

## Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

You received a new Junos device and are configuring the system-related settings. You must configure this device for the current date and time on the US West coast. You have set the time zone to America/Los\_Angeles. however the time and date did not change. In this scenario, which two additional actions would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the date and time setting manually.
- B. Configure an NTP server.
- C. Configure a DNS server.
- D. Reboot the device.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

When configuring the system-related settings for the current date and time on a Junos device, especially for a specific time zone like America/Los\_Angeles, and the time does not automatically adjust, two effective actions can be taken. Firstly, setting the date and time manually allows for immediate correction of the system clock. This can be done via the CLI with the appropriate set date and time command. Secondly, configuring the device to use an NTP server can provide ongoing synchronization with an accurate time source, ensuring that the device maintains the correct time and date automatically in the future, even in the case of restarts or minor drifts in the internal clock.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which Junos OS component is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table?

- A. Routing Engine
- B. chassis control daemon
- C. Packet Forwarding Engine
- D. management daemon

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table. The PFE processes incoming packets, performs route lookups in the forwarding table, and forwards packets based on this information, offloading these tasks from the Routing Engine to ensure efficient packet forwarding.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

You are asked to view the real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS. Which command will achieve this task?

- A. monitor traffic absolute-sequence
- B. monitor interface traffic
- C. monitor traffic
- D. show interfaces extensive

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

To view real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS, the correct command is B, "monitor interface traffic." This command provides a dynamic, real-time view of the traffic flowing through the interfaces, allowing administrators to quickly identify and monitor the busiest interfaces on the device.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

When considering routing policies, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing policies are applied to interfaces as input or export filters.
- B. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base.
- C. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with action taken on the first match found.
- D. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with the most restrictive action taken of all the matching terms.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Routing policies in Junos OS are crucial for controlling route advertisements and path selection. The correct answers are B and C. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base (RIB), and policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom, with action taken on the first match found. This sequential evaluation allows for precise control over routing decisions.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for device management tasks including the CLI and commit operations?

- A. mgd
- B. chassisd
- C. rpd
- D. dcd

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Junos OS, the management daemon (mgd) is responsible for handling all the device management tasks, including processing CLI commands and handling commit operations. The mgd daemon interacts with the Junos OS configuration database and provides the necessary logic to ensure that configuration changes are syntactically correct and do not conflict with each other. When a user commits a configuration, mgd validates the changes, applies them to the running configuration, and ensures that the necessary daemons are notified of the changes to apply them accordingly.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for maintaining routing protocols and tables?

- A. mgd
- B. chassisd
- C. rpd
- D. dcd

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The Routing Protocol Daemon (rpd) in Junos OS is responsible for maintaining routing protocols and tables. It handles all routing information, including the calculation of routes and the population of the routing table, making it crucial for dynamic routing operations.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 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**

After the factory default configuration is loaded, which configuration object must be created prior to the first commit?

- A. root authentication
- B. loopback IP address

- C. out-of-band connectivity
- D. host name

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Juniper Networks devices, when the factory default configuration is loaded, the first step before committing any configuration is to set up root authentication. This is crucial because it secures the device by ensuring that only authorized users have administrative access. Without setting up a root password, the device will not allow any commit operations, which is a safety measure to prevent unauthorized access. This requirement emphasizes the importance Juniper places on security right from the initial setup of the device.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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.

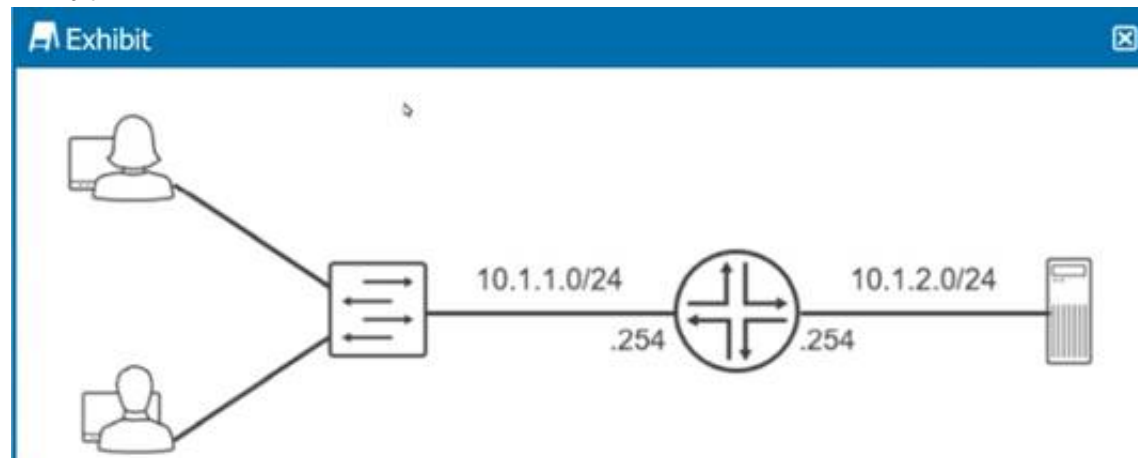
**Answer:** B

**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 12**

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 13**

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 14**

Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?

