Juniper.JN0-363.v2024-07-06.q174

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NEW QUESTION: 1
You are bringing a new network online with three IS-IS routers using default Junos election priorities. The routers are configured as Level 2 only IS-IS routers.
Which statement is true about the DIS election in this scenario?
A. The router with the highest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
B. The router with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
C. The router with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
D. The router with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 2
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R1# show
policy-statement direct2ospf {
      term 1 {
            from {
                  protocol direct;
                  route-filter 172.10.1.0/24 exact;
            }
            then accept;
      }
}

[edit protocols]
user@R1# show
ospf {
      export direct2ospf;
      area 0.0.0.1 {
            interface ge-1/0/0.0;
      }
}

[edit protocols]
user@R2# show
ospf {
      area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface ge-0/0/0.0;
            interface ge-0/0/1.0;
            interface lo0.0;
      }
      area 0.0.0.1 {
            interface ge-1/0/0.0;
      }
}
```

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Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. R1 is a backbone router

B. R2 is an ABR

C. R1 is an ABR

D. R2 is an ASBR

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Click the Exhibit button.

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

A. The router will install the 0.0.0.0/0 route into the routing table when no BGP prefixes are present

B. The router will remove the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the routing table when any BGP prefixes are present

C. The router will remove the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the routing table when no BGP prefixes are present

D. The router will install the 0.0.0.0/0 route into the routing table when any BGP prefixes are present

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@router# show
group ibgp {
      type internal;
      local-preference 125;
      neighbor 10.1.1.1;
      neighbor 10.2.2.2;
      neighbor 10.3.3.3;
}
...
[edit policy-options]
user@router# show
policy-statement bgp-preference {
      term 1 {
            from neighbor 10.1.1.1;
            then {
                  local-preference 130;
                  accept;
            }
      }
      term 2 {
            from neighbor 10.2.2.2;
            then {
                  local-preference 90;
                  accept;
            }
      }
}
```

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Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. Routes from 10.1.1.1 are more preferred than routes from 10.2.2.2

B. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than the default local preference

C. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than routes from 10.3.3.3

D. Routes from 10.3.3.3 are more preferred than the default local preference

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which BGP attribute Is used to detect touting loops?

A. local preference

B. AS path

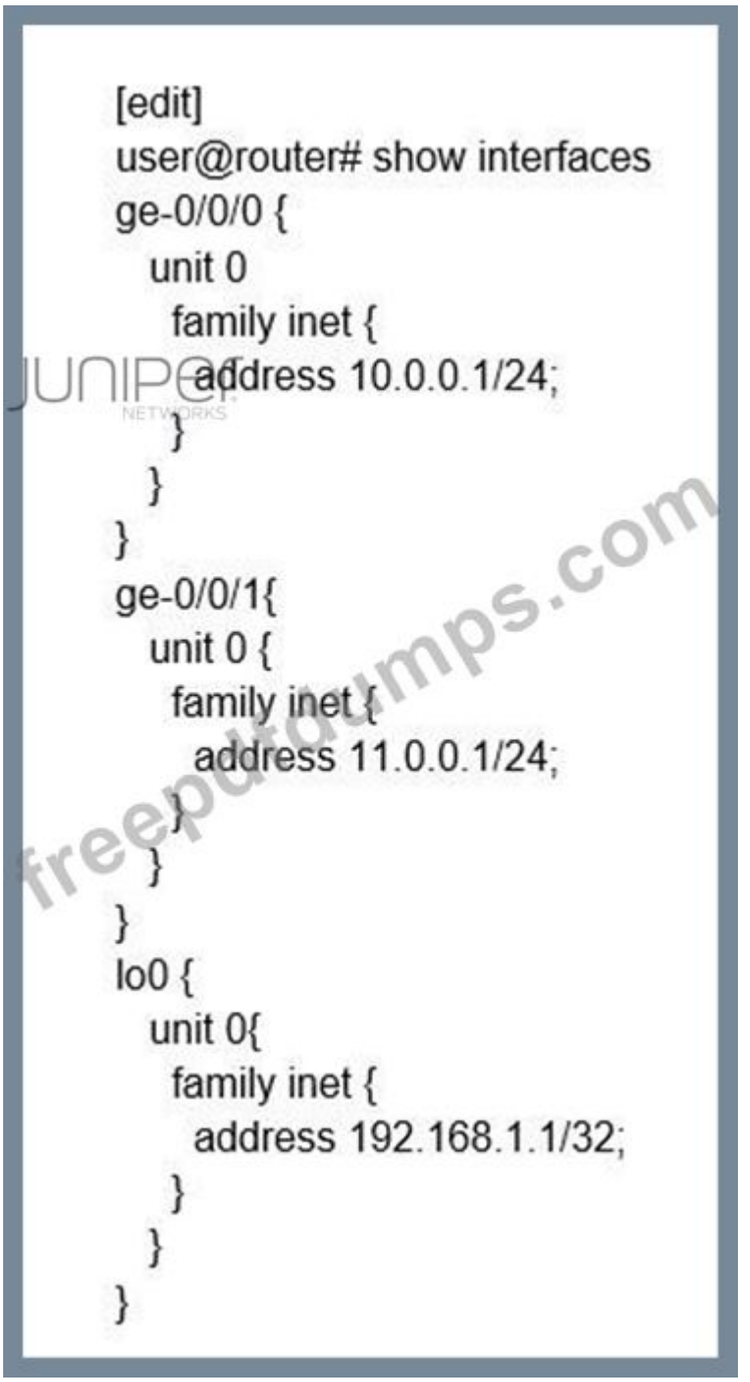
C. next hop

D. MED

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Click the Exhibit.



```
[edit]
user@router# show protocols
bgp {
    local-address 192.168.1.1;
    export send-direct;
    group internal-peers {
      type internal;
      export send-static-100.0.0;
      neighbor 192.168.1.2 {
        export send-static-100.0.20;
      }
      neighbor 192.168.1.3;
    }
    group other-group {
      type internal;
      neighbor 192.168.1.4;
    }
}
ospf {
   area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface lo0 {
      passive;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
   }
}
```

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```
user@router# show policy-options
policy-statement send –direct {
    term 1{
      from protocol direct;
      then accept;
    }
}
policy-statement send-static-100.0.0{
    term 1{
      from {
        protocol static;
        route-filter 100.0.0.0/24 orlonger;
      }
      then accept;
    }
}
policy-statement send-static-100.0.20 {
    term 1{
      from {
        protocol static;
        route-filter 100.0.20.0/24 orlonger:
      }
      then accept;
    }
}
user@router# show routing-options
static {
    route 100.0.0.1/32 discard;
    route 100.0.20.1/32 discard;
}
router-id 192.168.1.1;
autonomous-system 17;
```

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Referring to the exhibit, which route(s) will be exported to neighbor 192.168.1.2?

A. 100.0.20.1/32

B. 10.0.0.0/24, 11.0.0.0/24,100.0.0.1/32, 100.0.20.1/32, and 192.168.1.1/32

C. 100.0.20.1/32, 192.168.1.1/32, and 100.0.0.1/32

D. 100.0.1/32 and 100.0.20.1/32

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show bgp neighbor 10.1.254.1
Peer: 10.1.254.1 AS 100      Local: 10.1.254.2 AS 65000
  Type: External      State: Active      Flags: <>
  Last State: Idle      Last Event: Start
  Last Error: Open Message Error
  Export: [ ebgp-export ]
  Options: <Preference AddressFamily PeerAs Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-unicast inet6-unicast
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 15
  Last flap event: RecvNotify
  Error: 'Open Message Error' Sent: 6 Recv: 0
  Error: 'Cease' Sent: 13 Recv: 2

user@router> show log messages | match "open message"
Sep 19 00:07:31 R1 rpd[1325]: bgp_pp_recv:3124: NOTIFICATION sent to 10.1.254.1+52788 (proto):
code 2 (Open Message Error) subcode 2 (bad peer AS number), Reason: no group for
10.1.254.1+52788 (proto) from AS 1000 found (peer as mismatch), dropping him
...
```

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You are troubleshooting a new BGP peering session which is not establishing.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. The TCP session is not establishing

B. The peer's AS number is misconfigured

C. The update messages contain an unsupported option

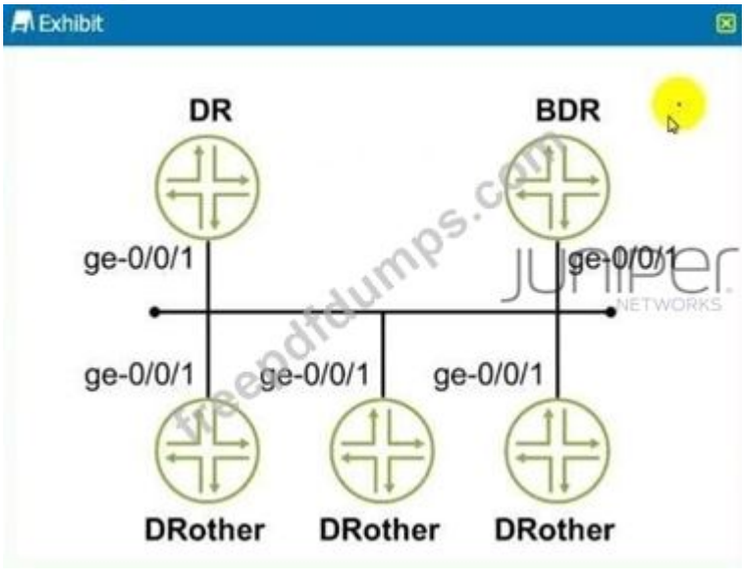
D. The neighbor does not support IPv6

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

You are asked to configure the OSPF environment to prevent the DR other routers from participating in DR/BDR election.

Referring to the exhibit, which command will accomplish this task?



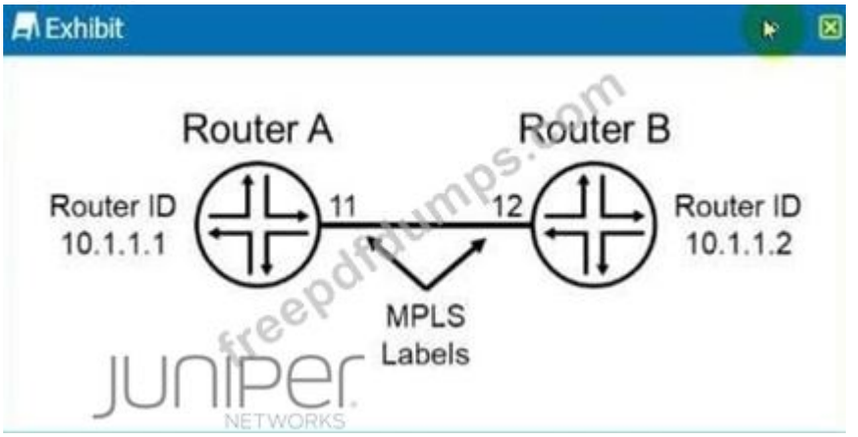
A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/l priority 255

B. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 priority 0

C. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 interface-type nbma
D. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge--0/0/1 interface-type p2p
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
You have been asked to use a convention that allows for auto configuration of interface addresses.
You are not allowed to use DHCPv6. What do you do?
A. Use an IPv6 static configuration.
B. Use IPv6 in the network to configure hosts.
C. Use IPv4 with the autoconfig option under family inet.
D. Use a program (e.g. Vector-Wiz) to auto configure IP addresses.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
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?



A. 11
B. 12
C. 10.1.1.1
D. 10.1.1.2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

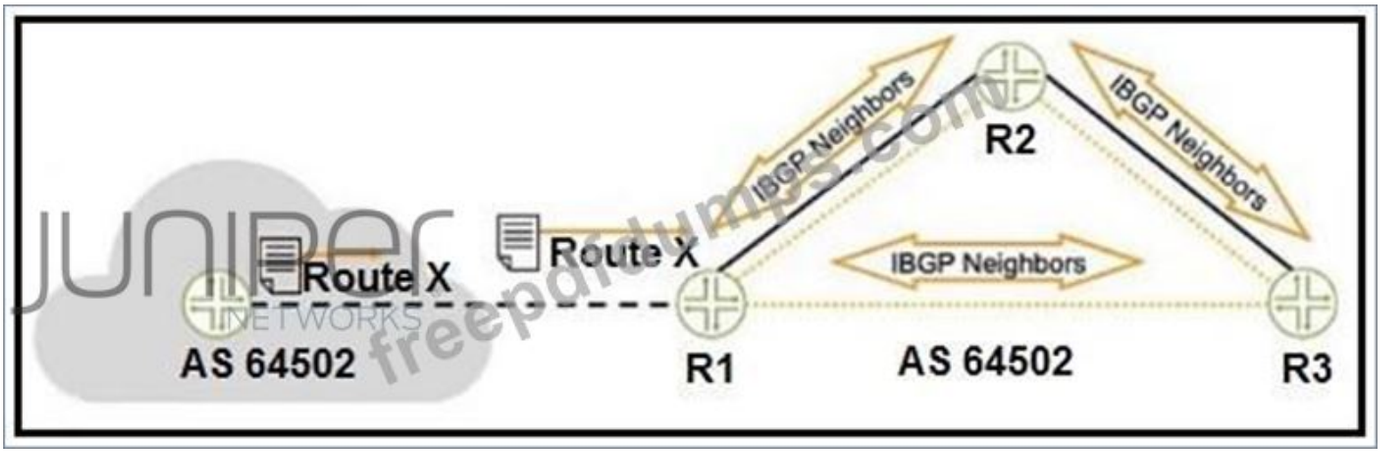
NEW QUESTION: 11
Which two statements ate correct about the community BGP attribute on a Junos device? (Choose two.)
A. The community attribute is a mandatory BGP attribute.
B. If the community attribute is present, it is ignored and deleted in the BGP updates.
C. If the community attribute is present, it should be passed unchanged in the BGP updates.
D. The community attribute is an optional BGP attribute.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The community attribute in BGP is an optional transitive attribute. It is not mandatory for BGP operations, but when it is present, it should be passed unchanged to other BGP peers unless explicitly modified by a routing policy. The community attribute is used to group destinations in a certain way, often to apply routing policies to those destinations collectively.
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on BGP communities: BGP Communities Overview

NEW QUESTION: 12
You want to enable a routing platform with redundant REs to switch from a primary RE to a backup RE without alerting peer nodes. Which two technologies would you use to satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)
A. VRRP
B. GRES
C. ISSU
D. NSR
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13
Router A receives two similar route advertisements from different BGP peers.What would cause a route to be selected in this scenario?
A. learning a route from a peer with a higher peer ID
B. having a lower local preference
C. having a lower MED value
D. learning a route from a peer with a higher IGP metric
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, from which device(s) does R3 learn about Route X?



A. both R2 and R1
B. R1 only

C. directly from the router in AS 64502

D. R2 only

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

R2 can not forward IBGP learned routes to another IBGP neighbor to prevent loops.

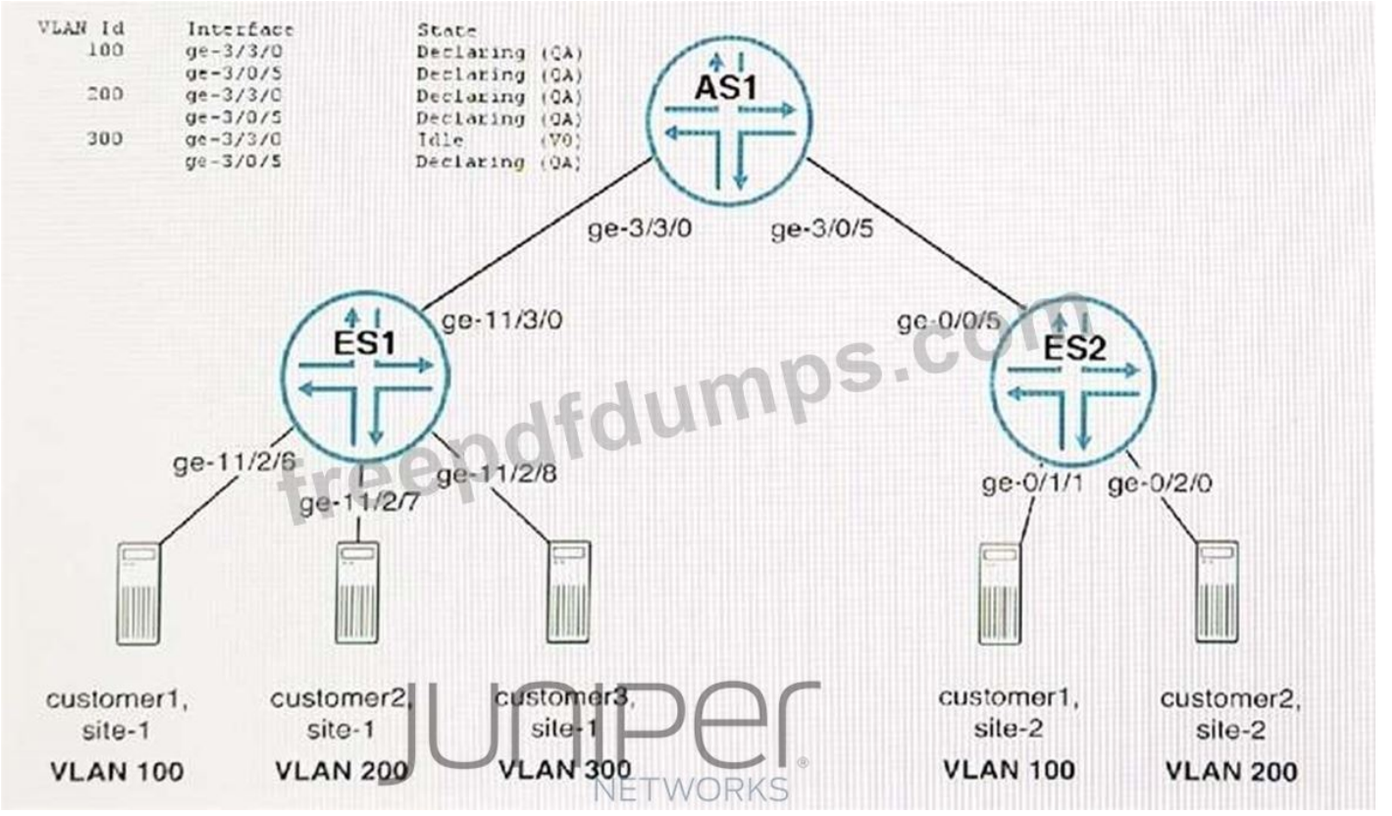
NEW QUESTION: 15

Click the Exhibit.

```
user@as1> show mvrp applicant-state

MVRP applicant state for routing instance 'default-switch'
(V0) Very anxious observer, (VP) Very anxious passive, (VA) Very anx-
ious new, (AN) Anxious new, (AA) Anxious active, (QA) Quiet active, (LA) Leaving
active,
(A0) Anxious observer, (Q0) Quiet observer, (L0) Leaving observer,
(AP) Anxious passive, (QP) Quiet passive
```

```
VLAN Id     Interface     State
100         ge-3/3/0      Declaring (QA)
            ge-3/0/5      Declaring (QA)
200         ge-3/3/0      Declaring (QA)
            ge-3/0/5      Declaring (QA)
300         ge-3/3/0      Idle      (V0)
            ge-3/0/5      Declaring (QA)
```



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct about MVRP?

A. AS1 is not allowing ES2 access to VLAN 300.

B. AS1's VLAN ID list is missing an entry for VLAN 300.

C. ES1 is not advertising VLAN 300 to AS1.

D. ES2 is not interested in VLAN 300.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

You have created a routing instance named vr3 that will provide access to Server2 (10.0.0.2) for the hosts on the 10.10.10.0/24 network.
Which command would you use to test connectivity between vr3 and Server2?
A. user@vr3> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5
B. user@vr3> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5 source 10.10.10.1
C. user@router1> ping 10.0.0.2 routing-instance vr3 count 5
D. user@router1> ping 10.0.0.2 count 5
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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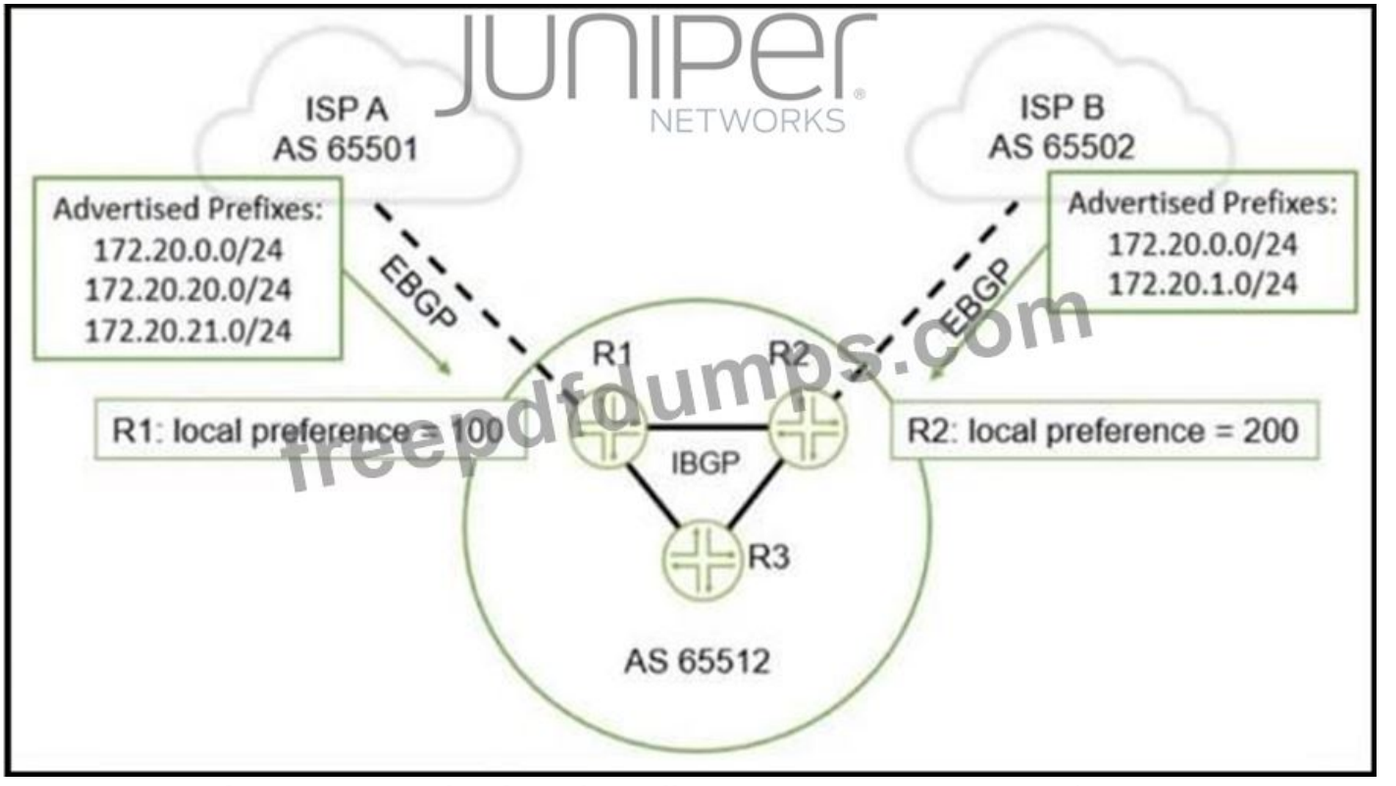
NEW QUESTION: 17
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



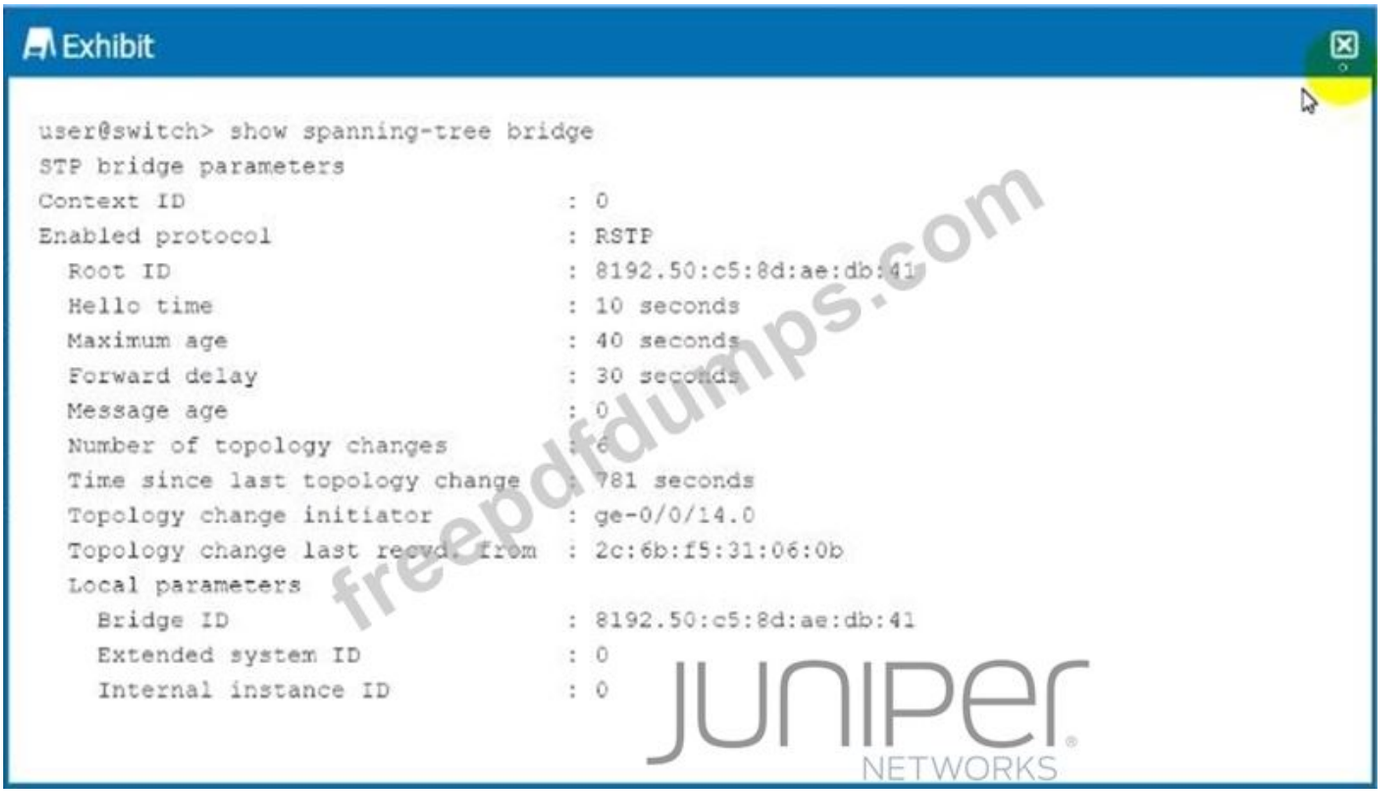
A. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.
B. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.
C. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.
D. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
What are two bridging concepts that are used to maintain an Ethernet switching table? (Choose two.)
A. learning
B. exporting
C. aging
D. timing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Ethernet switching, learning and aging are two fundamental concepts for maintaining a dynamic Ethernet switching table (also known as a MAC address table). Learning is the process by which switches listen for frames and learn the MAC addresses by associating them with the incoming port. Aging is the mechanism that ensures the switch updates its table by removing MAC addresses that have not been seen for a certain amount of time (aging time).
References:
Juniper documentation on Ethernet switching: Understanding Ethernet Switching on Junos OS Devices

NEW QUESTION: 19
You are asked to create connections between routing instances on the same Junos device and route between the connected Instances. What are two ways to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)
A. Use physical interfaces.
B. Use an IRB interface.
C. Use logical tunnel interfaces.
D. Use loopback interfaces.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To create connections between routing instances on the same Junos device and route between them, you can use logical tunnel interfaces, which are virtual interfaces that can be used to route traffic between instances without the need for physical connectivity. Additionally, loopback interfaces, which represent the device itself, can be used to route traffic between routing instances as they are always up and can be reached within the device.
References
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on Routing Instances
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on Logical Tunnel Interfaces

NEW QUESTION: 20
Exhibit



Which two statements ate correct about the information shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. The root bridge is reachable using the ge-0/0/14 interface.

