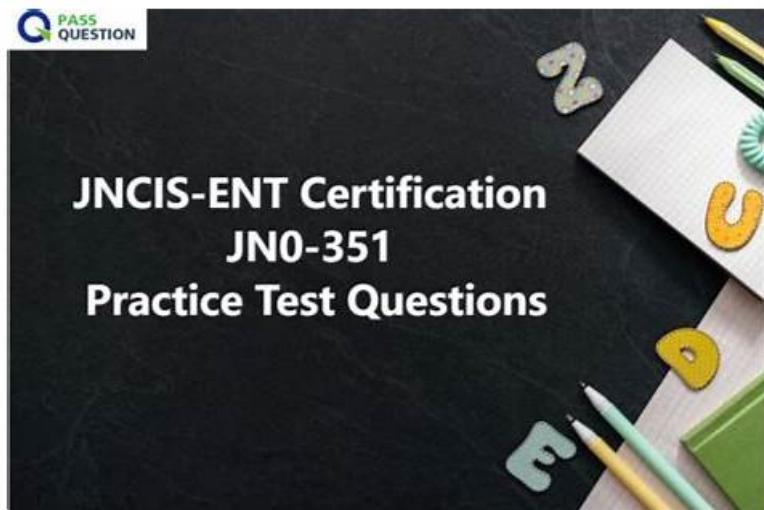


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Juniper Enterprise Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-ENT) Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

NEW QUESTION # 147

Exhibit.

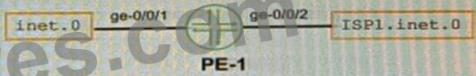
Exhibit

JUNIPER
NETWORKS

```
user@PE-1> show route table ISPI.inet.0
user@PE-1> configure

[edit]
user@PE-1# show routing-instances
ISPI {
    instance-type forwarding;
    routing-options {
        static {
            route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 203.0.113.2;
        }
        instance-import ISPI-import;
    }
}

[edit]
user@PE-1# show policy-options
policy-statement ISPI-import {
    from instance master;
    then accept;
}
```



The ispi_inet.0 route table has currently no routes in it.

What will happen when you commit the configuration shown on the exhibit?

- A. The inet.0 route table will be imported into the ispi.inet.0 route table.
- B. The ISPI.inet.0 route table will be imported into the inet.0 route table.
- C. The inet.0 route table will be completely overwritten by the ispi.inet.0 route table.
- D. The ISPI.inet.0 route table will be completely overwritten by the inet.0 route table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The configuration shown in the exhibit is an example of a routing instance of type virtual-router. A routing instance is a collection of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters that create a separate routing domain on a Juniper device1. A virtual-router routing instance allows administrators to divide a device into multiple independent virtual routers, each with its own routing table2.

The configuration also includes a rib-group statement, which is used to import routes from one routing table to another. A rib-group consists of an import-rib statement, which specifies the source routing table, and an export-rib statement, which specifies the destination routing table.

In this case, the rib-group name is inet-to-ispi, and the import-rib statement specifies inet.0 as the source routing table. The export-rib statement specifies ispi.inet.0 as the destination routing table. This means that the routes from inet.0 will be imported into ispi.inet.0.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. The inet.0 route table will be imported into the ispi.inet.0 route table.

References:

1: Routing Instances Overview 2: Virtual Routing Instances : [rib-group (Routing Options)]

NEW QUESTION # 148

Which two statements about BGP facilitate the prevention of routing loops between two autonomous systems?

(Choose two.)

- A. EBGP routers will append their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors.
- B. EBGP routers will only accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH.
- C. EBGP routers will prepend their AS number when advertising routes to their neighbors
- D. EBGP routers will drop routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous

systems (AS) on the internet1.

Option A is correct. When an EBGP router advertises routes to its neighbors, it appends its AS number to the AS_PATH attribute1. This is a key mechanism in BGP to prevent routing loops1.

Option C is correct. BGP has a built-in loop prevention mechanism whereby if a BGP router detects its own AS in the AS_PATH attribute, it will drop the prefix and will not continue to advertise it2. This helps to prevent routing loops2.

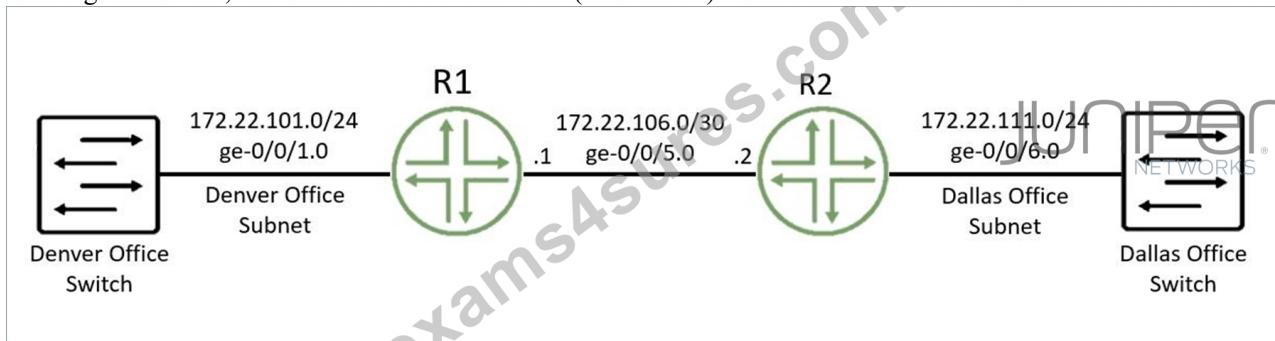
Option B is incorrect. EBGP routers do not accept routes that contain their own AS number in the AS_PATH2. Instead, they drop such routes as part of the loop prevention mechanism2.

