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### **Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):**

**NEW QUESTION # 55**

What information is determined by using the AS path attribute included in the BGP update message? (Choose two.)

- A. the shortest AS path to reach a prefix
- B. the presence of a routing loop
- C. the origin of a route from IGP or EGP
- D. the total number of next-hop devices to reach a prefix

**Answer: A,B**

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The BGP path selection algorithm is 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 a higher local preference against a path with a shorter AS path. Because the Local Preference check occurs at Step 1 and the AS\_PATH check 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 # 57

You are configuring BGP for IPv6 operations. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) can be either a 32-bit or 64-bit value.
- B. The Autonomous System Number (ASN) must be a 64-bit value.
- C. The router ID uses a 32-bit identifier value.
- D. The router ID uses a 128-bit identifier value.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

When implementing Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) for IPv6, several architectural constants remain consistent with the original BGP design, while others have evolved to accommodate larger network scales.

Router ID (Option C):

A critical point in Juniper's Service Provider documentation is that the BGP Router ID remains a 32-bit value, even when the protocol is carrying 128-bit IPv6 prefixes. The Router ID is typically represented in dotted-quad notation (e.g., 192.168.1.1). In an IPv6-only environment, a Juniper router cannot automatically derive this ID from an interface address, so it must be manually defined under [edit routing-options]. This 32-bit ID is essential for BGP tie-breaking and loop prevention within the AS.

Autonomous System Number (Option D):

The Autonomous System Number (ASN) was originally a 16-bit value (0 to 65535). However, to address the exhaustion of available ASNs, the standard was extended to 32-bit ASNs (documented in RFC 6793). In Junos OS, you can configure BGP using either the

older 16-bit format or the newer 32-bit format (often represented in "asplain" or "asdot" notation). While the question mentions a 64-bit value, there is currently no standard for a 64-bit ASN in BGP; the transition from 16-bit to 32-bit satisfies current global scalability needs. Therefore, Option D is the most accurate within the context of current networking standards, as it acknowledges the coexistence of different ASN lengths.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

In the exhibit, Site A is sending traffic to Site B. R1 adds MPLS label 7166 to direct the traffic to R5. Which two criteria did R1 use to determine which label number to add to the traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. the source address of the traffic
- B. the destination address of the traffic
- C. a label number advertisement received from R2
- D. a label number received from R5

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

In a Juniper Networks MPLS environment, the process by which a router determines how to forward traffic involves both the control plane and the data plane. When R1 (acting as an Ingress Label Edge Router, or LER) receives an IP packet from Site A destined for Site B, it must perform a lookup to decide whether to forward the packet via standard IP routing or via an MPLS Label Switched Path (LSP).

The first criterion R1 uses is the destination address of the traffic (Option C). Upon receiving the native IP packet, R1 looks up the destination IP in its routing table (typically `inet.0`). If the destination matches a prefix that is associated with an LSP—such as the loopback address of R5 or a prefix reachable via R5—the router identifies the appropriate Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC). The FEC essentially groups packets that should be forwarded in the same manner over the same path. Without identifying the destination, the router cannot map the traffic to the correct MPLS tunnel.

The second criterion is the label number advertisement received from R2 (Option D). MPLS relies on downstream label allocation. In this topology, R2 is the immediate downstream "next hop" for R1 on the path to Site B. For the LSP to be established, R2 must signal a label to R1 using a protocol like LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) or RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol). This label (in this case, 7166) tells R1: "If you want to send traffic to the destination associated with this LSP, wrap it in this specific label so I know how to process it." R1 does not use the source address (Option A) for standard label mapping, nor does it receive the label directly from R5 (Option B) in a hop-by-hop signaling model; it must use the label provided by its direct neighbor, R2. Therefore, by combining the destination IP (to find the path) and the label provided by the next hop (to encapsulate the packet), R1 successfully directs the traffic through the MPLS core.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which OSPF packet type is used to initiate and maintain neighbor relationships?

- A. Link-State Update
- B. Database Description
- C. Link-State Acknowledgment
- D. Hello

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Hello packet is the most basic, yet most vital, component of the OSPF protocol. It serves as the primary mechanism for neighbor discovery, parameter negotiation, and "keepalive" functionality. Per Juniper Networks' routing documentation, OSPF routers use the Hello protocol to dynamically discover other OSPF-enabled routers on their directly connected segments.

When OSPF is enabled on a Junos interface, the router begins multicasting Hello packets (typically to the `224.0.0.5` "All OSPF Routers" address). This initiates the neighbor relationship. For two routers to move beyond the `Init` state and become neighbors, they must agree on several critical parameters contained within the Hello packet:

- \* Area ID: Routers must be in the same OSPF area.
- \* Authentication: Passwords or keys must match.
- \* Timers: The Hello and Dead intervals must be identical.
- \* Options: Such as Stub area flags.

Beyond the initial "initiation," the Hello packet is used to maintain the relationship. By continuously sending these packets at a fixed interval (the Hello interval), a router signals to its peers that it is still functional. If a router stops receiving Hello packets from a neighbor for a duration exceeding the Dead Interval, it declares the neighbor "down," flushes the associated LSAs from the database,

and triggers a new SPF calculation.

Furthermore, on multi-access networks like Ethernet, the Hello packet is the vehicle for the election of the Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR). By exchanging priority values and Router IDs within the Hello packets, the segment can elect a central point of contact to minimize the number of adjacencies required on the wire.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

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