B. This switch has a bridge priority of 8k.

C. The root bridge's priority Is 4k.

D. This switch is the root bridge for this spanning tree topology.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which BGP message type is used to re-advertise routes that have already been sent to a peer and acknowledged using TCP?

A. notification

B. update

C. refresh

D. keepalive

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Click the Exhibit.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@router# show
route 0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.0.1.1;
route 192.168.5.0/24{
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.2{
        preference 8;
        metric 5;
    }
    qualified-next-hop 172.16.1.3 {
        preference 5;
        metric 8;
    }
}
```

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 10.0.1.1.

B. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will alternate between next-hops 172.16.1.2 and 172.16.1.3

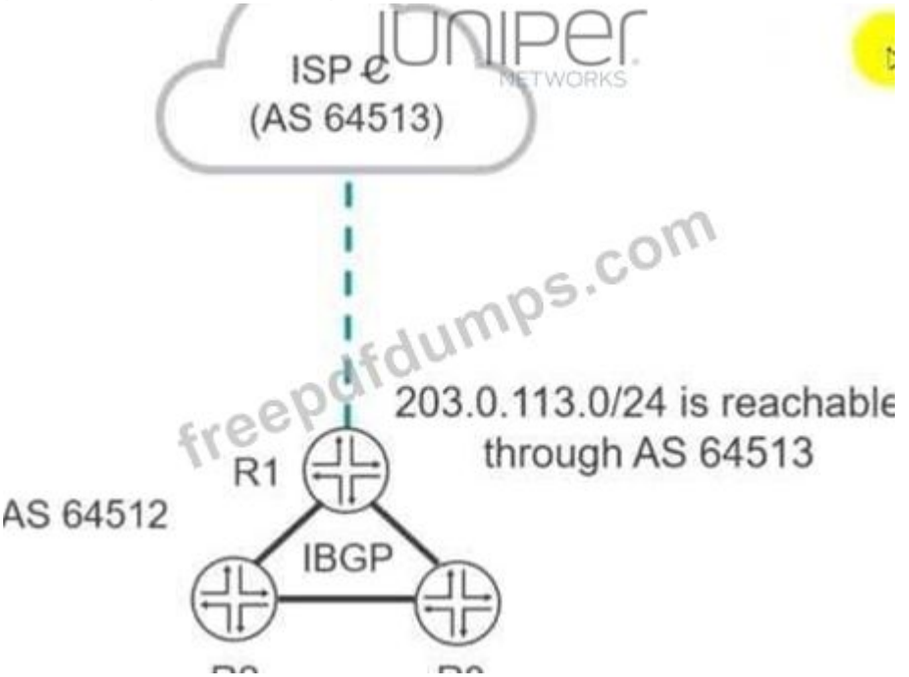
C. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.3.

D. Traffic destined to address 192.168.5.1 will take next-hop 172.16.1.2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

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.)

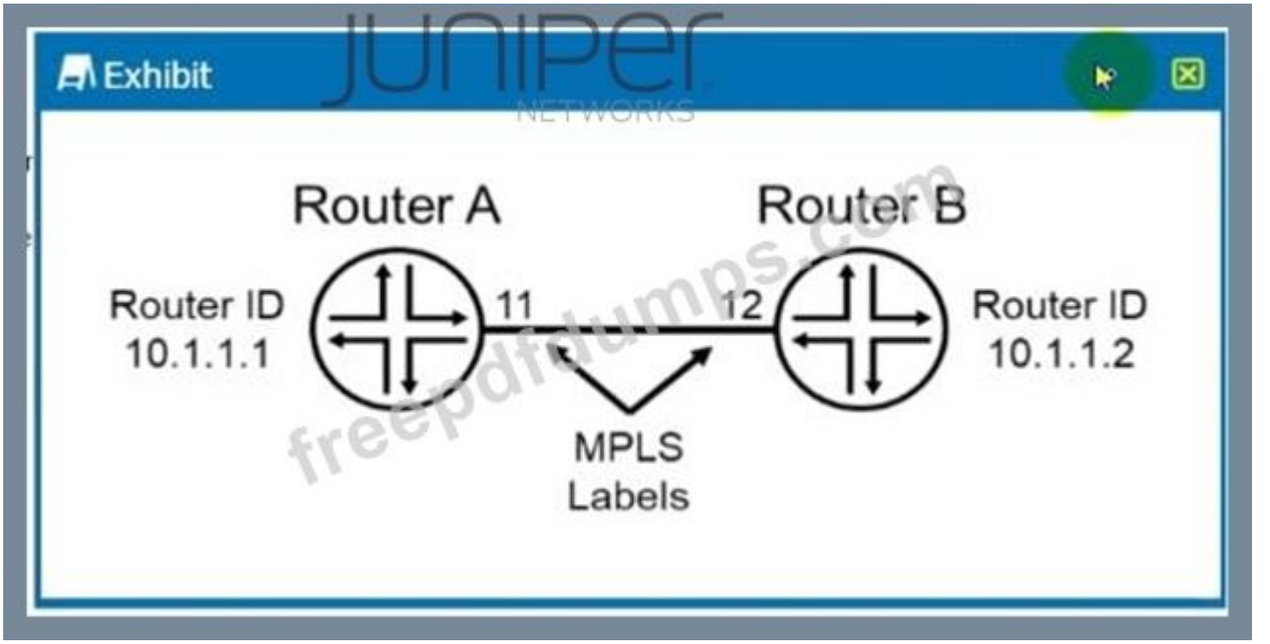


A. Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering.

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 EBGP peering.

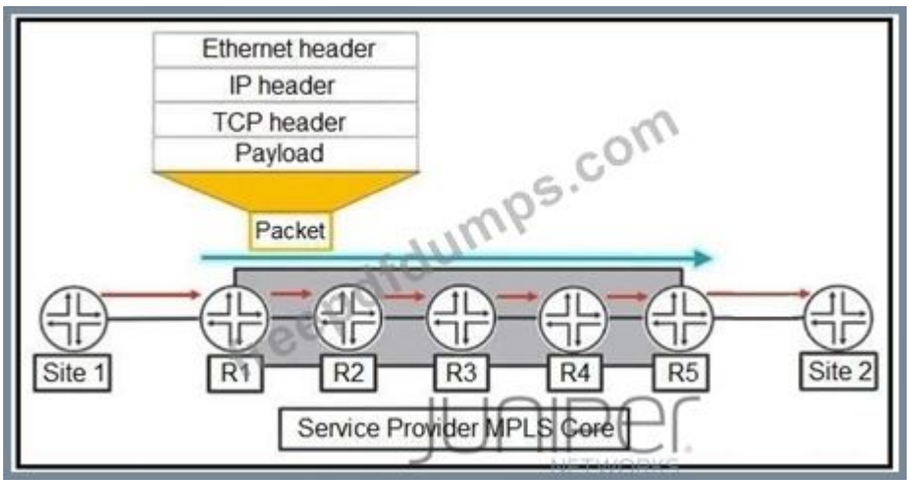
C. Apply the touting policy on R1 as an Import policy to the IBGP group.
D. Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export policy to the IBGP group.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
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?
A. 10.1.1.1
B. 10.1.1.2
C. 11
D. 12
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which two statements ate correct about the actions taken as the packet traverses the service provider MPLS network from Site 1 to Site 2 as shown in the exhibit?
(Choose two.)



A. R2 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.
B. R1 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.
C. R1 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
D. R2 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which three statements are true about BGP? (Choose three)
A. iBGP peering adds value in small networks with multiple upstream connections
B. eBGP peering adds value in small networks with multiple upstream connections
C. iBGP peering adds value in large enterprise environments with multiple upstream connections
D. iBGP peering adds value in small networks with a single upstream connection
E. eBGP peering adds value in large enterprise environments with multiple upstream connections
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27
Exhibit

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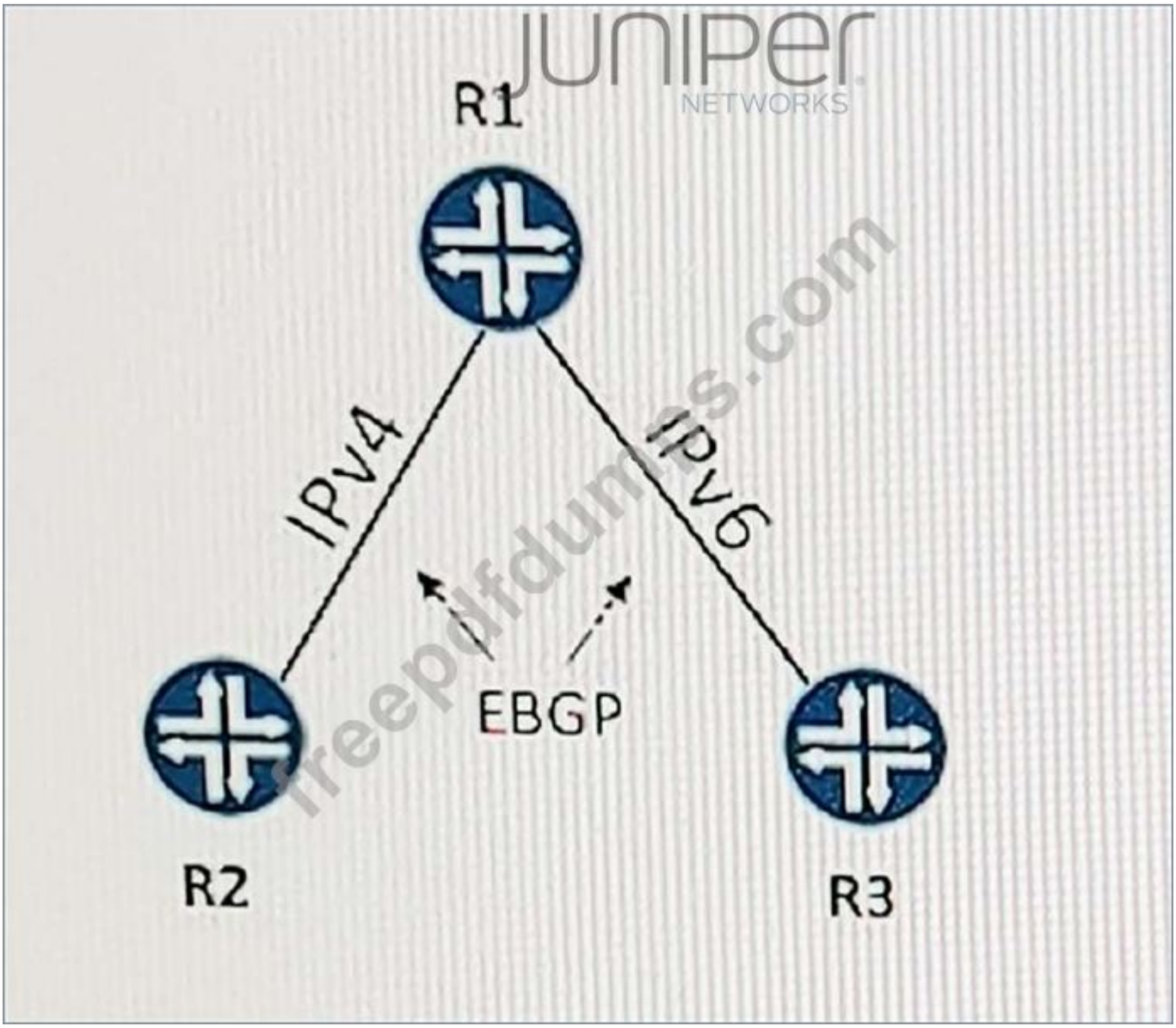
You are asked to assign interface xe-1/0/5 to a virtual switch.
What must be accomplished to complete the configuration?
A. An IRB interface must be configured to routing-instance sw-1 vlan_2.
B. Interface xe-1/0/5 must be added to routing-instance sw-1.
C. Interface xe-1/0/5 must be added to routing-instance sw-1 vlan_2.
D. Interface xe-1/0'5 must be a trunk port.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which MPLS feature works with Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) to protect against the primary and secondary paths using the same link?
A. fate-sharing
B. explicit null configuration
C. policy control over LSP selection
D. LSP metrics
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
You have two OSPF routers that are trying to form an adjacency. When you issue the command show ospf neighbor, you see that one router is in the loading state and the other is in the full state.Why are you seeing the router's state as loading?
A. The router has established bidirectional communication with its peer.
B. The router has finished transmitting, but is still receiving database information.

C. The router is waiting for a start event.
D. The router does not know about the received LSA header and has transmitted a link-state request.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Click the exhibit.



You are asked to enable a new BGP connection on R1, which has an existing IPv4 peering with R2. The new peering with R3 will use IPv6.
Referring to the exhibit, which two steps are required to enable the new IPv6 peering? (Choose two.)
A. Configure an IPv6 local address under the BGP group.
B. Configure an IPv6 neighbor address under the BGP group.
C. Configure an IPv6 address on the appropriate interface.
D. Configure the rib inet6.0 statement under the BGP group.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
You are bringing a new network online with three IS-IS routers using default Junos election priorities. The routers are configured as Level 2 only IS-IS routers. Which statement is true about the DIS election in this scenario?
A. The router with the highest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
B. The router with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
C. The router with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
D. The router with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A router's priority for becoming the designated router is indicated by an arbitrary number from 0 through 127, which you configure on the IS-IS interface. The router with the highest priority becomes the designated router for the area (Level 1, Level 2, or both), also configured on the IS-IS interface. If routers in the network have the same priority, then the router with the highest MAC address is elected as the designated router. By default, routers have a priority value of 64.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/is-is/topics/concept/routing-protocol-is-is-security-d

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Click the Exhibit button. What does IS-IS/18 mean in the output displayed in the exhibit?

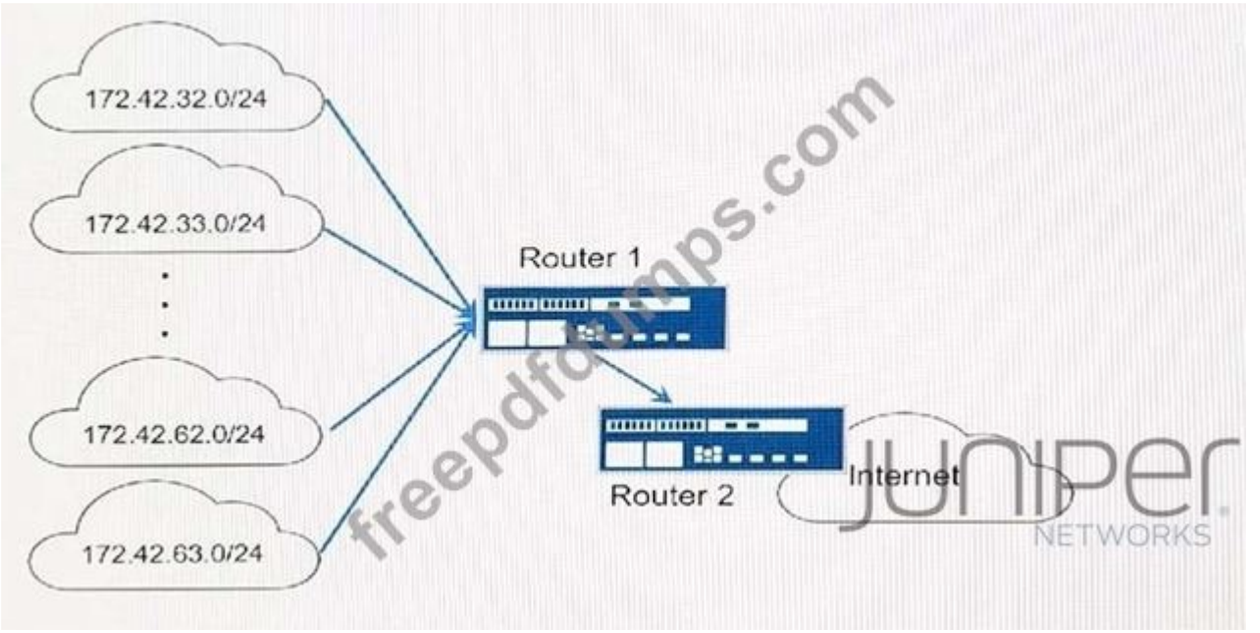
```
test-taker@router-A1> show route protocol isis

inet.0: 64 destinations, 64 routes (64 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active,  = Both

100.0.0.0/24        [IS-IS/18] 00:12:59, metric 30
                      > to 10.0.21.1 via ge-0/0/2.0
100.0.1.0/24        [IS-IS/18] 00:12:59, metric 30
                      > to 10.0.21.1 via ge-0/0/2.0
100.0.2.0/24        [IS-IS/18] 00:12:59, metric 40
                      to 10.0.21.1 via ge-0/0/2.0
                      > to 10.0.22.2 via ge-0/1/1.0
```

A. These routes are external Level 2 routes.
B. These routes are internal Level 2 routes.
C. These routes are internal Level 1 routes.
D. These routes are external Level 1 routes.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which two problems occur when increasing numbers of users are added to an Ethernet LAN with no switches present? (Choose two.)
A. There is unnecessary consumption of network bandwidth
B. The MAC table sizes increase
C. Some devices will not see certain traffic
D. There is a greater chance for collisions to occur
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Click the Exhibit.



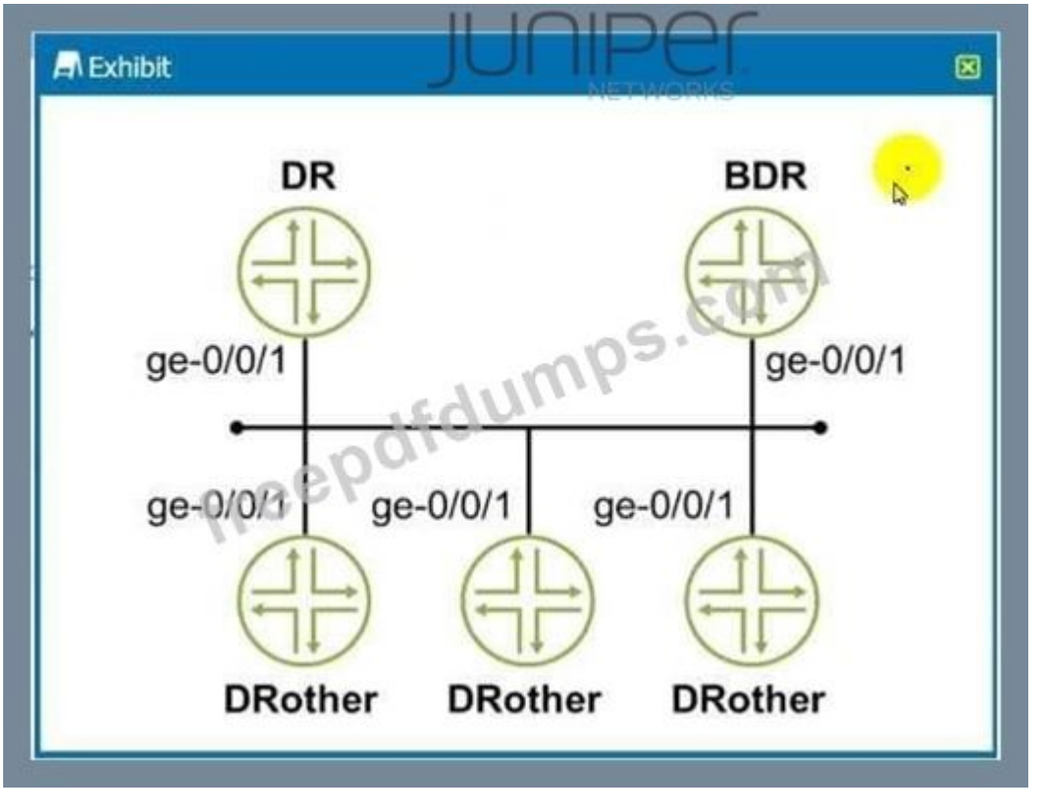
Your network consists of subnets shown in the exhibit. You are asked to create an aggregate route for Router 1.
What is the appropriate prefix for the aggregate route in this scenario?
A. 172.42.32.0/21
B. 172.42.32.0/22
C. 172.42.32.0/20
D. 172.42.32.0/19
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35
You are asked to configure filter-based forwarding on a Junos device.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A. You must create a routing policy.
B. You must create a route target.

C. You must create and apply a match filter.
D. You must create a routing instance.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Filter-based forwarding in Junos requires the creation of a routing policy to specify the match conditions and actions and the application of a match filter to classify traffic to use the policy.References:
Filter-Based Forwarding Overview, Juniper Networks Documentation
Example: Configuring Filter-Based Forwarding, Juniper Networks Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 36
What Is a key differentiators of generate routes from aggregate routes?
A. Generate routes have a default next-hop value of reject.
B. Generate routes cannot be used as a gateway of last resort.
C. Generate routes use a forwarding next hop.
D. Generate routes have a default preference value of 210.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
You are asked to configure the OSPF environment to prevent the DR other routers from participating in DR/BDR election.
Referring to the exhibit, which command will accomplish this task?



A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge--0/0/1 interface-type p2p
B. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 priority 0
C. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/l priority 255

D. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 interface-type nbma
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which two IP addresses are considered Martian addresses? (Choose two.)
A. 0.0.0.0/8
B. 192.168.0.0/8
C. 240.0.0.0/4
D. 169.254.0.0/16
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/recognize-martian-addr-routing.html

NEW QUESTION: 39
You are bringing a new network online with three MX Series devices enabled for STP. No root bridge priority has been configured. Which statement is true in this scenario?
A. The device with the highest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.
B. The device with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.
C. The device with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the root bridge.
D. The device with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as The bridge.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Click the Exhibit.

Route	Next-hop	AS-Path	Origin	Local Preference
Route 1	ISP 1	678 88 65512	I	100
Route 2	ISP 2	123 88 65111	E	100
Route 3	ISP 3	3245 6532 1231 65510	?	90
Route 4	ISP 4	65512	E	90

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You are receiving the same route prefix from four EBGP neighbors.
Based on the information provided in the exhibit, which route will become active?
A. Route2
B. Route4
C. Route1
D. Route3
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which two statements describe advantages of using BGP for VPLS signaling instead of LDP signaling? (Choose two.)

A. There is a well-defined scaling hierarchy.
B. There is auto discovery.
C. There is a separation of signaling from other services.
D. There is no need for MPLS signaling protocol.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which BGP attribute Is used to detect touting loops?
A. AS path
B. MED
C. local preference
D. next hop
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The AS path is a BGP attribute that lists the autonomous systems (AS) that routing information has passed through to get to a destination. It is used to detect and prevent routing loops by checking if the router's own AS number is in the path.
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on BGP: BGP Attributes and Policy

NEW QUESTION: 43
When would you use the qualified-next-hop statement with a static route?
A. You can use it to install the static route into different routing tables.
B. You can use it to send unwanted traffic to a null route.
C. You can use it to specify multiple next hops with different preferences.
D. You can use it to resolve the next hop if the next hop is not directly connected.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/ref/statement/qualified-next-hop-edit-routing-options.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/static-routing/topics/topic-map/static-route-prefer-qualified-next-hop.html: Qualified next hops allow you to associate one or more properties with a particular next-hop address. You can set an overall preference for a particular static route and then specify a different preference for the qualified next hop. For example, suppose two next-hop addresses (10.10.10.10 and 10.10.10.7) are associated with the static route 192.168.47.5/32. A general preference is assigned to the entire static route, and then a different preference is assigned to only the qualified next-hop address 10.10.10.7. For example:

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which statement about a virtual-router type of routing instance is correct?
A. It is used to separate large networks into smaller administrative entities
B. It is the only routing instance type supported on Junos devices
C. It is used in Layer 3 VPN implementations

D. It is used to create and maintain separate routing and forwarding tables
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Interface ge-0/0/0.0 connects your 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?
A. Create a generated route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.
B. Configure a static route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.
C. Remove interface ge-0/0/0.0 from OSPF.
D. Add ge-0/0/0.0 as a passive interface In OSPF.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Because of recent network failures, additional circuits have been purchased. In addition, Fast reroute has been configured on critical MPLS LSPs.
When the next failure occurs, which two time intervals will affect fast reroute? (Choose two.)
A. The amount of time required to reroute the traffic onto the detour
B. The amount of time to detect a link or node failure
C. The amount of time it takes to ping the gateway on the detour link
D. The amount of time required to recalculate the best detour
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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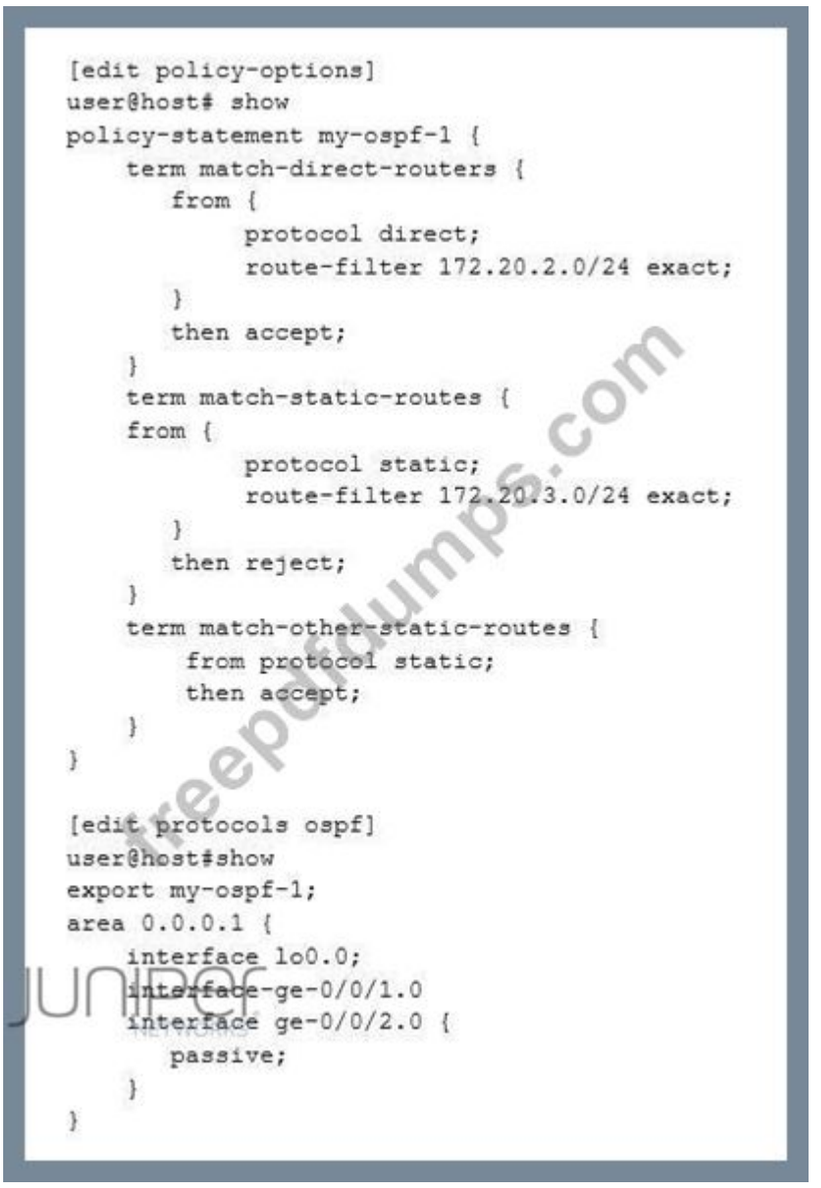
NEW QUESTION: 47
Click the Exhibit.



