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Service Provider Routing and Switching, Expert (JNCIE-SP)

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Question: 1483

Which command would you use to enable BFD on a BGP session?

A. set protocols bfd interface
B. set protocols bfd session
C. set protocols bgp group bfd enable
D. set protocols bgp group bfd

Answer: C

Explanation: The command set protocols bgp group bfd enable is used to enable BFD on a BGP session. This integration allows for faster failure detection in BGP sessions.

Question: 1484

In a mixed MPLS core network where LDP runs on top of RSVP-TE via LDP tunneling, what specific configuration is required under the RSVP LSP definition on the ingress PE?

A. set routing-options ldp-over-rsvp enable
B. set protocols rsvp interface all ldp-synchronization
C. set protocols mpls label-switched-path ldp-tunneling
D. set protocols ldp interface rsvp-te egress-protection

Answer: C

Explanation: To enable LDP tunneling over an RSVP LSP, the statement ldp-tunneling must be included under the specific RSVP LSP definition at [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path]. This instructs the ingress router to establish a targeted LDP session with the egress router of the LSP and advertise the RSVP LSP as a virtual hop in LDP.

Question: 1485

To validate that a lo0 firewall filter is correctly discarding unexpected TCP packets destined to port 22 from untrusted sources, which command is most useful?

A. show interfaces lo0 extensive
B. show firewall filter counter
C. show log messages | match ssh
D. show system ddos-protection protocols ssh

Answer: B

Explanation: Each term in the lo0 filter can be configured with a counter. Displaying the filter counters shows the number of packets that matched the discard term, confirming that the unwanted SSH attempts are being dropped as intended.

Question: 1486

What is the primary function of a service provider's edge router?

A. To manage internal traffic
B. To handle data storage
C. To perform network security functions

D. To connect to customer networks and other service providers

Answer: D

Explanation: The edge router in a service provider network primarily connects to customer networks and other service providers, facilitating the flow of data between different networks.

Question: 1487

Which of the following is a valid method for securing BGP sessions?

A. Using IPsec tunnels
B. Enabling BGP route reflection
C. Configuring MD5 authentication
D. Implementing route filters

Answer: C

Explanation: Configuring MD5 authentication is a valid method for securing BGP sessions. This method ensures that only authorized routers can establish BGP sessions by verifying the authenticity of the session using a shared key.

Question: 1488

You are configuring EVPN VLAN-aware bundle service across Junos routers to connect site A (using VLAN 100) and site B (using VLAN 200) under the same

logical Layer 2 broadcast domain (Bridge Domain BD-A). Which step must be performed within the bridge-domains BD-A configuration block to handle the VLAN mismatch across the EVPN overlay?

A. Configure encapsulation ethernet-vpls under protocols evpn.
B. Set vlan-id none and rely entirely on vlan-id-list mapping.
C. Configure vlan-map swap on the MPLS core loopback interfaces.
D. Configure vlan-id 100 on PE1 and vlan-id 200 on PE2 inside bridge domain BD-A, using normalized VLAN rewriting on customer interfaces.

Answer: D

Explanation: In EVPN VLAN-aware bundle mode, bridge domains maintain local significance on PE routers. To interconnect customer sites using different VLAN tags (VLAN 100 on PE1 and VLAN 200 on PE2) within the same Layer 2 overlay, each PE configures its local bridge domain with its local VLAN ID and applies vlan-rewrite (or pop/push) on its customer-facing logical interfaces to normalize incoming and outgoing frame headers.

Question: 1489

When implementing central Internet access for Layer 3 VPN customers using a dedicated Internet gateway VRF, an administrator needs to route return traffic from inet.0 back to the individual customer VRF (VRF-RED.inet.0). Which static route statement in the main routing-options hierarchy correctly accomplishes this return path route leaking?

A. set routing-options static route 10.100.1.0/24 next-hop VRF-RED.inet.0
B. set routing-options static route 10.100.1.0/24 redirect VRF-RED.inet.0
C. set routing-options static route 10.100.1.0/24 interface VRF-RED
D. set routing-options static route 10.100.1.0/24 next-table VRF-RED.inet.0

Answer: D

Explanation: In Junos OS, leaking specific prefix destinations from the main routing table (inet.0) into a customer VRF table (VRF-RED.inet.0) for return Internet traffic requires configuring a static route in the global routing-options hierarchy with the next-table target set to VRF-RED.inet.0. Using next-table forces packets matching the customer IP subnets to transition their table lookup from inet.0 directly into VRF-RED.inet.0.

Question: 1490

In Junos OS BGP authentication keychains, what is the valid integer range allowed for individual key identifiers within a single key-chain configuration block?

A. Key identifiers must be an integer ranging from 0 through 63.
B. Key identifiers must be an integer ranging from 1 through 255.
C. Key identifiers must be an integer ranging from 0 through 15.
D. Key identifiers must be an integer ranging from 1 through 1024.

Answer: A

Explanation: Junos OS defines valid key identifiers within a keychain as integers ranging strictly from 0 through 63. Each key within a keychain is assigned a unique identifier in this range alongside its secret string and designated start-time.

Question: 1491

Which command would you use to view the current SNMPv3 configuration on a Junos device?

