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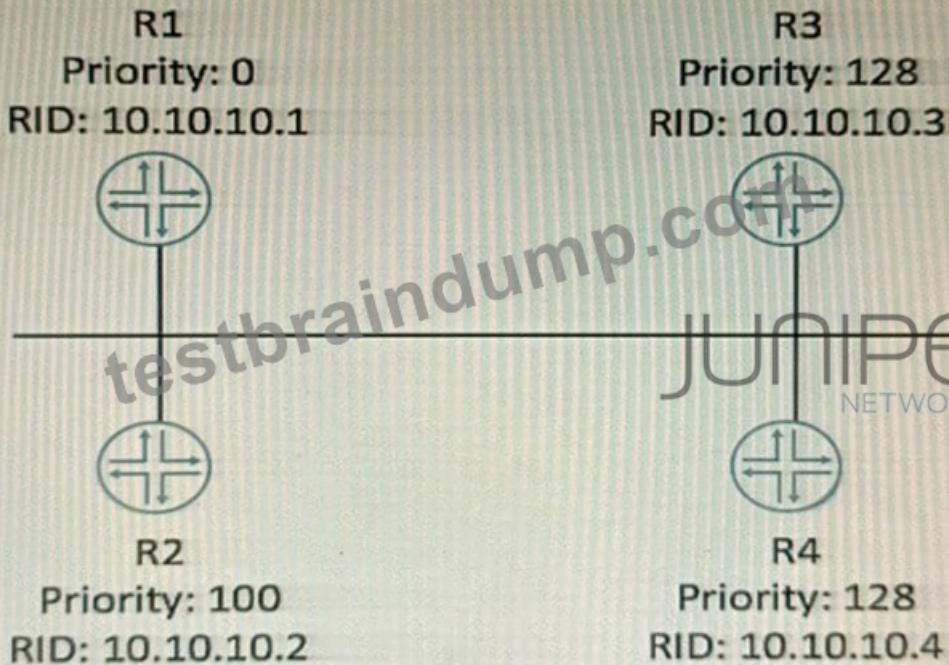
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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Exhibit.

Exhibit

Which router will become the OSPF BDR if all routers are powered on at the same time?

- A. R4
- B. R1
- C. R2
- D. R3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

OSPF DR/BDR election is a process that occurs on multi-access data links. It is intended to select two OSPF nodes: one to be acting as the Designated Router (DR), and another to be acting as the Backup Designated Router (BDR). The DR and BDR are responsible for generating network LSAs for the multi-access network and synchronizing the LSDB with other routers on the same network1.

The DR/BDR election is based on two criteria: the OSPF priority and the router ID. The OSPF priority is a value between 0 and 255 that can be configured on each interface participating in OSPF. The default priority is

1. A priority of 0 means that the router will not participate in the election and will never become a DR or BDR. The router with the highest priority will become the DR, and the router with the second highest priority will become the BDR. If there is a tie in priority, then the router ID is used as a tie-breaker. The router ID is a

32-bit number that uniquely identifies each router in an OSPF domain. It can be manually configured or automatically derived from the highest IP address on a loopback interface or any active interface2.

In this scenario, all routers have the same priority of 1, so the router ID will determine the outcome of the election. The router IDs are shown in the exhibit as RID values. The highest RID belongs to R4 (10.10.10.4), so R4 will become the DR. The second highest RID belongs to R3 (10.10.10.3), so R3 will become the BDR.

References:

1:OSPF DR/BDR Election: Process, Configuration, and Tuning2:OSPF Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR)

NEW QUESTION # 25

What are two purposes of an aggregate route? (Choose two.)

