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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which two statements about IS-IS are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. CSNPs contain only descriptions of LSPs.
- B. PSNPs contain only descriptions of LSPs.
- C. CSNPs are flooded periodically.
- D. PSNPs are flooded periodically.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Option A (Correct):
Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs) are periodically flooded by the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) on multi-access networks (e.g., Ethernet).
This ensures all routers on the segment synchronize their Link-State Databases (LSDBs).
Reference:
Option C (Correct):
Partial Sequence Number PDUs (PSNPs) contain only the headers (descriptions) of LSPs (e.g., LSP ID, sequence number, checksum).
PSNPs are used to:
Request missing LSPs (when a router detects discrepancies via CSNPs).
Acknowledge LSP receipt (in point-to-point networks).
They do not include the full LSP data.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
Option B: Incorrect. PSNPs are not flooded periodically-they are sent on-demand for specific LSP synchronization.
Option D: Incorrect. While CSNPs do contain LSP descriptions (headers), the term "only" is misleading. CSNPs summarize all LSPs in the LSDB, but they are not limited to "only" descriptions-they serve as a complete database overview.
Key Takeaways:
CSNPs are periodic, broadcast by the DIS, and ensure LSDB consistency.
PSNPs are triggered, contain specific LSP headers, and handle requests/acknowledgments.
IS-IS uses CSNPs and PSNPs to maintain efficient LSDB synchronization without flooding full LSPs unnecessarily.
For further details, refer to Juniper's official IS-IS documentation:
Juniper IS-IS Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit routing-instances VPN-A]
user@PE# show
instance-type vrf;
routing-options {
    static {
        route 10.1.0.0/16 next-hop 10.1.0.1;
    }
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 172.17.20.1:1;
vrf-export vpn-a-export;
vrf-target target:65512:1;
[edit policy-options policy-statement vpn-a-export]
user@PE# show
term add-RTs {
    then {
        community add vpn-a-target;
        community add vpn-m-target;
        accept;
    }
}
[edit policy-options]
user@PE# show | match comm
...
community vpn-a-target members target:65512:1;
community vpn-m-target members target:65512:2;
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets.
- B. You cannot use the vrf-target and vrf-export statements in the same VRF.
- C. VPN routes are exported with only the target:65512:1 route target
- D. VPN routes with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets are imported.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the configuration of a VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance on a Juniper PE router. Let's break down the key components:
* VRF Configuration (VPN-A)
* The instance type is VRF, meaning this is an L3VPN (Layer 3 VPN).
* The routing instance contains a static route (10.1.0.0/16 next-hop 10.1.0.1).
* The interface ge-0/0/2.0 is assigned to the VRF.
* Route Distinguisher (RD): 172.17.20.1:1
* VRF-Export Policy: vpn-a-export
* VRF-Target: target:65512:1 (This defines which routes will be imported into the VRF).
* VRF Export Policy (vpn-a-export)
* The vpn-a-export policy adds two BGP communities (route targets) to exported VPN routes:
community add vpn-a-target;
community add vpn-m-target;
accept;
* The vpn-a-target community corresponds to target:65512:1.
* The vpn-m-target community corresponds to target:65512:2.
* Policy-Options (Community Definitions)
community vpn-a-target members target:65512:1;
community vpn-m-target members target:65512:2;
* This confirms that routes exported from this VRF will have BOTH target:65512:1 and target:
65512:2.
Evaluating the Answer Choices
Option A: "VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets."
* The vpn-a-export policy explicitly adds both vpn-a-target (65512:1) and vpn-m-target (65512:2) to exported routes.
* This is correct. #
# Option B: "You cannot use the vrf-target and vrf-export statements in the same VRF."
* This is incorrect.
* Juniper allows the use of both vrf-target and vrf-export in the same VRF:
* vrf-target is used for importing routes.
* vrf-export defines export policies (which can add additional route targets).
* This is incorrect. #

Option C: "VPN routes with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets are imported."
* The vrf-target target:65512:1; statement only controls importing routes.
* The import policy does not include target:65512:2, so routes tagged with target:65512:2 alone would not be imported into this VRF.
* This is incorrect. #
# Option D: "VPN routes are exported with only the target:65512:1 route target."
* The export policy (vpn-a-export) clearly adds both 65512:1 and 65512:2.
* This is incorrect. #
# A. VPN routes are exported with the target:65512:1 and target:65512:2 route targets.
Verification from Juniper Documentation
* Juniper MPLS L3VPN Configuration Guide confirms that vrf-target is used for importing, while vrf-export can be used for exporting multiple route targets.
* Juniper Routing Policy Documentation states that export policies can add multiple BGP communities (route targets).
* RFC 4364 (BGP/MPLS IP VPNs) defines the use of route targets for VPN route control.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which two statements are correct about the customer interface in an LDP-signaled pseudowire? (Choose two)

- A. When the encapsulation is ethernet-ccc, only frames without a VLAN tag are accepted in the data plane
- B. When the encapsulation is ethemet-ccc, tagged and untagged frames are both accepted in the data plane.
- C. When the encapsulation is vlan-ccc or extended-vlan-ccc, the configured VLAN tag is not included in the control plane LDP advertisement
- D. When the encapsulation is vLan-ccc or extended-vlan-ccc, the configured VLAN tag is included in the control plane LDP advertisement

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The customer interface in an LDP-signaled pseudowire is the interface on the PE router that connects to the CE device. An LDP-signaled pseudowire is a type of Layer 2 circuit that uses LDP to establish a point-to-point connection between two PE routers over an MPLS network. The customer interface can have different encapsulation types depending on the type of traffic that is carried over the pseudowire. The encapsulation types are ethernet-ccc, vlan-ccc, extended-vlan-ccc, atm-ccc, frame-relay-ccc, ppp-ccc, cisco-hdlc-ccc, and tcc-ccc. Depending on the encapsulation type, the customer interface can accept or reject tagged or untagged frames in the data plane, and include or exclude VLAN tags in the control plane LDP advertisement. The following table summarizes the behavior of different encapsulation types:

