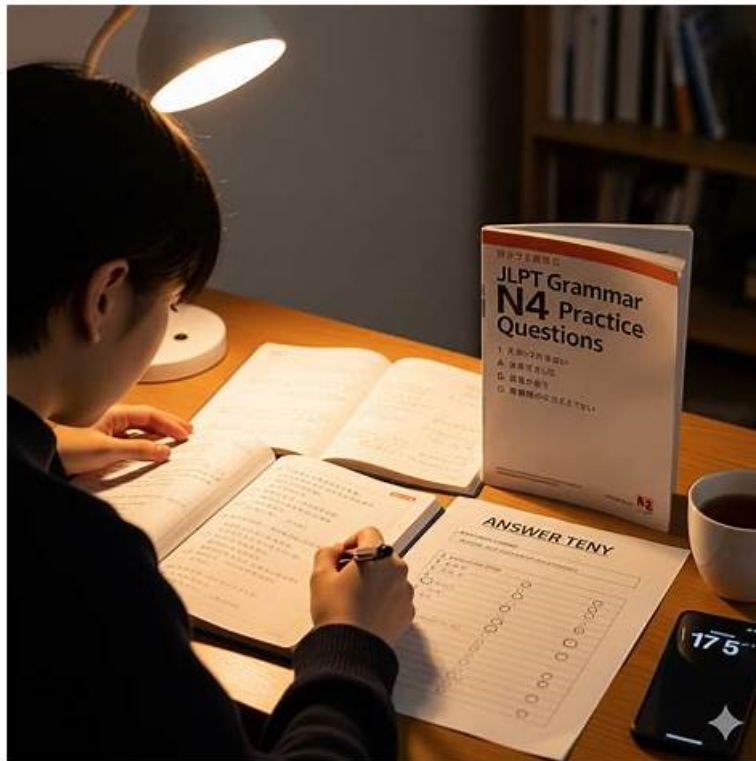


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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which two LSA types are permitted in OSPF totally stubby areas? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 1

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In OSPF, a totally stubby area does not permit type 3 summary LSAs (inter-area routes) or type 5 external LSAs (routes from outside the OSPF domain) to be flooded into the area. The area border router (ABR) will only send a default route as a type 3 LSA into the totally stubby area.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which two statements about the BGP path selection process are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically highest ME
- B. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically lowest ME
- C. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically highest local preference.
- D. BGP selects the advertisement with the numerically lowest local preference.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 96

By default, which three fields are used in the ECMP load-balancing algorithm for Layer 3 IPv4 traffic? (Choose three.)

- A. incoming interface index
- B. protocol
- C. destination address
- D. outgoing interface index
- E. source port

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 97

Click the Exhibit button. You have a network of ten routers that have all been configured with an identical SRGB. The exhibit shows the IS-IS configuration from a router called R10. The other nine routers do not yet have an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to this router.

Which missing part of the configuration must you add on R10 to solve this problem?

```

user@R10> show configuration protocols isis
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    point-to-point;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    point-to-point;
}
interface lo0.0;
source-packet-routing {
    srgb start-label 300000 index-range 10000;
}
level 1 disable;
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
reference-bandwidth 1000;

```

- A. R10 must be configured with an explicit IPv4 node SID.
- B. R10 must be configured with explicit IPv4 adjacency SID.
- C. R10 must tag its internal IPv4 BGP prefixes with a BGP prefix SID
- D. R10 must be configured with an explicit binding SID.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For other routers to build an IPv4 shortest-path SR-MPLS LSP to R10, R10 must advertise a reachable SR node segment for its IPv4 loopback/prefix. Configuring an explicit IPv4 node SID ensures R10's loopback prefix is associated with a SID in the SRGB and is advertised in IS-IS, allowing the rest of the network to compute and label-switch traffic to R10 using SR.

NEW QUESTION # 98

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Juniper platforms equipped with dual Routing Engines (REs), the fundamental technology required to provide high availability during a hardware or software failure of the primary RE is Graceful 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 the chassis state and the interface 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 router continues to forward packets that 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 the forwarding state, it does not by itself maintain the routing protocol state (adjacencies). To keep OSPF or BGP sessions from dropping during the switchover, GRES must be paired with Non-Stop Active

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