```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# show
policy-statement my-ospf-1 {
    term match-direct-routers {
       from {
            protocol direct;
            route-filter 172.20.2.0/24 exact;
       }
       then accept;
    }
    term match-static-routes {
    from {
            protocol static;
            route-filter 172.20.3.0/24 exact;
       }
       then reject;
    }
    term match-other-static-routes {
        from protocol static;
        then accept;
    }
}

[edit protocols ospf]
user@host#show
export my-ospf-1;
area 0.0.0.1 {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0
    interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
       passive;
    }
}
```

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The router with the configuration shown in the exhibit has two interfaces, both of which are operational and can pass traffic. These interfaces are connected to two different routers, both of which are configured for OSPF area 0.0.0.1. The router has received LSAs and can now send traffic into the backbone area.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The router is an ASBR.

B. The router has only a single OSPF adjacency.

C. The router is an ABR.

D. The router has two OSPF adjacencies.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two configuration elements must match on all switches participating in the same MSTP region? (Choose two.)

A. configuration-name

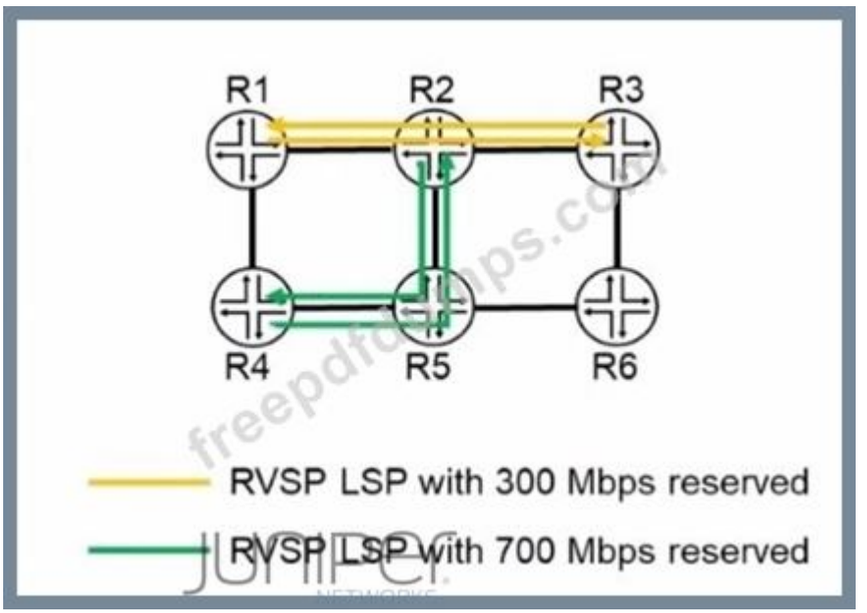
B. msti-revision

C. mstp-version
D. revision-level
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49
You are bringing a new network online with three IS-IS routers using default Junos election priorities. The routers are configured as Level 2 only IS-IS routers. Which statement is true about the DIS election in this scenario?
A. The router with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
B. The router with the highest MAC address will be elected as the DIS.
C. The router with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
D. The router with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the DIS.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50
You are implementing traffic engineering in your MPLS network. You must ensure that the MPLS routes are used to traverse your network. Your solution should not affect IGP routes in your route tables.
In this scenario, which traffic engineering setting will accomplish this behavior?
A. bgp-igp-both-ribs
B. mpls-forwarding
C. bgp-igp
D. bgp
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
bgp-On BGP destinations only. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.3 routing table.
bgp-igp-On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 routing table. If IGP shortcuts are enabled, the shortcut routes are automatically installed in the inet.0 routing table.
bgp-igp-both-ribs-On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 and inet.3 routing tables. This option is used to support VPNs.
mpls-forwarding-On both BGP and IGP destinations. Use ingress routes for forwarding only, not for routing.

NEW QUESTION: 51
Exhibit



The exhibit shows a topology with 1 Gbps interfaces between routers, and four RSVP LSPs operating with the respective bandwidth reservations.

Which path will be selected for a new LSP from R4 to R6 with a bandwidth reservation of 400 Mbps?

A. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6

B. R4 -> R5 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6

C. R4 -> R1 -> R2 -> R5 -> R6

D. R4 -> R5 -> R6

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52

An Ethernet bridge is configured such that all interfaces are in a single broadcast domain By default. Which two tasks does the bridge perform in response to receiving a multicast frame? (Choose two)

A. It floods the frame out of all interfaces except the one on which it was received

B. It drops the frame

C. It floods the frame out of particular interfaces based on its multicast MAC table

D. It learns the source MAC address

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which two statements correctly describe the BGP community attribute? (Choose two.)

A. The community attributes is an optional transitive attribute.

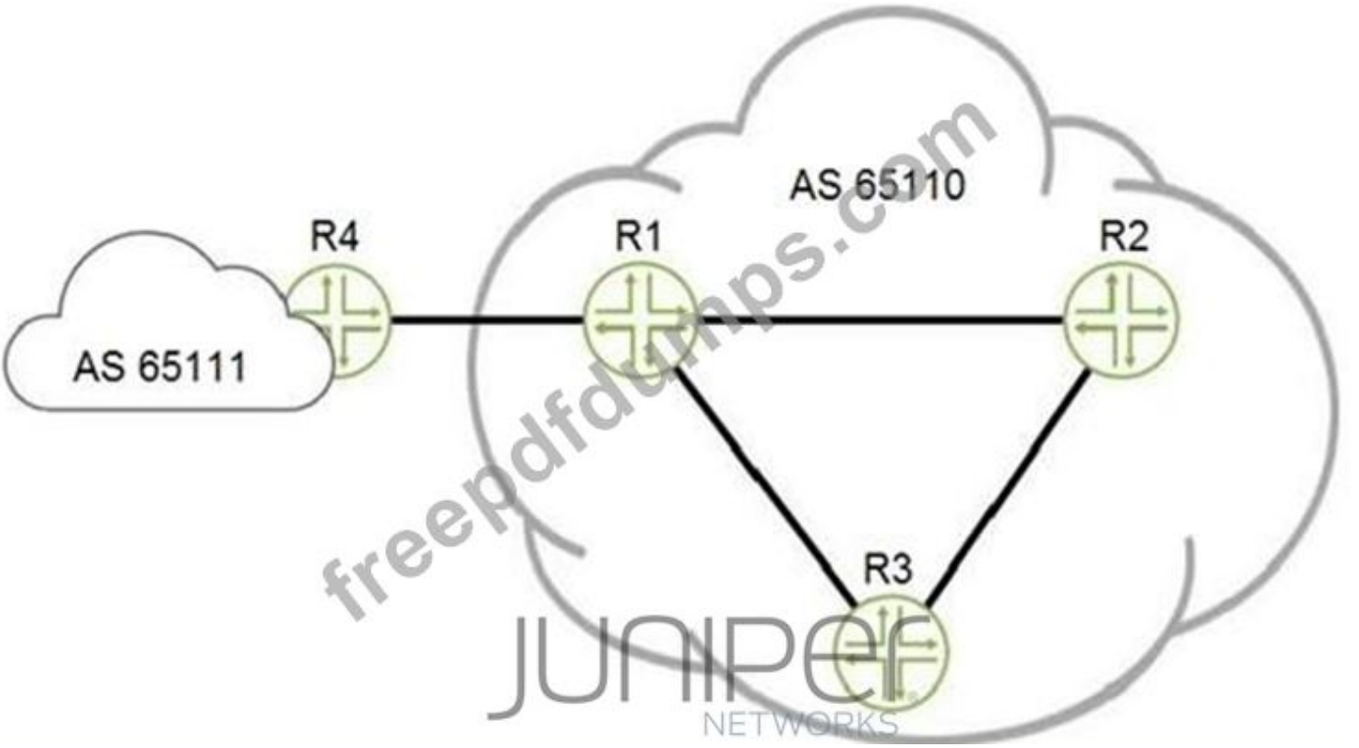
B. Multiple communities can be associated with a route.

C. Only one community can be associated with a route.

D. The community attribute is an optional nontransitive attribute.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
Click the Exhibit button.



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Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use physical interface addresses
B. The BGP peerings between R1, R2, and R3 should use loopback interface addresses
C. The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use physical interface addresses
D. The BGP peering between R1 and R4 should use loopback interface addresses
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols]
user@router# show
protocols {
    oam {
        gre-tunnel {
            interface gr-1/1/10.1 {
                keepalive-time 10;
                hold-time 30;
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

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Referring to the exhibit what are two reasons for the configuration stanza? (Choose two.)

A. to remove the tunnel interface from inet.0 after the hold-time expires

B. to mark the tunnel up after the hold-time expires

C. to mark the tunnel down after the hold-time expires

D. to reduce the risk of forwarding traffic through a stateless tunnel

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

By default, which BGP attribute is only compared when two route advertisements are received from the same neighboring AS?

A. Communities

B. Next Hop

C. MED

D. AS-Path

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route 0/0 exact detail

inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
0.0.0.0/0 (1 entry, 1 announced)
     *Aggregate Preference: 130
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 546
           Next-hop reference count: 4
           Next hop: 172.27.25.1 via ge-0/0/1.100, selected
           State: <Active Int Ext>
           Local AS: 65400
           Age: 1:03:46
           Task: Aggregate
           Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 2-OSPF
           AS path: I
                              Flags: Generate Depth: 0      Active
           Contributing Routes (1):
                184.0.0.0/16 proto BGP
```

Which type of route is shown in the exhibit?

A. aggregate

B. static

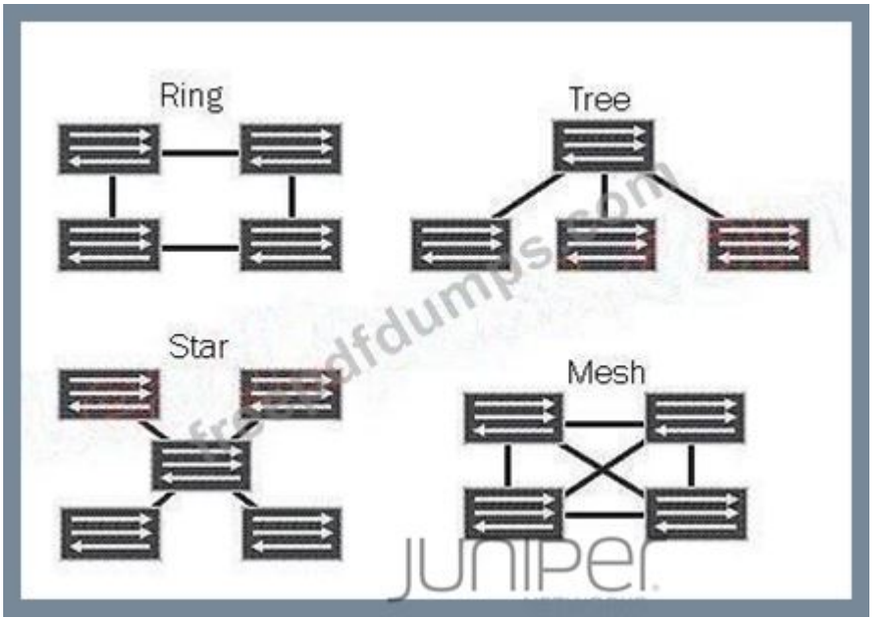
C. kernel

D. generate

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

Click the Exhibit button. Which two topologies shown in the exhibit could be implemented without a spanning-tree protocol? (Choose two.)



A. mesh

B. tree

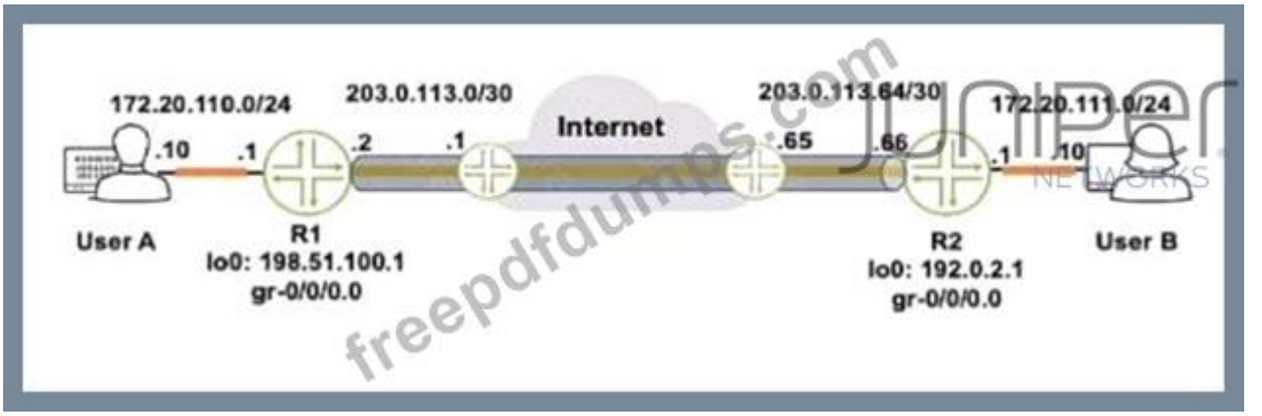
C. ring

D. star

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, how do you verify the status of the tunnel from R1?

A. Issue the ping 172.20.111.10 source 172.20.110.1 command.

B. Issue the ping 172.20.111.10 source 198.51.100.1 command.

C. Issue the ping 172.20.iii.io source 203.0.113.2 command.

D. Issue the ping 172.20. III. 10 command.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To verify the status of the tunnel from R1, you would issue a ping from the source address that is assigned to R1's end of the tunnel. In the exhibit, we can see that the tunnel interface (gre-0/0/0.0) has the IP address
198.51.100.1 on R1. Therefore, to test the tunnel's status, you should ping the IP address at the other end of the tunnel (which is likely the address on User B's interface or another interface on R2) from R1's tunnel source address.

References:

Juniper Networks documentation on GRE: GRE Interface Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 60

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. Routes from 10.1.1.1 are more preferred than routes from 10.2.2.2

B. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than routes from 10.3.3.3

C. Routes from 10.2.2.2 are less preferred than the default local preference

D. Routes from 10.3.3.3 are more preferred than the default local preference

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which new field is added to an IPv6 header as compared lo IPv4?

A. version

B. checksum

C. fragment offset

D. flow label

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The IPv6 header includes a new field that is not found in the IPv4 header, called the flow label. The flow label in IPv6 is used to identify packets that require special handling by routers for quality of service (QoS) or other reasons, allowing these packets to be handled efficiently as they move through the network.
References
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IPv6
IPv6 Header Fields - Juniper Networks

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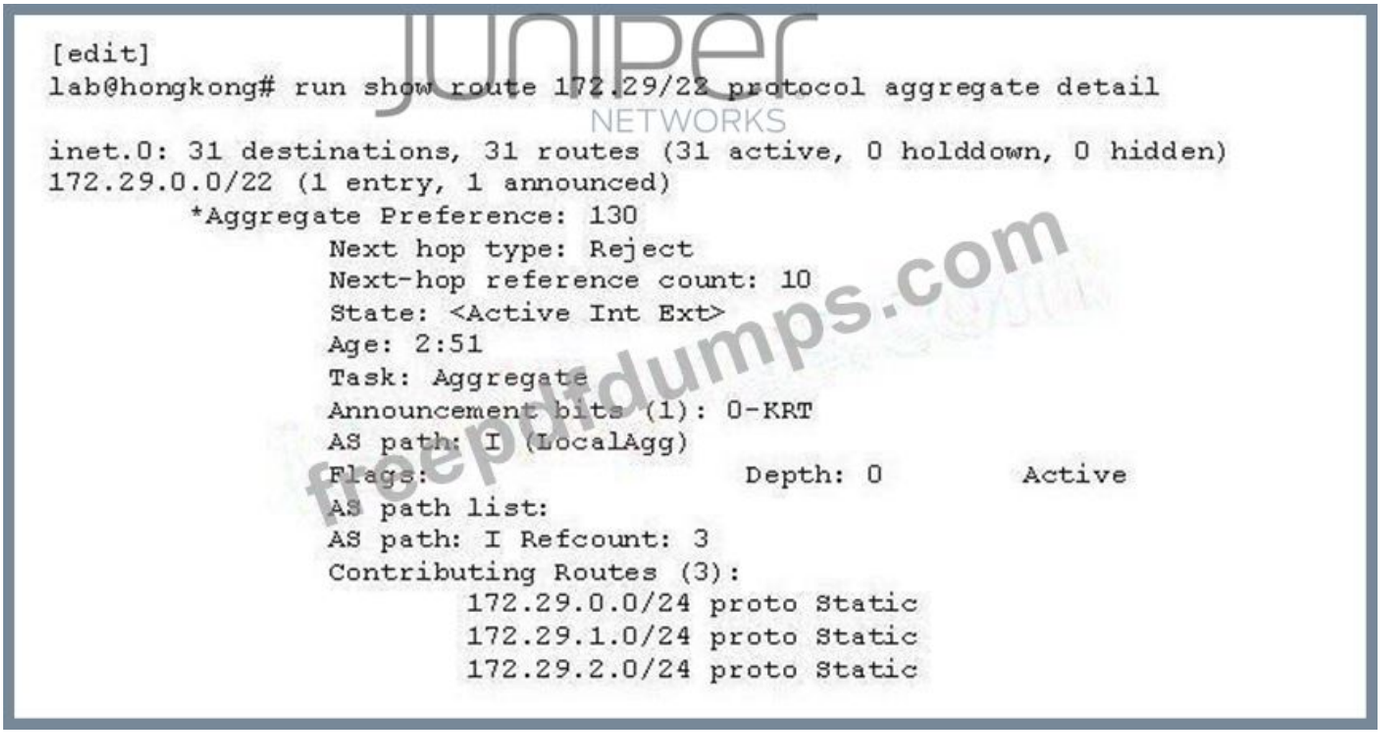
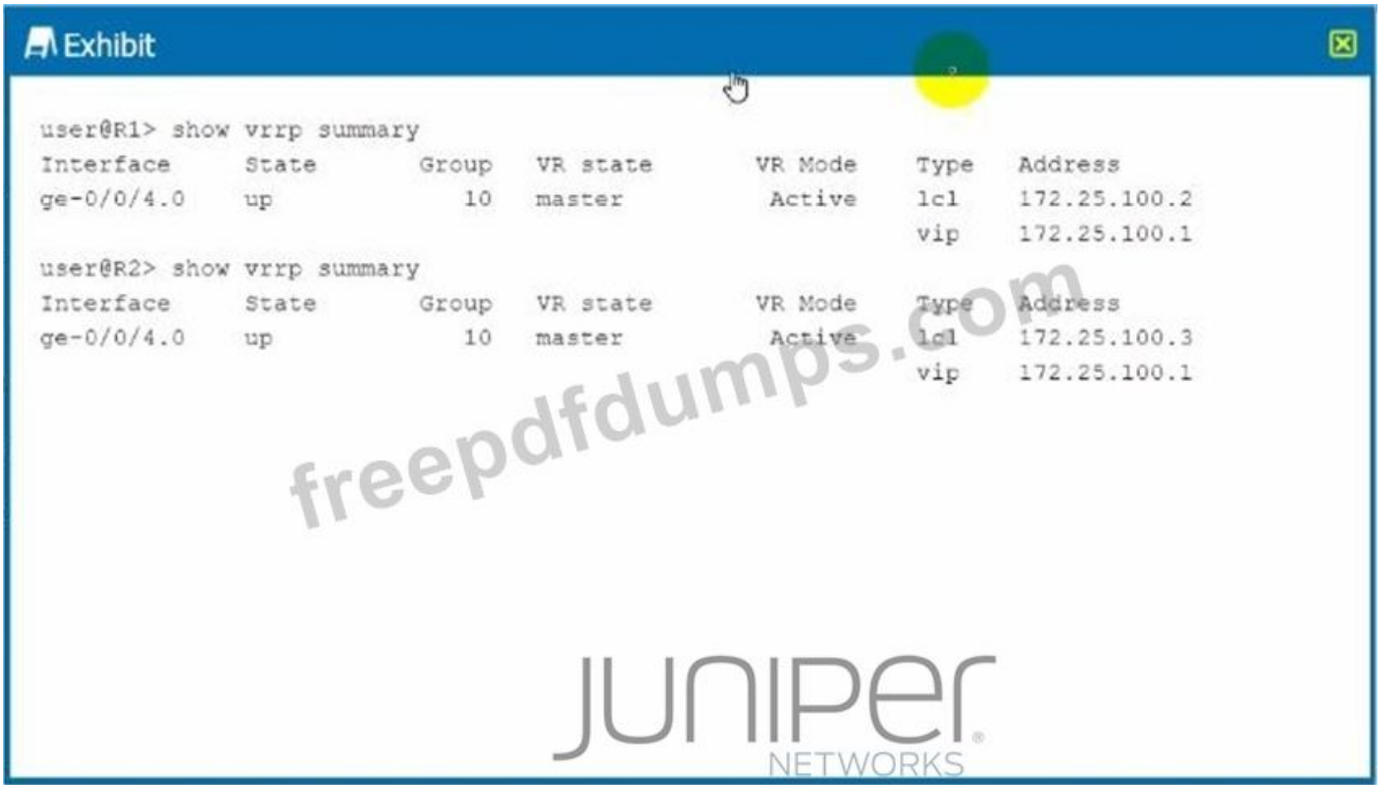
NEW QUESTION: 62
Click the Exhibit button. From the output shown in the exhibit, what would happen to a packet destined for address 172.29.3.5?



A. The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet will be forwarded.
B. The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be dropped.
C. The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet is sent to the Routing Engine.
D. The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be silently dropped.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
An IS-IS TLV includes which two attributes? (Choose two.)
A. Topology
B. Length
C. Value
D. Vector
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true about VRRP?
A. RRP Is functioning normally in active/active mode.
B. Both routers are in the same state because they have the same VRRP priority.
C. The routers should use different virtual IP addresses for VRRP to function correctly.
D. VRRP communication between the two devices is not functioning correctly.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65
You are asked to configure filter-based forwarding on a Junos device.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A. You must create a routing policy.
B. You must create a route target.
C. You must create and apply a match filter.

D. You must create a routing instance.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To configure filter-based forwarding, perform the following tasks: Create a match filter on the ingress device. To specify a match filter, include the filter filter-name statement at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level. A packet that passes through the filter is compared against a set of rules to classify it and to determine its membership in a set. Once classified, the packet is forwarded to a routing table specified in the accept action in the filter description language. The routing table then forwards the packet to the next hop that corresponds to the destination address entry in the table. Create routing instances that specify the routing table(s) to which a packet is forwarded, and the destination to which the packet is forwarded at the [edit routing-instances] hierarchy level.

NEW QUESTION: 66

What are two characteristics of a traditional Ethernet LAN? (Choose two.)

A. Nodes can successfully transmit simultaneously.

B. It consists of a single broadcast domain.

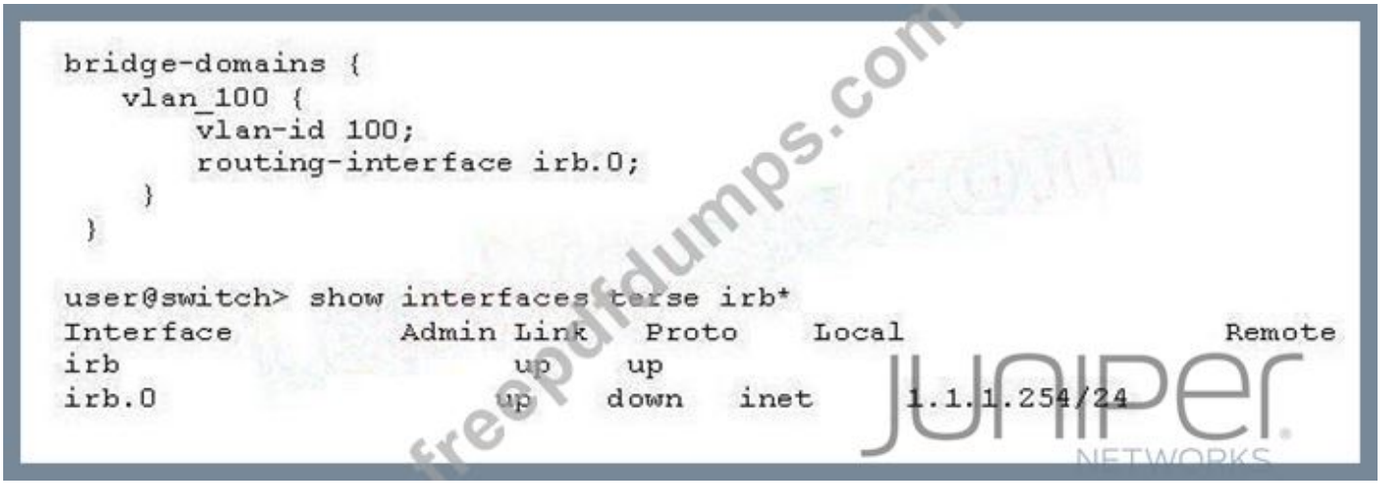
C. Nodes share a physical medium.

D. Nodes use a step-up algorithm when collisions are detected.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Click the Exhibit button. Referring to the exhibit, what must be true of the vlan_100 bridge domain?



A. vlan_100 does not have an active Ethernet interface assigned to it.

B. vlan_100 might have an active Ethernet interface assigned to it.

C. vlan_100 does not have an Ethernet interface assigned to it.

D. vlan_100 has at least one Ethernet interface assigned to it.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

What are three ways to configure IPv6 addresses in your network? (Choose three.)

