Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which two functions are performed by the PFE? (Choose two.)

A. It implements firewall filters.
B. It selects active routes.
C. It forwards transit traffic.
D. It maintains the routing table.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS performs several key functions, including implementing firewall filters (A) and forwarding transit traffic (C). The PFE applies firewall filter rules to incoming and outgoing traffic and is responsible for the high-speed forwarding of packets based on the information in the forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 2
What is a benefit of using J-Web?

A. It simultaneously manages multiple devices.
B. It provides a customizable dashboard.
C. It provides more advanced features than the CLI.
D. It provides console-based management.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you've committed a configuration and then need to revert to the previous configuration, the rollback command is used. Since the incorrect IP address has not been committed, as indicated by the commit check command being successful, issuing rollback 1 will undo the changes made in the current session, which includes the accidental entry of the IP address.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which statement is correct when multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the configure private command?

A. A commit by any user will commit changes made by all active users.
B. A commit will not succeed until there is only a single user in configuration mode.
C. Each user gets their own candidate configuration.
D. Each user shares the same candidate configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the "configure private" command, each user gets their own candidate configuration (C). This allows for isolated configuration sessions, where changes made by one user do not impact or interfere with the changes made by another user in their private session.

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two statements are correct regarding Layer 2 network switches? (Choose two.)

A. Switches create a single collision domain.
B. Switches are susceptible to traffic loops.
C. Switches flood broadcast traffic.
D. Switches do not learn MAC addresses.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Layer 2 network switches are crucial components in local area networks (LANs), providing multiple functions for data packet forwarding and network segmentation. One inherent characteristic of switches is their susceptibility to traffic loops, especially in networks with redundant paths. Without proper loop prevention protocols like Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), loops can cause broadcast storms and network instability. Additionally, switches inherently flood broadcast traffic to all ports within the broadcast
domain, except the port on which the broadcast was received. This is because broadcast frames are meant to be delivered to all devices within the VLAN, and the switch ensures this by flooding these frames to all ports in the VLAN, except the source port.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two fields are you required to enter when you create a new user account? (Choose two.)

A. username
B. full name
C. user ID
D. login class

Answer: AD

Explanation:
In Junos OS, when creating a new user account, the minimum required fields are the username and the login class. The username is the identifier for the account, while the login class specifies the level of access or permissions the user has on the device. Login classes allow for the differentiation between various roles, such as read-only access or full administrative rights. Other information, such as full name or user ID, is optional and not strictly necessary for the creation of a

functional user account.

NEW QUESTION 6
What are two attributes of the UDP protocol? (Choose two.)

A. UDP is more reliable than TCP.
B. UDP is always slower than TCP.
C. UDP is best effort.
D. UDP is connectionless.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is known for being connectionless (D) and providing best-effort delivery without the reliability mechanisms present in TCP (C). This means that UDP does not establish a connection before sending data and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error checking, making it faster but less reliable than TCP.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which two statements about route preference in Junos are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Both direct and static routes have the same preference.
B. Both direct and local routes have the same preference.
C. Both OSPF internal and OSPF AS external routes have the same preference.
D. Both EBGP and IBGP routes have the same preference.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
In Junos OS, route preference (also known as administrative distance) is used to determine the preferred route among multiple routes to the same destination learned via different routing protocols. Direct and local routes, which represent directly connected networks and interfaces, typically share the same low preference value, indicating high trustworthiness because they are directly connected to the router. OSPF internal routes (routes within the same OSPF area) and OSPF AS external routes (routes that are external to the OSPF autonomous system but redistributed into OSPF) also share the same preference value, although this value is higher (indicating less trust) than for direct and local routes. This distinction helps the routing engine decide which routes to use when multiple paths are available.

NEW QUESTION 8
What are two link-state routing protocols? (Choose two.)

A. RIP
B. BGP
C. OSPF
D. IS-IS

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Link-state routing protocols are a type of routing protocol used in packet- switching networks for finding the best path between source and destination. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) are both examples of link-state routing protocols. They work by maintaining a complete map or topology of the network, allowing routers to independently calculate the best path to each destination. Unlike distance-vector protocols like RIP, link-state protocols are more efficient and scalable, making them suitable for larger networks.