NEW QUESTION # 50
Exhibit
user@Rl show configuration interpolated-profile { interpolate {
fill-level [50 75 drop-probability [> }
class-of-service drop-profiles
];
20 60];
Which two statements are correct about the class-of-service configuration shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. To use this drop profile, you apply it directly to an interface.
- B. To use this drop profile, you reference it in a scheduler.
- C. The drop probability gradually increases from 20% to 60% as the queue level increases from 50% full to 75% full
- D. The drop probability jumps immediately from 20% to 60% when the queue level reaches 75% full.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
class-of-service (CoS) is a feature that allows you to prioritize and manage network traffic based on various criteria, such as application type, user group, or packet loss priority. CoS uses different components to classify, mark, queue, schedule, shape, and drop traffic according to the configured policies.
One of the components of CoS is drop profiles, which define how packets are dropped when a queue is congested. Drop profiles

use random early detection (RED) algorithm to drop packets randomly before the queue is full, which helps to avoid global synchronization and improve network performance. Drop profiles can be discrete or interpolated. A discrete drop profile maps a specific fill level of a queue to a specific drop probability. An interpolated drop profile maps a range of fill levels of a queue to a range of drop probabilities and interpolates the values in between.
In the exhibit, we can see that the class-of-service configuration shows an interpolated drop profile with two fill levels (50 and 75) and two drop probabilities (20 and 60). Based on this configuration, we can infer the following statements:
The drop probability jumps immediately from 20% to 60% when the queue level reaches 75% full. This is not correct because the drop profile is interpolated, not discrete. This means that the drop probability gradually increases from 20% to 60% as the queue level increases from 50% full to 75% full. The drop probability for any fill level between 50% and 75% can be calculated by using linear interpolation formula.
The drop probability gradually increases from 20% to 60% as the queue level increases from 50% full to
75% full. This is correct because the drop profile is interpolated and uses linear interpolation formula to calculate the drop probability for any fill level between 50% and 75%. For example, if the fill level is
60%, the drop probability is 28%, which is calculated by using the formula: (60 - 50) / (75 - 50) * (60 -
20) + 20 = 28.
To use this drop profile, you reference it in a scheduler. This is correct because a scheduler is a component of CoS that determines how packets are dequeued from different queues and transmitted on an interface. A scheduler can reference a drop profile by using the random-detect statement under the
[edit class-of-service schedulers] hierarchy level. For example: scheduler test { transmit-rate percent 10; buffer-size percent 10; random-detect test-profile; } To use this drop profile, you apply it directly to an interface. This is not correct because a drop profile cannot be applied directly to an interface. A drop profile can only be referenced by a scheduler, which can be applied to an interface by using the scheduler-map statement under the [edit class-of-service interfaces] hierarchy level. For example: interfaces ge-0/0/0 { unit 0 { scheduler-map test-map; } }

NEW QUESTION # 51
Exhibit

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement block-igmp {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 224.7.7.7/32 exact;
            source-address-filter 192.168.100.10/32 exact;
        }
        then reject;
    }
}
[edit protocols igmp]
user@router# show
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
    group-policy block-igmp;
    group-limit 25;
}
```

Based on the configuration contents shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Joins for any group are accepted if the group count value is less than 25.
- B. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are rejected if the source address is 192.168.100.10
- C. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are always rejected, regardless of the group count.
- D. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are accepted if the group count is less than 25

Answer: B

Explanation:
This configuration applies to IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) and is designed to control multicast group memberships on the interface ge-0/0/0.0.
Breaking Down the Configuration
1## Policy-Statement: block-igmp
policy-statement block-igmp {
term 1 {

from {
route-filter 224.7.7.7/32 exact;
source-address-filter 192.168.100.10/32 exact;
}
then reject;
}
}
* This policy blocks IGMP joins for group 224.7.7.7 only if the source IP is 192.168.100.10.
* If both conditions match, the request is rejected.
2## IGMP Configuration on Interface ge-0/0/0.0
[edit protocols igmp]
user@router# show
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
group-policy block-igmp;
group-limit 25;
}
* group-policy block-igmp applies the policy statement block-igmp, meaning IGMP join requests are evaluated based on this policy.
* group-limit 25 means the interface allows up to 25 multicast groups.
Evaluating the Answer Choices
A. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are rejected if the source address is 192.168.100.10.
* Correct, because:
* The policy specifically matches group 224.7.7.7 and source IP 192.168.100.10.
* If both conditions are met, the join is rejected.
# B. Joins for any group are accepted if the group count value is less than 25.
* Incorrect, because:
* The group-limit (25) applies to the total number of IGMP groups but does not override explicit policy rules.
* Even if there are fewer than 25 groups, a join request can still be rejected by the policy statement.
# C. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are always rejected, regardless of the group count.
* Incorrect, because:
* The policy only blocks joins from the specific source 192.168.100.10.
* Joins from other sources to 224.7.7.7 are allowed.
# D. Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are accepted if the group count is less than 25.
* Incorrect, because:
* Joins for 224.7.7.7 from source 192.168.100.10 will always be rejected, even if the group count is below 25.
* The group-limit does not override the rejection policy.
"Joins for group 224.7.7.7 are rejected if the source address is 192.168.100.10."
Official Juniper Documentation Reference:
Junos IGMP Policy Configuration Guide
"A group-policy statement allows filtering IGMP joins based on multicast group address and source IP."

NEW QUESTION # 52

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