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
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
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 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
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
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 policyl 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 9
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 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/<fiie-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 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 11
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 13
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 14
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 15
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 20
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 22
Which component is considered part of the data plane?

A. the Routing Engine
B. the Packet Forwarding Engine
C. the power supply
D. the fan tray

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) is an integral component of Juniper Networks devices, responsible for the data plane operations. The data plane, also known as the forwarding plane, is where the actual processing and forwarding of packets occur
based on the routing and forwarding tables. The PFE executes the forwarding decisions made by the Routing Engine (RE), handling all packet transmissions, including routing, filtering, and switching packets towards their destination. This contrasts with the control plane operations handled by the RE, which involve routing table maintenance, system management, and control protocol processing.

NEW QUESTION 25
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 29
Which type of device uses the destination IP address to forward packets?

A. Layer 3 router
B. Layer 2 switch
C. repeater
D. hub

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Layer 3 router forwards packets based on the destination IP address. It operates at the network layer of the OSI model and uses routing tables to determine the best path for packet delivery. Unlike Layer 2 switches, which forward packets based on MAC addresses, routers handle logical addressing, making them crucial for inter-network communication.
Reference:
Junos OS Documentation on Routing Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION 34
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 36
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 38
Exhibit
[edit]
user@routerl set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.101.1/24 [edit]
user@router# commit check
configuration check succeeds
[edit]
user@router#
You need to configure interface ge-0/1/2 with an IP address of 172.16.100.1/24. You have accidentally entered 172.16.101.1/24 as shown in the exhibit.
Which command should you issue to solve the problem?

A. (edit] user@router# rollback 1
B. [edit] user@router# rollback 2
C. [edit] userOrouter# rollback 0
D. [edit] user@routeri rollback rescue

Answer: A

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 39
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 42
You want to find out the chassis serial number of a Junos device. Which command would display this information?

A. show chassis environment
B. show chassis hardware
C. show chassis routing-engine
D. show chassis location

Answer: B

Explanation:
The show chassis hardware command in Junos OS displays detailed information about the hardware installed in the device, including the chassis itself. This command provides a list of all hardware components, their serial numbers, part numbers, and version information. When looking for the chassis serial number specifically, this command is the most direct and comprehensive way to retrieve that information, as it includes the serial number of the chassis among the details provided.

NEW QUESTION 45
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 48
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 52
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 56
You are logged in to a Junos OS device with SSH and issued the show protocols | compare command in the configuration, but no output is shown.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

A. The command only works for interface configuration differences.
B. There are no changes to the candidate configuration.
C. Someone accidentally deleted the active configuration.
D. You must commit the configuration before any output will be shown.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The show | compare command in Junos OS is used to display the differences between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. If no output is shown when you issue this command, it means that there are no changes between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. This indicates that the candidate configuration is identical to the active configuration, and thus no differences are displayed.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Management
"The show | compare command displays the differences between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. If there are no changes, no output is displayed."

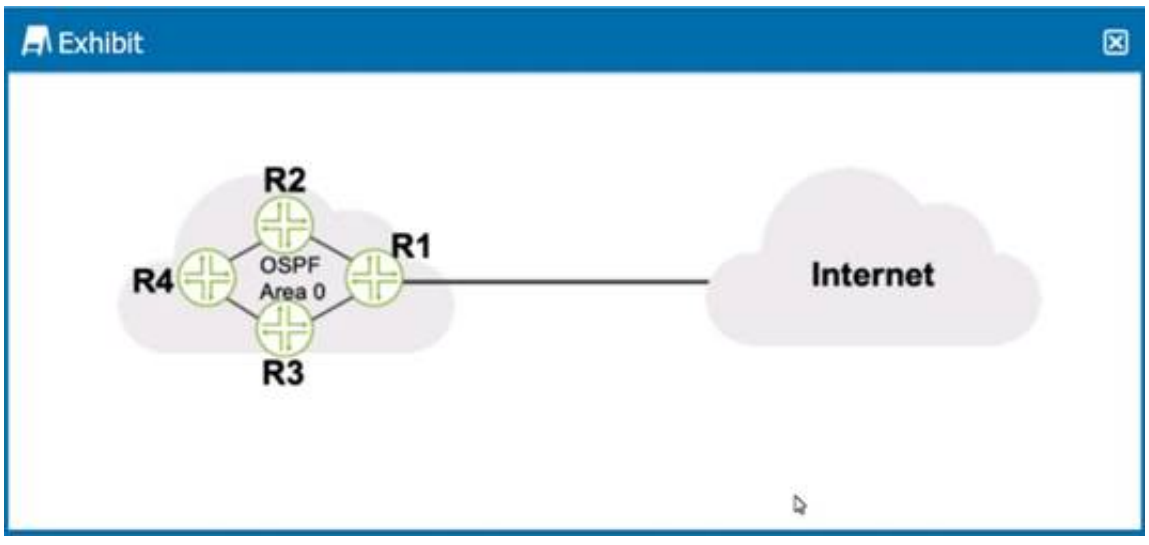
NEW QUESTION 60
Which two statements are correct about MAC addresses? (Choose two.)