NEW QUESTION 9
How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

A. 50
B. 3
C. 1
D. 49

Answer: C

Explanation:
Junos OS supports only 1 rescue configuration file on a device. This rescue configuration is a safeguard feature that allows network administrators to revert to a known good configuration in case of a configuration error or issue, ensuring network stability.
In Junos OS, each device supports only one rescue configuration file. The rescue configuration is a specific configuration that can be saved and later retrieved if needed. This is used as a fallback configuration that you know works and can be applied in case of an emergency or if the current configuration has issues.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Rescue Configuration
"You can create a rescue configuration file by using the request system configuration rescue save operational mode command. Each Junos OS device can have only one rescue configuration file."

NEW QUESTION 10
Click the Exhibit button.

Exhibit ⊠

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface all;
}
export [ policy1 policy2 policy3 ];
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
static {
    route 10.10.10.0/24 next-hop 192.168.1.254;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, OSPF has three export policies that match different static route prefixes. The 10.10.10.0/24 static route does not match any terms in the policcy1 routing policy.
What happens next in this scenario?

A. Thestaticrouteisevaluated by the poiicy3 routing policy.
B. Thestaticrouteisevaluated by the poiicy2 routing policy.
C. Thestaticrouteisrejected by the default routing policy.
D. Thestaticrouteisrejected by the policyl routing policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos, when multiple policies are applied to a routing protocol for route export, the routes are evaluated in the order in which the policies are listed. In the exhibit, the OSPF configuration has three export policies listed: policy1, policy2, and policy3. The static route 10.10.10.0/24 does not match any terms in policy1; therefore, it is not rejected by policy1 but is instead passed on to the next policy in the sequence, which is policy2.
If the static route matches a term in policy2 that permits the route, it will be exported into OSPF. If it does not match in policy2, it will then be evaluated by policy3. If there is no match in policy3 as well, and assuming there are no more policies listed, the route would then be subject to the default routing policy behavior, which typically rejects the route unless an explicit accept statement is present in the policies.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which prompt indicates that you are using configuration mode?

A. >
B. $
C. #
D. %

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode. This mode is used for making changes to the configuration of the device.
Reference: Juniper Networks CLI Modes
"The # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode."

NEW QUESTION 14
Which statement is correct concerning exception traffic processing?

A. Exception traffic is always dropped during congestion.
B. Exception traffic is rate-limited to protect the RE.
C. Exception traffic is discarded by the PFE.
D. Exception traffic is never forwarded.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Exception traffic refers to packets that the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) cannot process normally and must be forwarded to the Routing Engine (RE) for further processing. This includes packets destined for the router itself or packets needing special handling that the PFE cannot provide. To protect the RE from being overwhelmed by such traffic, which could potentially impact the router's control plane functions, exception traffic is rate-limited. This means that there's a threshold to how much exception traffic can be sent to the RE, ensuring that the router's critical management and control functions remain stable and responsive even during high traffic volumes or attacks.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which Junos feature limits the amount of exception traffic that is sent from the PFE to the RE?

A. scheduler
B. policer
C. CoS markings
D. routing policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, a policer is a feature used to limit the rate of traffic flow in the network, including exception traffic sent from the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to the Routing Engine (RE). Exception traffic consists of packets that cannot be processed by the PFE alone and require intervention by the RE, such as control packets or packets destined for the device itself. A policer can be configured to enforce bandwidth limits and drop or mark packets that exceed specified rate limits, thus protecting the RE from being overwhelmed by excessive exception traffic.

