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```
user@serk> show log messages
Aug 3 15:46:56 chiron mgd[2444]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
no commit script changes
Aug 3 15:46:56 chiron mgd[2444]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
no transient commit script changes
Aug 3 15:46:56 chiron mgd[2444]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
finished loading commit script changes
Aug 3 15:46:56 chiron mgd[2444]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
exporting juniper.conf
--
Aug 3 15:47:51 chiron idpd[2678]: IDP_POLICY_LOAD_SUCCEEDED: IDP
policy[/var/db/idpd/bins/idpengine.bin.gz.v] and
detector[/var/db/idpd/scs-repository/installed-detector/libidp-detector.sc.tgz.v]
loaded successfully (Regular load).
Aug 3 15:47:51 chiron idpd[2678]: IDP_COMMIT_COMPLETED: IDP policy commit is
complete.
--
Aug 3 15:47:51 chiron chiron sc_set_flow_max_sessions: max sessions set 16384
```

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

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?

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What are three default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

The Border 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 is External BGP (EBGP) or Internal 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 the IBGP Split Horizon rule. To prevent loops within an AS, BGP dictates that a route learned from an IBGP peer must not be advertised to any other IBGP peer. This is why BGP requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions or the use of Route Reflectors to 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, the BGP Next Hop is 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

What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Junos OS architecture, route preference (often referred to as administrative distance in other vendor platforms) is the primary metric used by the Routing Engine to select the "best" path when multiple protocols provide a route to the same destination. Each routing protocol and route type is assigned a default numeric value; the lower the value, the more preferred the route.

According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, an aggregate route is assigned a default preference of

130. Aggregate routes are a form of static-like route used to group specific routes into a single, broader prefix to reduce the size of

routing tables and limit the scope of routing updates. They are "protocol-independent" because they are not learned from a dynamic neighbor but are manually defined by the administrator.

To understand where 130 fits in the hierarchy, it is helpful to compare it with other common Junos preferences:

- * Directly connected interfaces: 0
- * Static routes: 5
- * OSPF Internal: 10
- * IS-IS Level 1/2: 15/18
- * Aggregate routes: 130
- * OSPF AS External: 150
- * BGP (Internal and External): 170
- * Generated routes: 150

By setting the aggregate route preference to 130, Junos ensures that specific routes learned via IGP's (like OSPF or IS-IS) are preferred over the aggregate. This is essential because an aggregate route is often used as a "catch-all" or a discard route when more specific path information is missing. If the aggregate had a lower preference (like 5), it might override dynamic routing information, leading to suboptimal routing or black-holed traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which two statements about graceful restart are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Graceful restart restarting router mode is not enabled by default.
- B. Graceful restart requires that GRES be enabled.
- C. Graceful restart uses nonstop bridging for forwarding operations.
- D. Graceful restart helper mode is enabled by default.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Graceful Restart (GR) is a high-availability mechanism designed to minimize the impact of a routing protocol process (rpd) restart or a Routing Engine (RE) switchover. It allows a router to continue forwarding traffic while the control plane is recovering, provided that the data plane (Packet Forwarding Engine) remains intact.

According to Juniper Networks documentation, Graceful Restart operates in two distinct roles:

* Restarting Mode: This is the role of the router that is actually undergoing the restart. In Junos OS, this mode is not enabled by default (Option A). An administrator must explicitly configure graceful-restart under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy to allow the router to signal its neighbors that it is attempting a graceful recovery.

* Helper Mode: This is the role of the neighboring routers. When a neighbor sees a router restart, if it is in "helper mode," it will continue to forward traffic toward the restarting router and will not flush the associated routes from its forwarding table for a specified period. In Junos, helper mode is enabled by default (Option B) for most protocols (OSPF, BGP, IS-IS). This means that even if you haven't configured GR on your own router, it will automatically assist its neighbors if they perform a graceful restart.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option C: While GRES (Graceful Routing Engine Switchover) is often used with Graceful Restart to handle hardware-level RE failures, they are independent features. GR can function during a simple software process restart without dual REs or GRES.

* Option D: Nonstop Bridging (NSB) is a separate high-availability feature for Layer 2 protocols (like STP). While it shares a similar goal, Graceful Restart is specifically a Layer 3 protocol mechanism (Layer 2 does not use "helper" routers in the same way).

NEW QUESTION # 21

How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

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

Answer: C

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 the IBGP Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks documentation and the BGP standard

(RFC 4271), a BGP speaker must 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 a full mesh of 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 use Route Reflectors or Confederations, which are authorized exceptions to the Split Horizon rule.

Option B is incorrect because EBGP peers do advertise EBGP routes to other EBGP peers (this is how the internet works). Option C is incorrect because EBGP-learned routes must be sent to IBGP peers so the internal network knows how to reach the outside world. Option D is incorrect because internal routes must be sent to external peers to advertise your network to the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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