A. Configure your IPv6 addresses by configuring support for unicast-arp-negotiation.

B. Statically configure your IPv6 addresses.
C. Configure your IPv6 addresses by assigning your router a prefix list.
D. Configure your IPv6 addresses by setting up a DHCPv6 server.
E. Configure your IPv6 addresses using stateless auto configuration.
Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69
What is required on the egress and ingress devices to transport IPv6 traffic across an IPv4 network?
A. An IP-IP interface
B. A TE tunnel interface
C. A GRE tunnel interface
D. A 6to 4 tunnel interface
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70
Click the Exhibit button. The policy shown in the exhibit has been configured and installed on your router.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@r1#  show
policy-statement to-OSPF {
     term match-direct-route {
               from {
                    protocols direct;
                    route-filter 172.18.1.0/24 exact;
                    }
               then accept;
     }
}


[edit protocols]
user@r1#  show
ospf {
       export to-OSPF;
       area 0.0.0.1
            interface ge-1/0/0.0;
            interface lo0.0;
       }
}
```

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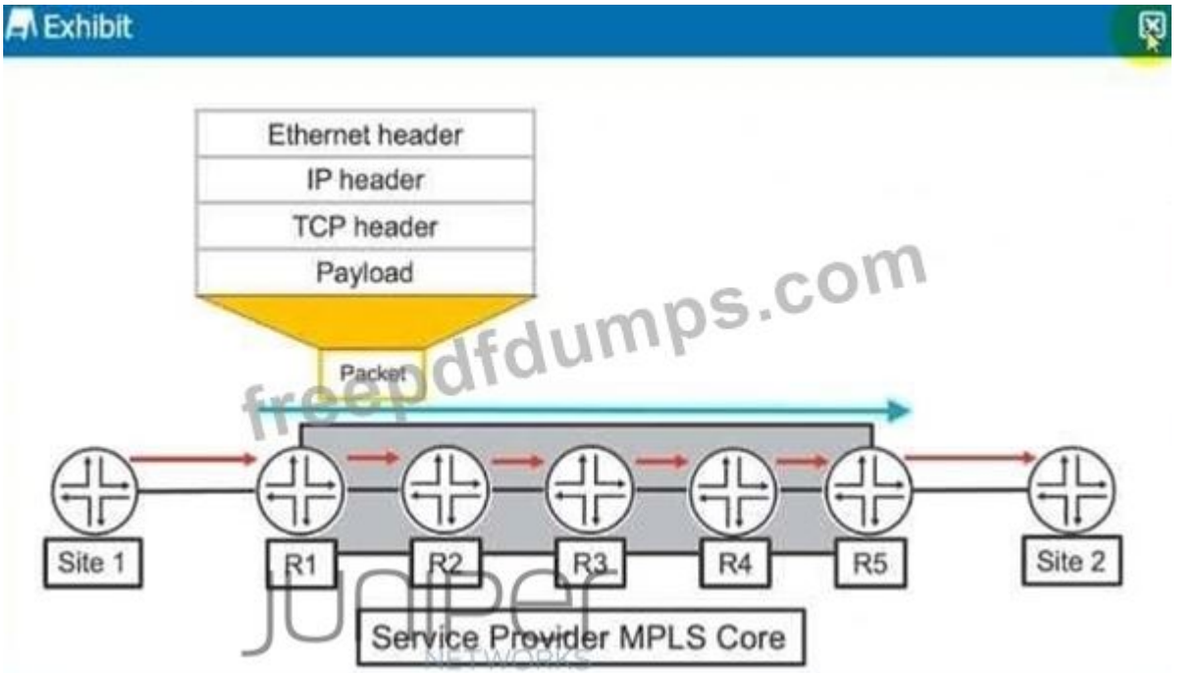
What is the result of applying this policy?
A. The 172.18.1.0/32 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.
B. The 172.18.1.0/32 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.
C. The 172.18.1.0/24 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.

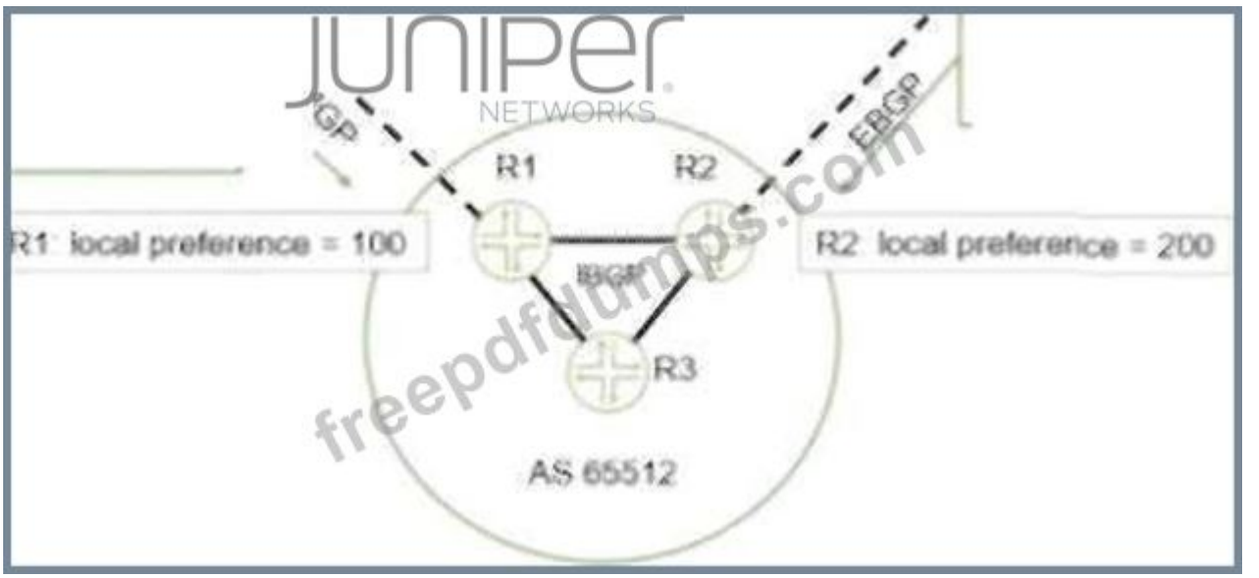
D. The 172.18.1.0/24 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which two statements ate correct about the actions taken as the packet traverses the service provider MPLS network from Site 1 to Site 2 as shown in the exhibit?
(Choose two.)



A. R2 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
B. R1 will perform a lookup using the lnet.3 table.
C. R2 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.
D. R1 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



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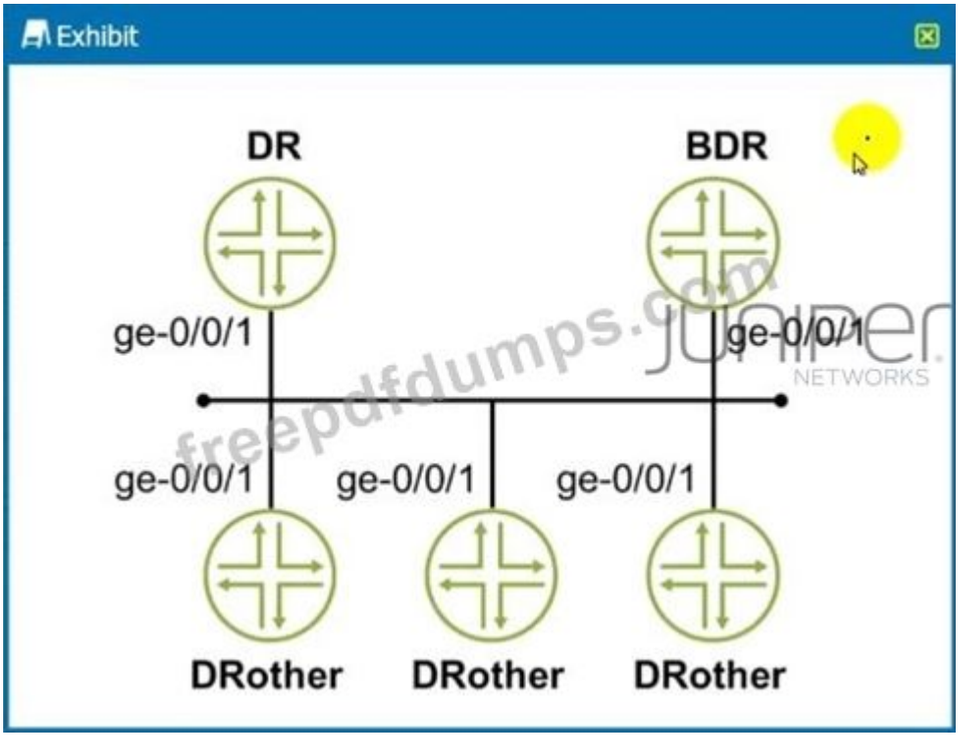
ISP A AS 65501
ISP B AS 65502
Advertised Prefixes: 172.20.0.0/24 172.20.20.0/24 172.20.21.0/24
Advertised Prefixes: 172.20.0.0/24 172.20.1.0/24
A. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.
B. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.
C. Devices in AS 65512 will prefer ISP A for traffic destined to the 172.20.21.0/24 network.
D. Devices In AS 65512 will prefer ISP B for traffic destined to the 172.20.0.0/24 network.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which two statements are correct when using LDP? (Choose two.)
A. The inet.3 table will contain a full mesh of label-switched paths to other LDP-enabled routers.
B. LDP label-switched paths are created by configuring LDP on the loopbacK Interface.
C. The Inet.3 table will contain only the paths explicitly defined.
D. LDP label-switched paths are created by configuring LDP on at least one physical router interface.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74
Which LSA type does an OSPF ABR use to advertise external routes generated by an NSSAASBR into the backbone?
A. Type 5
B. Type 7
C. Type 3
D. Type 1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In OSPF, an Area Border Router (ABR) that connects to a Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) will convert the Type

7 LSAs generated by an NSSA Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) into Type 5 LSAs to advertise them into the OSPF backbone area (Area 0). Type 7 LSAs are specific to NSSAs and are used to advertise external routes within the NSSA.
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on OSPF: OSPF Areas and LSA Types Explained

NEW QUESTION: 75
Exhibit



You are asked to configure the OSPF environment to prevent the DRother routers from participating in DR/BDR election.
Referring to the exhibit, which command will accomplish this task?
A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 interface-type p2p
B. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 interface-type nbma
C. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1 priority 0
D. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/l priority 255
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which prefix in the output shown in the exhibit is an external prefix injected by an OSPF router?

```
user@R2> show ospf route
Topology default Route Table:
Prefix             Path      Route      NH    Metric   NextHop       NextHop
                   Type      Type       Type          Interface     addr/label
192.168.1.1        Intra     AS BR      IP         1   ge-0/0/3.0    172.26.1.1
192.168.1.3        Intra     Area BR    IP         1   ge-0/0/1.0    172.26.2.2
172.18.1.0/24      Ext2      Network    IP         0   ge-0/0/3.0    172.26.1.1
172.26.1.0/30      Intra     Network    IP         1   ge-0/0/3.0
172.26.2.0/30      Intra     Network    IP         1   ge-0/0/1.0
172.26.3.0/30      Intra     Network    IP       100   ge-0/0/2.0
172.26.4.0/30      Inter     Network    IP         2   ge-0/0/1.0    172.26.2.2
192.168.1.1/32     Ext2      Network    IP         1   ge-0/0/3.0    172.26.1.1
192.168.1.2/32     Intra     Network    IP         0   lo0.0
192.168.1.3/32     Intra     Network    IP         1   ge-0/0/1.0    172.26.2.2
192.168.1.4/32     Inter     Network    IP         2   ge-0/0/1.0    172.26.2.2
```

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A. 192.108.1.4
B. 192.168.1.3
C. 172.18.1.0/24
D. 172.26.4.0/30
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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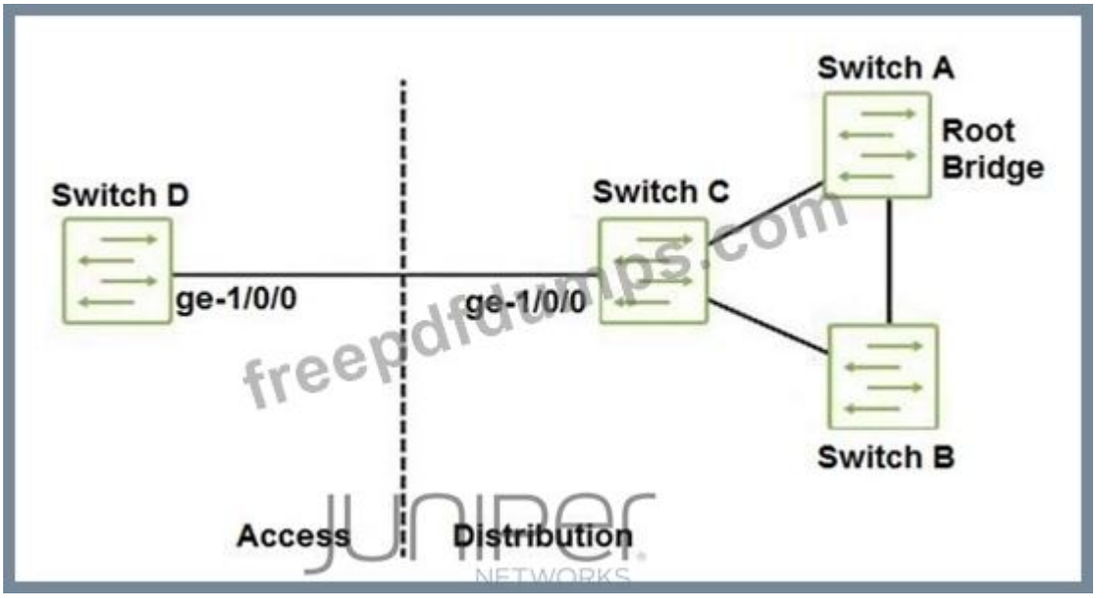
NEW QUESTION: 77
Click the Exhibit button.



In the network shown in the exhibit, all switches are configured with the default STP root bridge priority, and Switch A has been selected as root. You recently added the older Switch D into the network as an access switch, and notice it has taken over as root.
Which configuration would solve this problem?

A.
```
[edit protocols rstp]
user@switchC# show
interface ge-1/0/0 {
     edge;
}
```

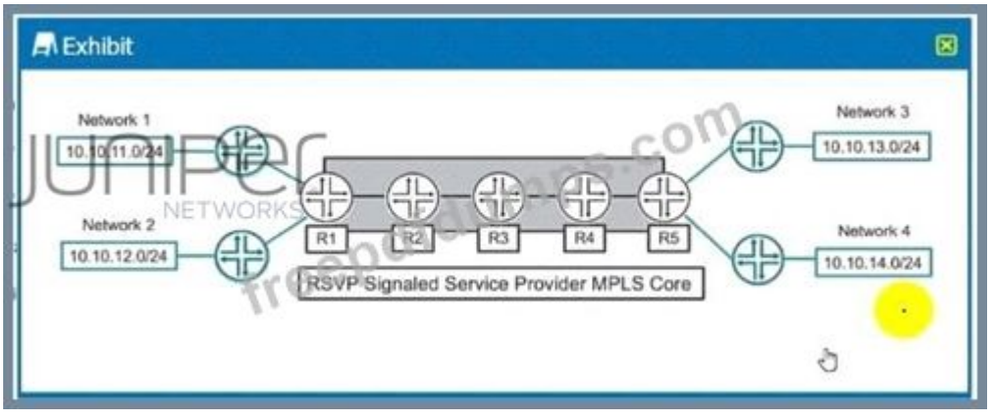
B.
```
[edit protocols rstp]
user@switchD# show
interface ge-1/0/0 {
     no-root-port;
}
```

C.
```
[edit protocols rstp]
user@switchC# show
interface ge-1/0/0 {
     no-root-port;
}
```

D.
```
[edit protocols rstp]
user@switchC# show
interface ge-1/0/0 {
     bpdu-timeout-action {
          block;
     }
}
```

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/no-root-port-edit-protocols-stp.html

NEW QUESTION: 78
Exhibit



Which two statements are correct about the service provider MPLS network shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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).
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on MPLS: MPLS Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION: 79
What are three types of MPLS routers? (Choose three.)
A. transit routers
B. peering routers
C. egress routers
D. aggregation routers
E. ingress routers
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/mpls/topics/topic-map/lsp-routers.html

NEW QUESTION: 80
Which two statements are correct about IS-IS? (Choose two.)
A. A level 1 only router can never form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.
B. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs can be different.
C. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs must be the same.
D. A level 1 only router can form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Level 1 router can become adjacent with the Level 1 and Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. A Level 2 router can become adjacent with Level 2 or Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. There is no adjacency between L1 only and L2 only router. HOWEVER: If two routers are in different areas, they can only form a Level 2 adjacency. As such, two routers in different areas can NOT form a Level 1 adjacency. If you want two routers to form a Level 1 adjacency, they have to be in the same area.

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which two statements are correct about the BGP MED attribute? (Choose two.)
A. BGP uses the MED value when peering to two or more connections to the same upstream AS
B. BGP routes require the MED attribute be defined
C. BGP uses the MED value when peering to two different upstream ASs
D. BGP assumes the MED value to be 0, if not already defined

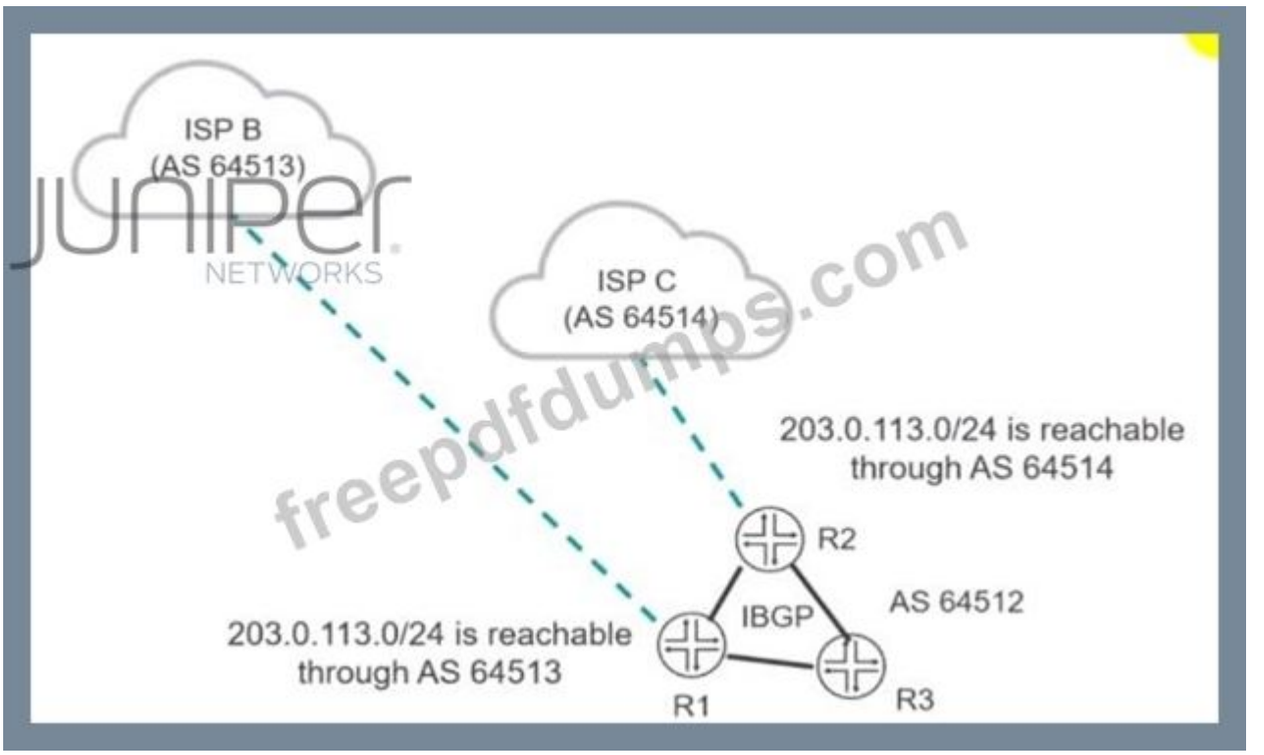
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/med-attribute.html

NEW QUESTION: 82
Click the Exhibit button.

Your co-worker configures the ge-0/0/0 interface with an IPv6 address of 2001:db8:0:9::/64. After committing the configuration, your co-worker executes the command shown in the exhibit.
What is the fe80::206:aff:fe0e:e01/64 address in this scenario?
A. the link-local address
B. the statically assigned address
C. the loopback address
D. the multicast address
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83
You want to make use of the nonstop active routing (NSR) feature.
Which complementary feature must also be enabled?
A. IP anycast
B. graceful restart
C. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
D. graceful Routing Engine switchover
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/nsr-overview.html

NEW QUESTION: 84
Exhibit



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You want the R1 and R3 routers to forward traffic destined to the 203.0.113.0/24 network through R2. Which BGP attribute would you modify to satisfy this requirement?

A. origin

B. community

C. MED

D. local preference

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

You are deploying link aggregation groups.

By default, what are two considerations in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. Member links can reside on different members within an MC-LAG.

B. All the ports must have the same speed.

C. Member links are required to be contiguous ports.

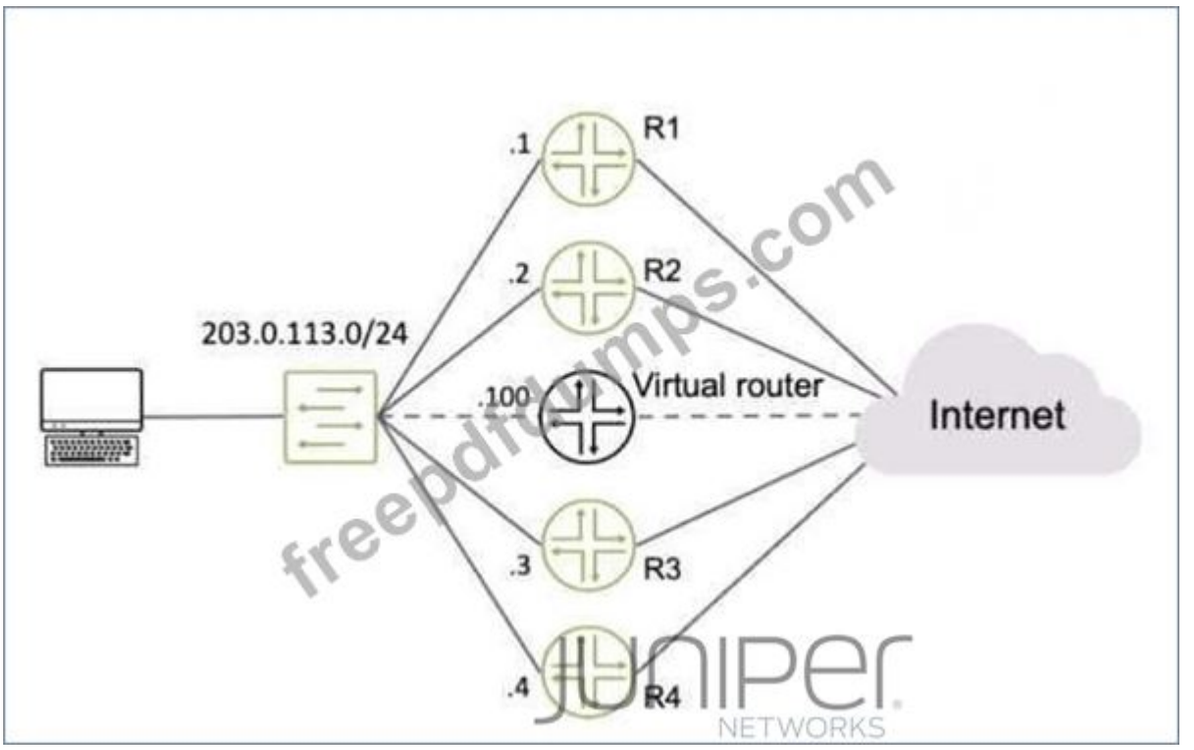
D. There should only be four member links per LAG.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Routers R1 and R4 have a VRRP priority of 90, while R2 and R3 have default VRRP priorities

Referring to the exhibit, which router will be elected as the primary VRRP router?



A. R4

B. R3

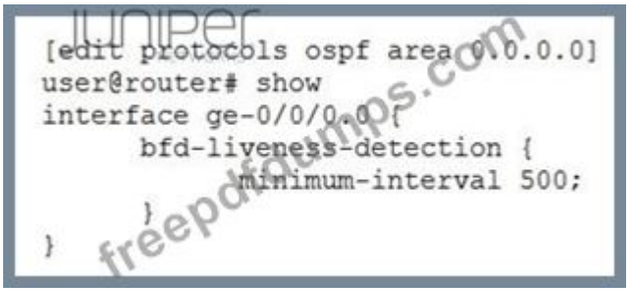
C. R1

D. R2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Click the Exhibit button.



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

A. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if three BFD hello packets are missed

B. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if BFD hello packets are not received for 1.5 seconds

C. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if BFD hello packets are not received for 5 seconds

D. The OSPF neighbor will be declared down if 500 BFD hello packets are missed

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

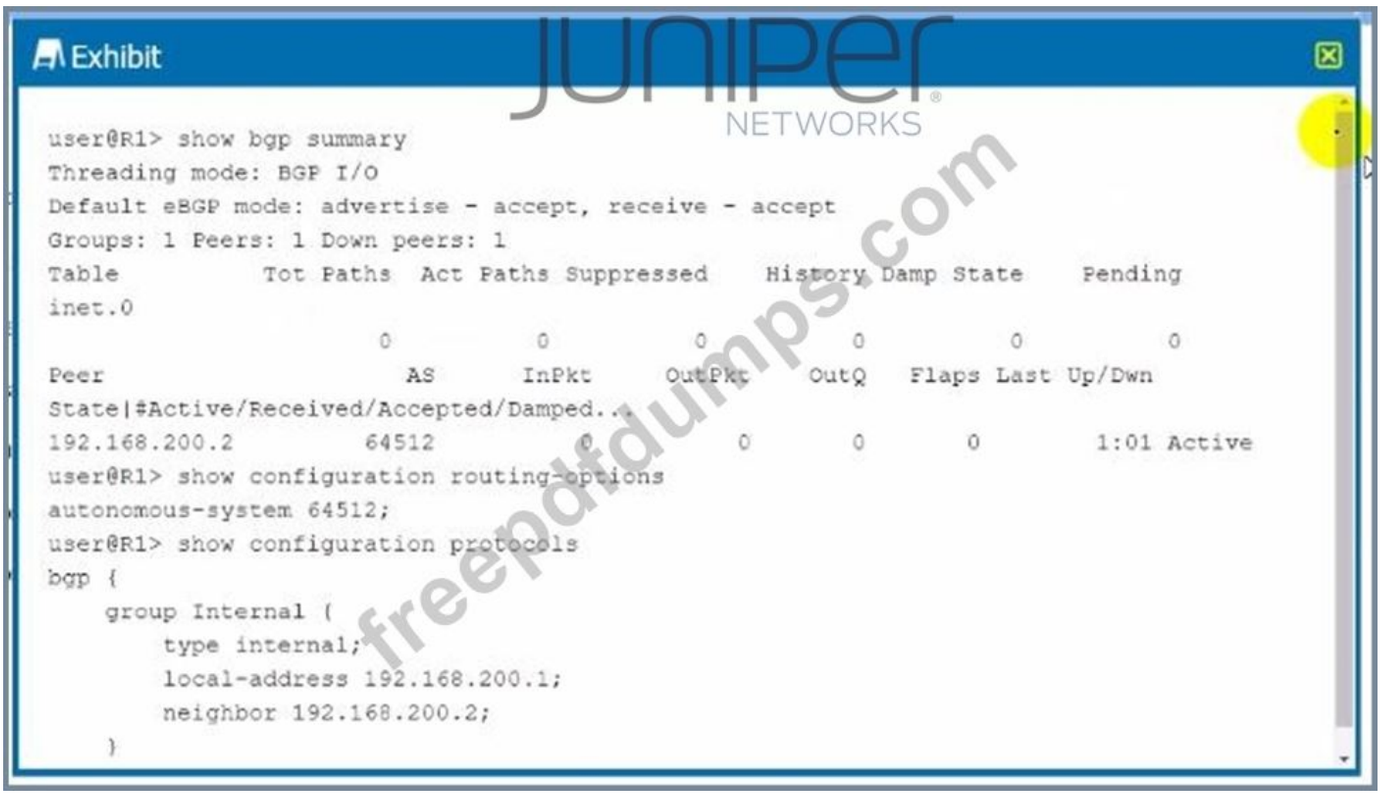
What are two bridging concepts that are used to maintain an Ethernet switching table? (Choose two.)

A. timing
B. learning
C. exporting
D. aging
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which two protocols are capable of distributing labels for segment routing? (Choose two.)
A. RSVP
B. IS-IS
C. OSPF
D. LDP
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Which configuration selling prohibits a static route from being redistributed by a dynamic routing protocol?
A. qualified-next-hop
B. route-filter
C. passive
D. no-readvertise
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Exhibit



Referring to the exhibit, internal BGP between R1 and R2 is not establishing.

What is the problem In this scenario?

A. R1 does not have a route to 192.168.200.2.

B. R1 needs to be configured with a next-hop self policy.

C. R1 needs to be configured with an explicit router ID.

D. R1 and R2 must each have unique AS numbers.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Click the Exhibit button. From the output shown in the exhibit, what would happen to a packet destined for address 172.29.3.5?

