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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP)

Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
You are asked to add next-hop redundancy using VRRP for an IPv6 enabled service. The configured primary router must always be active when available, and the servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway. Which VRRP element is required to accomplish this requirement?

- A. The preempt parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
- B. The accept-data parameter must be added to the VRRP configuration.
- C. Both routers running VRRP will require a static ARP entry to be configured for the VRRP VIP.
- D. The backup router requires the track parameter to track the primary router's interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:
InVirtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP), the primary goal is to provide a highly available default gateway for end hosts. However, there is a specific operational behavior in the VRRP standard (RFC 3768
/RFC 5798) regarding how the "Virtual Router" responds to traffic destined for its own Virtual IP (VIP).
According to Juniper Networks documentation, by default, a VRRP router that is in the Master state will only respond to packets destined for the VIP if that router is theIP Address Owner(meaning its physical interface IP matches the VIP). If the router is a "non-owner" (a common configuration in many networks), it will forward traffic on behalf of the VIP but will not respond to management traffic, such asICMP Echo Requests (Pings), directed at the VIP itself.
To satisfy the requirement that "servers connected to the network must be able to ping their gateway," the accept-data (Option D)parameter must be configured. In Junos OS, the accept-data statement allows the VRRP Master to respond to traffic destined for the virtual IP address even if it is not the address owner. This includes responding to Pings and allowing other management connections like SSH or Telnet to the VIP.
Regarding the other options:
* Preempt (Option B):While preempt is often used to ensure the primary router regains control, in Junos, a router with the highest priority (255) defaults to preemptive behavior, and accept-data is specifically what solves the "pinging the gateway" requirement.
* Track (Option A):Tracking is used for failover logic but doesn't affect the ability to ping the VIP.
* Static ARP (Option C):This is unnecessary as VRRP uses a virtual MAC address to ensure hosts can resolve the VIP via standard NDP (for IPv6) or ARP (for IPv4).

NEW QUESTION # 26
A BGP router receives two routes to the same prefix. One route has a higher local preference, while the other has a shorter AS path. In this scenario, which route would be selected?

- A. The route with the higher local preference.
- B. The route with the lower origin code.
- C. The route with the shorter AS path.
- D. The route with the lowest MED value.

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheBGP path selection algorithmis a deterministic process used by Juniper routers to select the single "best" path from the BGP table to be placed into the routing table (inet.0). This algorithm follows a specific, hierarchical set of rules. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the router evaluates attributes in a fixed order, and once a tie is broken at a specific step, the remaining steps are ignored.
The order of the primary BGP attributes in Junos OS is as follows:
* Highest Local Preference:This is the first attribute evaluated after the basic check for a reachable next hop. Local preference is used within an Autonomous System (AS) to prioritize one exit point over another.
* Shortest AS_PATH:If the local preference is equal, the router then evaluates the length of the AS_PATH attribute.
* Lowest Origin Code:(IGP < EGP < Incomplete).
* Lowest Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED).
In this specific scenario, the router compares a path with ahigher local preferenceagainst a path with a shorter AS path. Because theLocal Preferencecheck occurs at Step 1 and theAS_PATHcheck occurs later at Step 2, the router will select the path with the higher local preference immediately. The length of the AS path becomes irrelevant in this comparison because the tie was already broken by the local preference value.
This allows network administrators to override the default "shortest path" logic of BGP to prefer specific providers or links based on

business requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 27
You are a network architect designing a brand new network. You want to deploy RSVP LSPs in this network.
You are currently in the process of choosing whether to run OSPF or IS-IS as your interior gateway protocol.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct about IGP traffic engineering extensions in an RSVP network? (Choose two.)

- A. You must explicitly configure IS-IS to carry traffic engineering extensions.
- B. In OSPF, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.
- C. You must explicitly configure OSPF to carry traffic engineering extensions.
- D. In IS-IS, traffic engineering extensions are enabled by default.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks environment, deployingRSVP-signaled LSPsrequires a functionalTraffic Engineering Database (TED). This database is populated by the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) using specific extensions that carry link-state information beyond simple reachability, such as available bandwidth, administrative groups (link coloring), and Maximum Reservable Bandwidth.
The behavior of these extensions differs betweenOSPFandIS-ISin Junos OS:
* OSPF (Option C):By default, OSPF is a "pure" routing protocol. To support RSVP-TE, it must carry Opaque LSAs (Type 10). According to Juniper documentation, you mustexplicitly configuretraffic engineering within the OSPF protocol hierarchy using the set protocols ospf traffic-engineering command. Without this command, OSPF will not flood the TE information required by the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm, and LSPs will fail to establish.
* IS-IS (Option D):IS-IS was designed to be extensible through the use of TLVs (Type, Length, Value).
In Junos OS,IS-IS traffic engineering extensions are enabled by defaultonce the protocol is active.
As soon as you enable IS-IS on an interface, it begins to advertise the wide metrics and TE TLVs (like TLV 22 and 135) necessary for building the TED.
This distinction is a common design consideration for network architects. While IS-IS simplifies the rollout of MPLS by having TE enabled "out of the box," OSPF requires that extra configuration step to transition from a standard IGP to a TE-aware protocol.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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?

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

Answer: A

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 aDesignated Router (DR)and aBackup 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 theDR. The next highest priority value among the remaining routers is100, which belongs to R2, making it theBDR. 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.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What prevents routing loops in a single-area OSPF network?

- A. The Dijkstra algorithm
- B. The Bellman-Ford algorithm
- C. Routing policies
- D. Forwarding policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
In OSPF, loop prevention within a single area is achieved through the fundamental nature of its link-state architecture. Unlike distance-vector protocols that rely on "routing by rumor," OSPF ensures that every router within an area maintains an identicalLink-State Database (LSDB). This database acts as a complete map of the network topology.
Once the LSDB is synchronized, each router independently executes theShortest Path First (SPF) algorithm
, which is formally known as theDijkstra algorithm. This mathematical process treats the local router as the
"root" of a tree and calculates the shortest path to every other node (router) and prefix in the area based on the cumulative interface costs. Because every router uses the same synchronized map (the LSDB) and the same deterministic algorithm, they all arrive at a consistent, loop-free view of the best paths.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the Dijkstra algorithm is superior to theBellman- Ford algorithm(used by distance-vector protocols like RIP) in this regard. Bellman-Ford is susceptible to
"count-to-infinity" problems and loops because routers only know the distance and direction to a destination provided by their neighbors, rather than the full topology. In OSPF, even if a link fails, the updated Link-State Advertisement (LSA) is flooded rapidly, and the Dijkstra algorithm is re-run to find a new loop-free path.
Routing policies(Option B) are used to manipulate path selection or filter routes but are not the primary mechanism for fundamental loop prevention in OSPF. Similarly,forwarding policies(Option D) govern how traffic is handled at the data plane level rather than determining the control plane's loop-free topology.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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