed in the routing table?

- A. export policy
- B. import policy
- C. interface metric
- D. route preference

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the flow of routing information is managed by policies that sit between the protocol's database (the RIB-In/LSDB) and

the main routing table (inet.0). Understanding the direction of these policies is critical for correct configuration.
Animport policy (Option B)is used to control the movement of routes from a routing protocol into the routing table. According to Juniper Service Provider documentation, even though IS-IS is a link-state protocol that requires all routers in an area to have an identical Link-State Database (LSDB), animport policycan be used to filter which of those validated routes are actually placed into inet.0 for forwarding. For external routes (routes leaked into IS-IS from other areas or protocols), an import policy allows an administrator to selectively accept or reject prefixes based on specific criteria like prefix-lists or community tags.
It is important to distinguish this from anexport policy (Option A). In Junos, an export policy is used to take routesalready inthe routing table and push themoutto a protocol to be advertised to neighbors. For example, you would use an export policy to redistribute static routes into IS-IS.Route preference (Option C)is a global value used to select between different protocols for the same prefix, and theinterface metric (Option D)is used by the SPF algorithm to calculate the shortest path within the IS-IS database itself. Therefore, to specifically control which learned external routes are "installed" into the forwarding table, theimport policyis the correct tool.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Exhibit:
You have configured an MPLS LSP to 192.168.100.3. However, the LSP is in the down state. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions would solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue the set protocols ospf traffic-engineering command and commit.
- B. Issue the set routing-options rib inet.3 static route 192.168.100.1 command and commit.
- C. Issue the set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspf command and commit.
- D. Issue the set interfaces lo0 family mpls command on router R1 and commit.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment, establishing a functionalMultiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)Label- Switched Path (LSP) requires synchronized control plane operations. According to Juniper technical documentation, the most common reason for an LSP to remain in the "Down" state at the ingress router is a failure of theConstrained Shortest Path First (CSPF)algorithm during the path computation phase.
The provided exhibit for routerR1reveals a critical error in the show mpls lsp detail output: "CSPF: could not determine self". This specific error indicates that the CSPF process is unable to find its own local router ID within theTraffic Engineering Database (TED). For CSPF to build a valid TED, the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as OSPF, must be configured to flood opaque link-state advertisements (Type
10 LSAs) that carry traffic engineering attributes. As seen in the OSPF configuration, traffic engineering is not enabled. Therefore, issuing theset protocols ospf traffic-engineeringcommand (Option D) will allow R1 to populate the TED with its own local information and that of its neighbors, enabling CSPF to calculate a valid path.
Alternatively, an administrator can choose to bypass the requirement for a TED entirely by disabling CSPF on the specific LSP. By issuing theset protocols mpls label-switched-path to-r3 no-cspfcommand (Option B), the router will stop attempting to perform a constrained path calculation. Instead, the signaling protocol (RSVP) will rely on the standardinet.0routing table to determine the hop-by-hop path to the egress destination (192.168.100.3), allowing the LSP to establish without traffic engineering constraints.
Regarding the other options, whilefamily mplsis required on all transit interfaces, the ingress loopback interface (lo0) generally does not require it for standard LSP signaling unless it's used as a transit hop.
Furthermore, adding a static route toinet.3(Option A) is used for next-hop resolution of BGP routes over LSPs but does not assist in the signaling or establishment of the LSP itself.

NEW QUESTION # 46
For two or more switches to participate in the same MSTP region, which parameter must match?

- A. Root bridge priority
- B. Region name
- C. Root bridge ID
- D. Extended system ID

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in IEEE 802.1s and implemented in Juniper Networks Junos OS, allows for the grouping of VLANs into specific spanning tree instances. This provides significant scalability and load-balancing advantages over

traditional STP or RSTP. To achieve this, switches must be grouped into logical "Regions." According to Juniper documentation, for two or more switches to be considered part of the sameMSTP Region, they must possess an identicalMSTP Configuration Identifier. This identifier consists of three specific attributes that must match exactly across all participating switches:
* MSTI Name (Region Name):A descriptive string (up to 32 characters) that identifies the region.
* MSTI Revision Level:A numerical value (0-65535) used to track configuration changes.
* VLAN-to-Instance Mapping:The specific table that defines which VLAN IDs are associated with which Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTIs).
If even one of these parameters-such as theRegion name(Option A)-differs, the switches will treat each other as being in separate regions. When switches are in different regions, they interact using theCommon Spanning Tree (CST), effectively seeing the other region as a single "virtual bridge," which limits the granularity of traffic engineering.
TheExtended system ID(Option B) is a component of the Bridge ID used to carry VLAN information in PVST+ but is not a region-matching requirement.Root bridge priority(Option C) andRoot bridge ID(Option D) are variables used during the STP election process to determine the topology's root, but they do not define the boundaries of an MSTP region itself.

