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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
The MPLS Label Information Base (LIB) is stored in which table?

- A. mpls.0
- B. inet.0
- C. inet6.0
- D. inet.3

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the Routing Engine maintains several different tables to manage various types of reachability and forwarding information. When a router is running MPLS, it must track both IP routes and label-to-label mappings.
Thempls.0table is the primary repository for theLabel Information Base (LIB)and theLabel Forwarding Information Base (LFIB). According to Juniper Networks documentation, mpls.0 is used by transit and egress routers to perform label lookups. When a labeled packet arrives at an interface, the router looks at the top label and references the mpls.0 table to determine the next action. This table stores the mapping of incoming labels to their corresponding operations:Pop(remove the label),Swap(replace the label), orPush(add an additional label).
It is crucial to understand the roles of the other tables to avoid confusion:
* inet.0 (Option D):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv4, used for standard IP-to-IP forwarding.
* inet.3 (Option C):This is theMPLS Path Table. It stores the egress loopback addresses of LSPs and is used by BGP for next-hop resolution to determine if a destination can be reached via an MPLS tunnel.
While inet.3 knowsaboutLSPs, the actual label-switching instructions reside in mpls.0.
* inet6.0 (Option A):This is the default unicast routing table for IPv6.
Therefore, for the specific purpose of storing the label base used for transit switching operations,mpls.0is the correct and only table used in the Junos architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Exhibit:
user@R1> show route 10.16.2.0/23 exact detail
inet.0: 12 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
10.16.2.0/23 (1 entry, 1 announced)
*Aggregate Preference: 130
Next hop type: Reject
Address: 0x8f3fd44
Next-hop reference count: 2
State: <Active Int Ext>
Age: 1:39:21
Task: Aggregate
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I (LocalAgg)
Flags: Depth: 0 Active
AS path list:
AS path: I Refcount: 2
Contributing Routes (2):
10.16.2.0/24 proto Direct
10.16.3.0/24 proto Direct
Which destination IP address will be matched by the aggregate route shown in the exhibit?

- A. packets destined to 10.16.3.79
- B. packets destined to 10.16.1.214
- C. packets destined to 10.16.0.4
- D. packets destined to 10.16.4.183

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Juniper Networks Junos operating system,aggregate routesare used to represent a group of more specific routes with a single, shorter prefix. This technique is essential for reducing the size of routing tables and minimizing the volume of routing updates sent to neighbors. According to Juniper technical documentation, for a destination IP address to "match" a specific route, it must fall within the range defined by the network address and its associated CIDR mask.
The provided exhibit shows a detailed lookup for the aggregate route$10.16.2.0/23$. To determine the range of IP addresses covered by a $/23$ mask, we examine the binary representation of the third octet. A $/23$ mask means the first 23 bits are fixed.

For the address $10.16.2.0$:
* The first two octets (10.16) are fixed.
* The third octet (2) is 00000010 in binary.
* The 23rd bit is the second-to-last bit of this octet.
* The $/23$ range allows the 24th bit (the last bit of the third octet) and all 8 bits of the fourth octet to vary.
This results in a range where the third octet can be either 2 (00000010) or 3 (00000011). Therefore, the aggregate route $10.16.2.0/23$ covers all IP addresses from$10.16.2.0$ to $10.16.3.255$. The exhibit further confirms this by listing the "Contributing Routes": $10.16.2.0/24$ and $10.16.3.0/24$.
Analyzing the provided options against this range:
* 10.16.3.79 (Option A):This address falls squarely within the $10.16.2.0$ to $10.16.3.255$ range.
* 10.16.0.4 (Option B):This address falls in the $10.16.0.0/23$ range (0.0 to 1.255).
* 10.16.4.183 (Option C):This address falls in the $10.16.4.0/23$ range (4.0 to 5.255).
* 10.16.1.214 (Option D):This address also falls in the $10.16.0.0/23$ range.
Consequently,10.16.3.79is the only destination listed that matches the aggregate route shown. It is also important to note theNext hop type: Rejectin the exhibit; this means that if a packet matches the aggregate but does not match any of the more specific contributing routes, the router will drop the packet and send an ICMP unreachable message to the source.

NEW QUESTION # 18
What are three default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three.)

