

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

What is the maximum number of rollback configuration files that the Junos OS will store?

- A. 65
- B. 50
- C. 25
- D. 19

Answer: B

Explanation:

Junos OS can store up to 50 rollback configuration files, making B the correct answer. These rollback files allow administrators to revert to previous configurations, providing a safety net that facilitates recovery from configuration errors or undesired changes.

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

What are two advantages of using the Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. It enables you to roll back to a previous configuration.
- B. It pushes your configuration changes "live" immediately.
- C. It is modular.
- D. It supports up to a maximum of two previous configurations.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

One of the key advantages of Junos OS is its ability to roll back to previous configurations. This feature allows administrators to revert to an earlier configuration state, which is invaluable for quickly recovering from configuration errors or undesired changes. Junos OS maintains an archive of previous configurations,

enabling easy rollback to any saved state. Another significant advantage of Junos OS is its modular design. The operating system is structured so that different processes and services run in separate protected memory spaces, enhancing the stability and reliability of the system. If one process fails, it does not affect the others, thereby minimizing the risk of system-wide failures.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

A network administrator is attempting to route traffic on a Juniper switch to one of three different VLANs: Prod, Test, and Dev. Each VLAN has been assigned a numerical value. In this scenario, what are these numerical values called?

- A. defaults
- B. interfaces
- C. names
- D. tags

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) on a Juniper switch, the numerical values assigned to each VLAN, such as those for Prod, Test, and Dev, are known as VLAN tags. These tags are part of the 802.1Q VLAN standard, which allows multiple VLANs to coexist on a single physical network. Each tag uniquely identifies the VLAN to which a frame belongs, enabling the switch to segregate and manage traffic based on VLAN membership. This tagging mechanism allows for efficient traffic separation and management, ensuring that devices within one VLAN do not receive traffic intended for another, thus maintaining network security and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which protocol is responsible for learning an IPv4 neighbor's MAC address?

- A. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- B. Network Address Translation (NAT)
- C. Media Access Control Security (MACsec)
- D. Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is responsible for mapping an IPv4 address to a machine's MAC address. ARP operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model and is used to find the MAC address of a host given its IPv4 address. When a device wants to communicate with another device on the same local network, it uses ARP to discover the recipient's MAC address.

References:

? Juniper official documentation: ARP.

? Networking standards: RFC 826.

NEW QUESTION 12

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 13

Which two statements about firewall filters are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Firewall filters are stateless.
- B. Firewall filters can match Layer 7 parameters.
- C. Firewall filters are stateful.
- D. Firewall filters can match Layer 4 parameters.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Firewall filters in Junos OS are stateless, meaning they process each packet individually without regard to the state of a connection or sequence of packets. These filters can match various packet attributes, including those at Layer 4, such as TCP and UDP port numbers. This allows for granular control over traffic based on the type of service or application. Unlike stateless filters, stateful firewalls keep track of the state of active connections and make decisions based on the context of the traffic flow, which is not a capability of Junos firewall filters. Additionally, Junos firewall filters primarily operate up to Layer 4 and do not natively inspect Layer 7 parameters, which involve application-level data.

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

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.

