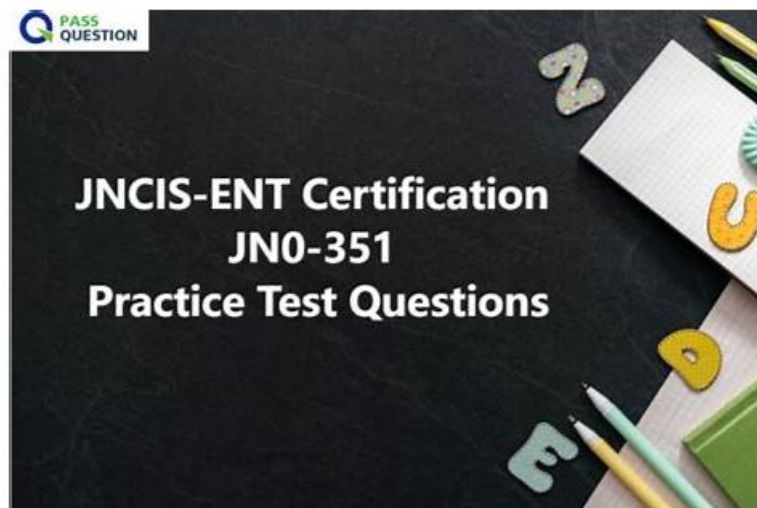


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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are an operator for a network running IS-IS. Two routers are failing to form an adjacency. What are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. There are mismatched router IDs on the L2 routers.
- B. The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface.
- C. There is a mismatched area ID between the L2 routers.
- D. There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The two reasons for the failure to form an adjacency in a network running IS-IS could be:

B: There is no configured ISO address on any IS-IS interface. IS-IS requires each router interface to have an ISO address configured. Without this address, the routers cannot form an adjacency1.

D: The family iso configuration is missing from the adjacency interface. The 'family iso' configuration is essential for IS-IS to function correctly. If this configuration is missing from the adjacency interface, it could prevent the formation of an adjacency1.

These explanations are based on the Enterprise Routing and Switching Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) documents and learning resources available at Juniper Networks23.

NEW QUESTION # 15

You are asked to explore deploying IS-IS in your network. What are two considerations in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. TLVs are not required to support IPv6 reachability.
- B. TLVs are required to support IPv4 reachability.
- C. TLVs are required to support IPv6 reachability.
- D. TLVs are not required to support IPv4 reachability.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 16

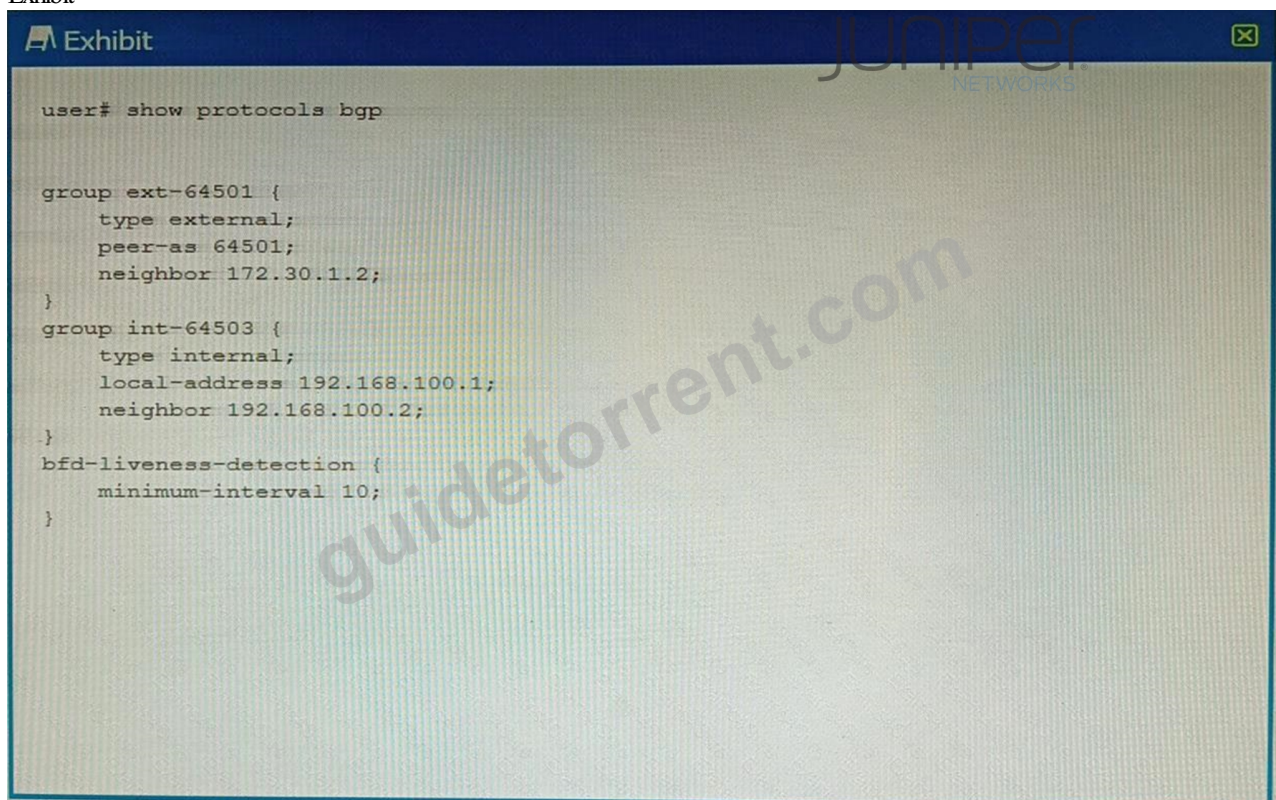
You are asked to change the setting for the LSAs age out back to the default value. In this scenario, which time interval will accomplish this task?