NEW QUESTION 17

Exhibit.
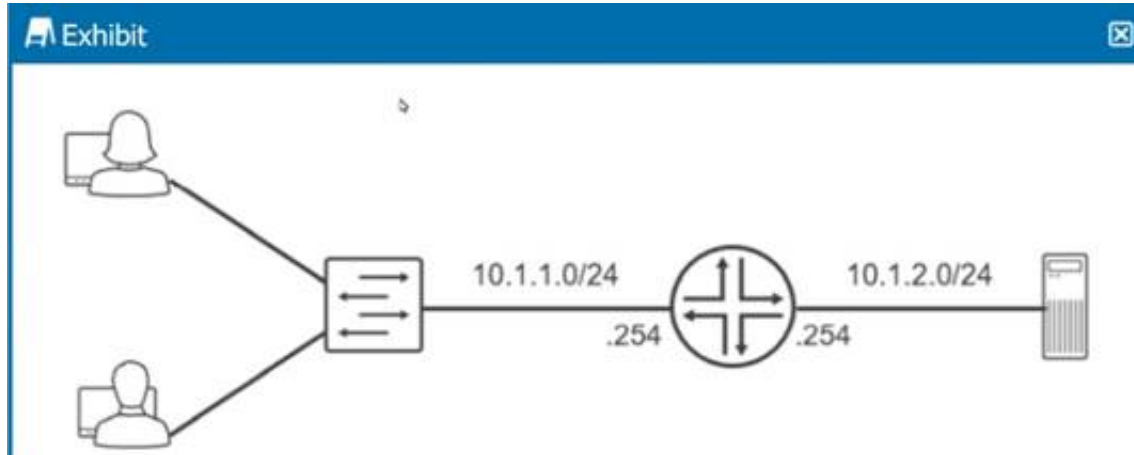
Referring to the exhibit, which routing configuration is required for these two users to access the remote server?

A. Users must connect directly to the router.
B. Users and the server require a default gateway.
C. Trunk ports must be enabled on the switch.
D. A routing protocol must be enabled on the router.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the users in the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet and the server in the 10.1.2.0/24 subnet to communicate with each other, they need to route packets through the router that connects these two subnets. Each user and the server need to have their default gateway set to the IP address of the router interface on their respective subnet (.254). This ensures that packets destined for other subnets are sent to the router, which then routes them to the correct destination subnet.
References:
? Juniper official documentation: Configuring Basic Routing.
? General networking principles.

NEW QUESTION 21
You have completed the initial configuration of your new Junos device. You want to be able to load this configuration at a later time.
Which action enables you to perform this task?

A. Enter the load factory-default command.
B. Enter the request system reboot command.
C. Enter the request system zeroize command.
D. Enter the request system configuration rescue save command.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the request system configuration rescue save command is used to save the current active configuration as a rescue configuration. This feature is particularly useful for preserving a known good configuration state that can be quickly reverted to in case of configuration errors or issues. By saving a rescue configuration, administrators can ensure that they have a reliable fallback option that can be loaded in the future to restore the device's operation without having to reconfigure from scratch. This is an essential practice for maintaining network stability and quick recovery.

NEW QUESTION 23
Which two statements are true about the PFE? (Choose two.)

A. The PFE implements various services such as policing, stateless firewall filtering, and class of service.
B. The PFE uses Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding tables to forward traffic toward its destination.
C. The PFE handles all processes that control the chassis components.
D. The PFE is responsible for performing protocol updates and system management.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Juniper Networks devices is the heart of the data plane, handling the actual forwarding of packets based on pre-computed forwarding tables. It provides several critical services to manage and control traffic flow, including policing (to enforce bandwidth limits for certain traffic types), stateless firewall filtering (to permit or deny traffic based on predefined criteria), and Class of Service (CoS) (to prioritize traffic to ensure quality of service for critical applications). The PFE utilizes both Layer 2 (MAC addresses) and Layer 3 (IP addresses) forwarding tables to make intelligent forwarding decisions, ensuring that packets are efficiently routed toward their final destination.

NEW QUESTION 24
You are asked to convert the number 7 from decimal to binary. Which number is correct in this scenario?

A. 00001000
B. 00010000
C. 00000111
D. 11100000

Answer: C

Explanation:
To convert the decimal number 7 to binary, the correct representation is 00000111 (C). In binary, 7 is represented as 1+2+4 (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2), which corresponds to the last three digits being 1 in the binary format, with leading zeros added for clarity.

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two actions happen when multiple users issue the configure exclusive command to enter configuration mode on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

A. Other users can enter configuration mode.
B. The candidate configuration is unlocked.
C. The candidate configuration is locked.
D. Other users cannot enter configuration mode.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
In Junos OS, when a user issues the configure exclusive command, it locks the candidate configuration for that user, preventing other users from making concurrent configuration changes. This exclusive lock ensures that configuration changes are managed in a controlled manner, reducing the risk of conflicting changes. As a result, while one user is in exclusive configuration mode, other users are prevented from entering configuration mode until the lock is released, either by the user committing the changes or exiting configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 32
What are two functions of the routing protocol daemon (rpd)? (Choose two.)

