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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

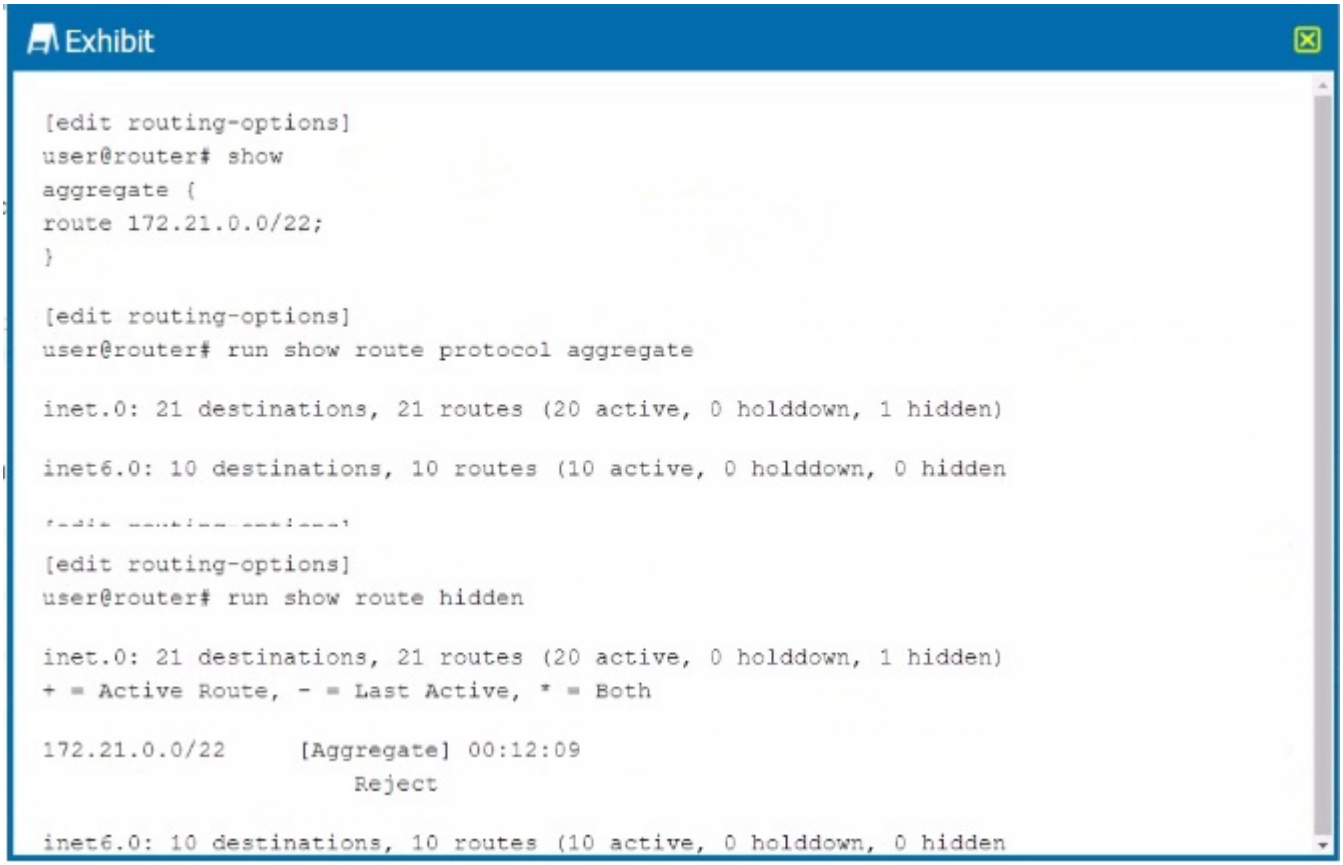
DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, you have configured an aggregate route that represents the 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24 networks. However, when you view the routing table, your new route hidden.

Which action would you perform to determine the problem?