```
[edit]
lab@hongkong# run show route 172.29/22 protocol aggregate detail

inet.0: 31 destinations, 31 routes (31 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
172.29.0.0/22 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *Aggregate Preference: 130
                Next hop type: Reject
                Next-hop reference count: 10
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Age: 2:51
                Task: Aggregate
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I (LocalAgg)
                Flags:                  Depth: 0        Active
                AS path list:
                AS path: I Refcount: 3
                Contributing Routes (3):
                        172.29.0.0/24 proto Static
                        172.29.1.0/24 proto Static
                        172.29.2.0/24 proto Static
```

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A. The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be silently dropped.
B. The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet is sent to the Routing Engine.
C. The address is not in the aggregate range; the packet will be forwarded.
D. The address is in the aggregate range; the packet will be dropped.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93
You are asked to design a Layer 2 VPN service between service provider networks that needs Ethernet transport capabilities. The VPN should support two or three endpoints. Which Layer 2 VPN technology should you propose?
A. BGP-signaled VPLS, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
B. LDP-signaled VPLS
C. BGP Layer 2 VPN
D. LDP Layer 2 circuit, using the RFC 4448 Layer 2 frame format
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
You are bringing a new network online with three MX Series devices enabled for STP. No root bridge priority has been configured. Which statement is true in this scenario?
A. The device with the lowest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.
B. The device with the highest MAC address will be elected as the root bridge.
C. The device with the lowest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as the root bridge.
D. The device with the highest numerical lo0 IP address will be elected as The bridge.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), the bridge ID is used to identify the root bridge in the network. The bridge ID is a combination of two values: the bridge priority and the MAC address of the bridge.

NEW QUESTION: 95

Exhibit

You configured interface ge-0/070.0 to run IS-IS. but this interface does not appear in the output of the show isis adjacency command as shown in the exhibit.

What is the problem in this scenario?

A. The family iso statement must be added to the logical interface.

B. The router at the other end of the link Is not sending any IS-IS Hello messages.

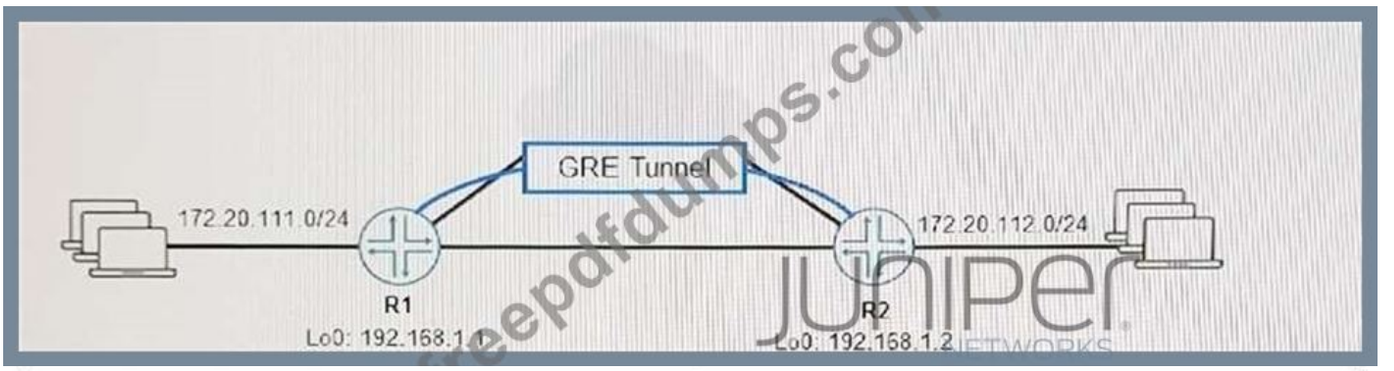
C. This is a Gigabit Ethernet interface, that is incompatible with the reference-bandwidth 100g statement.

D. The router at the other end of the link is a Level 1 only router.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Click the Exhibit.




```
[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
user@R1# show
unit 0 {
  tunnel {
    source 192.168.1.1;
    destination 192.168.1.2;
  }
  family inet{
    address 10.101.101.1/24;
  }
}

[edit routing-options static]
user@R1# show
route 0.0.0.0/0 {
    next-hop 172.18.1.1;
}
route 192.168.2.0/30 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
route 172.20.112.0/24 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
```

```
edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
user@R2# show
unit 0 {
  tunnel {
    source 192.168.1.2;
    destination 192.168.1.1;
  }
  family inet{
    address 10.101.101.2/24;
  }
}

[edit routing –options static]
user@R2# show
route 0.0.0.0/0{
  next-hop 172.18.2.1;
}
route 192.168.2.0/30 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
route 172.20.111.0/24 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0;
```

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You have just configured a GRE tunnel, but you notice that the GRE tunnel is flapping.
Referring to the exhibit, which two would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Add a specific route to the remote device's loopback address with the next-hop device defined as the next-hop gateway.

B. Set the GRE interface with a larger TTL value.

C. Add a specific static route to the local peer's network with the remote devices'loopback address as the next-hop gateway.

D. Remove the existing 192.168.2.0/30 static route.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 97

Exhibit

You configured interface ge-0/070.0 to run IS-IS. but this interface does not appear in the output of the show isis adjacency command as shown in the exhibit.

What is the problem in this scenario?

A. This is a Gigabit Ethernet interface, that is incompatible with the reference-bandwidth 100g statement.

B. The family iso statement must be added to the logical interface.

C. The router at the other end of the link Is not sending any IS-IS Hello messages.

D. The router at the other end of the link is a Level 1 only router.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

For IS-IS to form adjacencies, the 'family iso' statement must be configured on the interface. This is required because IS-IS operates over the connectionless network service (CLNS) and not over IP. Without the 'family iso' configuration, IS-IS cannot form adjacencies over the interface.

References:

Juniper Networks documentation on IS-IS: IS-IS User Guide for Routing Devices

NEW QUESTION: 98

When working with an MPLS LSP, what will the install 172.16.6.0/24 active command accomplish?

A. The command will swap the prefix from inet.0 to inet.3

B. The command will swap the prefix from inet.3 to inet.0

C. The command will install the prefix in inet.0 rather than inet.3

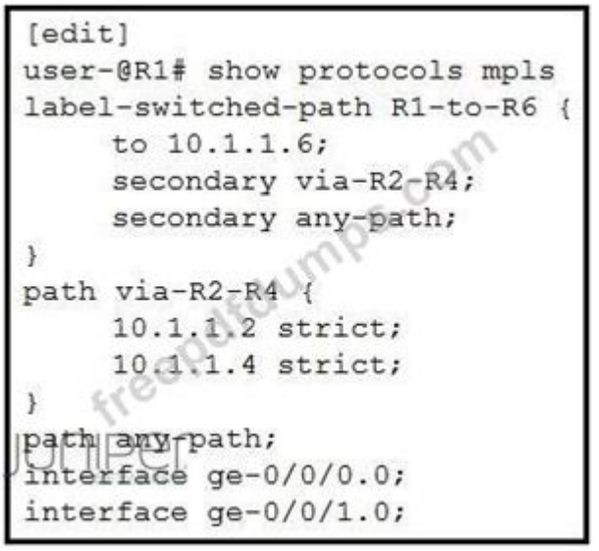
D. The command will install the prefix in inet.3 rather than inet.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/lsp-routes.html#id-21214

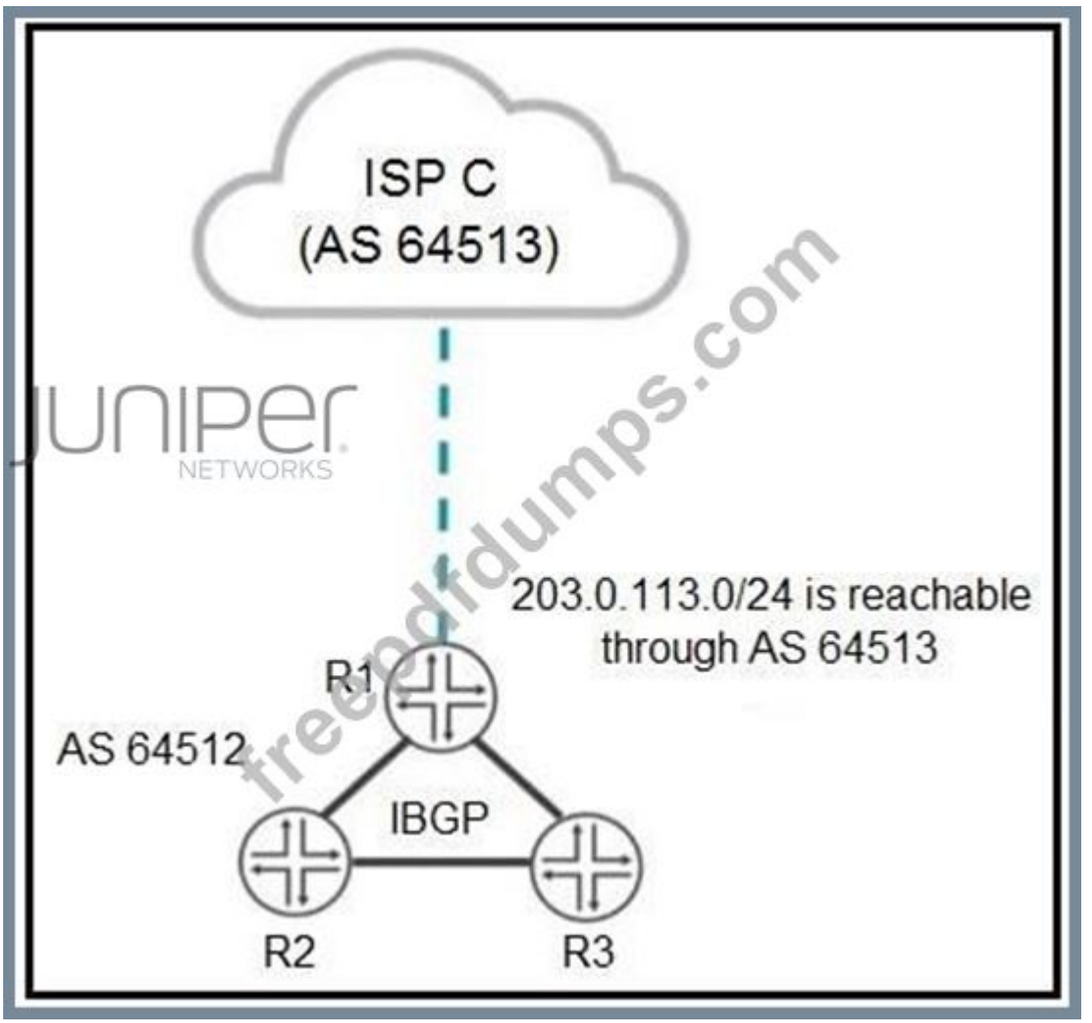
NEW QUESTION: 99

Click the Exhibit button. All devices in the network are configured correctly and the path requirements are valid.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



A. The secondary LSP using the via-R2-R4 path will be signaled, and its state will be up.
B. The secondary LSP using the via-R2-R4 path will not be signaled, and its state will be down.
C. The secondary LSP using the any-path path will be signaled, and its state will be up.
D. The secondary LSP using the any-path path will not be signaled, and its state will be down.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100
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.)



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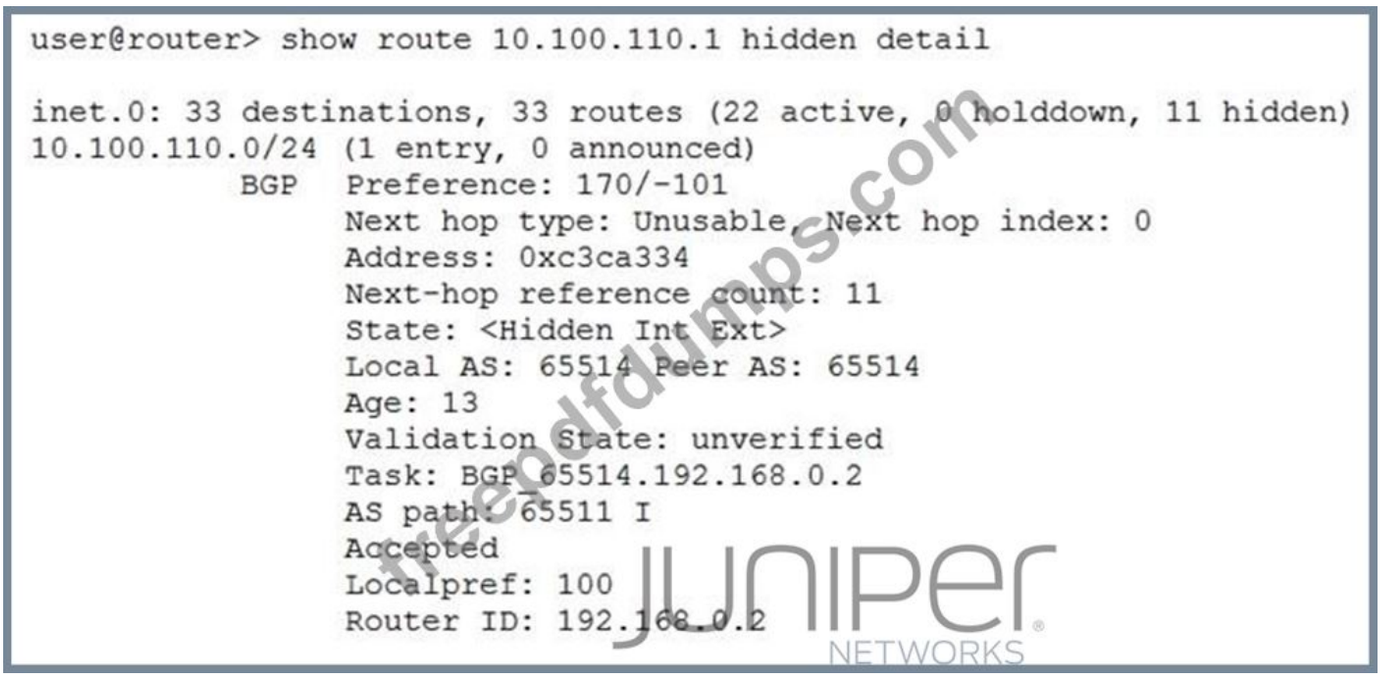
A. Apply the touting policy on R1 as an import policy to the IBGP group.
B. Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export policy to the IBGP group.
C. Configure a routing policy on R1 that sets the next hop for the 203.0.113.0/24 BGP route to the IP address that R1 uses for IBGP peering.
D. Configure a 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.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
Which RSVP object allows LSRs to influence path selection?
A. session object
B. explicit route object
C. hop object
D. record route object
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102
Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, why is the route hidden?

A. The wrong BGP address family is enabled for the BGP session

B. The route has yet to be verified

C. The protocol next hop is not reachable

D. The MPLS LSP to the 192.168.0.2 peer is down

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

Which BGP message type is used to re-advertise routes that have already been sent to a peer and acknowledged using TCP?

A. update

B. keepalive

C. notification

D. refresh

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), the Update message is used to advertise new routes to a peer or to withdraw previously advertised routes. If there's a change in the routing information or if a new route needs to be advertised, BGP uses an Update message. This message is crucial for maintaining the most current and accurate routing information among BGP peers.

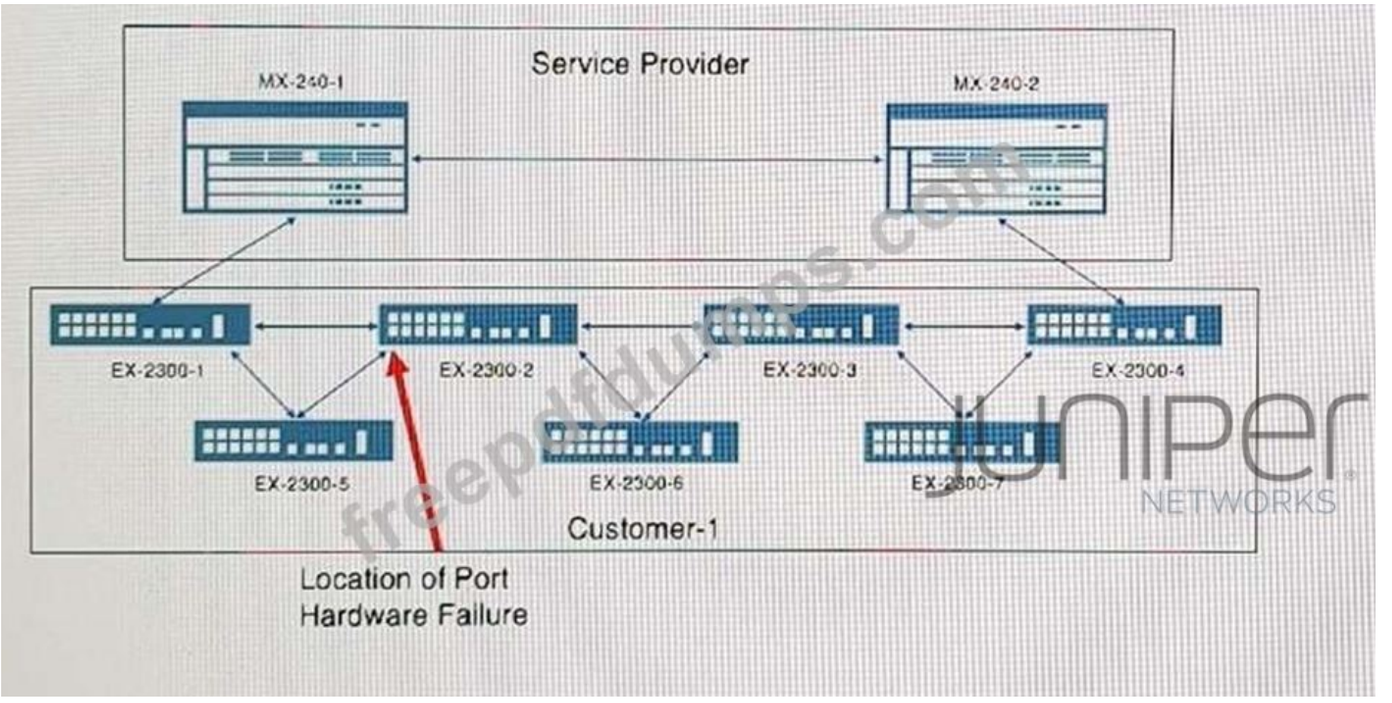
The other message types serve different purposes:

Keepalive: This message type is used to maintain the connection between BGP peers and ensure that the link is still active. Keepalive messages are periodically sent between peers when there is no other BGP activity to maintain the session.

Notification: This message is used to indicate errors or other significant events to a BGP peer. If a BGP error condition is detected, a Notification message is sent and the BGP session is typically closed.

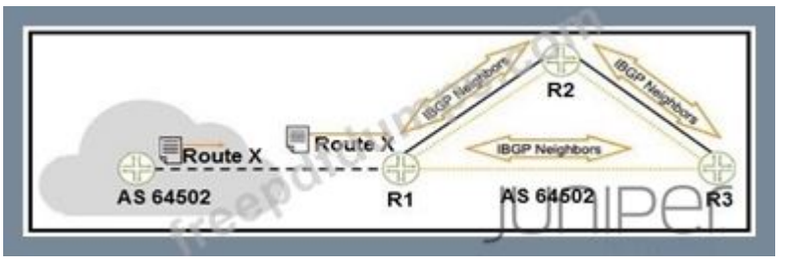
Refresh: This is not a standard BGP message type. However, in the context of BGP, Route Refresh is a capability (not a message type) that allows a BGP router to request a full or partial re-advertisement of routes from a peer. This helps in re-synchronizing routing tables without tearing down the BGP session.
The BGP Update message is used to advertise routable destinations and includes route advertisements, route withdrawals, and path attribute modifications. Update messages are used to re-advertise routes that have already been acknowledged.References:
BGP Operations and Message Types Overview, Juniper Networks Documentation BGP Update Message, Juniper Networks Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 104
Click the exhibit.



Customer 1 has experienced some hardware failures that erroneously transitioned some links into a forwarding state, as shown in the exhibit.
In this scenario, which STP feature set would solve this problem?
A. MAC movement protection
B. Loop protection
C. Root protection
D. BPDU protection
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, from which device(s) does R3 learn about Route X?

A. both R2 and R1

B. R1 only

C. directly from the router in AS 64502

D. R2 only

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

R2 can not forward IBGP learned routes to another IBGP neighbor correct

NEW QUESTION: 106

Referring to the exhibit, which two additional steps should you lake to fully configure NSR? (Choose two.)

A. You should configure commit synchronization.

B. You must configure GRES.

C. You should configure the max period for NSR precision timers.

D. You must configure graceful restart.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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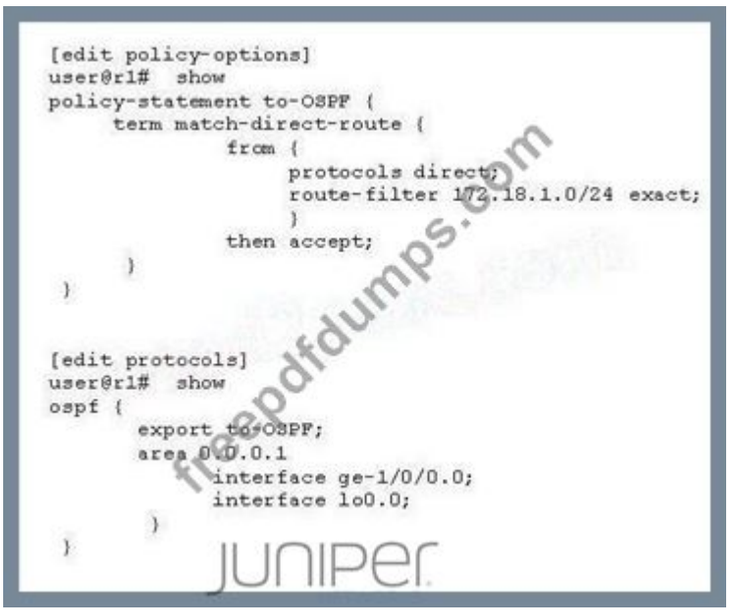
NEW QUESTION: 107

Click the Exhibit button. The policy shown in the exhibit has been configured and installed on your router.



What is the result of applying this policy?

A. The 172.18.1.0/24 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.

B. The 172.18.1.0/32 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an external route.

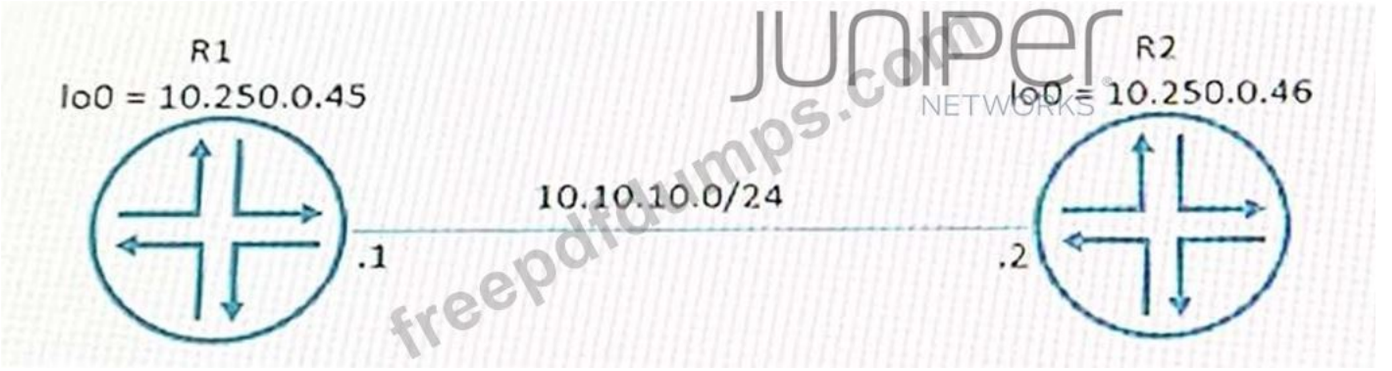
C. The 172.18.1.0/24 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.

D. The 172.18.1.0/32 network will be redistributed into OSPF as an internal route.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 108

Click the exhibit.



```
[edit]
user@R1# run show isis overview
Instance: master
   Router ID: 10.250.0.45
   Hostname: R1
   Sysid: 0250.0000.0045
   Areaid: 49.0001.3414.0010
   Adjacency holddown: enabled
   Maximum Areas: 3
   LSP life time: 1200
   Reference bandwidth: 10000000000
   Attached bit evaluation: enabled
   SPF delay: 200 msec, SPF holddown: 5000 msec, SPF rapid runs: 3
   IPv4 is enabled, IPv6 is enabled
   Traffic engineering: enabled
   Restart: Disabled
     Helper mode: Enabled
   Source Packet Routing (SPRING): Disabled
   Level 1
     Internal route preference: 15
     External route preference: 160
     Prefix export count: 0
     Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
   Level 2
     Internal route preference: 18
     External route preference: 165
     Prefix export count: 0
     Wide metrics are enabled
```

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Referring to the exhibit, which configuration must be set on R2 to from a Level 1 IS-IS adjacency with R1?

A. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

B. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

C. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

D. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

What are two bridging concepts that are used to maintain an Ethernet switching table? (Choose two.)

A. aging

B. timing

C. learning

D. exporting

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

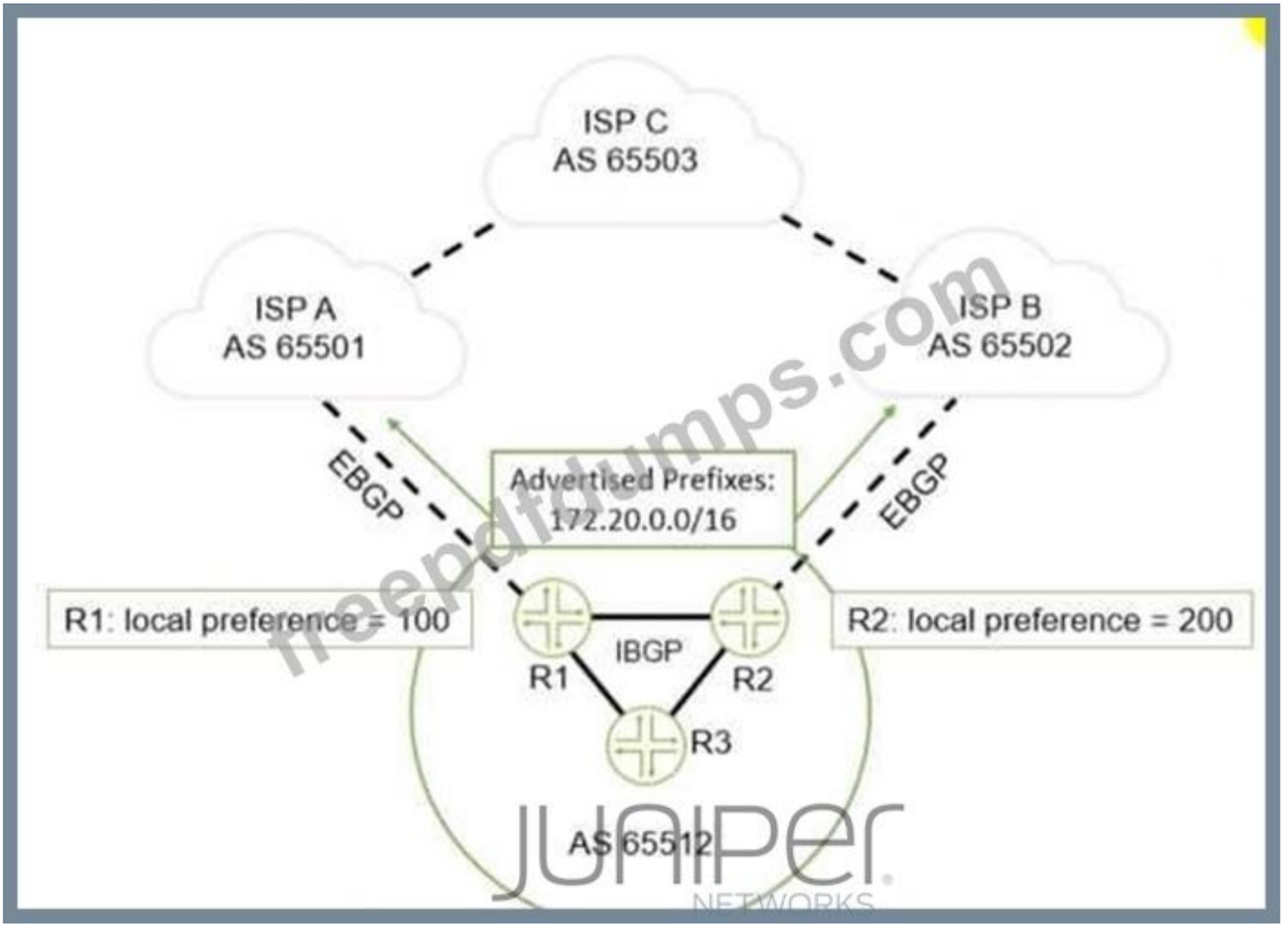
NEW QUESTION: 110

Click the Exhibit button. Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, what will be the state of the IS-IS levels on interface ge-0/0/0.100?

