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

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which two statements about graceful restart are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,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 isnot 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:WhileGRES (Graceful Routing Engine Switchover)is often usedwithGraceful 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 # 18
You must ensure that your routing platform with redundant REs continues to forward packets, even if one RE fails. Which technology would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. NSB
- B. LAG
- C. GRES
- D. BFD

Answer: C

Explanation:
For Juniper platforms equipped with dualRouting Engines (REs), the fundamental technology required to provide high availability during a hardware or software failure of the primary RE isGraceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES).
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, GRES allows the backup RE to stay in a "hot" standby state. When GRES is enabled, the primary RE synchronizes critical state information with the backup RE, specifically thechassis stateand theinterface state. This synchronization includes the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) configuration.
When the primary RE fails, the backup RE takes over immediately. Because the PFE (which resides on the line cards) was already synchronized and is not restarted during the switchover, the routercontinues to forward packetsthat are already in flight or part of established flows. This prevents a complete network outage during an RE failover.
Comparison with other options:
* NSB (Non-Stop Bridging - Option A):Focuses specifically on maintaining Layer 2 protocol states (like STP) during a switchover.
* LAG (Link Aggregation - Option B):Provides redundancy for physical links, not the control plane or the RE.
* BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection - Option C):Is a protocol used for rapid detection of link or neighbor failures; it does not protect the RE or maintain forwarding during an internal switchover.
It is important to note that while GRES maintains theforwardingstate, it does not by itself maintain therouting protocolstate (adjacencies). To keep OSPF or BGP sessions from dropping during the switchover, GRES must be paired withNon-Stop Active Routing (NSR). However, as the question focuses on the core requirement of continuing to forward packets,GRESis the foundational technology.

NEW QUESTION # 19
How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

- A. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.
- B. External BGP routes are never readvertised to other external BGP neighbors.
- C. Internal 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 # 20
What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

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

Answer: C

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, anaggregate routeis 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 where130fits 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 IGPs (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 # 21
Which two statements are correct about TLVs in IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. LSPs can contain multiple TLVs.
- B. TLVs allow flexible encoding of routing information.
- C. LSPs can only contain one TLV.
- D. TLVs only support encoding IPv4 routing information.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In the IS-IS protocol,TLVs (Type, Length, Value)are the fundamental building blocks used to carry information withinLink-State

PDUs (LSPs). Unlike some other protocols that have a fixed, rigid packet format, IS-IS was designed from the ground up to be modular and extensible. This extensibility is achieved through the use of TLVs, which allow the protocol to carry different types of data without requiring changes to the core protocol state machine.
According to Juniper Networks technical documentation,TLVs allow flexible encoding of routing information (Option C). Each TLV specifies the "Type" of information it carries (such as neighbor information or IP reachability), the "Length" of that information, and the "Value" (the actual data). This architecture is what allowed IS-IS to easily support IPv6 by simply adding new TLVs (like TLV 236 for IPv6 reachability) without redesigning the protocol. It also supports Traffic Engineering (TE) extensions used in MPLS environments by adding TLVs that describe link bandwidth and administrative groups.
Furthermore, a singleLSP can contain multiple TLVs (Option D). When a Juniper router generates an LSP, it packs all the necessary information-such as the router's area addresses, its neighbors, and its local interface prefixes-into various TLVs and places them into a single PDU. If the amount of information exceeds the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of the interface, the router will generate additional LSPs (fragmented LSPs) to carry the remaining TLVs.
Options A and B are incorrect because restricting an LSP to a single TLV would make the protocol incredibly inefficient, and the very nature of IS-IS is its ability to support multiple network layer protocols (not just IPv4) through its agnostic TLV-based transport.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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