Options:

A- Verify that you have active contributing routes on the device.
B- Verify that you have configured a policy on the device to accept aggregate routes.
C- Verify that you have defined a metric value for the aggregate route.
D- Verify that you have set the preference to a lower default value.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows an aggregate route configuration for the network 172.21.0.0/22, which would summarize the specific networks 172.21.0.0/24, 172.21.1.0/24, and 172.21.2.0/24. For an aggregate route to be active, it must have contributing routes in the routing table. If the route is hidden, it usually means there are no contributing routes that are active or the policy applied to the aggregate does not match any of the specific routes. Therefore, the first step in troubleshooting would be to verify that there are indeed active contributing routes for the aggregate to be valid.

Juniper documentation on routing policies and aggregates: Junos OS Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers User Guide

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Interface ge-0/0/0.0 connecls yout network to your ISP. You want to advertise this interface address as an Internal route In OSPF without creating a neighbor with your ISP.

In this scenario, how is this task accomplished?

Options:

A- Remove interface ge-0/0/0.0 from OSPF.
B- Create a generated route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.
C- Add ge-0/0/0.0 as a passive interface In OSPF.
D- Configure a static route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When you want to advertise an interface in OSPF but not form an OSPF adjacency over that interface (for example, towards an ISP), you can configure the interface as passive. This will advertise the network on the interface in OSPF without sending OSPF hello packets or forming OSPF neighbor relationships on that interface.

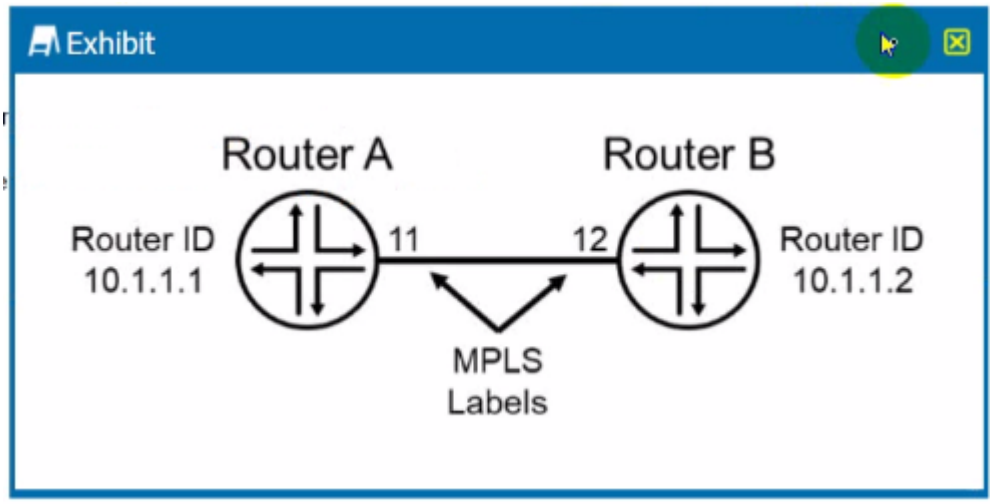
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on OSPF

OSPF Configuration Guide - Juniper Networks

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



The routers shown in the exhibit ate configured for segment routing.

In this scenario, what is the adjacency SIO that Router B advertises to Router A?

Options:

A- 12
B- 10.1.1.1
C- 10.1.1.2
D- 11

Answer:

A

Explanation:

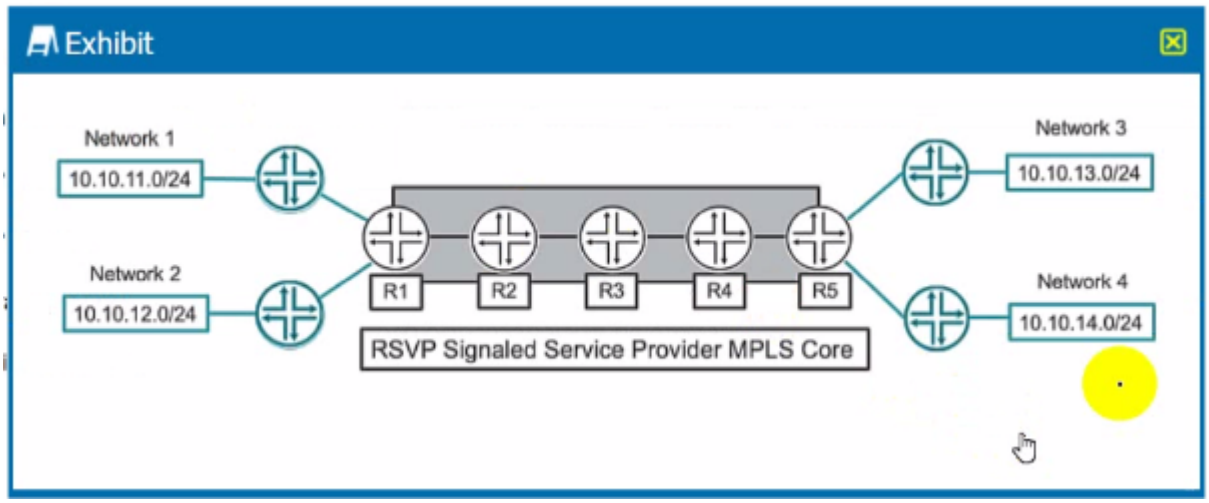
The adjacency SID in segment routing is advertised by one router to inform another about the label that should be used to forward traffic to it over a particular link. In this scenario, Router B would advertise an adjacency SID to Router A, which would be used by Router A to forward traffic to Router B. Based on the exhibit, the adjacency SID that Router B advertises to Router A would be 12.

Juniper Networks documentation on Segment Routing: Segment Routing Overview

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



Which two statements are correct about the service provider MPLS network shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- R3 is considered a P router.
B- R3 is considered a PE router.
C- R3 is considered a transit router.
D- R3 is considered an ingress router.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

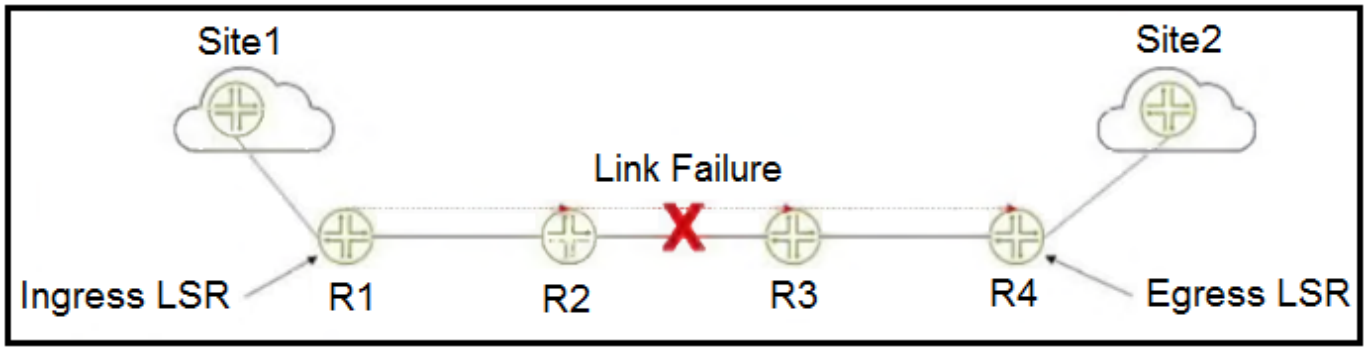
In a service provider MPLS network, P routers are interior routers that are used to transit MPLS-labeled packets between edge routers but do not attach or remove MPLS labels themselves. These routers are also referred to as transit routers. They are neither ingress nor egress routers (which are typically labeled as PE routers).