- A. Layer 2
- B. Layer 3
- C. Layer 1
- D. Layer 4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model is a conceptual framework used to understand network interactions in seven distinct layers. IP (Internet Protocol) addresses are part of Layer 3, known as the Network Layer. This layer is responsible for packet forwarding, including routing through intermediate routers, and it handles the logical addressing scheme of the network to ensure that packets can be routed across multiple networks and reach their destination. IP addresses provide unique identifiers for network interfaces, allowing for communication between devices on a network or across different networks.

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Your network infrastructure transports data, voice, and video traffic. Users are complaining that voice and video calls are not performing to their expectations. In this scenario, which technology would you implement to improve voice and video performance on your network?

- A. NAT
- B. CoS
- C. STP
- D. IPv6

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In a network that carries diverse types of traffic like data, voice, and video, ensuring the performance of latency-sensitive applications such as voice and video calls is crucial. Class of Service (CoS) is a technology designed to prioritize network traffic, ensuring that critical applications like voice and video receive the necessary bandwidth and minimal latency. CoS mechanisms can include traffic classification, traffic policing, queue management, and scheduling. By implementing CoS, network administrators can assign higher priority to voice and video traffic, thus improving their performance across the network and addressing the users' complaints about call quality.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

You issue the monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0 command. What will this command accomplish?

- A. It displays real-time statistics for interface ge-0/0/0.
- B. It displays an operational summary of ge-0/0/0.
- C. It displays the MTU and MAC address for ge-0/0/0.
- D. It displays a packet capture on interface ge-0/0/0.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The command "monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0" (D) initiates a packet capture on the specified interface, allowing you to view the actual packets being transmitted and received. This is useful for troubleshooting and analyzing the traffic passing through the interface in real time.

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Which command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance?

- A. showroute table inet.0
- B. showroute table inet6.1
- C. showroute table inet.1
- D. showroute table inet6.0

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The show route table inet6.0 command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance. In Junos OS, the routing table for IPv6 addresses is referred to as inet6.0, whereas inet.0 is used for IPv4 unicast routes. The other options do not correspond to the correct IPv6 routing table.

References:

? Juniper official documentation: Junos OS Routing Tables Overview.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

What does the user@router> clear log ospf-trace command accomplish?

- A. Logging data into ospf-trace is stopped.
- B. Trace parameters are removed from the OSPF protocol configuration.
- C. Data in the ospf-trace file is removed and logging continues.
- D. The ospf-trace file is deleted.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The clear log ospf-trace command on a Juniper Networks router is used specifically to manage the contents of the log file named ospf-trace. Executing this command clears or deletes the existing data within the ospf-trace log file but does not stop the logging process. The router continues to log new OSPF-related events and data into this file after the command is executed. This functionality is crucial for troubleshooting and monitoring the OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol's operation by allowing network administrators to remove old or irrelevant log data while continuously capturing new events without interruption.



### NEW QUESTION 23

Which two statements apply to the Routing Engine functions? (Choose two.)

- A. It responds to ping and traceroute commands.
- B. It maintains the routing tables.
- C. It does not process routing updates.
- D. It processes the transit traffic.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a critical role in the control plane operations. One of its functions includes responding to network utility commands like ping and traceroute, which are essential for diagnosing network connectivity and path issues. Furthermore, the RE is responsible for maintaining the routing tables, which contain information about network paths and destinations. These tables are vital for making forwarding decisions but are distinct from the actual forwarding of packets, which is handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

### NEW QUESTION 24

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route 192.168.36.1
```

```
inet.O: 5 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both 192.168.36.1/32 *[Static/5] 00:00:31
```

