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JN0-303

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Juniper Networks Certified Internet Specialist

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QUESTION 1
Into which protocol are LDP hello messages encapsulated?

A. IP
B. TCP
C. UDP
D. MPLS

Answer: C
LDP Hello messages are sent on UDP port 646

QUESTION 2
Given the following LSP configuration, which statement is true?
label-switched-pathlsp-xyz {
to 10.2000.1.1;
primarypath1;
secondarypath2;
secondarypath3;
no-cspf;
}
pathpath1 {
10.200.10.1 strict;
}
pathpath2 {
10.200.20.1 strict;
}
pathpath3 {
10.200.30.1loose
}

A. The router will use path1 when it is available and stable.
B. The router will use path3 when it is available and stable.
C. The router will attempt to establish path2 only when path1 and path3 are down.
D. The router will attempt to establish path1 only when path2 and path3 are down.

Answer: A
An LSP can have zero or one primary path applied. When it is configured the primary
path must be used if it's available in the network.

QUESTION 3
What is the optimize timer on an RSVP-signaled Label-Switched Path (LSP)?

A. the time it takes to identify the optimal path for the LSP
B. the interval at which the ingress router recalculates the LSP's path
C. the time the ingress router takes to establish the primary path

D. the maximum number of times the ingress router tries to establish the primary path

Answer: B
Once an LSP has been established, topology or resources changes might, over time, make the path suboptimal. You can configure the ingress router to recompute paths periodically to determine whether a more optimal path has become available. The frequency of this calculation is set by the optimize timer command in JUNOS.

QUESTION 4
What are three RSVP messages? (Choose three.)

A. PathErr: Path error
B. ResvErr: Reservation error
C. PathConf: Path confirmation
D. ResvConf: Reservation confirmation

Answer: A, B, D
The PathErr message travels upstream to the ingress router and denotes an error along the established path. The ResvErr travels downstream to the egress router and denotes an error along the established path. The ResvConf message is a message sent to the egress router upon request confirming the Resv message was received.

QUESTION 5
Which is a step in the JUNOS software CSPF algorithm?

A. Prune links that are bidirectional.
B. Eliminate paths with insufficient MTU.
C. Eliminate paths of more than 15 hops.
D. Prune links that do not contain the included administrative group.

Answer: D
One aspect of traffic engineering in the ability to control what types of traffic use certain network links. One method for reaching this administrative goal is the use of administrative groups. When an LSP requires a network path that includes links belonging to an administrative group, the CSPF algorithm removes all links that don't contain the requested group value.

QUESTION 6
What is required to enable the use of metrics larger than 63 for traffic engineering in IS-IS?

A. Nothing, wide metrics are used by default in IS-IS.
B. Enable wide-metrics-only under protocol IS-IS.
C. Enable traffic-engineering under protocols IS-IS.
D. Disable TVL's 2 and 128 which carry the 6-bit metrics (0-63).

Answer: B
To properly advertise a metric value greater than 63, a router must enable the advertisement of "wide metrics" using the wide-metrics-only command within the appropriate IS-IS level. This command informs the local router to only send the wide metric TLVs (types 22 and 135).

QUESTION 7
In JUNOS software, which command is used to configure TED support for OSPF?

A. set protocols rsvp cspf-enable
B. set protocols mpls cspf-enable
C. set protocols rsvp traffic-engineering
D. set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

Answer: D
The OSPF protocol makes use of a type 10 Opaque LSA for advertising traffic engineering information in a network. Traffic engineering is enable with the command set traffic-engineering within the protocols/ospf configuration hierarchy.

QUESTION 8
An OSPF non-backbone area follows external routes to be flooded within the area. These external routes are propagated into other areas. However, external routes from other areas are not allowed to enter this area.
Which type of OSPF area does this describe?

A. stub area
B. transit area
C. border area
D. not-so-stubby area

Answer: D
An OSPF not-so-stubby-area is created when an otherwise stub area has a need to connect to an external network through an ASBR. An NSSA allows for the injection of external routing knowledge by an ASBR using an NSSA external LSA, type code 7.

QUESTION 9
In JUNOS software, what is required to dedistribute RIP routes into OSPF?

A. Apply an export policy in RIP.
B. Apply an import policy in RIP.
C. Apply an export policy in OSPF.
D. Apply an import policy in OSPF.

Answer: C
By default, the OSPF protocol will have no knowledge of routes from other routing protocols including RIP. On a Juniper router, routing policies are used to redistribute

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