- A. to allow external peers to see internal routes
- B. to decrease the number of route advertisements

- C. to hide internal routes from external peers
- D. to increase the number of route advertisements

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 26

Based on the traceoptions output shown in the exhibit, what is the problem with the adjacency?

```
ov 3 15:39:56.388959 Cleanup elapsed time 0.000064s
ov 3 15:39:56.388965 Total elapsed time 0.003092s
ov 3 15:39:56.388967 Finished full SPF refresh for topology default
ov 3 15:39:56.388969 task_job_delete: delete background job Route recalc
imer for task OSPF
ov 3 15:39:56.388971 background dispatch completed job Route recalc timer
or task OSPF
ov 3 15:40:02.900115 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
ov 3 15:40:02.900227 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
ov 3 15:40:02.900242 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:02
ov 3 15:40:02.900244 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from
92.168.150.254 on intf ge-0/0/1.0 area 1.0.0.0
ov 3 15:40:02.900246 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.150.254 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
/0/1.0 IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
ov 3 15:40:02.900344 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.254.254.254, area 0.0.0.1
ov 3 15:40:02.900346 checksum 0x8a7a, authtype 0
ov 3 15:40:02.900348 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128
ov 3 15:40:02.900350 dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.150.254, BDR 0.0.0.0
ov 3 15:40:02.900374 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF_internal timer <Touched>
et to offset 5 at 15:40:07
:ov 3 15:40:04.225141 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
:ov 3 15:40:04.225293 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
:ov 3 15:40:04.225350 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:0
:ov 3 15:40:04.225352 OSPF periodic xmit from 192.168.150.253 to 224.0.0.
(IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
:ov 3 15:40:06.025582 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
:ov 3 15:40:06.025685 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control
:ov 3 15:40:06.025713 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:0
:ov 3 15:40:06.025715 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.128.253 to 224.0.0.5
```

- A. connectivity
- B. MTU mismatch
- C. area mismatch
- D. authentication mismatch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are configuring an IS-IS IGP network and do not see the IS-IS adjacencies established. In this scenario, what are two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. IP subnets are not a /30 address.
- B. The lo0 interface is not included as an IS-IS interface.
- C. MTU is not at least 1492 bytes.
- D. The Level 2 routers have mismatched areas.

Answer: B,C

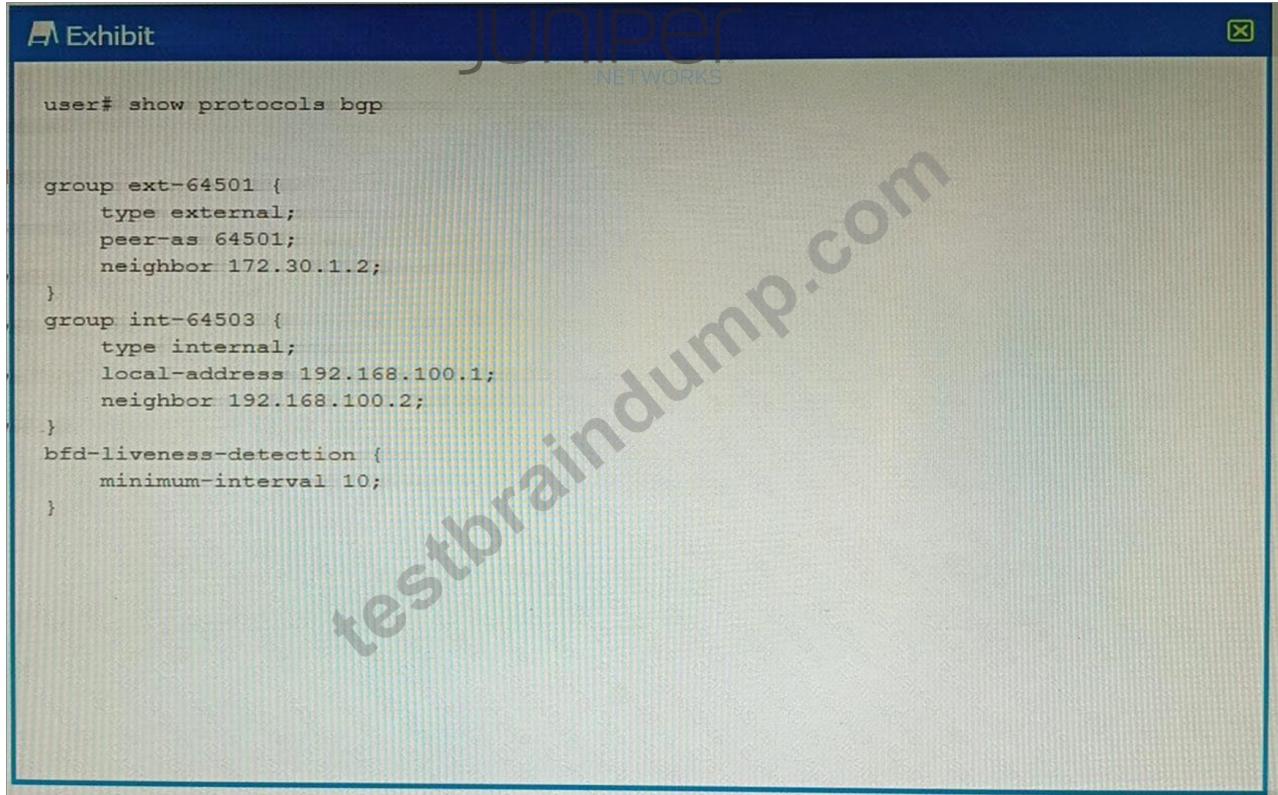
Explanation:

