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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

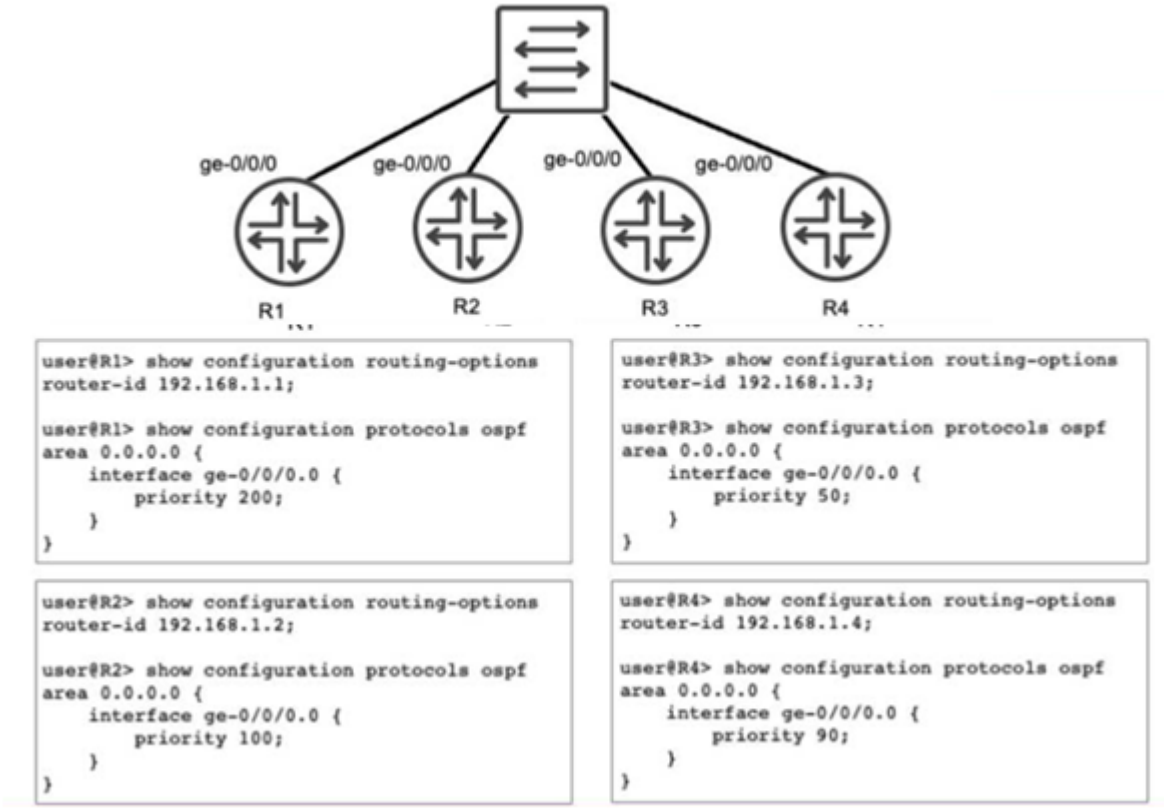
DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

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 a Designated Router (DR) and a Backup 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 the DR. The next highest priority value among the remaining routers is 100, which belongs to R2, making it the BDR. 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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have configured an MPLS LSP that begins on R1 and terminates on R5 using the Junos default settings. Referring to the exhibit, which router will perform only label swap operations?

Options:

A- R4
B- R3
C- R5
D- R1

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In an MPLS network, routers are categorized by their role along a Label Switched Path (LSP). In this scenario, the LSP originates on R1 (Ingress LER) and terminates on R5 (Egress LER). Between these two endpoints are the Provider (P) routers, also known as Transit Label Switching Routers (LSRs), which include R2, R3, and R4.

To identify which router performs only label swap operations, we must look at the standard Junos data plane behavior:

R1 (Ingress LER): Performs a Push operation. It receives native IP traffic from Networks 1 or 2, looks up the destination, and imposes (pushes) an MPLS label onto the packet before sending it to R2.

R2 and R3 (Transit LSRs): These routers perform a Swap operation. They receive a labeled packet, look up the incoming label in their Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB), replace it with an outgoing label provided by the downstream neighbor, and forward it.

R4 (Penultimate Hop): By default, Junos uses Penultimate Hop Popping (PHP). Because R4 is the second-to-last router before the egress (R5), the egress router R5 advertises an 'implicit-null' label (Label 3) to R4. This instructs R4 to perform a Pop operation---removing the MPLS label entirely---and sending the native IP packet to R5.

R5 (Egress LER): Receives the packet (which is already unlabeled due to PHP) and performs a standard IP route lookup to reach the final destination in Network 3 or 4.