A. It generates chassis alarms.
B. It provides access to the CLI.
C. It creates forwarding tables.
D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The Routing Protocol Daemon (rpd) is a critical component in Juniper Networks devices, responsible for all routing operations. It maintains routing tables, which hold information about network paths and destinations derived from various routing protocols. These tables are used to make decisions about where to send packets. Additionally, rpd generates forwarding tables based on the information in the routing tables. The forwarding tables are then used by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to actually forward packets to their next hop or final destination.

NEW QUESTION 35
You are asked to configure your device running Junos OS to automatically archive your configuration upon commit
In this scenario, which two methods are supported by the Junos OS? (Choose two)

A. SCP
B. RCP
C. FTP
D. HTTP

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Junos OS supports multiple methods for automatically archiving configurations upon commit. Two of the supported methods are SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) and RCP (Remote Copy Protocol). These methods can be configured to save the configuration files to a remote server automatically whenever a commit is made.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Archival
"You can configure Junos OS to automatically archive the configuration using protocols such as SCP and RCP upon commit."

NEW QUESTION 39
By default, how does the PFE manage unicast traffic destined for an existing forwarding table entry?

A. It sends the traffic through multiple ports toward its destination.
B. It sends the traffic through one port toward its destination.
C. It sends the traffic through the f xpl interface to the RE.
D. It sends all traffic to the control plane for further processing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Juniper Networks device, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE)
processes unicast traffic by forwarding it according to the existing entries in the forwarding table. When the PFE encounters unicast traffic destined for an address that has a corresponding entry in the forwarding table, it directs the traffic through a specific outgoing interface or port toward its destination. This process is based on the most efficient path determined by the routing protocols in use, ensuring that the packet reaches its intended destination through a singular path, unless specific configurations such as load balancing are in place.

NEW QUESTION 44
Which two addresses are included in an Ethernet frame header? (Choose two.)

A. source IP address
B. source MAC address
C. destination IP address
D. destination MAC address

Answer: BD

Explanation:
An Ethernet frame header includes the source MAC address (B) and the destination MAC address (D). These addresses are used to deliver the frame from one

Ethernet device to another directly connected Ethernet device on the same network segment. Ethernet frames do not include IP addresses, as those are part of the IP packet encapsulated within the Ethernet frame.

NEW QUESTION 49
Exhibit
Exhibit
[edit]
root# set system host-name TEST_DEVICE [edit]
root# commit
[edit]
'system'
Missing mandatory statement: 'root-authentication' error: commit failed: (missing mandatory statements) [edit] root#
You are configuring a new device.
Which action solves the error shown in the exhibit?

A. configuring a non-root username and password
B. configuring a password for the root account
C. loading the factory-default configuration
D. reinstalling Junos

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error message in the exhibit indicates that the root-authentication statement is missing, which is mandatory for committing the configuration. In Junos OS, it is required to set a password for the root account to commit any configuration changes. This is a security measure to ensure that unauthorized users cannot access the device's configuration mode. To solve the error shown in the exhibit, configuring a password for the root account is necessary. This can be done by using the set system root-authentication plain-text-password command, after which the user will be prompted to enter a new password for the root account.

NEW QUESTION 50
In the Junos OS, which keyboard shortcut allows you to move to the start of the line?

A. Ctrl+a
B. Ctrl+e
C. Ctrl+w
D. Ctrl+k

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI), the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+a is used to move the cursor to the start of the line. This is a common convention in many command-line environments and text editors, providing a quick way to navigate to the beginning of the current command or line of text without having to use the arrow keys. This can be particularly useful for making quick edits to commands or for navigating long lines of text more efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 55
Which two statements are correct about a Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

A. It processes CoS marked traffic.
B. It forwards transit traffic.
C. It processes management traffic.
D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a pivotal role in the control plane, handling tasks that are critical for the operation and management of the network. One of its key functions is processing management traffic, which includes user commands, system configuration, and monitoring operations. The RE also maintains routing tables, which are essential for network routing decisions. These tables contain network topology information and routing paths, which the RE uses to update the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) so that it can forward packets appropriately. The RE does not forward transit traffic or process Class of Service (CoS) marked traffic, as these tasks are handled by the PFE.