```
> to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/10.0 [OSPF/IO] 00:02:21, metric 1 > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/10.0
```

Referring to the exhibit, which route(s) will be selected by Junos for packet forwarding?

- A. The OSPF route will be selected.
- B. The static route will be selected.
- C. The Junos OS randomly selects one route.
- D. The Junos OS selects both routes.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Junos OS selects routes based on the route preference (also known as administrative distance). Static routes typically have a lower route preference than OSPF routes, meaning they are more preferred. Since the static route to 192.168.36.1/32 is shown with a preference of 5, it will be selected over the OSPF route for packet forwarding, assuming no other factors such as route filters or policies affect the routing decision.

### NEW QUESTION 27

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 32

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 37

What are two physical interface properties? (Choose two.)

- A. MAC address
- B. IP address
- C. routing protocols
- D. MTU

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Two physical interface properties in Junos OS include the MAC address (A) and the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size (D). The MAC address is a hardware identifier for the network interface, while the MTU size determines the largest packet size that the interface can transmit without needing to fragment the packet.

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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

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

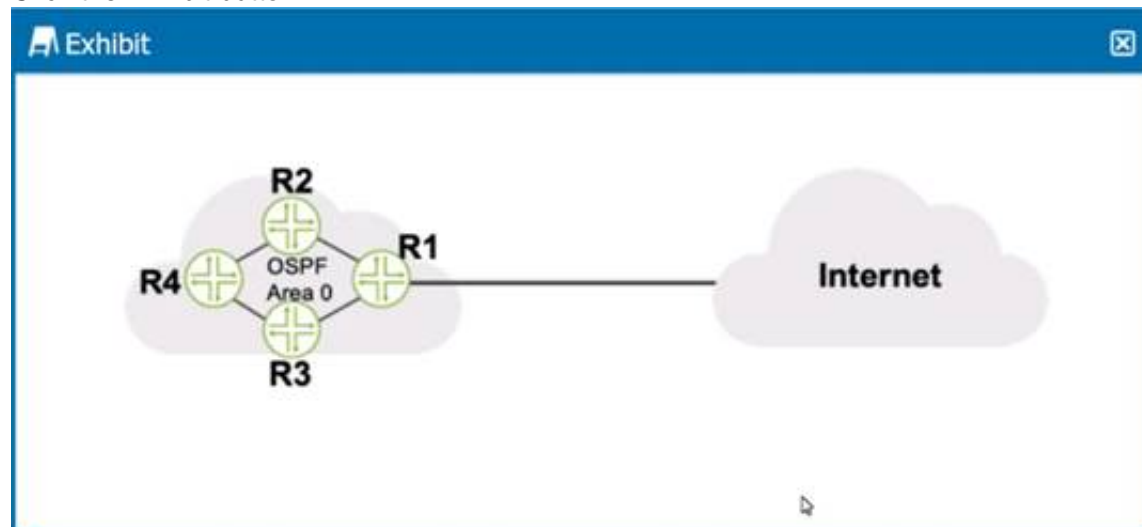
**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Class of Service (CoS) in Junos OS provides tools for managing traffic congestion and ensuring that latency-sensitive traffic is given priority over less time-critical data. By implementing CoS, network administrators can classify traffic into different priority levels, apply scheduling policies to ensure that high-priority traffic is transmitted first, and use congestion management techniques such as queue buffers and drop profiles. This helps in maintaining the quality of service for critical applications, especially during periods of high network congestion. However, CoS does not eliminate congestion entirely nor does it inherently make the network faster; it provides a mechanism for better managing and controlling traffic flows according to their importance and time sensitivity.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what should be configured on R1 to advertise a default static route into OSPF?

- A. a firewall filter
- B. a routing policy
- C. a loopback interface
- D. a management interface

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To advertise a default static route into OSPF on router R1, a routing policy should be configured. This policy would typically include a statement to match the default route (0.0.0.0/0) and then apply an action to set the route as an OSPF external type, which would then be redistributed into the OSPF domain. The routing policy is a set of conditions and actions that determine how routes are imported into or exported from the routing table and how routes are shared between routing instances or routing protocols. After defining the policy, it must be applied to OSPF under the export section of the OSPF configuration on R1. This process will allow R1 to announce the default route to other OSPF routers in the network, which then can use it as a gateway of last resort to reach the Internet or other networks not explicitly known to the OSPF domain.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

Which service does RADIUS provide?

- A. routing
- B. authentication
- C. DNS resolution
- D. time synchronization

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

RADIUS, which stands for Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service, provides authentication services for users trying to access a network. It is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

What are two methods for navigating to configuration mode from an operational mode prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the edit command.
- B. Use the quit command.
- C. Use the exit command.
- D. Use the configure command.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

In Junos OS, to navigate from operational mode to configuration mode, you can use either the edit or configure command. Both commands move the CLI from operational mode, where you can view the state of the device, to configuration mode, where you can make changes to the device's configuration.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

Which two statements are true about the Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing tables are stored in the control plane.
- B. Exception traffic is never sent to the control plane.
- C. Exception traffic is sent to the control plane.
- D. Routing tables are stored in the forwarding plane.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

In Junos OS, as with many network operating systems, the control plane is responsible for processes that determine how to route traffic. This includes maintaining routing tables, which store information about network paths and protocols. Therefore, routing tables are indeed stored in the control plane.

Exception traffic refers to packets that cannot be processed by the normal fast-path processing of the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in the forwarding plane, and thus are sent to the control plane for further processing. This might include packets destined for the router itself, packets that need to be fragmented, or packets that match certain firewall filter criteria, among other reasons.

Routing tables are not stored in the forwarding plane. However, the forwarding plane contains the forwarding table (sometimes referred to as the forwarding information base or FIB), which is a distilled version of the routing table optimized for fast packet forwarding. The forwarding plane uses this information to perform the actual transfer of packets across the network device interfaces.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

When considering routing tables and forwarding tables, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The routing table is used by the RE to select the best route.
- B. The forwarding table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.
- C. The forwarding table is used by the RE to select the best route.
- D. The routing table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The routing table and forwarding table play distinct roles in a Junos OS device. The correct answers are A and D. The routing table (A) is used by the Routing Engine (RE) to select the best route among all the learned routes, while the routing table (D) stores all routes and prefixes learned from all routing protocols. The forwarding table, in contrast, contains only the active routes chosen by the RE and is used by the Packet Forwarding Engine for actual packet forwarding.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

Which two common routing policy actions affect the flow of policy evaluation? (Choose two.)

- A. next policy
- B. community
- C. next term
- D. next hop

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

In Junos OS routing policy evaluation, "next policy" (A) and "next term" (C) are common actions that affect the flow of policy evaluation. "Next policy" directs the evaluation to the next policy in the sequence, whereas "next term" moves the evaluation to the next term within the current policy, allowing for granular control over routing decisions.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

Which two statements are correct about the employee@R1> prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 is the hostname of your device.
- B. You are in operational mode.
- C. You are in configuration mode.
- D. You are at a shell prompt.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

In Junos OS, the prompt employee@R1> indicates the current context of the user interface. The 'R1' part of the prompt signifies the hostname of the device, which in this case is 'R1'. The absence of a '#' symbol at the end of the prompt suggests that the user is in operational mode, as opposed to configuration mode which is indicated by a prompt ending in '#'. Operational mode allows users to view the status of the device and execute operational commands, but does not allow for configuration changes.



#### NEW QUESTION 67

What are two functions of the Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

- A. It processes all management traffic.
- B. It runs the Junos operating system.
- C. It evaluates firewall filters for transit traffic.
- D. It processes transit traffic.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The Routing Engine (RE) in Junos OS has several critical functions, including processing all management traffic (A) and running the Junos operating system (B). The RE handles system management tasks, user interfaces, system services, and routing protocol processes. It does not directly process transit traffic or evaluate firewall filters for transit traffic, as these tasks are handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

#### NEW QUESTION 68

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route 192.168.100.2
inet.O: 15 destinations, 17 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) Limit/Threshold: 1048576/1048576 destinations
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both 192.168.100.2/32*[OSPF/IO] 00:14:29, metric 1
> to 172.16.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 [BGP/170] 00:06:49, localpref 100
AS path: 65102 I, validation-state: unverified > to 172.16.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?
```