- A. 3600 seconds
- B. 300 seconds
- C. 600 seconds
- D. 1800 seconds

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 17

Exhibit



```
user# show protocols bgp

group ext-64501 {
  type external;
  peer-as 64501;
  neighbor 172.30.1.2;
}
group int-64503 {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.100.1;
  neighbor 192.168.100.2;
}
bfd-liveness-detection {
  minimum-interval 10;
}
```

Your BGP neighbors, one in the USA and one in France, are not establishing a connection with each other. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- **A. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP neighbor.**
- B. The BFD liveness is set too low.
- C. The BFD liveness is set too high.
- D. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The exhibit shows the configuration of BFD liveness detection for BGP at the global level, which applies to all BGP neighbors by default¹. However, this configuration does not specify the session mode, which determines whether BFD uses single-hop or multihop mode to communicate with a neighbor².

For single-hop BGP neighbors, which are directly connected on the same subnet, the session mode can be either automatic or single-hop. For multihop BGP neighbors, which are not directly connected and require multiple hops to reach, the session mode must be multihop².

Since your BGP neighbors are in different countries, they are likely to be multihop neighbors. Therefore, you need to configure the session mode as multihop for each neighbor individually at the [edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor address bfd-liveness-detection] hierarchy level². For example:

```
protocols { bgp { group usa { neighbor 192.0.2.1 { bfd-liveness-detection { session-mode multihop; } } } group france { neighbor 198.51.100.1 { bfd-liveness-detection { session-mode multihop; } } } } }
```

If you do not configure the session mode for multihop neighbors, BFD will use the default mode of automatic, which will try to use single-hop mode and fail to establish a BFD session with the remote neighbor². This will prevent BGP from using BFD to detect liveliness and failover.

Therefore, the answer B is correct, as you need to configure the BFD liveness detection on the BGP neighbor level with the appropriate session mode for multihop neighbors.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which statement about aggregate routes is correct?

- **A. Aggregate routes are used for advertising summarized network prefixes.**
- B. Aggregate routes are automatically generated for all of the subnets in a routing table.
- C. Aggregate routes are always preferred over more specific routes, even when the specific routes have a better path.
- D. Aggregate routes can only be used for static routing but not for dynamic routing protocols.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Aggregate routes are used for advertising summarized network prefixes². They help minimize the number of routing tables in an IP network by consolidating selected multiple routes into a single route advertisement¹. This approach is in contrast to non-aggregation routing, in which every routing table contains a unique entry for each route¹.

Therefore, option D is correct. Options A, B, and C are not correct because:

Aggregate routes can be used with both static routing and dynamic routing protocols¹.

Aggregate routes are not automatically generated for all of the subnets in a routing table. They need to be manually configured¹.

Aggregate routes are not always preferred over more specific routes. The route selection process in Junos OS considers several factors, including route preference and metric, before determining the active route¹.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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