A. show snmp users
B. show snmp engine-id
C. show configuration snmp
D. show snmp v3 configuration

Answer: C

Explanation: The command show configuration snmp displays the current SNMP configuration, including SNMPv3 settings, allowing for verification and troubleshooting.

Question: 1492

What does the "show mpls ldp neighbor" command display?

A. The status of LDP sessions with neighboring routers
B. The MPLS forwarding table for each neighbor
C. The current label bindings for each neighbor
D. The configuration details for LDP

Answer: A

Explanation: The command show mpls ldp neighbor displays the status of LDP sessions with neighboring routers, providing insights into the label distribution process.

Question: 1493

If a route is learned from an external BGP peer, which routing table does it typically enter?

A. inet6.0
B. vrf.0
C. inet.0
D. mpls.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Routes learned from an external BGP peer typically enter the inet.0 routing table. This is the default routing table for IPv4 unicast routes in Juniper routers.

Question: 1494

When deploying a VLAN-aware EVPN routing instance using instance-type virtual-switch on a Juniper MX series router, you need to configure an interface to trunk multiple VLANs (VLAN 10, 20, 30) into the EVPN instance. Which configuration syntax on the physical and logical interface correctly satisfies this requirement?

A. Set interface ge-0/0/0 with vlan-tagging and encapsulation ethernet-vpls, then configure unit 10, unit 20, and unit 30 with vlan-id-list [10 20 30].
B. Set interface ge-0/0/0 without flexible-vlan-tagging, then configure unit 0 with encapsulation vlan-bridge and vlan-id-list [10 20 30].
C. Set interface ge-0/0/0 with flexible-vlan-tagging and encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services, then configure unit 0 with family bridge interface-mode trunk and

vlan-id-list [10 20 30].
D. Set interface ge-0/0/0 with vlan-tagging and encapsulation vlan-vpls, then configure unit 0 with family vpls and vlan-id 10-30.

Answer: C

Explanation: In Junos EVPN VLAN-aware bundle service using a virtual-switch routing instance type, the physical interface requires flexible-vlan-tagging and encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services. Logical unit 0 is then configured under family bridge with interface-mode trunk and a vlan-id-list defining the allowed customer VLAN IDs.

Question: 1495

An engineer attempts to configure a static default route in a VRF routing instance using set routing-instances RED routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-table inet.0. The commit fails or packets are dropped during lookup. What is a key technical requirement for Junos route resolution when using next-table inet.0?

A. A valid route to the ultimate destination must exist in inet.0, and direct interface routes in inet.0 cannot be resolved without explicit RIB group configuration.
B. The VRF routing instance must have vrf-table-label enabled to generate a local label for return traffic.
C. A forwarding-table export policy must be applied to the VRF to enable cross-table next-hop resolution.
D. The MPLS signaling protocol must be RSVP-TE; LDP-signaled LSPs do not support cross-table lookups.

Answer: A

Explanation: When using next-table inet.0 inside a VRF, Junos performs a secondary route lookup in the global table inet.0 for matching packets. However, for return traffic or complete bidirectionality, routes must be resolvable across instances. If the global table does not contain specific routes or if reverse lookup pathways are missing, forwarding fails. Furthermore, for non-direct prefixes, proper route leaking or static next-hop settings must exist in inet.0 so that the global routing table can resolve the next hop back to the originating interface or NAT gateway.

Question: 1496

Which of the following parameters is NOT included in an RSVP Path message?

A. Label information
B. Desired bandwidth
C. Session ID
D. Sender's IP address

Answer: A

Explanation: The RSVP Path message does not include label information. Instead, it carries the sender's IP address, desired bandwidth, and session ID to facilitate the resource reservation process. Labels are assigned later during the RSVP signaling process.

Question: 1497

What is the outcome of a failed commit script in a network environment?

A. The commit is aborted, and no changes are applied.

B. The commit is successful, but the script logs an error.
C. The script continues running despite the failure.
D. The changes are applied, but the script fails silently.

Answer: A

Explanation: If a commit script fails, the commit process is aborted, and no changes are applied to ensure the integrity of the configuration.

Question: 1498

A service provider wants to restrict unknown unicast flooding on a customer attachment circuit within an EVPN-VXLAN environment. Which mechanism under edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family ethernet-switching directly applies rate limiting to non-unicast and unknown unicast frames entering the interface?

A. switch-options ingress-policer BUM-LIMIT
B. rate-limit ingress bum-traffic
C. policer input BUM-LIMIT-POLICER
D. storm-control default

Answer: C

Explanation: To apply a firewall policer directly to ingress traffic on a Layer 2 ethernet-switching interface (or bridge domain interface), you attach a filter or policer under interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family ethernet-switching filter input filter-name or attach a direct policer using policer input policer-name. This forces the Packet Forwarding Engine to drop or mark down traffic exceeding the configured bandwidth and burst limits.

Question: 1499

Which statement archives system log files and makes them readable by all users?

A. set system syslog file messages archive world-readable
B. set system syslog user * world-readable
C. set system syslog host 10.1.1.1 world-readable
D. set system syslog console world-readable

Answer: A

Explanation: The archive world-readable statement under a file hierarchy changes the file permissions of rotated log files so that non-root users can read them, facilitating local analysis by operators who lack maintenance permissions.

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