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Juniper Service Provider Routing and Switching, Specialist (JNCIS-SP) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

How are routing loops prevented in internal BGP networks?

- A. External 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. Internal BGP routes are never readvertised to other internal BGP neighbors.**

Answer: D

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 the IBGP Split Horizon rule. According to Juniper Networks documentation and the BGP standard (RFC 4271), a BGP speaker must 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 a full mesh of 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 use Route Reflectors or Confederations, which are authorized exceptions to the Split Horizon rule.

Option B is incorrect because EBGP peers do advertise EBGP routes to other EBGP peers (this is how the internet works). Option C is incorrect because EBGP-learned routes must be sent to IBGP peers so the internal network knows how to reach the outside world. Option D is incorrect because internal routes must be sent to external peers to advertise your network to the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 41

In IS-IS, what would you use to control which external routes are installed in the routing table?

- A. interface metric
- **B. import policy**
- C. route preference
- D. export policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the flow of routing information is managed by policies that sit between the protocol's database (the RIB-In/LSDB) and the main routing table (inet.0). Understanding the direction of these policies is critical for correct configuration.

An import policy (Option B) is used to control the movement of routes from a routing protocol into the routing table. According to Juniper Service Provider documentation, even though IS-IS is a link-state protocol that requires all routers in an area to have an identical Link-State Database (LSDB), an import policy can be used to filter which of those validated routes are actually placed into inet.0 for forwarding. For external routes (routes leaked into IS-IS from other areas or protocols), an import policy allows an administrator to selectively accept or reject prefixes based on specific criteria like prefix-lists or community tags.

It is important to distinguish this from an export policy (Option A). In Junos, an export policy is used to take routes already in the routing table and push them out to a protocol to be advertised to neighbors. For example, you would use an export policy to redistribute static routes into IS-IS. Route preference (Option C) is a global value used to select between different protocols for the same prefix, and the interface metric (Option D) is used by the SPF algorithm to calculate the shortest path within the IS-IS database itself. Therefore, to specifically control which learned external routes are "installed" into the forwarding table, the import policy is the

correct tool.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which two events cause a static route to be removed from a routing table? (Choose two.)

- A. Hosts two hops away become unreachable.
- B. The route has no traffic for 30 days.
- C. The outbound interface becomes unavailable.
- D. The route is manually removed.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In Junos OS, a static route is a manually configured entry in the routing table. Unlike dynamic routes, which have built-in timers and aging mechanisms, static routes are generally "permanent" as long as their conditions for validity are met.

1. Manual Removal (Option A):

Since static routes are explicitly defined by the administrator, the most direct way to remove one is through a configuration change. Using the `delete routing-options static route <prefix>` command followed by a commit will immediately remove the route from the Routing Information Base (RIB).

2. Next-Hop Reachability (Option B):

For a static route to be "active" and installed in the forwarding table, its next-hop must be reachable. If a static route points to a specific physical interface or an IP address on a local segment, and that outbound interface becomes unavailable (e.g., the link goes "Down"), the Junos kernel detects that the next-hop is no longer viable. Consequently, the route is marked as "hidden" or "inactive" and is removed from the active forwarding table to prevent traffic from being black-holed.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Aging (Option C): Static routes do not have an expiration timer based on traffic. Even if no packet is sent for years, the route remains as long as the interface is up.

* Remote Reachability (Option D): Standard static routes only track the status of the local interface or the immediate next-hop. They do not possess "end-to-end" visibility. If a host two hops away fails, the local router has no way of knowing this via the static route itself. To achieve this level of tracking, features like RPM (Real-time Performance Monitoring) or BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) must be linked to the static route.

NEW QUESTION # 43

What is the default route preference for an aggregate route?

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

Answer: D

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, an aggregate route is 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 where 130 fits 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 IGP's (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 # 44

During OSPF neighbor establishment, which packet type is used to describe the contents of the link-state database?

- A. Link-State PDU (LSP)
- B. Hello packet
- **C. Database Description (DBD)**
- D. Link-State Request (LSR)

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol, ensuring that all routers within an area have a synchronized Link-State Database (LSDB) is fundamental to building a consistent loop-free topology. During the adjacency formation process—specifically when transitioning from the ExStart state to the Exchange state—routers must determine what information they are missing from their neighbors without sending the entire database at once, which would be highly inefficient.

The Database Description (DBD) packet, also known as a DDP, is the mechanism used for this summary exchange. According to Juniper Networks technical documentation, the DBD packet does not contain full Link-State Advertisements (LSAs). Instead, it contains only the LSA headers, which include the LSA type, the ID of the advertising router, and the sequence number.

By exchanging these headers, a Juniper router can compare the neighbor's database summary against its own local LSDB. If the router identifies a header in the DBD packet that represents a newer or missing entry, it records that LSA in its "Link-State Request List." This collaborative "handshake" ensures that only the necessary, updated information is requested in the subsequent Link-State Request (LSR) phase. It is important to distinguish this from the Link-State PDU (LSP) mentioned in Option D, which is actually the term used in the IS-IS protocol, not OSPF. In OSPF, the functional unit is the LSA, and the transport vehicle for the initial summary is the DBD packet. This methodical synchronization is what allows OSPF to scale effectively in large service provider environments.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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