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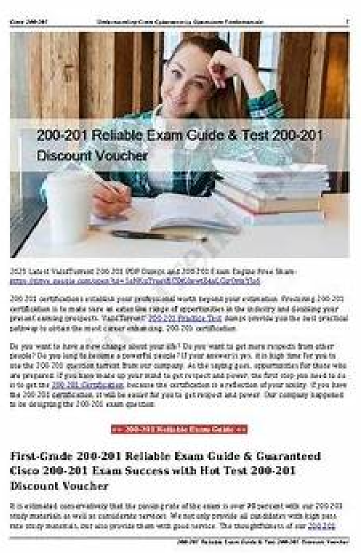

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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Exhibit:
You must configure the router called ROUTER_1 to take all valid prefixes learned from internal BGP peers in AS 64523, and then re-advertise them to other internal BGP peers in the same autonomous system.
Referring to the exhibit, which configuration must you deploy on ROUTER_1 to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure a routing policy on ROUTER_1 that removes the no-export BGP community from all received prefixes.
- B. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with a routing policy that exports prefixes learned from internal BGP.
- C. Configure ROUTER_1 to belong to a different autonomous system than the other BGP routers in your network.
- D. Configure ROUTER_1's internal BGP group with the keyword cluster, followed by a unique 32-bit number.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In theBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP), theSplit Horizonrule is a fundamental loop-prevention mechanism for internal sessions. This rule dictates that a BGP speaker must not advertise a route learned from anInternal BGP (IBGP)peer to any other IBGP peer within the same Autonomous System (AS). This ensures that routes do not circulate infinitely inside a network, as IBGP does not modify the AS_PATH attribute. Consequently, to maintain full reachability, a network normally requires a "full mesh" of IBGP sessions, where every BGP- speaking router is directly peered with every other router.
In the provided exhibit,ROUTER_1is part of AS 64523. The requirement is for ROUTER_1 to take prefixes learned from its internal peers and re-advertise them to other internal peers in the same AS. This behavior is a direct violation of the standard Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the standard solution to scale IBGP without a full mesh is to configureRoute Reflection.
When a router is configured as aRoute Reflector (RR), it is permitted to "reflect" (re-advertise) routes learned from one IBGP peer to another. In Junos OS, the mechanism to enable Route Reflection is to configure acluster IDwithin the BGP group. By adding the cluster keyword followed by a unique 32-bit identifier (usually the router's loopback address) to the internal BGP group configuration, the router assumes the role of an RR. It then follows specific reflection rules:
* Routes learned from anEBGP peerare reflected to all IBGP peers.
* Routes learned from aRoute Reflector Clientare reflected to all other clients and non-clients.
* Routes learned from anon-clientare reflected to all clients.
Option A is incorrect because BGP advertisement rules are hard-coded; a standard export policy cannot override the Split Horizon rule. Option C handles traffic engineering tags but does not enable route reflection.
Option D would change the session to EBGP, which does not address the internal reachability requirement within AS 64523.
Therefore, configuring the cluster ID is the only valid way to achieve the desired re- advertisement behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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. R1
- D. R5

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 onR1 (Ingress LER)and terminates onR5 (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 performsonlylabel swap operations, we must look at the standard Junos data plane behavior:
* R1 (Ingress LER):Performs aPushoperation. 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 aSwapoperation. 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 usesPenultimate 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 aPopoperation-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,R3is the only router that is a transit LSR butnotthe 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 # 59
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 10.16.4.183
- B. packets destined to 10.16.1.214
- C. packets destined to 10.16.0.4
- D. packets destined to 10.16.3.79

Answer: D

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 # 60
For two or more switches to participate in the same MSTP region, which parameter must match?

- A. Root bridge ID
- B. Region name
- C. Root bridge priority
- D. Extended system ID

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in IEEE 802.1s and implemented in Juniper Networks Junos OS, allows for the grouping of VLANs into specific spanning tree instances. This provides significant scalability and load-balancing advantages over traditional STP or RSTP. To achieve this, switches must be grouped into logical "Regions." According to Juniper documentation, for two or more switches to be considered part of the sameMSTP Region, they must possess an identicalMSTP Configuration Identifier. This identifier consists of three specific attributes that must match exactly across all participating switches:
* MSTI Name (Region Name):A descriptive string (up to 32 characters) that identifies the region.
* MSTI Revision Level:A numerical value (0-65535) used to track configuration changes.
* VLAN-to-Instance Mapping:The specific table that defines which VLAN IDs are associated with which Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTIs).
If even one of these parameters-such as theRegion name(Option A)-differs, the switches will treat each other as being in separate regions. When switches are in different regions, they interact using theCommon Spanning Tree (CST), effectively seeing the other region as a single "virtual bridge," which limits the granularity of traffic engineering.
TheExtended system ID(Option B) is a component of the Bridge ID used to carry VLAN information in PVST+ but is not a region-matching requirement.Root bridge priority(Option C) andRoot bridge ID(Option D) are variables used during the STP election process to determine the topology's root, but they do not define the boundaries of an MSTP region itself.

NEW QUESTION # 61
You are designing an MPLS network and want to ensure that traffic traverses an LSP between PE routers that follow an explicit path through the core. Which protocol would accomplish this task?

- A. LDP
- B. BGP
- C. IS-IS
- D. RSVP

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks MPLS environment, the selection of a signaling protocol depends heavily on the requirement for traffic engineering and path control. To satisfy the requirement for anexplicit path-where the network architect defines specific hop-by-hop routers that the traffic must traverse-theResource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)is the necessary choice.
According to Juniper documentation, RSVP (specifically RSVP-TE) supports the use ofExplicit Route Objects (EROs). When you configure an LSP in Junos OS, you can define a path consisting of a series of IP addresses (strict or loose hops). RSVP then signals the LSP along that exact sequence of routers, reserving resources and establishing labels as it goes. This allows for precise control over the network's traffic patterns, enabling administrators to steer traffic away from congested links or toward specific high-bandwidth paths.
In contrast,LDP (Label Distribution Protocol)(Option D) is a "best-effort" signaling protocol. LDP strictly follows the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) shortest path. It does not support explicit paths or traffic engineering constraints; it simply builds a "mesh" of labels based on the existing routing table.IS-IS(Option C) is an IGP used to populate the routing table and TED but does not signal labels.BGP(Option A) is used for service delivery (like L3VPNs) but relies on an underlying transport LSP (built by RSVP or LDP) to reach its next hop. Therefore, only RSVP provides the mechanism for explicit path manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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