- A. The BGP path is the only active route.
- B. The BGP route is preferred over the OSPF route.
- C. The OSPF path is the only active route.
- D. / Traffic is load-balanced across two routes.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Referring to the exhibit, the presence of the "+" symbol next to the OSPF route for 192.168.100.2/32 indicates that this is the active route being used to forward traffic. The BGP route, although present, does not have the "+" symbol, indicating it is not the active route. In Junos OS, the routing table displays the active route with a "+" symbol, and the fact that the OSPF route has this symbol means it is the preferred path based on the routing protocol's decision process, which takes into account factors such as route preference (administrative distance) and metrics.

#### NEW QUESTION 70

You want to redeploy a Junos device by clearing the existing configuration and resetting it to factory defaults. In this scenario, which command would help to accomplish this task?

- A. show system storage
- B. request systemstorage cleanup
- C. request systemstorage cleanup dry-run
- D. request systemzeroize media

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The request system zeroize media command on a Junos device securely erases all data, including configuration and log files, and resets the device to its factory default settings. This command is used when redeploying a device to ensure no residual data remains from its previous deployment. It's a comprehensive and secure way to clear all configurations and data, making the device as if it were new. The other commands listed do not perform a full reset to factory defaults; for example, show system storage displays storage information, and request system storage cleanup offers to delete unnecessary files without resetting the device to factory settings.

#### NEW QUESTION 73

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