Juniper Networks documentation on MPLS: MPLS Fundamentals

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, you have an established RSVP LSP between R1 and R4 when you experience a link failure between R2 and R3.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- R2 sends a ResvTear message upstream to R1 signaling the link failure.
B- R3 sends a PathTear message downstream to R4 signaling the link failure.
C- R2 sends a PathTear message upstream to R1 signaling the link failure.
D- R3 sends a ResvTear message downstream to R4 signaling the link failure.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Upon a link failure in an RSVP-signaled LSP, the router upstream of the failure (R2) sends a PathTear message upstream to the ingress router (R1), and the router downstream of the failure (R3) sends a ResvTear message downstream to the egress router (R4). These messages signal the failure and initiate tear down of the LSP state in the respective directions. Reference::

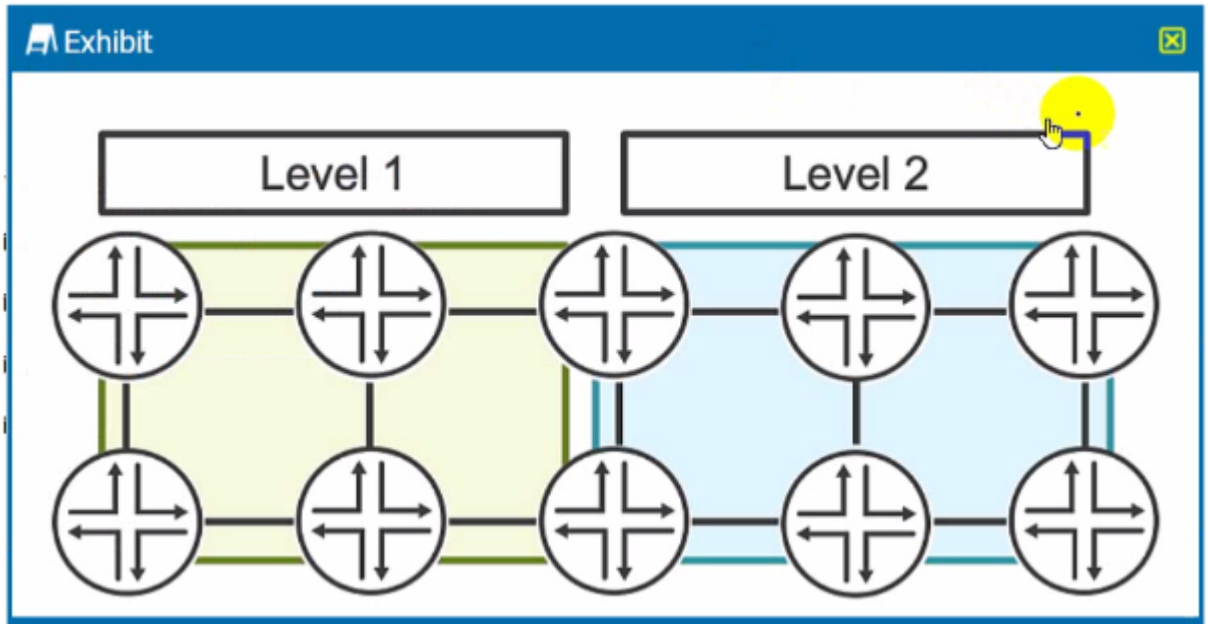
RSVP-TE Overview, Juniper Networks Documentation

Understanding RSVP Signal Failures, Juniper Networks Documentation

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



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

Options:

A- Prefixes in Level 1 will be redistributed to Level 2.
B- Prefixes in Level 2 will be not redistributed to Level 1.
C- Prefixes in Level 1 will not be redistributed to Level 2.
D- Prefixes in Level 2 will be redistributed to Level 1.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

In IS-IS, Level 1 routes are usually contained within the same area and Level 2 routes are used to interconnect different areas. By default, routes from Level 1 are redistributed into Level 2, and vice versa, to ensure reachability between areas.

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS

By default, IS-IS protocol leaks routing information from a Level 1 area to a Level 2 area. However, to leak routing information from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area, an export policy must be explicitly

configured.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which configuration selling prohibits a static route from being redistributed by a dynamic routing protocol?

Options:

A- route-filter
B- no-readvertise
C- qualified-next-hop
D- passive

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The no-readvertise policy statement is used to prevent a static route from being redistributed into a dynamic routing protocol. This setting ensures that routes that are configured statically are not advertised out via dynamic routing protocols such as OSPF or BGP.

