

Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

Click the Exhibit button.



```

[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 policy1 routing policy.

What happens next in this scenario?

- A. The static route is evaluated by the policy3 routing policy.
- B. The static route is evaluated by the policy2 routing policy.
- C. The static route is rejected by the default routing policy.
- D. The static route is rejected by the policy1 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 5

Which two statements are correct about Junos traceoptions? (Choose two.)

- A. Traceoptions cannot be enabled in a production environment.
- B. Traceoptions are enabled through configuration.
- C. Traceoptions are enabled by default.
- D. Traceoption output, by default, is stored in `/var/iog/<file-name>`.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Traceoptions in Junos OS are used for detailed debugging and troubleshooting of protocols and processes within the system. They are not enabled by default due to the potential performance impact and volume of data generated. Instead, traceoptions are enabled through specific configuration settings under the relevant protocol or process hierarchy. This allows administrators to target their troubleshooting efforts and control the scope of logging. By default, the output generated by traceoptions is stored in files located in the `/var/log` directory, with the file name typically specified in the traceoptions configuration. This structured approach to logging and debugging helps in diagnosing complex issues without overwhelming the system or the administrator with irrelevant data.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which two external authentication methods does Junos support for administrative access? (Choose two.)

- A. TACACS+
- B. NIS
- C. RADIUS
- D. ACE

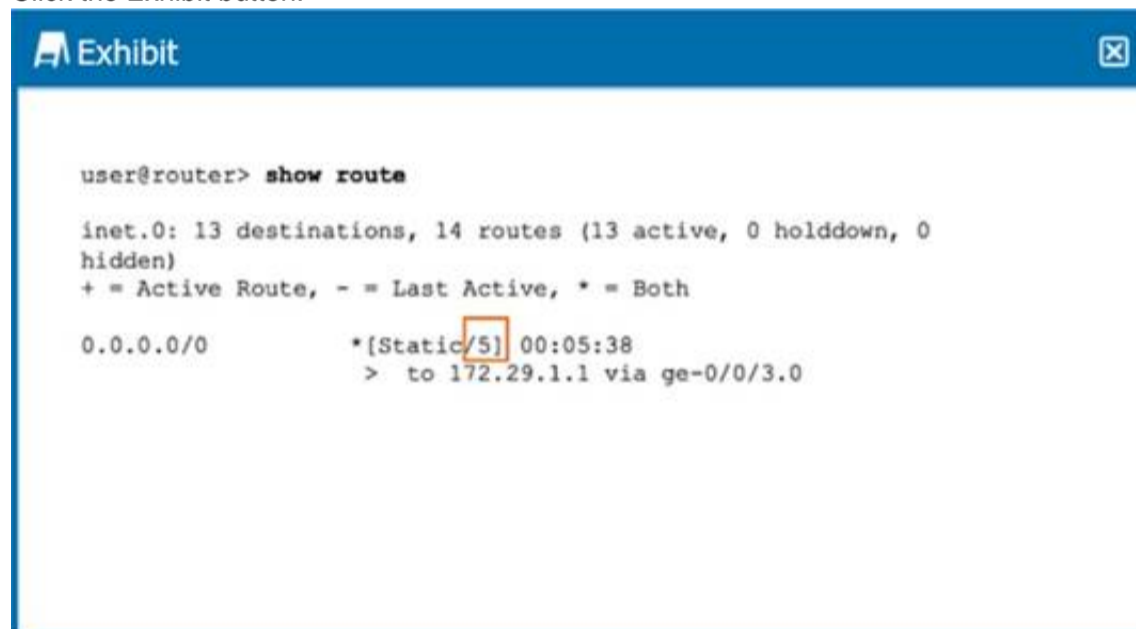
Answer: A

Explanation:

Junos OS supports several external authentication methods for administrative access, with TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) and RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) being among the most commonly used. Both TACACS+ and RADIUS are protocols that allow network devices to communicate with a central authentication server, enabling centralized control over user authentication and authorization. This centralization simplifies the management of user credentials and access policies, especially in larger networks with multiple devices.

NEW QUESTION 7

Click the Exhibit button.



```

user@router> show route

inet.0: 13 destinations, 14 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0
hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *{Static/5} 00:05:38
                   > to 172.29.1.1 via ge-0/0/3.0
    
```

Referring the exhibit, what does the highlighted number indicate?

- A. route preference is 5
- B. hop count is 5
- C. cost is 5
- D. metric is 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the exhibit shown, the highlighted number next to the route type (Static) within the square brackets indicates the route preference, also known as the administrative distance. In Junos, the route preference is a value that determines the priority of the route source. Lower numbers indicate a higher priority when the routing table is being calculated. The route preference is used to select the best route when multiple paths to the same destination exist from different routing sources. The number 5 is unusually low for a static route by default, suggesting it has been manually configured to override other route types.

NEW QUESTION 8

```

Exhibit
term limit-icmp { from { source-address { 172.25.11.0/24;
}
}
protocol icmp;
}
then {
count count-icmp; discard;
}
}
    
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two actions will occur when a packet matches the firewall filter? (Choose two.)

