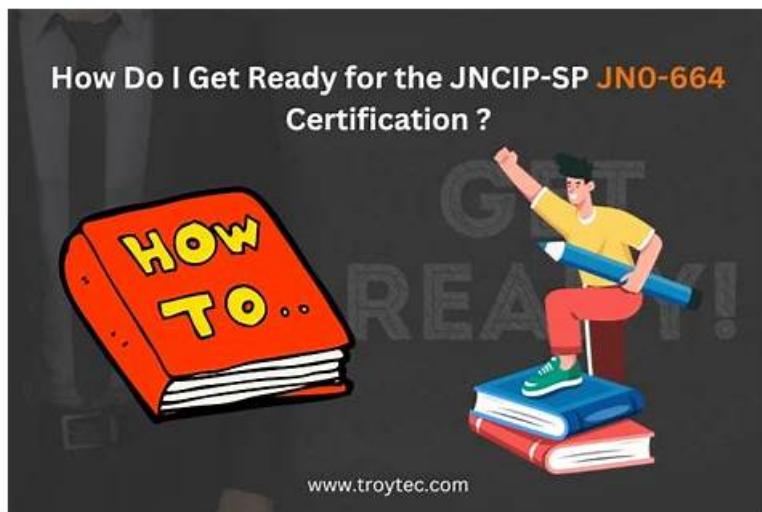


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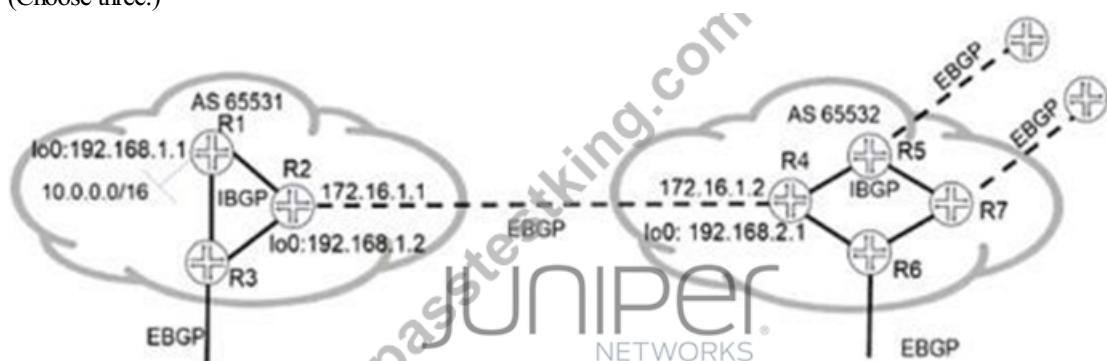
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Juniper Service Provider, Professional (JNCIP-SP) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about route 10.0.0.0/16 when using the default BGP advertisement rules? (Choose three.)



- A. R1 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R2 with 192.168.1.1 as the next hop.
- B. R4 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R6 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop.
- C. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R4 with 172.16.1.1 as the next hop.
- D. R1 will prepend AS 65531 when advertising 10.0.0.0/16 to R2.
- E. R2 will advertise 10.0.0.0/16 to R3 with 192.168.1.1 as the next hop.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

B is incorrect, as an BGP router cannot send an IBGP route out to another IBGP peer (unless its configured as a route-reflector).
D is incorrect as the AS Path attribute only gets prepended when advertising over EBGP peerings.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which three statements about IS-IS in a multi-area network are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.
- B. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.
- C. External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
- D. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
- E. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol designed to move information efficiently within a computer network, a group of physically connected computers or similar devices. It operates in two levels, Level 1 (L1) and Level 2 (L2), and supports hierarchical routing within a multi-area network.

Let's analyze each statement to determine its correctness in the context of IS-IS multi-area networks.

1. **Statement A: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**
- This statement is correct. L1 PDUs (Protocol Data Units) are flooded within the L1 area and also to the L2 routers that are present in the same area. These L2 routers act as the boundary routers that connect the local L1 area to other L1 areas via L2.
2. **Statement B: External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.**
- This statement is correct. L2 PDUs are flooded throughout the entire L2 backbone, which includes all L2 routers in different areas. This ensures that inter-area routing information is shared across the network.
3. **Statement C: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.**
- This statement is incorrect. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded within the local L1 area. They do not cross L1 area boundaries; inter-area communication is handled by L2 routers.
4. **Statement D: Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.**
- This statement is correct. Internal L1 PDUs are indeed only flooded within their local L1 area, and do not go beyond it.
5. **Statement E: External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**
- This statement is incorrect. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers throughout the IS-IS network, not just to those in the local area. This allows L2 routers to maintain a complete map of the network's topology.