- A. IBGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- B. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- C. IBGP peers do not advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- D. EBGP peers advertise routes learned from IBGP or EBGP peers to other EBGP peers.
- E. IBGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
TheBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP)operates based on a strict set of advertisement rules designed to prevent routing loops while ensuring global reachability. These rules differ significantly depending on whether the relationship isExternal BGP (EBGP)orInternal BGP (IBGP).
1. EBGP Advertisement (Option A):In a standard EBGP scenario, a router acts as an exit/entry point for an Autonomous System. When an EBGP speaker receives a valid route from any peer (Internal or External), it will, by default, advertise that route to all of its other EBGP peers. This is the primary mechanism that allows prefixes to propagate across the global internet from one AS to another.
2. IBGP Split Horizon (Option D):
The most critical rule within an AS is theIBGP Split Horizonrule. To prevent loops within an AS, BGP dictates that a route learned from an IBGP peermust notbe advertised to any other IBGP peer. This is why BGP requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions or the use ofRoute Reflectorsto ensure all internal routers learn all routes. Without this rule, a route could circulate infinitely within the AS because IBGP does not update the AS_PATH attribute.
3. EBGP to IBGP Propagation (Option B):
When a router learns a route from an EBGP peer, it is permitted to advertise that route to all of its IBGP peers.
This ensures that everyone inside the network knows how to reach external destinations. However, it is important to remember that in Junos OS, theBGP Next Hopis not modified by default when sending routes to IBGP peers, often requiring a "next-hop-self" policy to ensure internal reachability.
Options C and E are incorrect because they directly contradict these fundamental BGP loop-prevention and propagation mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which BGP attribute is optional, transitive, and is passed unchanged to other BGP peers if not recognized?

- A. MED
- B. AS Path
- C. Community
- D. Origin

Answer: C

Explanation:
BGP attributes are categorized into four distinct types based on how they are handled by a BGP speaker:Well- known mandatory,Well-known discretionary,Optional transitive, andOptional non-transitive.
Understanding these categories is essential for traffic engineering and ensuring consistent policy across an Autonomous System. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, theCommunityattribute is classified as anoptional transitiveattribute. The term "optional" implies that a BGP implementation is not required to support or recognize the attribute. However, because it is "transitive," if a Juniper router receives an update containing a community tag that it does not recognize or has no specific policy for, it must accept the attribute and pass it along to other BGP peers unchanged. This ensures that community-based policies can be signaled across intermediate ASes that may not be configured to act upon those specific tags.
In contrast:
* Origin (Option A)andAS Path (Option B)arewell-known mandatoryattributes. Every BGP update must include these, and every BGP-compliant router must recognize them.
* MED (Option D)(Multi-Exit Discriminator) is anoptional non-transitiveattribute. If a router receives a MED and advertises that route to an EBGP peer, the MED is typically stripped away (unless specific configurations like path-selection cisco-non-deterministic are used), as it is intended only to influence the immediate neighboring AS.
The Community attribute (defined in RFC 1997) is a powerful tool in Junos OS, often used for tagging routes to trigger specific routing policies, such as setting local preference or identifying the geographic origin of a prefix. By being transitive, it allows for sophisticated administrative control across complex multi-provider environments.

NEW QUESTION # 20
How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

- A. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.
- B. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- C. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- D. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The prevention of routing loops within an Autonomous System (AS) is handled differently than loop prevention between ASes. While External BGP (EBGP) uses the AS_PATH attribute to detect loops,Internal BGP (IBGP)does not modify the AS_PATH. Therefore, a different mechanism is required to ensure that a route does not circulate infinitely inside the network.
This mechanism is known as theIBGP Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks documentation and the BGP standard (RFC 4271), a BGP speakermust not advertise a route learned via an IBGP peer to any other IBGP peer. In simpler terms, "what is learned internally, stays local." This rule ensures that a route only travels one "hop" inside the AS-from the router that learned it from an external source to all other internal routers.
Because of this rule, IBGP routers do not naturally propagate routes through each other. This creates a requirement for afull meshof IBGP sessions, where every BGP-speaking router in the AS must have a direct peering session with every other BGP-speaking router. To mitigate the scaling issues of a full mesh in large service provider networks, architects useRoute ReflectorsorConfederations, which are authorized exceptions to the Split Horizon rule.
Option B is incorrect because EBGP peersdoadvertise EBGP routes to other EBGP peers (this is how the internet works). Option C is incorrect because EBGP-learned routesmustbe sent to IBGP peers so the internal network knows how to reach the outside world. Option D is incorrect because internal routesmustbe sent to external peers to advertise your network to the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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