NEW QUESTION 57
What is the protocol data unit (PDU) of the Data Link Layer?

A. segment
B. byte
C. frame
D. bit

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the OSI model, the Data Link Layer is responsible for node-to-node delivery of data. It frames the packets received from the Network Layer and prepares them for physical transmission. The Protocol Data Unit (PDU) for the Data Link Layer is called a "frame." Frames encapsulate the network layer packets, adding a header and a trailer that include the hardware addresses of the source and destination, among other things, facilitating the data link layer services like frame synchronization, flow control, and error checking.

NEW QUESTION 60
What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)

A. The network will be faster.
B. Traffic congestion can be managed.
C. Traffic congestion will be eliminated.
D. Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Implementing Class of Service (CoS) in a network provides numerous benefits, particularly in managing traffic based on its importance, source, or type. CoS enables network administrators to manage traffic congestion by applying various queuing techniques and policies to ensure that critical services remain unaffected during high congestion periods. Additionally, CoS allows for the prioritization of latency-sensitive traffic such as voice and video, ensuring that these services maintain quality despite varying network conditions.

NEW QUESTION 61
You are creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your IGP.
In this scenario, which match criteria would you use to identify the route prefixes to select?

A. instance
B. route-type
C. neighbor
D. route-filter

Answer: D

Explanation:
When creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), the route-filter match criteria is used to identify the route prefixes to select. The route-filter statement specifies which prefixes should be matched in a policy. This allows for precise control over which routes are accepted and redistributed, facilitating efficient and secure routing policies within the network.
References:
? "show | display set | match ge-0/0/2" indicating command examples and match criteria from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.
? Juniper official documentation: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION 64
Exhibit
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication ?
Possible completions:
+ apply-groups Groups from which to inherit configuration data
+ apply-groups-except Don't inherit configuration data from these groups
encrypted-password Encrypted password string
load-key-file File (URL) containing one or more ssh keys
plain-text-password Prompt for plain text password (autoencrypted)
> ssh-dsa Secure shell (ssh) DSA public key string
> ssh-rsa Secure shell (ssh) RSA public key string
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# commit and-quit
[edit interfaces]
'ge-0/0/0'
HA management port cannot be configured
error: configuration check-out failed
{hold:node0}[edit]
root#
You are unable to remotely access your Juniper device using the CLI.
Referring to the exhibit, which command would you add to the existing configuration to enable remote CLI access?

A. load factory-default
B. set system root-authentication plain-text-password
C. set system services ssh
D. set system login idle-timeout 20

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, remote access to the device's CLI is commonly facilitated through Secure Shell (SSH), a protocol providing secure command-line access over an insecure network. The given exhibit indicates an attempt to set a root authentication password but does not show configuration for enabling remote access services. To enable SSH, which is not shown in the configuration snippet, you need to configure the device to accept SSH connections. This is done by enabling the SSH service within the system services hierarchy of the configuration. The correct command to add to the existing configuration for enabling remote CLI access via SSH is set system services ssh. This command activates the SSH service, allowing secure remote logins to the device.

NEW QUESTION 68
You need to recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the current configuration settings.
Which three statements describe what you should perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

A. Enter and commit the new root password.
B. Load the factory-default configuration.
C. Upgrade the Junos OS to the latest version.