NEW QUESTION # 47
By default, which MPLS operation is performed by the penultimate router in an LSP on the transport label?

- A. rewrite
- B. pop
- C. push
- D. swap

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) environment, label operations are categorized into three primary actions:Push(adding a label),Swap(replacing a label), andPop(removing a label). The specific behavior described in the question refers to a mechanism calledPenultimate Hop Popping (PHP).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the goal of PHP is to improve forwarding efficiency at the egress point of a Label-Switched Path (LSP). TheEgress Label Edge Router (LER), which is the final destination for the LSP, would normally have to perform two lookups if it received a labeled packet: first, it would look up the label in its MPLS table to see it is the destination, and second, it would look up the underlying IP payload in its IP routing table (inet.0) to forward the packet.
To alleviate this burden, the Egress LER signals a special label value calledImplicit Null (Label 3)to its upstream neighbor (the penultimate router) during the signaling process (RSVP or LDP). When the penultimate routerreceives a packet destined for that egress LER, it sees the instruction to pop the transport label. Consequently, the penultimate router performs aPopoperation, stripping away the outer MPLS label and sending the raw IP packet (or the remaining inner service label) to the Egress LER.
This allows the Egress LER to perform only a single lookup. If the transport label was the only label, the Egress LER simply performs a standard IP lookup. If there is a VPN label remaining, it performs a single MPLS lookup for the VRF. This "default" behavior in Junos OS optimizes the performance of the egress router by offloading the final label removal to the penultimate hop.
Note that ifUltimate Hop Popping (UHP) were configured (via the explicit-null command), the penultimate router would perform aSwapto Label 0 instead of a Pop.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Exhibit:
```
user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
point-to-point;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
point-to-point;
}
interface lo0.0;
source-packet-routing {
srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
}
level 1 disable;
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
reference-bandwidth 100g;
```

You have a network of ten routers that have all been configured with an identical SRGB. The exhibit shows the IS-IS configuration from a router called R10. The other nine routers do not yet have an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to this router. Which missing part of the configuration must you add on R10 to solve this problem?

- A. R10 must be configured with explicit IPv4 adjacency SID.
- B. R10 must tag its internal IPv4 BGP prefixes with a BGP prefix SID.
- C. R10 must be configured with an explicit binding SID.
- D. R10 must be configured with an explicit IPv4 node SID.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In aSegment Routing (SR-MPLS)architecture using IS-IS as the control plane, routers exchange labels (segments) to build Label-Switched Paths (LSPs) without the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP or RSVP. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, for a router to be reachable via a shortest- path LSP from other nodes in the network, it must advertise aPrefix Segment Identifier (Prefix SID).
A specific type of Prefix SID is theNode SID, which is assigned to a loopback address (typically lo0.0) to uniquely identify the router within the SR domain. In the provided exhibit, routerR10has been configured with aSegment Routing Global Block (SRGB)starting at label 300000. This configuration tells the router which label range to use for global segments, but it does not automatically assign a label to its own loopback interface.
Without aNode SIDconfiguration, R10 is not telling its neighbors which specific index or label within that SRGB corresponds to its own address. Consequently, the other nine routers in the IS-IS area can calculate the shortest path to R10 using standard SPF, but they cannot perform the "label-binding" necessary to push an SR- MPLS label onto the packets.
To solve this, a Node SID must be explicitly configured under the loopback interface within the IS-IS protocol hierarchy, such as:
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 ipv4-node-sid index <value>
Analysis of incorrect options:
* Binding SID (Option A):This is used to encapsulate or steer traffic into a specific policy or tunnel (like a TE-LSP) and is not required for basic shortest-path reachability.
* Adjacency SID (Option B):These are generated automatically by Junos for each link and represent a specific local hop; they are not used for global "shortest-path" forwarding to a distant node.
* BGP Prefix SID (Option C):This is used for BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) or prefix advertisement via BGP, which is not relevant for building the underlying IS-IS SR-MPLS transport.
Therefore, configuring anexplicit IPv4 node SIDis the mandatory step to enable the rest of the network to build a shortest-path SR-LSP toward R10.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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