```
protocols {
    isis {
        level 1 disable;
        interface ge-0/0/0.100 {
            level 2 disable;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
```

A. Level 1 is enabled and Level 2 is disabled.
B. Level 1 is disabled and Level 2 is enabled.
C. Level 1 is disabled and Level 2 is disabled.
D. Level 1 is enabled and Level 2 is enabled.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111
You are advertising a summary route that represents your local network (172.20.0.0716) to both ISP A and ISPB. You want to influence all traffic sent to you from ISP C to go through R2.
How would you accomplish this task?



A. On R2, change the local preference value to 50.

B. On R1, prepend your AS number three times on the 172.20.0.0/16 route when advertising It to ISP 1.
C. On R1, change the local preference value to 250.
D. On R2. prepend your AS number three times on the 172.20.0.0/16 route when advertising it to ISP 2.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
Referring to the exhibit, what does the configuration achieve on the ge-0/0/3 interface?

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0]
user@R1# set family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
```

A. This interface will assign itself an IPV6 address within this prefix, based on a 64-bit hash of the loopback IPv6 address.
B. This interface will send a request to a DHCP server, requesting an EUI-64 address in this prefix.
C. This interface will assign itself an IPv6 address within this prefix, based on its MAC address.
D. This interface will send a request to an EUI server, requesting a 64-bit interface address within this 64-bit prefix.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The IPv6 EUI-64 format address is obtained through the 48-bit MAC address. The MAC address is first separated into two 24-bits, with one being OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) and the other being NIC specific. The 16-bit 0xFFFE is then inserted between these two 24-bits for the 64-bit EUI address.

NEW QUESTION: 113
You are asked to configure an LSP which uses the OSPF link state database for path computations. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A. You must use the no-cspf parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.
B. Traffic engineering extensions ate enabled by default In OSPF.
C. Traffic engineering extensions are not enabled by default in OSPF.
D. You must use the policing parameter in the label-switched-path configuration.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Junos OS, traffic engineering extensions for OSPF, which are required for an LSP to use the OSPF link state database for path computations, are not enabled by default. They must be explicitly enabled in the OSPF configuration. Therefore, answer C is correct. Answer B is incorrect and contradicts C. The 'no-cspf' command would disable CSPF (Constrained Shortest Path First), which is used for path computations in MPLS traffic engineering, so it should not be used if you want the LSP to utilize OSPF's link state database for path computations. Therefore, answer A is incorrect. The 'policing' parameter is not relevant to enabling traffic engineering extensions in OSPF, so answer D is incorrect.

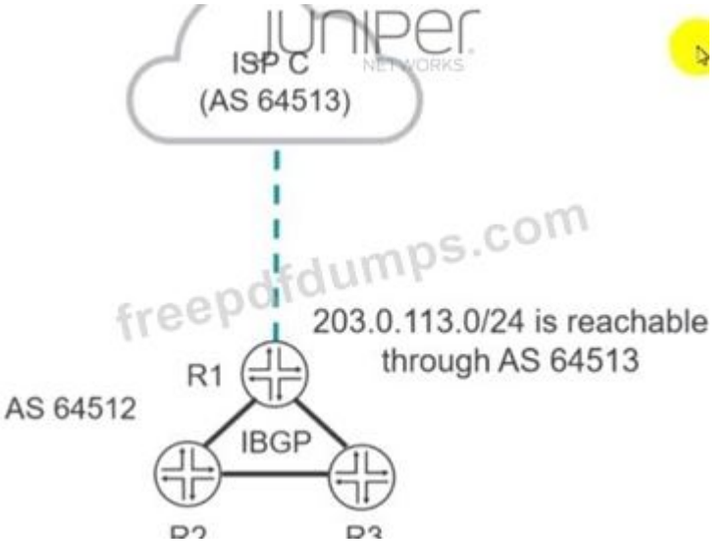
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on OSPF and Traffic Engineering: Configuring OSPF Traffic Engineering
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospf-support-for

NEW QUESTION: 114
Click the Exhibit button. An interface is configured as shown in the exhibit. What must also be configured for this interface to participate in VLAN 100 and 200?

A. encapsulation type
B. broadcast domains
C. bridge domains
D. VLANs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 115
What is the size of the unique address used to identify each node on an Ethernet LAN?
A. 6 bytes
B. 12 bytes
C. 3 bytes
D. 9 bytes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116
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.)

A. Apply the routing policy on R1 as an export 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. Apply the touting policy on R1 as an Import policy to the IBGP group.

D. 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.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117

Interface ge-0/0/0.0 connects your 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?

A. Configure a static route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.

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. Remove interface ge-0/0/0.0 from OSPF.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which two statements are correct about IS-IS? (Choose two.)

A. A level 1 only router can never form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.

B. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs can be different.

C. For level 2 adjacencies, the area IDs must be the same.

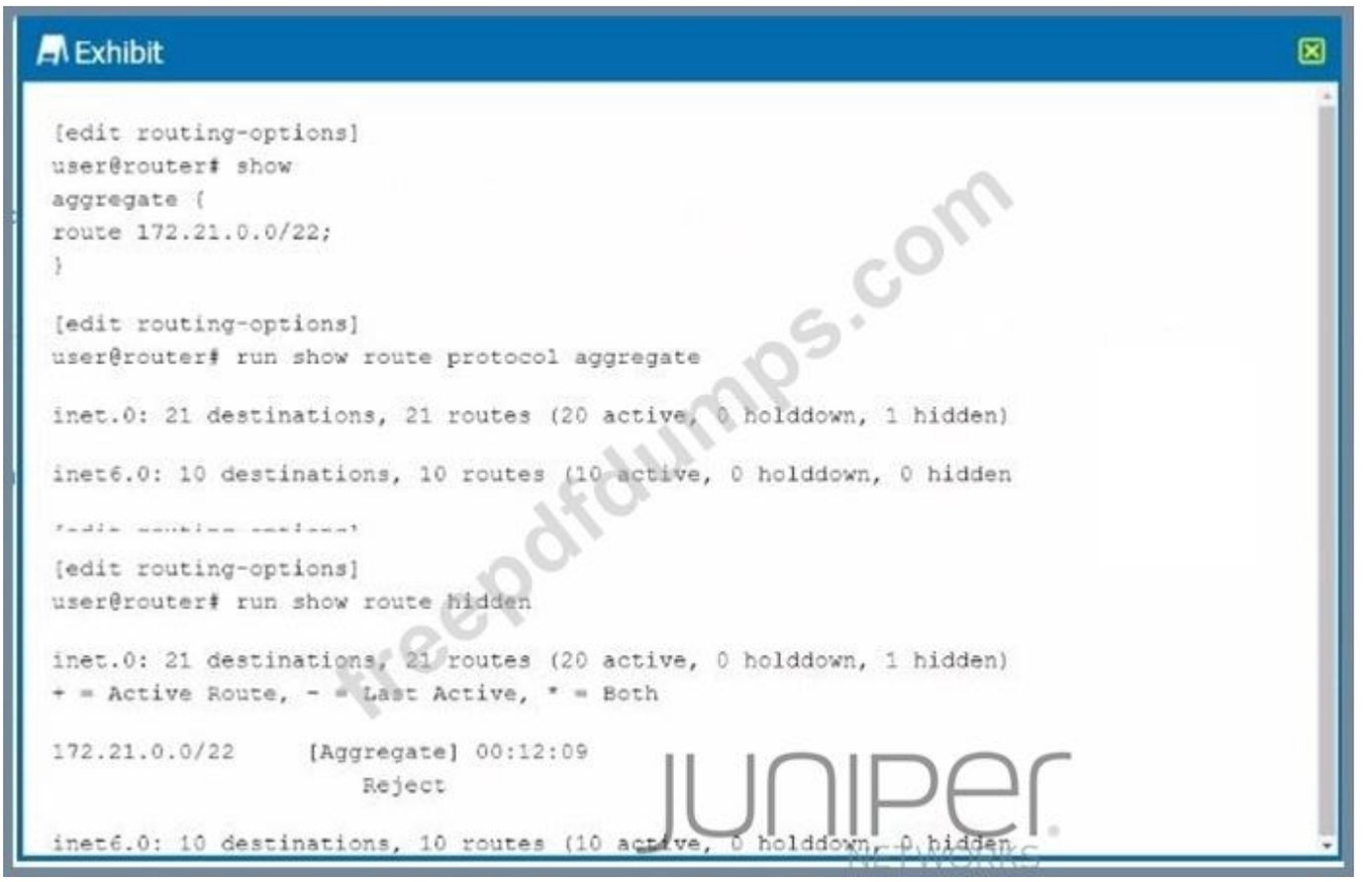
D. A level 1 only router can form an adjacency with a level 2 only router.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Level 1 router can become adjacent with the Level 1 and Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. A Level 2 router can become adjacent with Level 2 or Level 1-2 (L1/L2) router. There is no adjacency between L1 only and L2 only router. HOWEVER: If two routers are in different areas, they can only form a Level 2 adjacency. As such, two routers in different areas can NOT form a Level 1 adjacency. If you want two routers to form a Level 1 adjacency, they have to be in the same area. IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) operates at two levels: Level 1 and Level 2. Level 1 routers are only aware of their own area's topology, while Level 2 routershave knowledge of the topology across areas. A Level 1 router cannot form an adjacency with a Level 2 router unless the Level 2 router is also operating as a Level 1 router (Level 1-2 router). Level 2 routers can form adjacencies regardless of their area IDs because Level 2 operates at the domain level and is used to interconnect different IS-IS areas.
References
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on IS-IS
IS-IS Levels and Areas Explanation - Juniper Networks

NEW QUESTION: 119
Which address is used by OSPF hello packets?
A. 224.0.0.5 using multicast
B. 225.0.0.5 using unicast
C. 255.0.0.5 using multicast
D. 224.0.0.5 using unicast
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
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?

A. Verify that you have active contributing routes on the device.

B. Verify that you have defined a metric value for the aggregate route.

C. Verify that you have set the preference to a lower default value.

D. Verify that you have configured a policy on the device to accept aggregate routes.

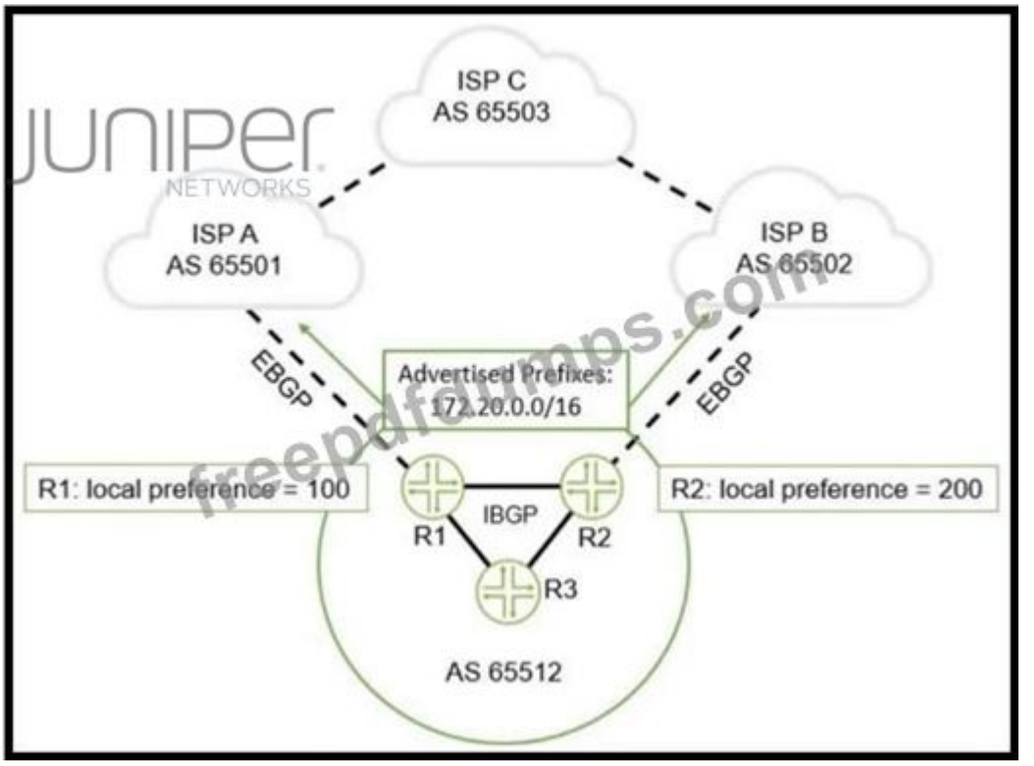
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 121

You are advertising a summary route that represents your local network (172.20.0.0/16) to both ISP A and ISP B.

You want to influence all traffic sent to you from ISP C to go through R2.

How would you accomplish this task?



A. On R1, change the local preference value to 250.
B. On R2. prepend your AS number three times on the 172.20.0.0/16 route when advertising it to ISP 2.
C. On R2, change the local preference value to 50.
D. On R1, prepend your AS number three times on the 172.20.0.0/16 route when advertising It to ISP 1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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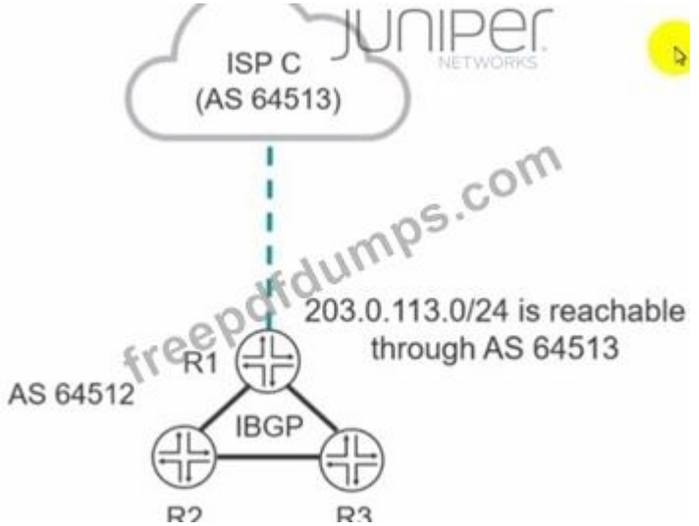
NEW QUESTION: 122
An OSPF router does not have a router ID configured.
In this scenario, which statement is correct about the router ID?
A. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the interface with the lowest MAC address.
B. A router ID will not be assigned until it is manually configured.
C. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the loopback interface for the router ID.
D. The Junos OS will use the IP address assigned to the Interface with the highest priority.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The router identifier is used by BGP and OSPF to identify the routing device from which a packet originated.
The router identifier usually is the IP address of the local routing device. If you do not configure a router identifier, the IP address of the first interface to come online is used. This is usually the loopback interface.
Otherwise, the first hardware interface with an IP address is used
In OSPF, if a router ID is not manually configured, Junos OS will automatically select the router ID based on the highest IP address of any of the router's loopback interfaces. If no loopback interface exists, the highest IP address of any active interface will be used. Therefore, answer C is correct.
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on OSPF: OSPF Overview

NEW QUESTION: 123
Exhibit



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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.)
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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. = configure a "then next-hop self" policy

NEW QUESTION: 124
What is the OSPFv3 router ID?