A. Switches use the Address Resolution Protocol table to assign MAC addresses to network interface cards in the forwarding frame.
B. The source and destination MAC addresses always remains static to the final destination.
C. The MAC address identifies the physical hardware.
D. Switches use the destination MAC address to identify the next-hop destination and to change the destination MAC address in the frame.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
MAC (Media Access Control) addresses are unique identifiers assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer of a network segment. MAC addresses are used to identify the physical hardware on a network. In the context of Ethernet switches, the destination MAC address in incoming frames is used to determine the appropriate output port for forwarding the frame towards its final destination. The switch does not change the destination MAC address; it uses the MAC address to make forwarding decisions within the local network segment.

NEW QUESTION 65
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 68
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 71
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 75
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 80
Which two statements are correct about firewall filters? (Choose two.)

A. "Discard" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
B. There can be only one firewall filter.
C. "Accept" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
D. There can be multiple firewall filters.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks devices, firewall filters are used to control packet flow through the device. The default action for packets that do not match any of the specified criteria in the firewall filter is to discard them, enhancing network security by ensuring that only explicitly allowed traffic can pass through. Furthermore, it is possible to configure multiple firewall filters on a device, allowing for granular control over traffic based on various criteria such as source, destination, and protocol type.

NEW QUESTION 81
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 82
You are trying to diagnose packet loss at interface ge-0/0/3.
In this scenario, which command would help you view error statistics in real time?

A. show interface terse
B. show interface ge-0/0/3
C. monitor interface traffic
D. monitor interface ge-0/0/3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The monitor interface ge-0/0/3 command is used in Junos OS to view real- time statistics for a specific interface. This command helps in diagnosing issues like packet loss by displaying real-time updates of traffic and error statistics for the specified interface.

NEW QUESTION 84
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 88
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 92
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 97
Which two statements are correct about the empioyee@Ri> 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 102
Which command modifier would you use to see all possible completions for a specific command?

A. |
B. detail
C. ?
D. extensive

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the ? command modifier is used to display all possible completions for a specific command. This helps users understand the available options and syntax for a command they are trying to use.
Reference: Juniper Networks CLI Documentation
"Use the ? command modifier to display all possible completions for a specific command."

NEW QUESTION 105
What is the primary system log file that is present in the default configuration of a Junos device?

A. kmd
B. messages
C. vrrp
D. jsrpd

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the default configuration of a Junos device, the primary system log file is "messages" (B). This log file contains a wide range of system messages, including operational status changes, system errors, and other critical information, making it a key resource for troubleshooting and monitoring the system's health.

NEW QUESTION 109
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 111
You have logged on to a Junos device and are at the operational mode prompt. Which two commands are used at this prompt? (Choose two.)

A. show interface ge-0/0/0
B. request system shutdown
C. set interface ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
D. run show interface terse

Answer: A

Explanation:
At the operational mode prompt on a Junos device, you can use various commands to view the device's status and request system operations. The show interface ge-0/0/0 command is used to display information about a specific interface, while the request system shutdown command is used to properly shut down the device. The set command is used in configuration mode, not operational mode, and the run command is used to execute operational mode commands from configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 114
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 116
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