Option D is incorrect. While it's true that EBGP routers append their AS number when advertising routes, they do not prepend their AS number1. The term "prepend" in BGP usually refers to a technique used to influence path selection by artificially lengthening the AS_PATH3.

NEW QUESTION # 149

You are using OSPF to advertise the subnets that are used by the Denver and Dallas offices. The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



- A. Enable the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets.
- B. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets.
- C. Create static routes on the switches using the local vMX router's loopback interface for the next hop.
- D. Configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the Dallas and Denver subnets using Type 5 LSAs.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The routers that are directly connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets are not advertising the connected subnets. This can be resolved by redistributing the connected subnets into OSPF.

Option C suggests to configure and apply a routing policy that redistributes the connected Dallas and Denver subnets. This is correct because redistribution allows routes from one routing protocol to be communicated to another, and in this case, it allows the connected subnets to be advertised through OSPF.

Option D suggests enabling the passive option on the OSPF interfaces that are connected to the Dallas and Denver subnets. This is also correct because in OSPF, a passive interface is an interface that belongs to the OSPF router, but does not send OSPF Hello packets. It's typically used on an interface that you don't want to use for OSPF adjacencies, but you still want to advertise its IP address. Therefore, enabling passive interface can help in advertising the Dallas and Denver subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 150

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

```

Nov  3 15:39:56.388955 SPF post spf cleanup finished
Nov  3 15:39:56.388959  Cleanup elapsed time 0.000064s
Nov  3 15:39:56.388965      Total elapsed time 0.003092s
Nov  3 15:39:56.388967 Finished full SPF refresh for topology default
Nov  3 15:39:56.388969 task_job_delete: delete background job Route recalc
timer for task OSPF
Nov  3 15:39:56.388971 background dispatch completed job Route recalc timer
for task OSPF
Nov  3 15:40:02.900115 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:02.900227 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:02.900242 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:02
Nov  3 15:40:02.900244 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.1) from
192.168.150.254 on intf ge-0/0/1.0 area 1.0.0.0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900246 OSPF rcvd Hello 192.168.150.254 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/1.0 IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov  3 15:40:02.900344      Version 2, length 44, ID 10.254.254.254, area 0.0.0.1
Nov  3 15:40:02.900346      checksum 0x8a7a, authtype 0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900348      mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12, prio 128
Nov  3 15:40:02.900350      dead_ivl 40, DR 192.168.150.254, BDR 0.0.0.0
Nov  3 15:40:02.900374 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF_internal timer <Touched>
set to offset 5 at 15:40:07
Nov  3 15:40:04.225141 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:04.225293 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:04.225350 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:04
Nov  3 15:40:04.225352 OSPF periodic xmit from 192.168.150.253 to 224.0.0.5
(IFL 72 area 1.0.0.0)
Nov  3 15:40:06.025582 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:06.025685 task_process_events: recv ready for OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control
Nov  3 15:40:06.025713 task_timer_uset: timer OSPF
I/O./var/run/ppmd_control_PPM Hold <Touched> set to offset 2:00 at 15:42:06
Nov  3 15:40:06.025715 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.128.253 to 224.0.0.5
(IFL 71 area 1.0.0.0)

```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 151

You are troubleshooting an issue where traffic to 192.168.10.0/24 is being sent to R1 instead of your desired path through R2. Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the problem?

R1 - 10.100.24.2
R2 - 10.100.25.2

```
user@router# run show route protocol bgp 192.168.10.0/24
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = ActiveRoute, * = Last Active, * = Both
192.168.10.0/24      * [BGP/170] 00:00:30, localpref 500
                      AS path: 64533 I, validation-state: unverified
                      > to 10.100.24.2 via ge-0/0/0.0
                      [BGP/170] 00:00:00, localpref 100
                      AS path: 64533 64533 64533 64533 64544 ?, validation-
state: unverified
                      > 10.100.25.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

- A. R2's route is not the best path due to loop prevention.
- B. R1's route is the best path due to the shorter AS path.
- C. R2's route is not the best path due to a lower origin code.
- **D. R1's route is the best path due to a higher local preference**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the output of the command `show ip bgp`, which displays information about the BGP routes in the routing table. The output shows two routes for the destination 192.168.10.0/24, one from R1 and one from R2.

The route from R1 has a local preference of 200, while the route from R2 has a local preference of 100. Local preference is a BGP attribute that indicates the degree of preference for a route within an autonomous system (AS). A higher local preference means a more preferred route.

BGP uses a best path selection algorithm to choose the best route for each destination among multiple paths. The algorithm compares different attributes of the routes in a specific order of precedence. The first attribute that is compared is weight, which is a Cisco-specific attribute that is local to the router. If the weight is equal or not set, the next attribute that is compared is local preference.

In this case, both routes have the same weight of 0, which means that they are learned from external BGP (eBGP) peers. Therefore, the next attribute that is compared is local preference.

Since R1's route has a higher local preference than R2's route, it is chosen as the best path and installed in the routing table. The other attributes, such as origin code and AS path, are not considered in this case.

NEW QUESTION # 152

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