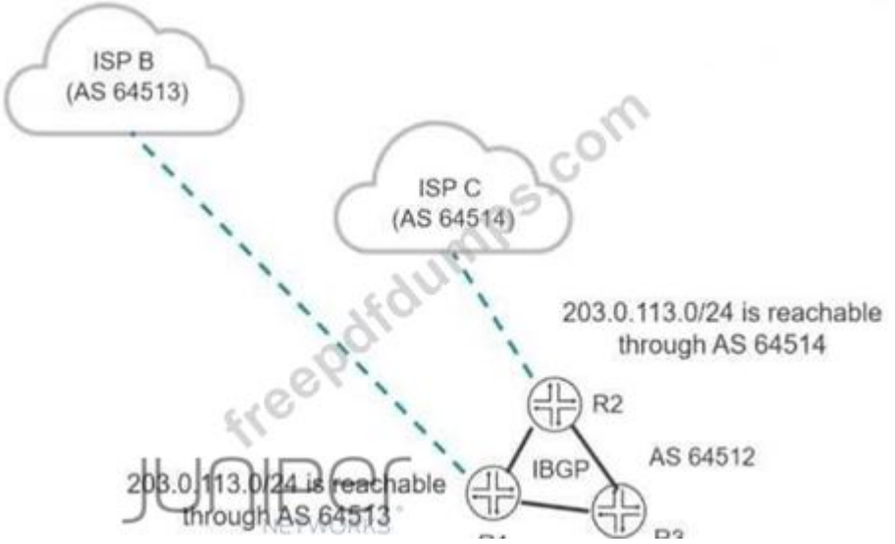
A. 0.0.0.0
B. 2001::192.168.1.1
C. 2001::1:2
D. 192.168.1.1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 125
Click the Exhibit.

```
user@router> show ospf neighbor
Address          Interface              State     ID               Pri  Dead
172.25.0.1       ge-0/0/1.0             Full      1.1.1.1          255  37
172.25.0.2       ge-0/0/1.0             Full      1.1.1.2          254  35
172.25.0.3       ge-0/0/1.0             2Way      1.1.1.3          128  34
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the correct OSPF interface state for the ge-0/0/1 interface?
A. BDR
B. DR
C. DRother
D. Down
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

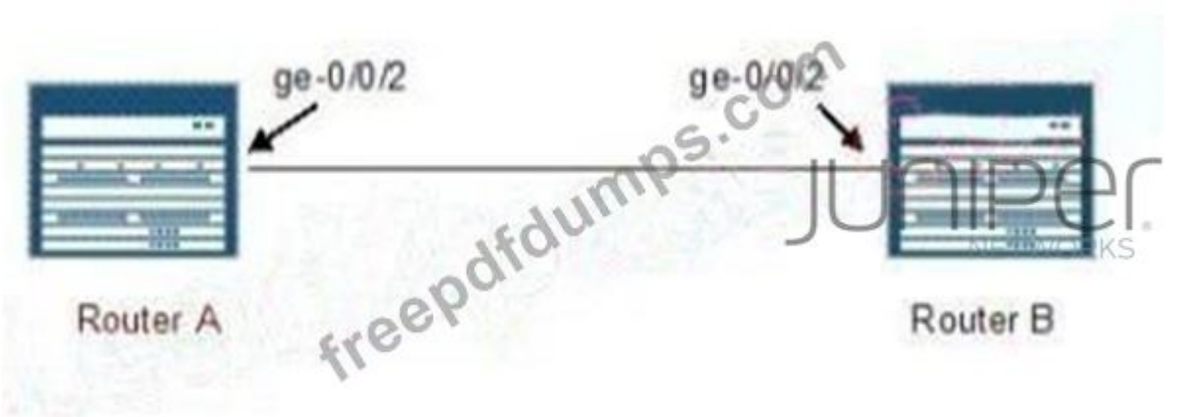
NEW QUESTION: 126
You want the R1 and R3 routers to forward traffic destined to the 203.0.113.0/24 network through R2. Which BGP attribute would you modify to satisfy this requirement?



A. community
B. local preference
C. origin
D. MED
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127
What are two types of SIDs used in segment touting? (Choose two.)
A. interface
B. link
C. node
D. adjacency
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 128
Click the Exhibit button. You have two routers connected over a Gigabit Ethernet link as shown in the exhibit It is required that an IS-IS adjacency be established without the need for a designated intermediate system (DIS)



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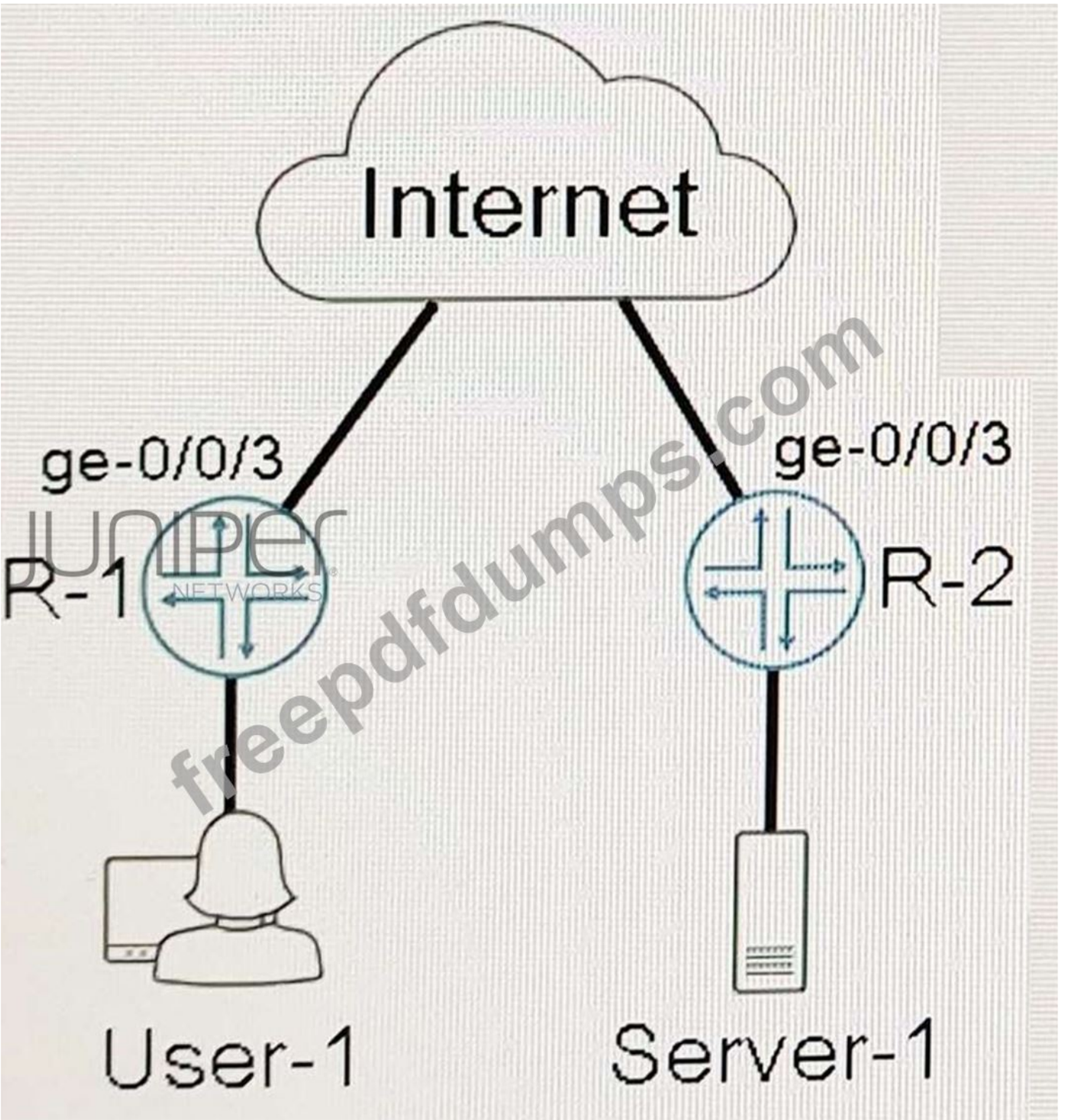
Which configuration statement entered on both routers will achieve this goal?
A. set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
B. set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 no-dis
C. set interface ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso no-dis
D. set interface ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso point-to-point
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which BGP attribute is used to detect routing loops?
A. MED
B. local preference
C. next hop
D. AS path
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130
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?
A. Remove interface ge-0/0/0.0 from OSPF.

B. Configure a static route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.
C. Create a generated route for Interface ge-0/0/0.0.
D. Add ge-0/0/0.0 as a passive interface In OSPF.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131
Click the Exhibit.



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Referring to the exhibit, the GRE tunnel between R-1 and R2 allows connectivity between User-1 and Server-1. User-1 can communicate with Server-1 with packets that are up to 1448 bytes in size.

However, if the packet size is larger than 1448, User-1 cannot communicate with Server-1.

In this scenario, how do you solve the communication problem?

A. Change the physical MTU on the gr-0/0/0 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.

B. Apply the allow-fragmentation statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

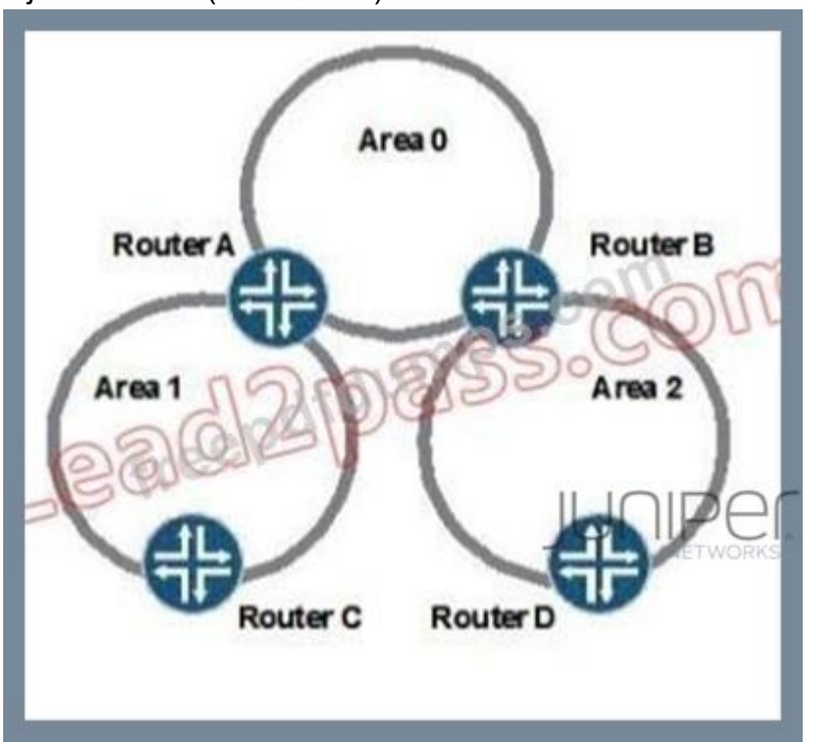
C. Apply the path-mtu-discovery statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

D. Change the physical MTU on the ge-0/0/3 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132

Click the Exhibit button. Given the OSPF network topology shown in the exhibit, you would like to inject external (non- OSPF) routes into the network on Router D



Which two OSPF area types will support this configuration? (Choose two)

A. stub area

B. not-so-stubby area

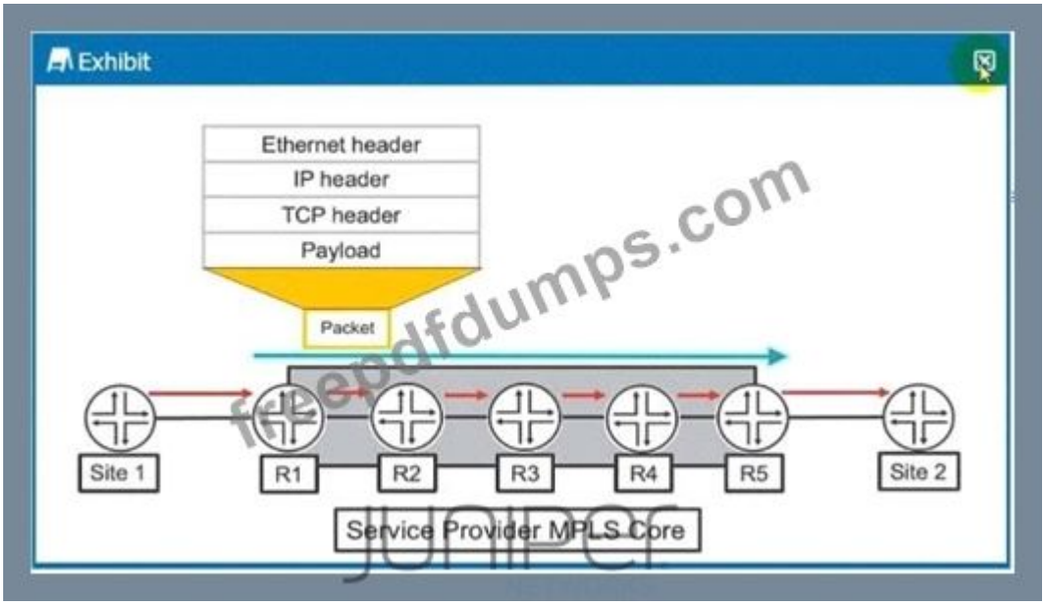
C. totally stubby area

D. non-backbone area

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Exhibit

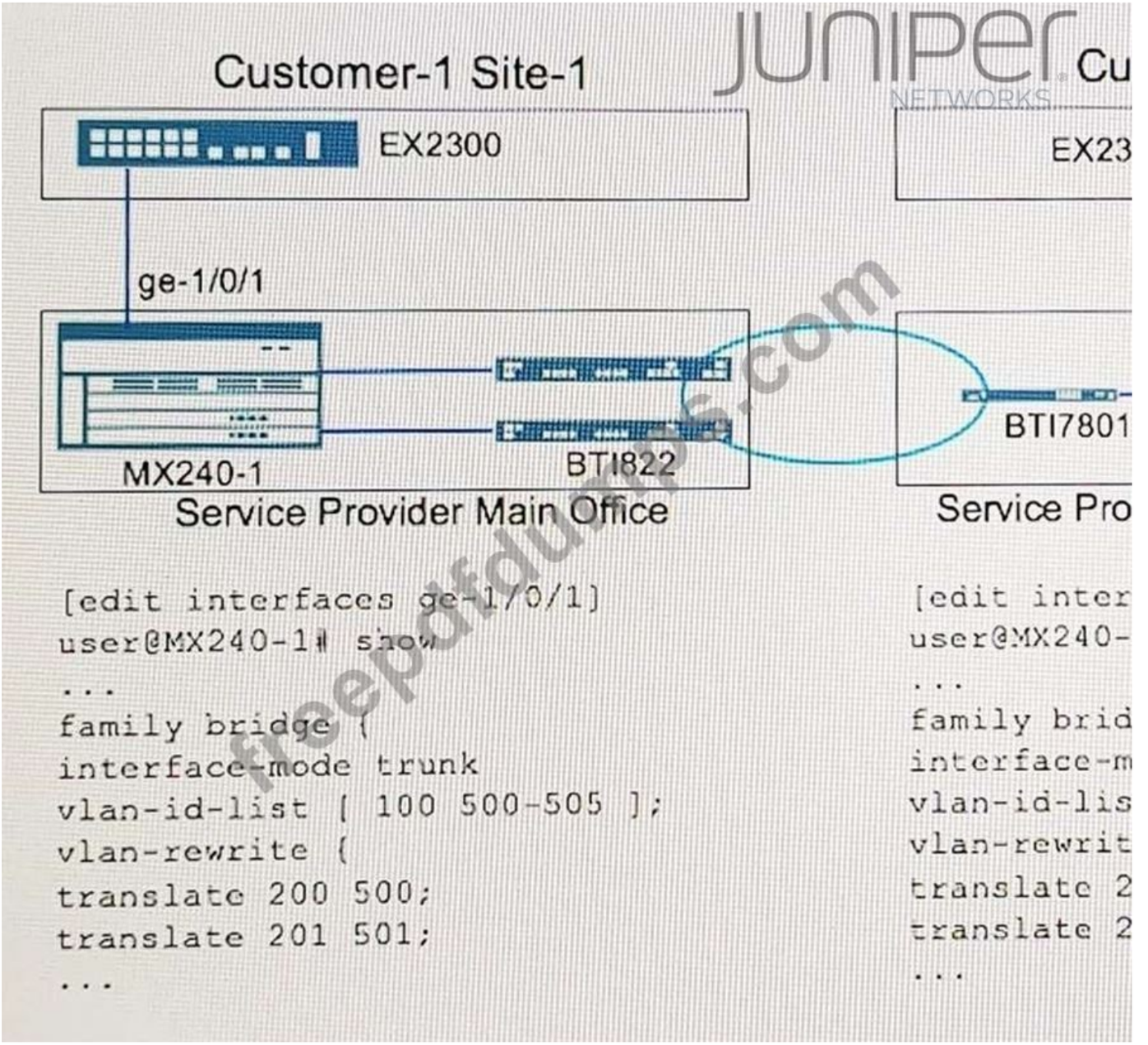


Which two statements ate correct about the actions taken as the packet traverses the service provider MPLS network from Site 1 to Site 2 as shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. R2 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
B. R1 will perform a lookup using the lnet.3 table.
C. R1 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
D. R2 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) networks, routers use label switching to forward packets. The first router at the edge of the MPLS network (R1) will perform a lookup in the mpls.0 table to determine the label to attach to the packet as it enters the MPLS network. This label informs the next routers in the MPLS network (like R2) on how to forward the packet. Internal MPLS routers, like R2, also perform lookups in their mpls.0 table to determine how to switch the packet toward its destination (label swapping). The inet.3 table is used for resolving next-hop information for labeled routes, but it's the mpls.0 table that is used for label switching decisions.
References:
Juniper Networks documentation on MPLS: MPLS Applications User Guide for Routing Devices

NEW QUESTION: 134
To which multicast address is a VRRP advertisement packet sent?
A. 224.0.0.6
B. 224.0.0.18
C. 224.0.0.22
D. 224.0.0.13
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3768

NEW QUESTION: 135
Click the exhibit.



A customer has two VLANs to extend between Site-1 and Site-2. The customer does not want to route the VLANs or renumber the VLANs.

Referring to the exhibit, which two VLAN IDs are egressing the MX Series device towards the optical transport network after translation? (Choose two.)

A. 200

B. 500

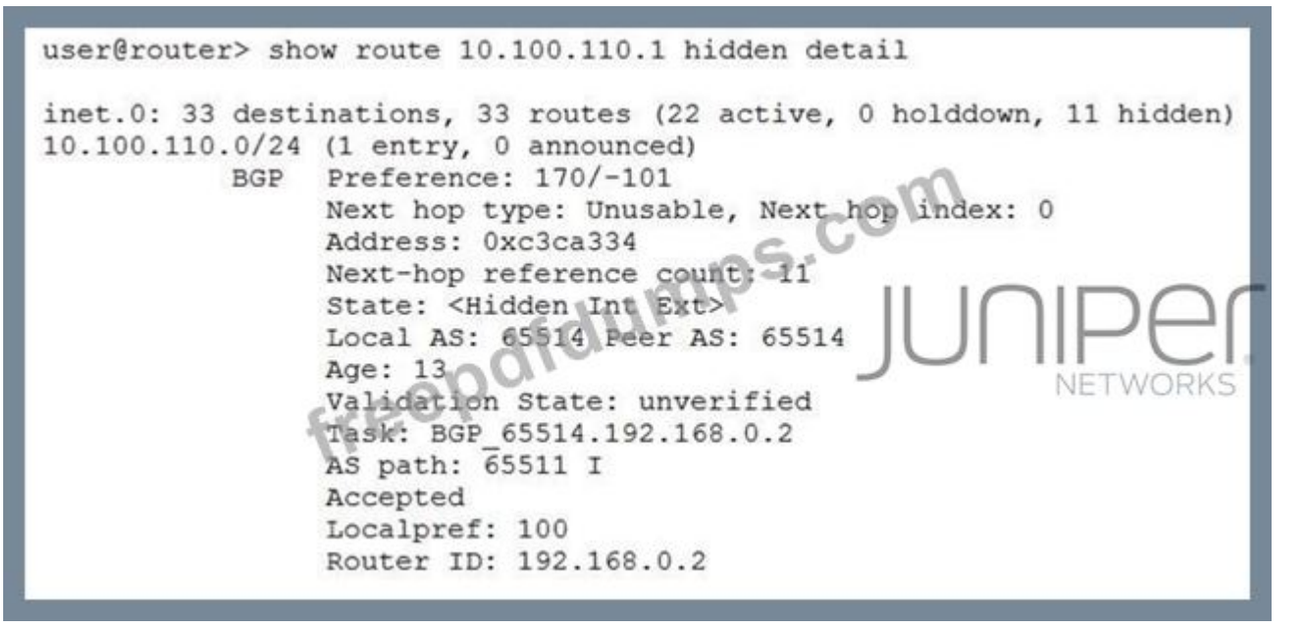
C. 201

D. 501

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 136

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, why is the route hidden?

A. The MPLS LSP to the 192.168.0.2 peer is down

B. The protocol next hop is not reachable

C. The wrong BGP address family is enabled for the BGP session

D. The route has yet to be verified

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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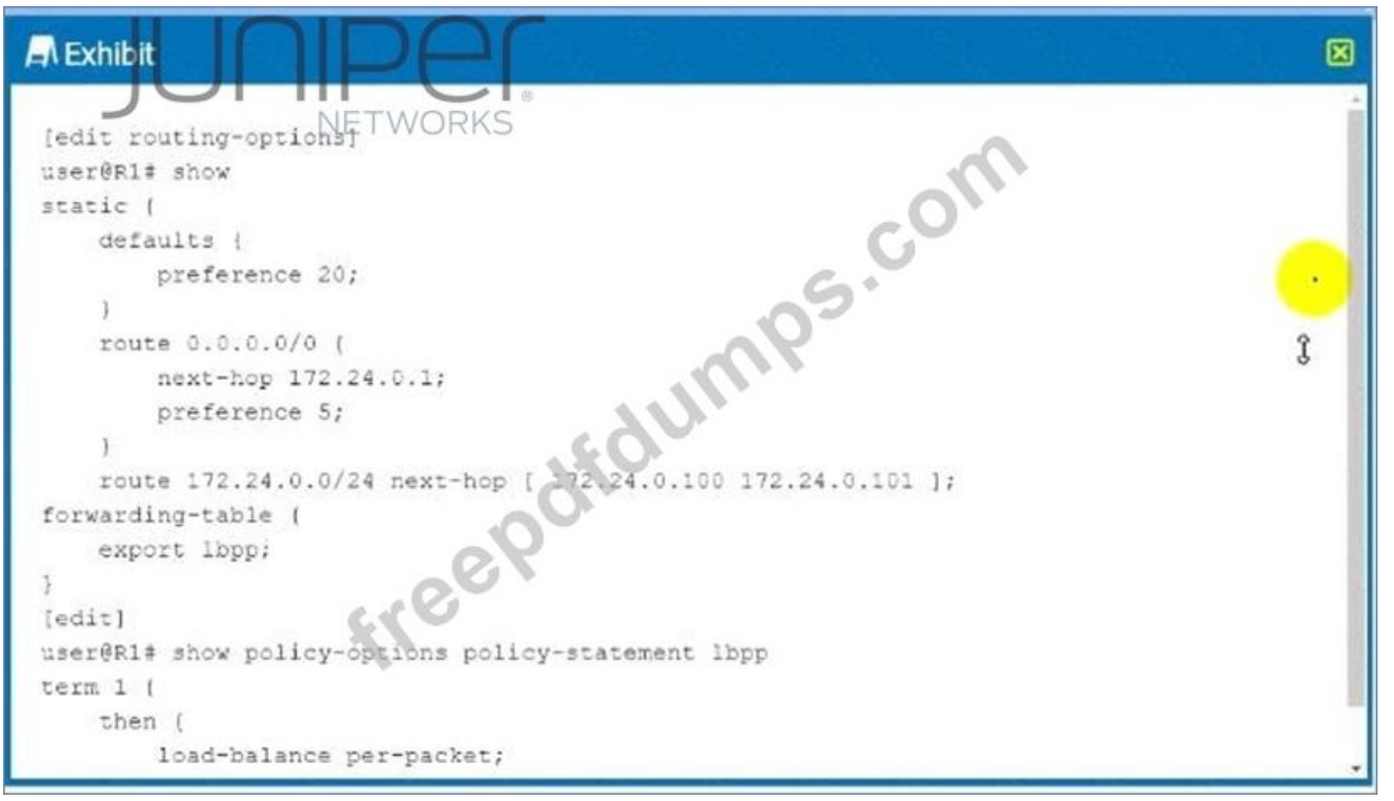
NEW QUESTION: 137

Exhibit



Which type of load balancing is shown in the exhibit?

A. elastic load balancing

B. per-packet load balancing

C. per-flow load balancing

D. network load balancing

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

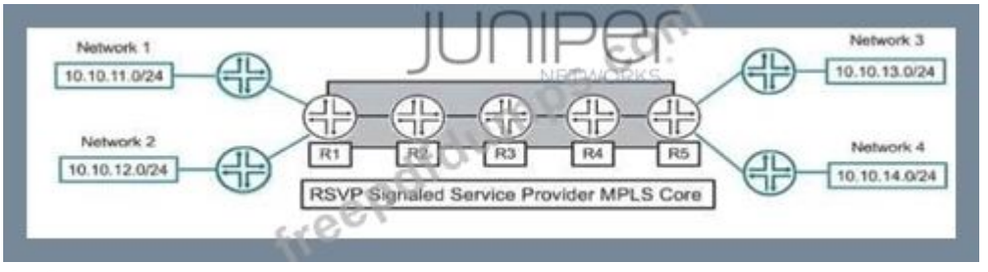
The policy statement shown in the exhibit has a term that specifiesload-balance per-packet, which indicates that per-packet load balancing is being used. This means that the routing device will distribute packets out multiple paths on a per-packet basis, rather than on a per-flow (per-destination or per-source-destination pair) basis.

References:

Juniper Networks documentation on Load Balancing: Load Balancing Overview

NEW QUESTION: 138

Referring to the exhibit, what is the minimum number of LSPs required to support alt four networks?



A. 2

B. 1

C. 8

D. 4
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139
Which two values are used by an RSTP bridge to remove stale BPDU information? (Choose two.)
A. Max Age
B. Forwarding Delay
C. Message Age
D. Hello Time
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140
You are asked to create connections between routing instances on the same Junos device and route between the connected Instances. What are two ways to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)
A. Use loopback interfaces.
B. Use an IRB interface.
C. Use logical tunnel interfaces.
D. Use physical interfaces.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141
Click the exhibit.

```
Sept 11 20:48:24.174298 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.16.1.2 -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/0.0 IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:24.174415 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:24.174513 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:48:24.174623 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:48:24.174825 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:26.983513 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:33.538414 OSPF packet ignored: area mismatch (0.0.0.0)
from 172.16.1.2 on intf ge-0/0/0.0 area 0.0.0.1
Sept 11 20:48:33.539018 OSPF rcvd Hello 172.16.1.2-> 224.0.0.5 (ge-
0/0/0.0 IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:48:33.539137 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:33.9233 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:48:33.539355 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:48:33.539460 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:48:36.325909 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
Sept 11 20:45:30.162345 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.1.12, area
0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:45:30.162636 checksum 0x3401, authtype 0
Sept 11 20:45:30.162820 mask 255.255.255.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x12,
prio 128
Sept 11 20:45:30.163255 dead_ivl 40, DR 172.16.1.2, BDR 0.0.0.0
Sept 11 20:45:36.325909 OSPF periodic xmit from 172.16.1.1 to
224.0.0.5 (IFL 67 area 0.0.0.1)
```

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You have configured OSPF between two routers. The OSPF adjacency will not form. Referring to the exhibit, what is the problem?

A. The area does not match on the configured interfaces.

B. The OSPF version does not match on the configured interfaces.

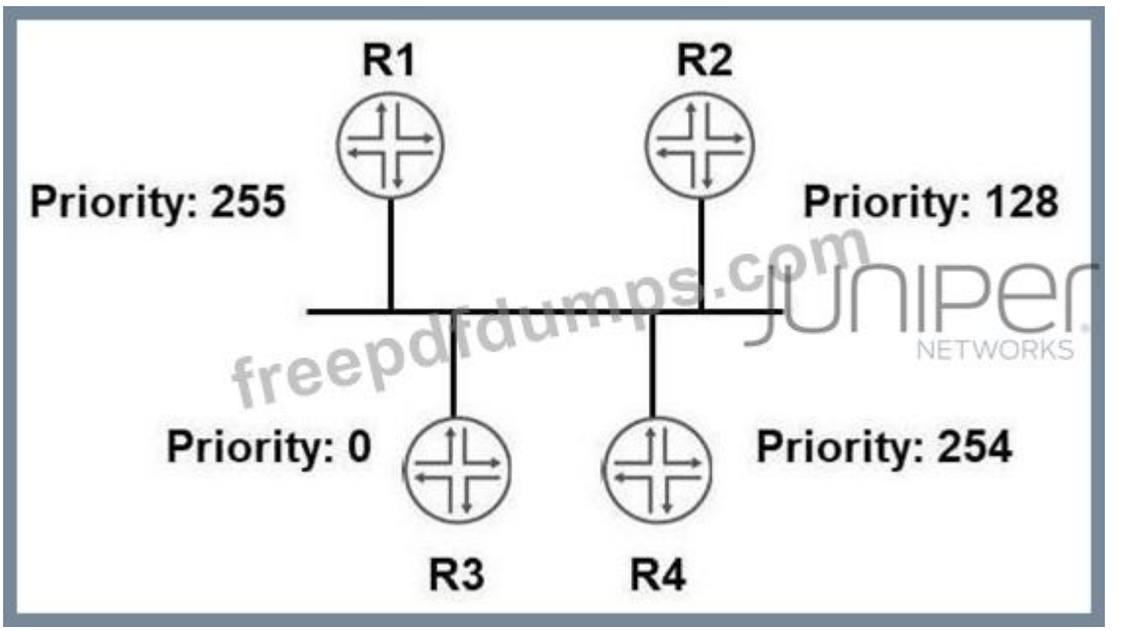
C. Router is not receiving hellos on the configured interface.

D. The router is not sending hellos on the configured interface.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. R2 will be the designated router

B. R3 will not participate in the election process

C. R1 will not participate in the election process

D. R4 will be the designated router

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospf-areas.html#id-example-controlling-ospf-designated-router-election

NEW QUESTION: 143

Exhibit

```
user@R2> show ospf interface extensive
Interface State Area DR ID BDR ID Nbrs
ge-0/0/3.0 DR 0.0.0.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.1 1 Type: LAN, Address: 172.26.1.2, Mask:
255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
 DR addr: 172.26.1.2, BDR addr: 172.26.1.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1
 Hello: 10, Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
 Auth type: None Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
ge-0/0/1.0 BDR 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.3 192.168.1.2 1
 Type: LAN, Address: 172.26.2.1, Mask: 255.255.255.252, MTU: 1500, Cost: 1
 DR addr: 172.26.2.2, BDR addr: 172.26.2.1, Priority: 128, Adj count: 1 Hello: 10,
Dead: 40, ReXmit: 5, Not Stub
 Auth type: None
 Topology default (ID 0) -> Cost: 0
```

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

A. The ge-0/0'1.0 Interface is configured as passive.

B. The OSPF Interfaces are configured as point-to-point.

C. The R2 device is an ABR.

D. Junos OS default OSPF hello timers and dead intervals are used on all interfaces.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 144
An IS-IS level 1-only router is configured within a larger multilevel hierarchy. Which OSPF area type resembles the routing information in the L1 router's table?
A. OSPF default area
B. OSPF stub area
C. OSPF NSSA
D. OSPF NSSA with no summaries
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 145
Which IPv6 extension header notifies intermediary devices that they must inspect the packet's options?
A. destination options header
B. routing header
C. hop-by-hop options header
D. fragment header
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6_packet

NEW QUESTION: 146
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@R1# show protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.1.1.6;
    primary via-R2-R4;
    secondary any-path;
}
path via-R2-R4 {
    10.1.1.2 strict;
    10.1.1.4 strict;
}
path any-path;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```

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All devices in the network are configured correctly and the path requirements are valid.

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

A. The primary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.

B. The secondary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.

C. The secondary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.

D. The primary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the exhibit, the primary LSP is configured with a strict path via R2 to R4. Since the configuration shows valid next-hops and there is no indication of any issues, the primary LSP will be signaled and its state will be up. The secondary LSP with any-path is also configured and will be signaled as a backup; therefore, its state will be up as well, ready to take over if the primary fails.References:

MPLS LSP Configuration, Juniper Networks Documentation

Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs, Juniper Networks Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 147

You have recently configured MSTP on two switches in your network to participate in the same MSTP region. You issue the show spanning-tree mstp configuration command on both switches and notice that the configuration digests do not match.

What does this mismatch indicate?

A. You should ensure that the MSTIs and their VLAN IDs are equal on both switches.

B. Everything is functioning as expected because the configuration digests should not match.

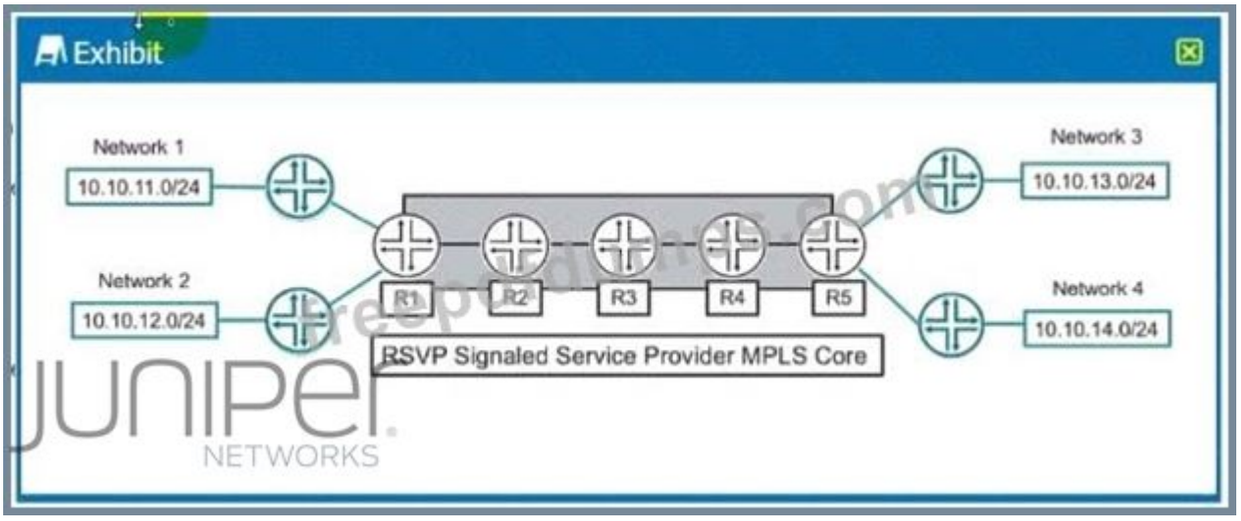
C. You should ensure that the max-age and hello timers are equal on both switches.

D. You should ensure that the bridge IDs and priority values are unique on both switches.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148

Exhibit button



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

A. R3 will perform a label pop operation on the transport MPLS label.

B. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and traffic from Network 1 to Network 4 each need their own unique label-switched path.
C. Traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and from Network 1 to Network 4 can share the same label-switched path.
D. R3 will perform a label swap operation on the transport MPLS label.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In MPLS, multiple paths can be merged if they share the same egress router. In the given scenario, traffic from Network 1 to Network 3 and Network 4 can be engineered to follow the same label-switched path (LSP) within the MPLS network until they reach the last common point before diverging to their respective destinations.
As for R3 performing label operations, in a typical MPLS network, intermediate routers (like R3) perform label swapping. They replace the incoming label with a new label before forwarding the packet along the LSP.
A label pop operation is typically performed by the egress router in the case of an ultimate hop pop (UHP), where it removes the MPLS label before delivering the packet to the final destination outside the MPLS domain.
References
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on MPLS
Understanding MPLS Label Operations (Swap, Push, and Pop) - Juniper Networks

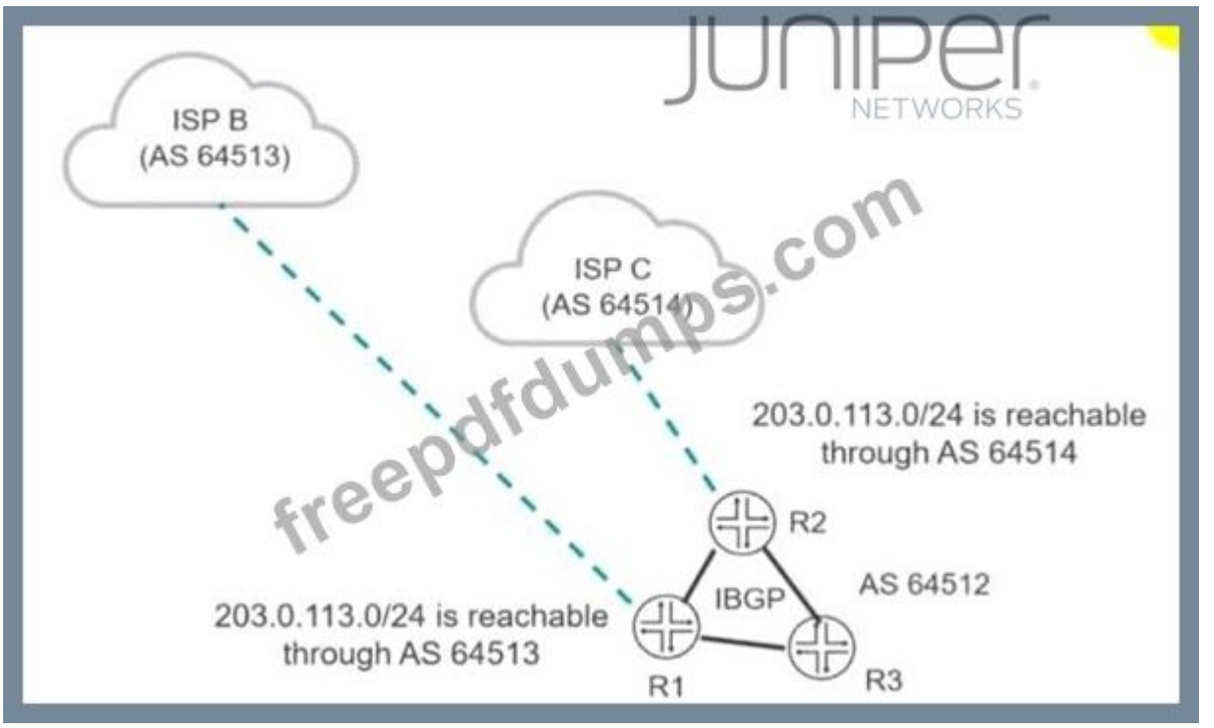
NEW QUESTION: 149
Exhibit

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The OSPF Interfaces are configured as point-to-point.
B. The ge-0/0'1.0 Interface is configured as passive.
C. The R2 device is an ABR.
D. Junos OS default OSPF hello timers and dead intervals are used on all interfaces.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can see area 0.0.0.1 set for one interface and area 0.0.0.0 for the other interface. This means the router communicates in the backbone and area 1, thus it is an ABR.

Default hello timer and dead intervals are configured
hello-interval-Specifies the length of time, in seconds, before the routing device sends a hello packet out of an interface. By default, the routing device sends hello packets every 10 seconds. The range is from 1 through 255 seconds.
dead-interval-Specifies the length of time, in seconds, that the routing device waits before declaring that a neighboring routing device is unavailable. This is an interval during which the routing device receives no hello packets from the neighbor. By default, the routing device waits 40 seconds (four times the hello interval). The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/ospf/topics/topic-map/configuring-ospf-timers.html
C). The R2 device is shown as having interfaces in two different OSPF areas (Area 0 and another area not specified), which makes it an Area Border Router (ABR).D. The OSPF hello and dead intervals are set to their default values of 10 and 40 seconds, respectively.
References:
Understanding OSPF Areas and ABRs, Juniper TechLibrary
OSPF Configuration Guide, Juniper TechLibrary

NEW QUESTION: 150
You are establishing RSVP LSPs through your MPLS-enabled network. You are asked to ensure that the LSPs will support end-to-end class-of-service handling.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?
A. Configure explicit-null on all MPLS-enabled devices.
B. Configure implicit-null on all MPLS-enabled devices.
C. Configure ultimate-hop-popping on the egress device.
D. Configure entropy-label on the egress device.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 151
Exhibit



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You want the R1 and R3 routers to forward traffic destined to the 203.0.113.0/24 network through R2. Which BGP attribute would you modify to satisfy this requirement?

A. community

B. origin

C. MED

D. local preference

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

To influence the path taken through an autonomous system, the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute can be used. By setting a lower MED on R2 for routes advertised toR1 and R3, it will make the path through R2 to the 203.0.113.0/24 network more preferable.References:
Understanding BGP Path Selection, Juniper TechLibrary
BGP Attributes and Path Selection, Juniper TechLibrary

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NEW QUESTION: 152

What are two methods for decreasing the size of an OSPF link-state database (LSDB)? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that all routers on a shared segment are configured with a priority value of 0.

B. Change a stub area to NSSA when possible.
C. Segment large groups of routers into areas.
D. Use an interface type of p2p when possible.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 153
What Is a key differentiator of generate routes from aggregate routes?
A. Generate routes use a forwarding next hop.
B. Generate routes have a default next-hop value of reject.
C. Generate routes have a default preference value of 210.
D. Generate routes cannot be used as a gateway of last resort.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.networkfuntimes.com/junos-aggregate-routes-vs-generate-routes-how-to-summarise-on-juniper-routers/

NEW QUESTION: 154
Exhibit

Exhibit