Option A suggests that the MTU is not at least 1492 bytes. This is correct because IS-IS requires a minimum MTU of 1492 bytes to establish adjacencies. If the MTU is less than this, IS-IS adjacencies will not be established.

Option D suggests that the lo0 interface is not included as an IS-IS interface. This is also correct because the loopback interface (lo0) is typically used as the router ID in IS-IS. If the loopback interface is not included in IS-IS, it could prevent IS-IS adjacencies from being established.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Exhibit



The image shows a Juniper Networks exhibit window. The title bar says "Exhibit" and the Juniper Networks logo is in the top right. The main content area displays a command-line interface (CLI) session. The command entered is "user# show protocols bgp". The output shows BGP configuration details, including groups for external and internal neighbors, and a global BFD liveness detection configuration with a minimum interval of 10 seconds.

```
user# show protocols bgp

group ext-64501 {
    type external;
    peer-as 64501;
    neighbor 172.30.1.2;
}

group int-64503 {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.100.1;
    neighbor 192.168.100.2;
}

bfd-liveness-detection {
    minimum-interval 10;
}
```

Your BGP neighbors, one in the USA and one in France, are not establishing a connection with each other. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The BFD liveness is set too low.
- B. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP group.
- C. The BFD liveness is set too high.
- D. The BFD liveness must be configured on the BGP neighbor.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The exhibit shows the configuration of BFD liveness detection for BGP at the global level, which applies to all BGP neighbors by default1. However, this configuration does not specify the session mode, which determines whether BFD uses single-hop or multihop mode to communicate with a neighbor2.

For single-hop BGP neighbors, which are directly connected on the same subnet, the session mode can be either automatic or single-hop. For multihop BGP neighbors, which are not directly connected and require multiple hops to reach, the session mode must be multihop2.

Since your BGP neighbors are in different countries, they are likely to be multihop neighbors. Therefore, you need to configure the session mode as multihop for each neighbor individually at the [edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor address bfd-liveness-detection] hierarchy level2. For example:

protocols { bgp { group usa { neighbor 192.0.2.1 { bfd-liveness-detection { session-mode multihop; } } } group france { neighbor 198.51.100.1 { bfd-liveness-detection { session-mode multihop; } } } } } If you do not configure the session mode for multihop neighbors, BFD will use the default mode of automatic, which will try to use single-hop mode and fail to establish a BFD session with the remote neighbor2. This will prevent BGP from using BFD to detect liveness and failover.

Therefore, the answer B is correct, as you need to configure the BFD liveness detection on the BGP neighbor level with the appropriate session mode for multihop neighbors.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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