Conclusion:

Given the analysis, the correct answers are:

- **A. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**
- **B. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.**
- **D. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.**

Reference:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS Overview]
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html)
- RFC 1195, Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments: [RFC 1195] (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195>) which details the operation of IS-IS in multi-area networks.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which statement is true regarding BGP FlowSpec?

- A. It uses a remote triggered black hole to protect a network from a denial-of-service attack.
- B. It uses dynamically created routing policies to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks
- C. It verifies that the source IP of the incoming packet has a resolvable route in the routing table

- D. It is used to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks dynamically

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

BGP FlowSpec is a feature that extends the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to enable routers to exchange traffic flow specifications, allowing for more precise control of network traffic. The BGP FlowSpec feature enables routers to advertise and receive information about specific flows in the network, such as those originating from a particular source or destined for a particular destination. Routers can then use this information to construct traffic filters that allow or deny packets of a certain type, rate limit flows, or perform other actions¹. BGP FlowSpec can also help in filtering traffic and taking action against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks by dropping the DDoS traffic or diverting it to an analyzer². BGP FlowSpec rules are internally converted to equivalent Cisco Common Classification Policy Language (C3PL) representing corresponding match and action parameters². Therefore, BGP FlowSpec uses dynamically created routing policies to protect a network from denial-of-service attacks.

References: 1: <https://www.networkingsignal.com/what-is-bgp-flowspec/> 2: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv4/bgp/configuration/xe-16/irg-xe-16-book/bgp-flowspe>

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which three statements about IS-IS in a multi-area network are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.
- B. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.
- C. External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
- D. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.
- E. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol designed to move information efficiently within a computer network, a group of physically connected computers or similar devices. It operates in two levels, Level 1 (L1) and Level 2 (L2), and supports hierarchical routing within a multi-area network.

Let's analyze each statement to determine its correctness in the context of IS-IS multi-area networks.

1. **Statement A: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**

- This statement is correct. L1 PDUs (Protocol Data Units) are flooded within the L1 area and also to the L2 routers that are present in the same area. These L2 routers act as the boundary routers that connect the local L1 area to other L1 areas via L2.

2. **Statement B: External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.**

- This statement is correct. L2 PDUs are flooded throughout the entire L2 backbone, which includes all L2 routers in different areas. This ensures that inter-area routing information is shared across the network.

3. **Statement C: Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to all L1 routers in other areas.**

- This statement is incorrect. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded within the local L1 area. They do not cross L1 area boundaries; inter-area communication is handled by L2 routers.

4. **Statement D: Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.**

- This statement is correct. Internal L1 PDUs are indeed only flooded within their local L1 area, and do not go beyond it.

5. **Statement E: External L2 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L2 routers.**

- This statement is incorrect. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers throughout the IS-IS network, not just to those in the local area. This allows L2 routers to maintain a complete map of the network's topology.

Conclusion:

Given the analysis, the correct answers are:

A. Internal L1 PDUs are flooded to the local area's L2 routers.

B. External L2 PDUs are flooded to all L2 routers in other areas.

D. Internal L1 PDUs are only flooded to the local area's L1 routers.

References:

- Juniper Networks Documentation on IS-IS: [IS-IS

Overview](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/is-is-routing-overview.html)

- RFC 1195, Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments: [RFC

1195](<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195>) which details the operation of IS-IS in multi-area networks.

NEW QUESTION # 17

In IS-IS, which two statements are correct about the designated intermediate system (DIS) on a multi-access network segment? (Choose two)

- A. A router with a priority of 10 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 1.
- B. On the multi-access network, each router forms an adjacency to every other router on the segment
- C. A router with a priority of 1 wins the DIS election over a router with a priority of 10.
- D. On the multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In IS-IS, a designated intermediate system (DIS) is a router that is elected on a multi-access network segment (such as Ethernet) to perform some functions on behalf of other routers on the same segment. A DIS is responsible for sending network link-state advertisements (LSPs), which describe all the routers attached to the network. These LSPs are flooded throughout a single area. A DIS also generates pseudonode LSPs, which represent the multi-access network as a single node in the link-state database. A DIS election is based on the priority value configured on each router's interface connected to the multi-access network. The priority value ranges from 0 to 127, with higher values indicating higher priority. The router with the highest priority becomes the DIS for the area (Level 1, Level 2, or both). If routers have the same priority, then the router with the highest MAC address is elected as the DIS. By default, routers have a priority value of 64. On a multi-access network, each router only forms an adjacency to the DIS, not to every other router on the segment. This reduces the amount of hello packets and LSP.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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