- A. An ICMP destination unreachable message will be returned.
- B. The packet will be forwarded.
- C. The packet will be discarded.
- D. A counter will be incremented.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Referring to the firewall filter configuration in the exhibit, when a packet matches the specified term limit-icmp, two actions are defined in the then statement: count count-icmp and discard. The count count-icmp action means that each time a packet matches this term, a counter named count-icmp will be incremented, providing a tally of how many packets have matched the term. The discard action means that the packet will be dropped and not forwarded through the device. This effectively prevents the packet from reaching its intended destination. There is no action specified that would cause an ICMP destination unreachable message to be returned, nor is there any action that would allow the packet to be forwarded.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

What will the request system configuration rescue save command do?

- A. It saves the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration.
- B. It saves the candidate configuration as the rescue configuration.
- C. It saves a configuration version prior to the configuration most recently committed as the rescue configuration.
- D. It activates the rescue configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The request system configuration rescue save command in Junos OS saves the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration. This rescue configuration can be used to recover the device if future configurations cause issues. It ensures there is a stable, known-good configuration to fall back on, which is crucial in network management and troubleshooting.

References:

? "rescue : save configurations as the rescue: request system configuration save(saves the current configs as a rescue configs)" from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.
? Juniper official documentation: Configuring and Activating a Rescue Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 12

Exhibit

```
[edit system archival] user@router# show configuration {
transfer-on-commit; archive-sites {
"scp://user@172.15.100.2 : /archive" password## SECRET-DATA
"ftp://user@10.210.9.178:/archive" password "$9..."; ## SECRET-DATA
.
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, where are the configuration backup files stored?

- A. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site in a round-robin manner.
- B. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site simultaneously.
- C. Files are stored to any site as selected by Junos internally.

D. Files are stored to the SCP site but if the transfer fails, then to the FTP site.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the archival configuration under [edit system] allows for the automatic backup of configuration files to designated locations upon commit. When multiple archive-sites are specified, as shown in the exhibit with both SCP and FTP sites listed, the device does not choose between them or use them in a round-robin manner. Instead, it attempts to transfer the configuration backup files to all specified sites simultaneously upon each commit. This ensures redundancy and increases the likelihood that a backup will be successfully stored even if one of the transfer methods or destinations fails.

NEW QUESTION 17

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 22

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 23

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 27

You have configured some interfaces on a Junos device; however, you have not yet committed the configuration.

What happens if you issue the rollback 0 command in this scenario?

- A. The messages.log file is deleted.
- B. The factory default configuration is loaded.
- C. The Junos device is rebooted.
- D. The interface changes you made are discarded.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Issuing the rollback 0 command in Junos OS will discard any uncommitted changes and revert to the last committed configuration. This command effectively cancels any configuration changes that have been made but not yet committed, ensuring that the device returns to its previous stable state.

References:

? "rollback 0(rolls back the changes just made)" from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.

? Juniper official documentation: Rolling Back a Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

Exhibit

```
policy-options {  
  policy-statement Load-Balance-Policy {  
    term Load-Balance {  
      then {  
        load-balance per-flow; accept;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
routing-options {  
  router-id 192.168.100.11; autonomous-system 65201; forwarding-table {  
    export Load-Balance-Policy;  
  }  
}
```

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

- A. The policy enables equal cost load balancing in the forwarding table.
- B. The policy must be applied under the protocols hierarchy.
- C. The policy enables per-packet load balancing.
- D. The policy enables flow-based load balancing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The load-balance per-flow statement in the Junos OS policy-options configuration enables flow-based load balancing in the forwarding table. This means that the traffic is distributed across multiple paths based on flows, where a flow is typically identified by attributes such as source and destination IP addresses, and possibly layer 4 information like TCP/UDP ports. This allows for more granular and efficient utilization of available paths, avoiding overloading a single path. The policy does not enable per-packet load balancing, which would send individual packets of the same flow over different paths, potentially causing out-of-order delivery issues. The policy's placement in the forwarding-table export suggests it's intended to influence forwarding behavior, not just routing protocol decisions, and does not necessarily have to be applied under the protocols hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION 36

Which two components are included in a transport header? (Choose two.)

- A. destination port number
- B. source MAC address
- C. source port number
- D. destination MAC address

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The transport layer in the OSI model is responsible for end-to-end communication and error recovery. In a transport header, such as TCP or UDP, the key components include the source port number and the destination port number. These port numbers are used to identify sending and receiving applications. The source port number indicates the port of the sending application, and the destination port number refers to the port of the receiving application. MAC addresses, on the other hand, are part of the data link layer (Layer 2) and would be included in an Ethernet header, not a transport header.

NEW QUESTION 38

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 40

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 43

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