```
user@router> show mpls lsp ingress detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
192.168.0.3
  From: 0.0.0.0, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: to-R3
  ActivePath: (none)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Follow destination IGP metric
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  LSP Self-ping Status : Enabled
  Primary                    State: Dn
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Flap Count: 0
    MBB Count: 0
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 18 second(s).
    1 Mar  9 23:22:22.998 CSPF: could not determine self
user@router> show ted database
TED database: 0 ISIS nodes 0 INET nodes
[edit protocols]
user@router# show
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-0/0/2.0;
        interface ge-0/0/4.0;
    }
}
rsvp {
    interface all;
}
bgp {
    group Int {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.0.1;
        export nhs;
        neighbor 192.168.0.3;
    }
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path to-R3 {
        to 192.168.0.3;
    }
    interface all;
}
```

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The LSP is not establishing correctly.

Referring to the exhibit, what should you do to solve the problem?

A. Enable traffic engineering for the OSPF protocol.

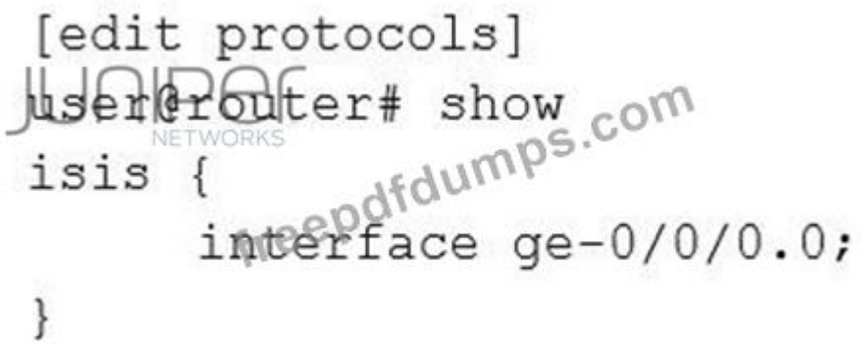
B. Enable traffic engineering for the IS-IS protocol.

C. Enable traffic engineering for the BGP protocol.

D. Enable traffic engineering for the RSVP protocol.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The exhibit shows that the Label Switched Path (LSP) is down. One common reason for this could be that the IGP is not providing traffic engineering information to the MPLS process. Since the exhibit shows the OSPF configuration, enabling traffic engineering extensions for OSPF would allow OSPF to distribute the labels and traffic engineering information necessary for LSP establishment.
References
Juniper Networks Technical Documentation on MPLS and OSPF

NEW QUESTION: 155
Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement about the IS-IS interface is true?
A. The ge-0/0/0.0 interface will not be assigned to a level
B. The ge-0/0/0.0 interface will act as an L2 interface only
C. The ge-0/0/0.0 interface will act as an L1/L2 interface
D. The ge-0/0/0.0 interface will act as an L1 interface only
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# show
ge-0/0/0 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 10.1.1.5/31;
            }
            family mpls;
      }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 10.1.1.21/31;
            }
            family mpls;
      }
}
lo0 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 192.168.0.2/32;
            }
      }
}

[edit protocols bgp group BGP]
user@router# show
multihop;
local-address 192.168.0.2;
hold-time 30;
family inet {
      unicast;
}
family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
}
family inet6 {
      unicast;
```

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```
}
family inet6-vpn {
        unicast;
}
family l2vpn {
        signaling;
}
family route-target;
peer-as 65514;
local-as 65514;
neighbor 192.168.0.1;
```

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

A. The local-address statement is required for the BGP session to establish correctly

B. The multi-hop statement is required for the BGP session to establish correctly

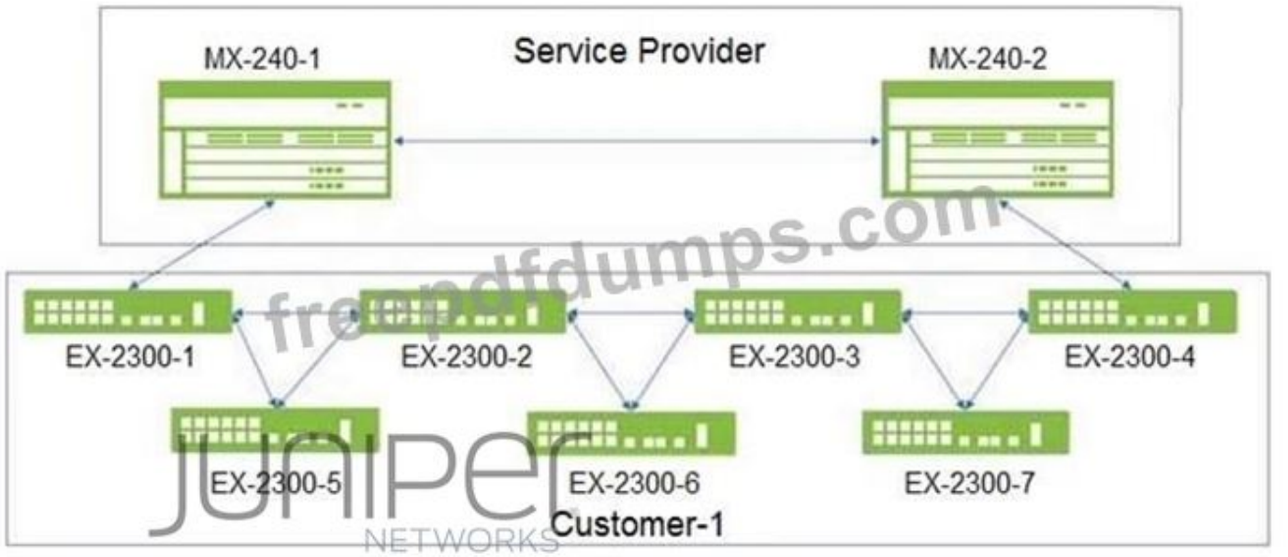
C. The configuration is for an internal BGP session

D. The configuration is for an external BGP session

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157

Click the Exhibit button.



Customer-1 wants the Service Provider to allow STP to operate normally on all ports but only allow the MX Series devices to manage the Layer 2 topology.

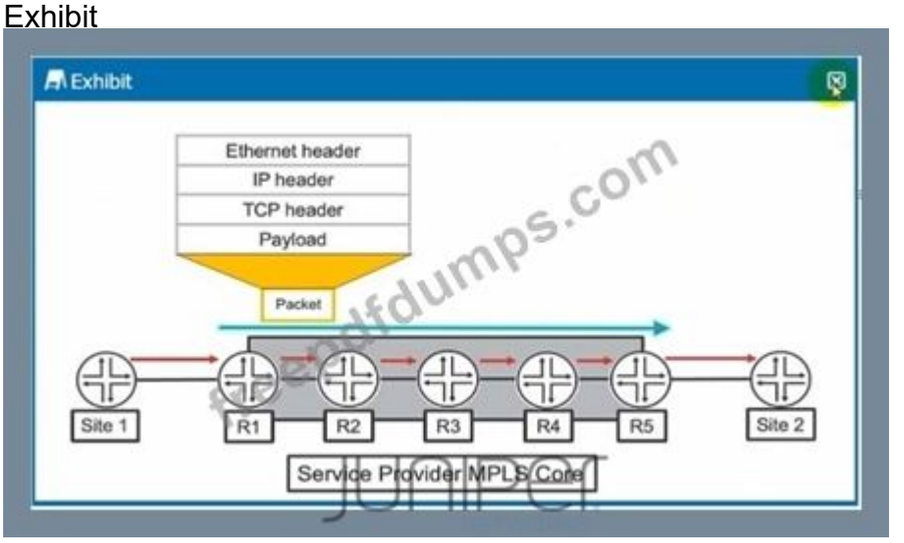
Referring to the exhibit, which feature needs to be implemented on all devices to accomplish this task?

A. MAC movement protection

B. root protection

C. loop protection
D. BPDU protection
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

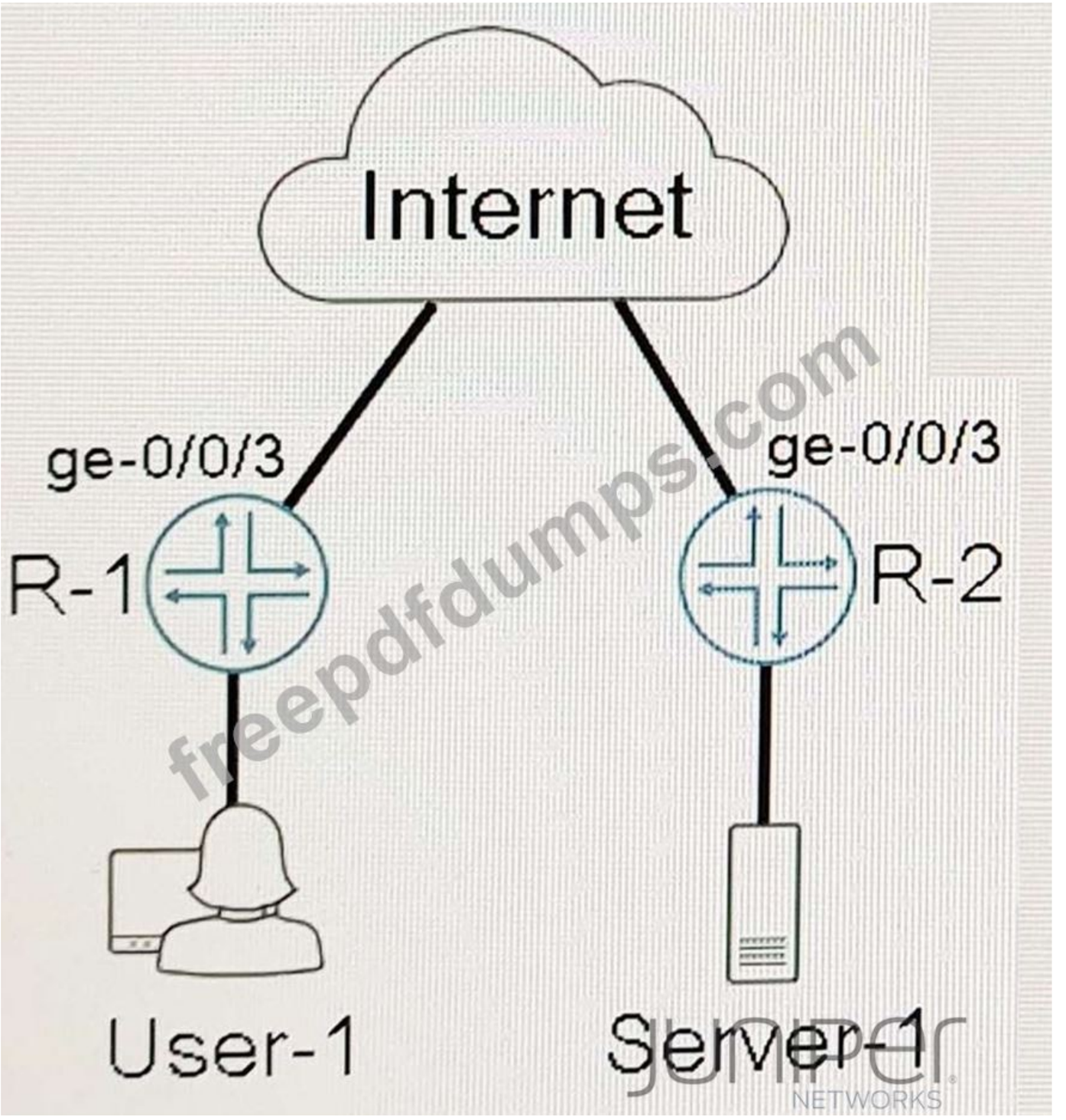
NEW QUESTION: 158
Exhibit



Which two statements ate correct about the actions taken as the packet traverses the service provider MPLS network from Site 1 to Site 2 as shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
A. R1 will perform a lookup using the Inet.3 table.
B. R1 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
C. R2 will perform a lookup using the inet.3 table.
D. R2 will perform a lookup using the mpls.0 table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159
What are two benefits of using an OSPF designated router (DR)? (Choose two.)
A. Reduces router resources used.
B. Reduces LSA flooding on a broadcast segment.
C. Reduces LSA flooding throughout an OSPF area.
D. Reduces the size of the link-state database.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160
Click the Exhibit.



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```
[edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-1# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
      source 172.18.1.2;
      destination 172.18.2.2;
    }
    family inet{
      address 10.101.101.1/24;
    }
}

 [edit interfaces gr-0/0/0]
R-2# show
unit 0{
    tunnel {
      source 172.18.2.2;
      destination 172.18.1.2;
    }
    family inet{
      address 10.101.101.2/24;
    }
}
```

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Referring to the exhibit, the GRE tunnel between R-1 and R2 allows connectivity between User-1 and Server-1. User-1 can communicate with Server-1 with packets that are up to 1448 bytes in size.

However, if the packet size is larger than 1448, User-1 cannot communicate with Server-1.

In this scenario, how do you solve the communication problem?

A. Apply the allow-fragmentation statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

B. Change the physical MTU on the ge-0/0/3 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.

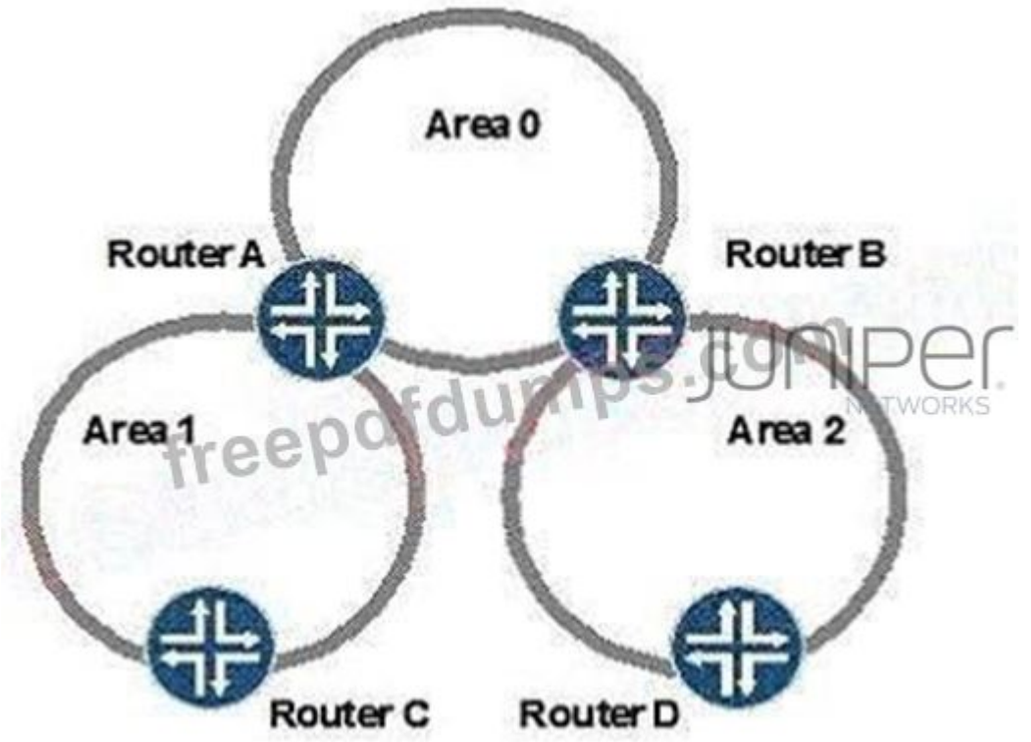
C. Change the physical MTU on the gr-0/0/0 interfaces on R-1 and R-2 to 1448 bytes.

D. Apply the path-mtu-discovery statement to the GRE tunnel configuration.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

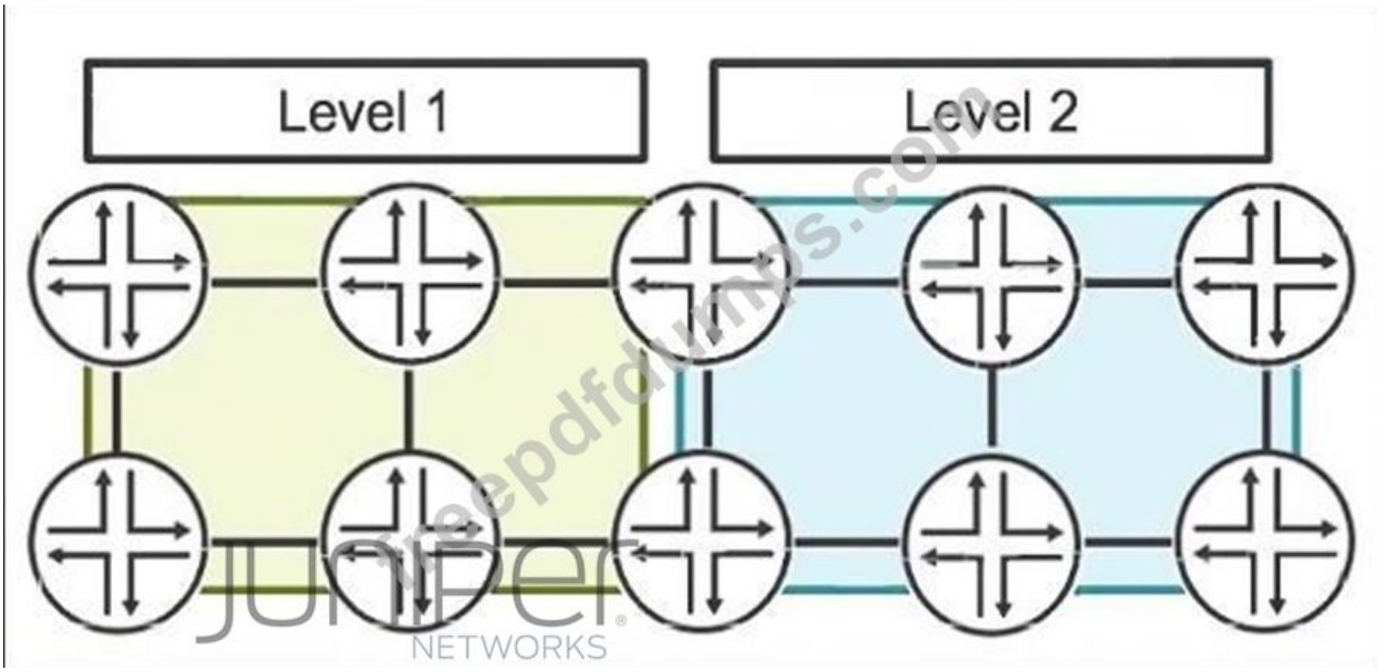
NEW QUESTION: 161

Click the Exhibit button. Given the OSPF topology shown in the exhibit, how many unique link-state databases are present in the network?



A. 6
B. 1
C. 3
D. 2
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



A. Prefixes In Level 2 will be not redistributed to Level 1.

B. Prefixes in Level 1 will be redistributed to Level 2.
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,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163
Which statement is correct about IS-IS?
A. IS-IS is a path vector routing protocol.
B. IS-IS is a classful routing protocol.
C. IS-IS is a distance vector routing protocol.
D. IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164
Exhibit

You configured interface ge-0/070.0 to run IS-IS. but this interface does not appear in the output of the show isis adjacency command as shown in the exhibit.
What is the problem in this scenario?
A. The router at the other end of the link Is not sending any IS-IS Hello messages.
B. The router at the other end of the link is a Level 1 only router.
C. The family iso statement must be added to the logical interface.
D. This is a Gigabit Ethernet interface, that is incompatible with the reference-bandwidth 100g statement.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
Which two high availability features preserve interface and kernel information during reconvergence? (Choose two.)
A. nonstop bridging (NSB)
B. nonstop active routing (NSR)
C. graceful restart (GR)
D. graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166
All devices in the network are configured correctly and the path requirements are valid.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
[edit]
user@R1# show protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.1.1.6;
    primary via-R2-R4;
    secondary any-path;
}
path via-R2-R4 {
    10.1.1.2 strict;
    10.1.1.4 strict;
}
path any-path;
interface ge-0/0/0.0;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```

A. The primary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.
B. The primary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.
C. The secondary LSP will be signaled, and its state will be up.
D. The secondary LSP will not be signaled, and its state will be down.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Click the exhibit.


```
[edit]
user@R1# run show isis overview
Instance: master
   Router ID: 10.250.0.45
   Hostname: R1
   Sysid: 0250.0000.0045
   Areaid: 49.0001.3414.0010
   Adjacency holddown: enabled
   Maximum Areas: 3
   LSP life time: 1200
   Reference bandwidth: 10000000000
   Attached bit evaluation: enabled
   SPF delay: 200 msec, SPF holddown: 5000 msec, SPF rapid runs: 3
   IPv4 is enabled, IPv6 is enabled
   Traffic engineering: enabled
   Restart: Disabled
     Helper mode: Enabled
   Source Packet Routing 9SPRING): Disabled
   Level 1
     Internal route preference: 15
     External route preference: 160
     Prefix export count: 0
     Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
   Level 2
     Internal route preference: 18
     External route preference: 165
     Prefix export count: 0
     Wide metrics are enabled
```

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration must be set on R2 to from a Level 1 IS-IS adjacency with R1?

A. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

B. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3414.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

C. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00

D. Set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.3415.0010.0250.0000.0046.00
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 168
Which two Layer 2 protocols are supported on MX Series devices? (Choose two.)
A. RSTP
B. MSTP
C. BGP
D. RIP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 169
Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@router# show
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
      to 172.17.20.6;
      install 10.3.0.0/24 active;
}

[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
static {
      route 10.3.0.0/24 {
            lsp-next-hop R1-to-R6;
```

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Both configuration hierarchies shown in the exhibit have been committed to your MX Series device.
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A. Traffic destined to 10.3.0.1 will use the R1-to-R6 LSP as a next hop
B. The active 10.3.0.0/24 prefix installed in the route table will have a route preference of 7
C. Traffic destined to 10.3.0.1 will not use the R1-to-R6 LSP as a next hop
D. The active 10.3.0.0/24 prefix installed in the route table will have a route preference of 5
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170
Exhibit

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You have an established LSP between your R1 and R5 devices using the configuration shown in the exhibit. You are asked to ensure that MPLS labels are used to forward traffic by all devices within the LSP.

Which action will accomplish this behavior?

A. Configure the install statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.

B. Configure the explicit-null statement under the protocol mpls hierarchy on R1.

C. Delete the no-espf statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.

D. Configure the ultimace-hop-popping statement under the R1_TO_R5 label switched path on R1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171

Which statement is true when using VLANs in a bridge domain on an MX Series device?

A. The VLAN tags of the received packet are always translated.

B. The VLAN tag of the received packet must match the VLAN tags associated with one of the logical interfaces.

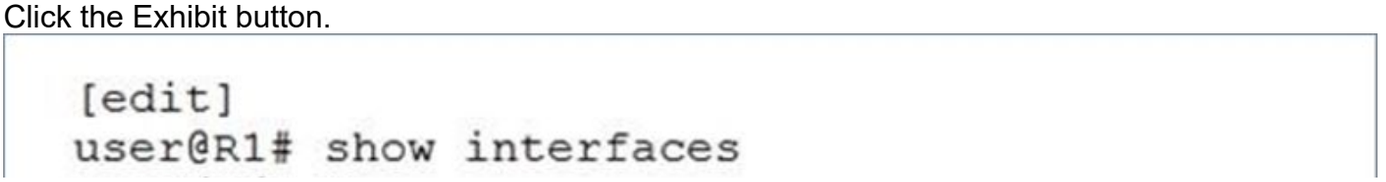
C. Outer and inner VLAN tags always checked at egress.

D. Only outer VLAN tags can be normalized.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172

Click the Exhibit button.



```
ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 172.18.1.1/30;
            }
      }
}
lo0 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 192.168.254.1/32;
            }
      }
}

[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options

[edit]
user@R1# show protocos ospf
area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
}

[edit]
user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
            family inet {
                  address 172.18.1.2/30;
            }
      }
}

[edit]
user@R2# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.254.1;

[edit]
user@R2# show protocols ospf
```

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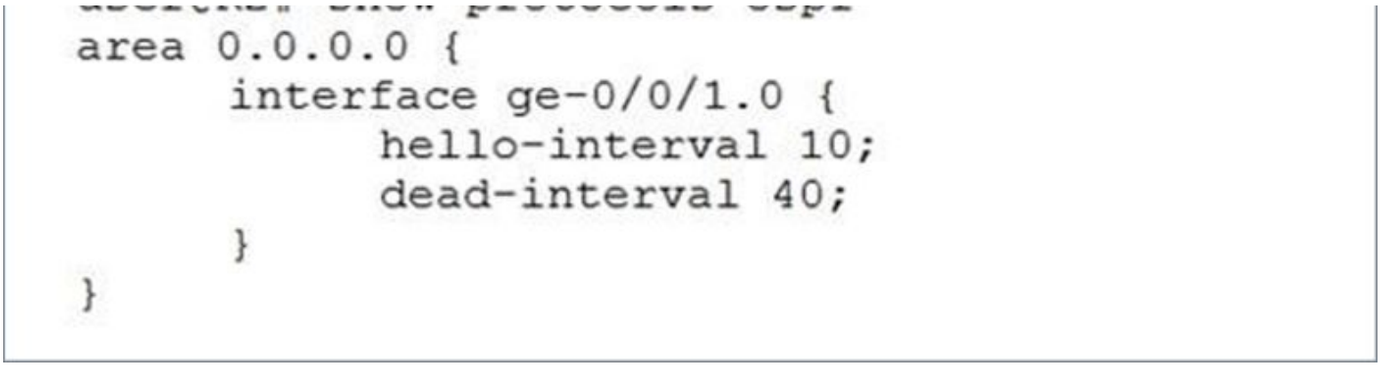

You configured R1 and R2 to form an OSPF adjacency, but the adjacency will not establish. Referring to the exhibit, which statement correctly identifies the problem?

A. Hello and dead timers are not matching between R1 and R2

B. R1 does not have a router ID defined

C. R1 and R2 have the same router ID

D. R2 has a wrong area configured

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/reference/configuration-statement/router-id-edit-routing-options.html

NEW QUESTION: 173

You want to enable a routing platform with redundant REs to switch from a primary RE to a backup RE without alerting peer nodes. Which two technologies would you use to satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. GRES

B. VRRP

C. NSR

D. ISSU

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Graceful Routing Engine Switchover (GRES) and Nonstop Active Routing (NSR) are two features used in Junos OS to provide high availability. GRES allows for the stateful failover of the Routing Engine, and NSR allows for the continuation of packet forwarding and protocol states during a Routing Engine switchover.

These technologies ensure that peer nodes are not alerted during a switchover. VRRP and ISSU serve different purposes and do not apply to this specific requirement.

References:

Juniper Networks documentation on High Availability: High Availability Features

NEW QUESTION: 174

Which two statements are true for GRE tunneling? (Choose two.)

A. GRE tunnel endpoints must have a valid route to the remote endpoint

B. GRE tunnels support multiple logical units per interface

C. GRE tunnels are stateful by default

D. GRE tunnels support only one logical unit per interface

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/topic-map/filtering-unicast-packets-multicast-tunnel-interfaces.html#id-configuring-unicast-tunnels

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