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on Routing Policy

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the correct order of BGP attributes for active route selection?

Options:

A- next hop -> local preference -> AS path -> MED -> origin
B- next hop -> AS path -> local preference -> origin -> MED

C- next hop -> local preference -> AS path -> origin -> MED
D- next hop -> origin -> local preference -> AS path -> MED

Answer:

C

Explanation:

BGP selects the active route based on an ordered list of attributes. The correct order is:

Weight (Cisco proprietary, not listed in the options)

Local Preference

Network (route) originated from the BGP router itself

Shortest AS Path

Lowest Origin Type

Lowest MED

eBGP over iBGP paths

Closest IGP Neighbor

Lowest Router ID

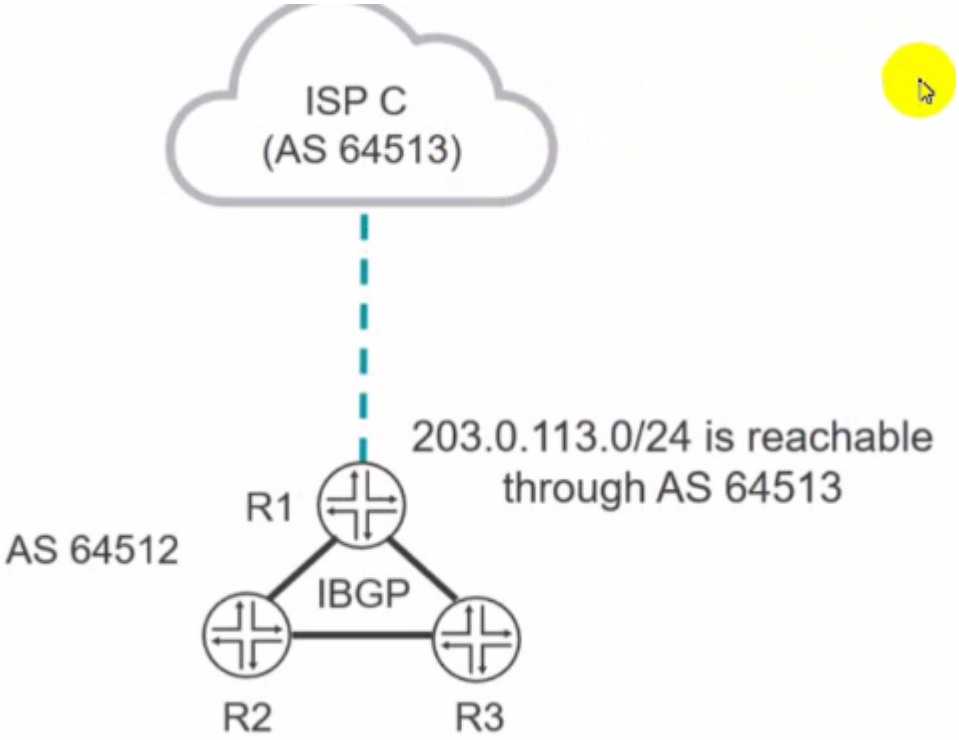
The next hop is checked for reachability but is not part of the BGP decision process for selecting the best path.

Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on BGP

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit



You confirm that the R2 and R3 routers are receiving a BGP route to the 203.0.113.0/24 network, but both routers display the route as hidden. Referring to the exhibit, which two actions solve this problem? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Apply the routing policy on R1 as an import policy to the IBGP group.
B- Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203 0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering.
C- Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for EBGP peering.
D- Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export policy to the IBGP group.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

A route being hidden in BGP usually indicates a configuration that prevents it from being used, such as a next-hop that is not reachable. B. Configuring a routing policy on R1 that sets the next-hop to the address used for IBGP peering ensures reachability of the next-hop within the local AS. D. Applying the correct routing policy as an export policy to the IBGP group on R1 will share the route with the IBGP peers, in this case, R2 and R3. Reference::

Understanding BGP Path Selection, Juniper TechLibrary

BGP Policies and Route Selection, Juniper TechLibrary

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