D. Hit the space bar and enter recovery when prompted.
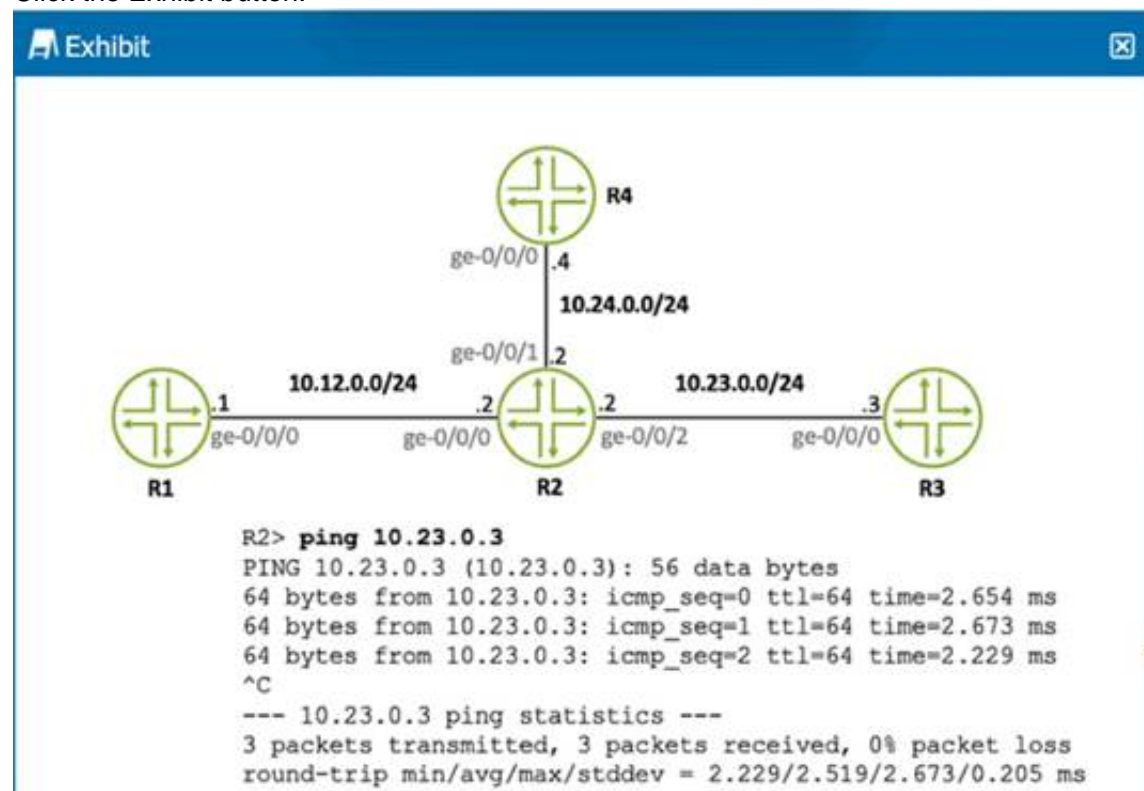E. Use a console connection to reboot the device.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
 To recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the configuration, you should (A) enter and commit the new root password once you have gained access to the system, (D) hit the space bar to interrupt the boot process and enter recovery mode when prompted during the boot process, and (E) use a console connection to reboot the device and access the bootloader prompt. These steps allow you to reset the root password while preserving the existing configuration.

NEW QUESTION 71
Click the Exhibit button.


```
R2> ping 10.23.0.3
PING 10.23.0.3 (10.23.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=2.654 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.673 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.229 ms
^C
--- 10.23.0.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 2.229/2.519/2.673/0.205 ms
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the source IP address of the ping that was executed?

A. 10.12.0.2
B. 10.23.0.2
C. 10.23.0.3
D. 10.24.0.4

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The exhibit shows a ping test being executed from router R2 to the IP address 10.23.0.3. Since the ping command is issued on R2 and we see successful replies from 10.23.0.3, it means the source of the ping must be an interface on R2. Given the network diagram and the IP address scheme, the source IP address of the ping is on the interface ge-0/0/2 of R2, which is in the subnet 10.23.0.0/24. The only logical IP address for R2's interface in this subnet, based on standard networking practices and the given options, would be 10.23.0.2. The other addresses provided in the options belong to different subnets or are the destination of the ping itself.

NEW QUESTION 72
Which protocol would you configure to synchronize the time and date on a Junos device?

A. SNMP
B. RIP
C. NTP
D. NMP

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is designed to synchronize the clocks of computers over a network. Configuring NTP on a Junos device ensures that its clock is set accurately, which is crucial for logging, troubleshooting, and maintaining the integrity of time-sensitive operations and security protocols. NTP allows devices to use a hierarchy of time sources, from primary servers synchronized to a reference clock (such as an atomic clock or GPS time) to secondary servers that distribute the time to other devices on the network.

NEW QUESTION 77
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