Among the options provided, R3 is the only router that is a transit LSR but not the penultimate hop. While R2 also performs a swap, it is not an option. R4 performs a Pop (due to PHP), R1 performs a Push, and R5 performs an IP lookup. Therefore, R3 is the correct answer as it solely performs the label swap operation.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit:

```
user@switch1> show spanning-tree interface
Spanning tree interface parameters for instance 0
Interface     Port ID    Designated      Designated          Port   State  Role
                         port ID         bridge ID           Cost
ge-0/0/6.0    128:519      128:519   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/7.0     64:520       64:520   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/8.0     32:521       32:521   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/9.0     32:522       32:522   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/11.0    32:524       32:524   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/12.0    64:525       64:525   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
ge-0/0/13.0    64:526       64:526   32768.0019e2552481      20000  FWD    DESG
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The switch1 device is using VSTP.
B- The switch1 device is the root bridge.
C- The ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 interfaces are using the default interface priority.
D- The bridge priority for switch1 is 32k.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In the provided exhibit, the output of the command show spanning-tree interface for switch1 reveals critical details about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) operational state.

The first correct statement is that the switch1 device is the root bridge (Option B). This is determined by comparing the 'Port ID' column with the 'Designated port ID' column, as well as checking the 'Designated bridge ID'. In the exhibit, for every interface listed (from ge-0/0/6.0 to ge-0/0/13.0), the Port ID and the Designated port ID are identical. Furthermore, every port is in the 'FWD' (Forwarding) state with the 'DESG' (Designated) role. In a Spanning Tree topology, the root bridge is the only device where all active participating interfaces serve as designated ports, as it has no need for a 'Root' port role (which points toward a root bridge).

The second correct statement is that the bridge priority for switch1 is 32k (Option D). Looking at the 'Designated bridge ID' column, we see the value 32768.0019e2552481. In Junos and general networking standards, the Bridge ID is composed of a bridge priority and the device's MAC address. The default priority for most Spanning Tree variants (STP, RSTP, MSTP) is 32,768, which is commonly referred to in shorthand as '32k'.

Regarding the incorrect options:

Option A: There is no evidence of VSTP (VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol); the output shows 'instance 0,'

which is typical for IEEE standard RSTP or STP.

Option C: The Port IDs for ge-0/0/8, ge-0/0/9, and ge-0/0/11 all start with '32' (e.g., 32:521), whereas the default port priority is typically 128 (as seen in ge-0/0/6.0 with 128:519). This indicates that the interface priorities for these specific ports have been manually tuned to a non-default value.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Referring to the exhibit, which protocol would automatically create a full mesh of label-switched paths between MPLS-enabled routers?

Options:

A- LDP
B- BFD
C- BGP
D- RSVP

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Juniper Networks Junos OS, the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) is specifically designed to automate the creation of Label Switched Paths (LSPs) based on the information provided by the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as OSPF or IS-IS. When LDP is enabled on a set of interfaces within an OSPF area (as shown in the exhibit with Area 0.0.0.0), it automatically discovers neighbors and exchanges label mappings for all known unicast routes in the routing table.

The defining characteristic of LDP in this context is its 'topology-driven' nature. Unlike RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol), which typically requires the manual configuration of each LSP ingress point and destination, LDP follows the IGP's shortest path tree to automatically build a full mesh of LSPs between all participating routers. This means that every Provider Edge (PE) and Provider (P) router in the exhibit---PE1, PE2, PE3, P1, P2, and P3---will establish label-switched connectivity to every other router without the administrator having to define individual tunnels.

LDP accomplishes this through a downstream-unsolicited label distribution mode by default in Junos. Each router assigns a local label for its loopback address and other prefixes and advertises these to its neighbors. Because every router is performing this action for every reachable prefix in the OSPF domain, a complete fabric of label-switched paths is formed. While RSVP is more robust for traffic

engineering and bandwidth reservation, LDP is the preferred protocol for creating a simple, scalable full mesh of LSPs for applications like Layer 3 VPNs or internal BGP tunneling where complex path manipulation is not required. BFD is a failure detection protocol, and BGP is used for service signaling, making LDP the only correct choice for automatic mesh creation.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

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

Answer:

C, D

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 the destination 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 the label 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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# show
xe-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family ethernet-switching {
            vlan {
                members 10;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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.)

Options:

A- The interface receives tagged traffic.
B- The interface is a part of a VLAN that uses VLAN ID 10.
C- The interface receives untagged traffic.
D- The interface is a member of the VLAN named 10.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

In Junos OS for switching platforms, an interface is configured for Layer 2 bridging under the family ethernet-switching hierarchy. The way an interface handles VLAN traffic depends on its port mode: access or trunk.

According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, when an interface is configured simply with members <vlan-name/id>, it defaults to an access port. In an access port configuration:

The port is a member of only a single VLAN.

The port receives 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 name or a VLAN 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 that the 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 10 likely has 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.

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