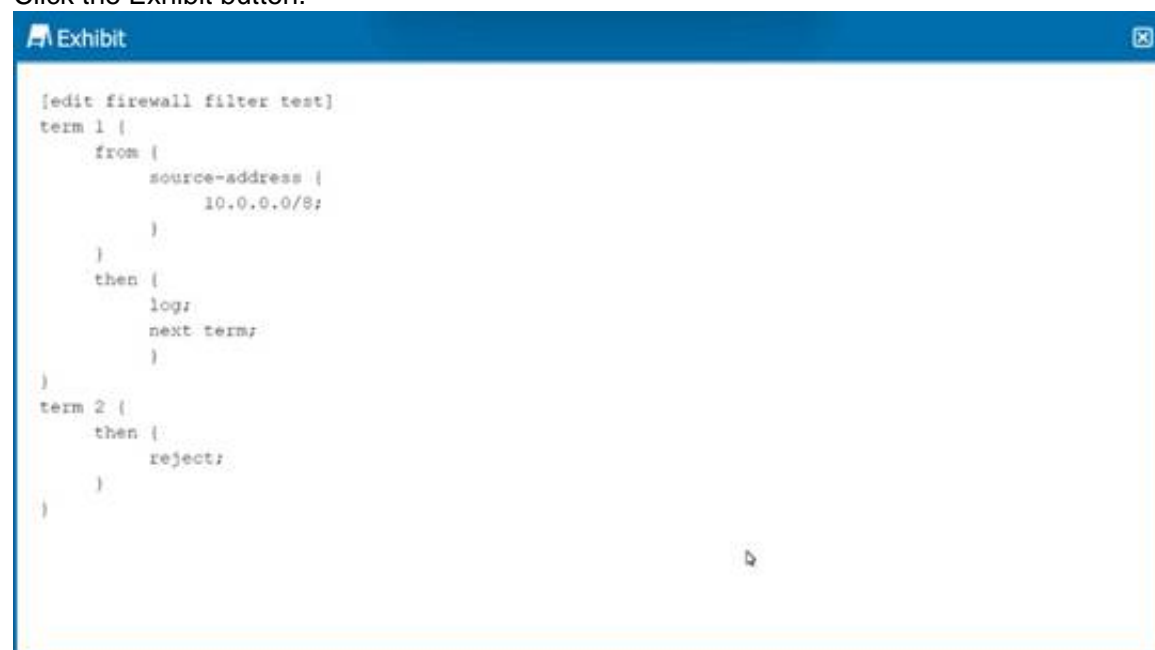
Answer: AB

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 20

Click the Exhibit button.



How is traffic, sourced from 10.0.0.0/8, treated by the firewall filter shown in the exhibit?

- A. logged and discarded
- B. logged and rejected
- C. logged with no further action
- D. logged and accepted

Answer: D

Explanation:

The firewall filter configuration in the exhibit specifies a filter with two terms. Term 1 matches traffic from the source address 10.0.0.0/8 and has two actions: 'log' and 'next term'. The 'log' action will record the match to a log file, and 'next term' indicates that the firewall should evaluate the next term after logging. There is no explicit action such as 'accept' or 'reject' in term 1, so by default, the traffic will be accepted unless subsequently rejected by another term. Term 2 has the action 'reject', which discards packets that reach this term. Since there is no 'from' condition in term 2, it acts as a default rule for all traffic not matched by term 1. Because the traffic sourced from 10.0.0.0/8 matches term 1 and there is no reject action in that term, it will be logged and then accepted by the firewall filter. There is no subsequent term that rejects this specific traffic, so the action from term 2 does not apply to it.

NEW QUESTION 22

Which character is used to filter the command output in the Junos CLI?

- A. |
- B. >
- C. <
- D. ?

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Junos CLI, the pipe character | is used as a filter operator to refine command output. This operator can be combined with various filtering commands like

match, except, count, etc., to display only the relevant portions of the command output. For example, using `| match <pattern>` filters the output to show only the lines that contain the specified pattern, making it easier to find specific information within extensive command output. This functionality is especially useful in managing and troubleshooting complex configurations and network states, allowing for more efficient analysis of the device's operational status and configuration details.

NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

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 43

What are two examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. transit packets
- B. routing updates
- C. log messages
- D. ping to the local device

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Exception traffic includes traffic that is not simply forwarded by the router but requires special handling, such as routing updates (B) and log messages (C). These types of traffic are processed by the router's control plane rather than just being forwarded through the data plane.

NEW QUESTION 45

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 48

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] user@router# rollback 0
- D. [edit] user@router# 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 53

Which two statements describe the result when you enter ? at the command-line prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. It lists the available commands and options.
- B. It lists tips for the help menu.
- C. It displays help about a text string contained in a statement.
- D. It displays summary information about the commands and options.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When you enter ? at the command-line prompt in Junos OS, the system provides assistance in two significant ways. Firstly, it lists the available commands and options that can be used at the current point in the command hierarchy, aiding users in understanding what commands they can execute next. Secondly, it displays summary information about those commands and options, providing brief descriptions or additional context that can help users understand the function of each command or option. This feature is particularly useful for learning the command structure or for quick reference when specific command syntax is forgotten.

NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

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 65

Which criteria does the Junos OS use to select an active route when two entries exist in the routing table?

- A. the route with the lowest preference number
- B. the most recently learned dynamic route
- C. the route with the highest preference number
- D. the route with the highest metric

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Junos OS, when two entries for the same destination exist in the routing table, the route with the lowest preference number is selected as the active route. This preference number, also known as the route preference or administrative distance, is used to prioritize routes received from different routing protocols.

NEW QUESTION 70

```
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 72

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 76

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 77

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 81

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.

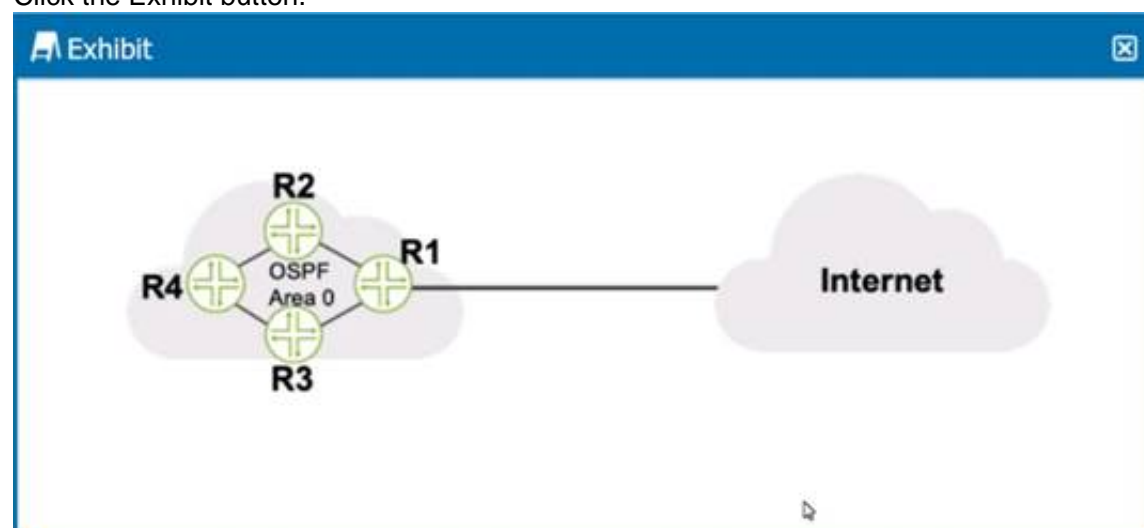
Answer: CD

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 84

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 86

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 90

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 93

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 94

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 99

Exhibit

```
{hold:node0}[edit]
```

```
root# set system root-authentication ?
```

Possible completions:

+ apply-groups Groups from which to inherit configuration data

+ apply-groups-except Don't inherit configuration data from these groups

encrypted-password Encrypted password string

load-key-file File (URL) containing one or more ssh keys

plain-text-password Prompt for plain text password (autoencrypted)

```
> ssh-dsa Secure shell (ssh) DSA public key string
```

```
> ssh-rsa Secure shell (ssh) RSA public key string
```

```
{hold:node0}[edit]
```

```
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
```

New password:

Retype new password:

```
{hold:node0}[edit]
```

```
root# commit and-quit
```

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
'ge-0/0/0'
```

HA management port cannot be configured

error: configuration check-out failed

```
{hold:node0}[edit]
```

```
root#
```

You are unable to remotely access your Juniper device using the CLI.

Referring to the exhibit, which command would you add to the existing configuration to enable remote CLI access?

A. load factory-default

B. set system root-authentication plain-text-password

C. set system services ssh

D. set system login idle-timeout 20

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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 108

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 113

Which three benefits occur when operating an interior gateway protocol (IGP) in an autonomous system (AS)? (Choose three.)

- A. IGPs automatically distribute static routing information.
- B. IGPs determine the optimal paths for data transmission.
- C. IGPs learn prefixes in the global Internet's routing table.
- D. IGPs react very fast to network change.
- E. IGPs learn everything about the subnets and best paths within your network.

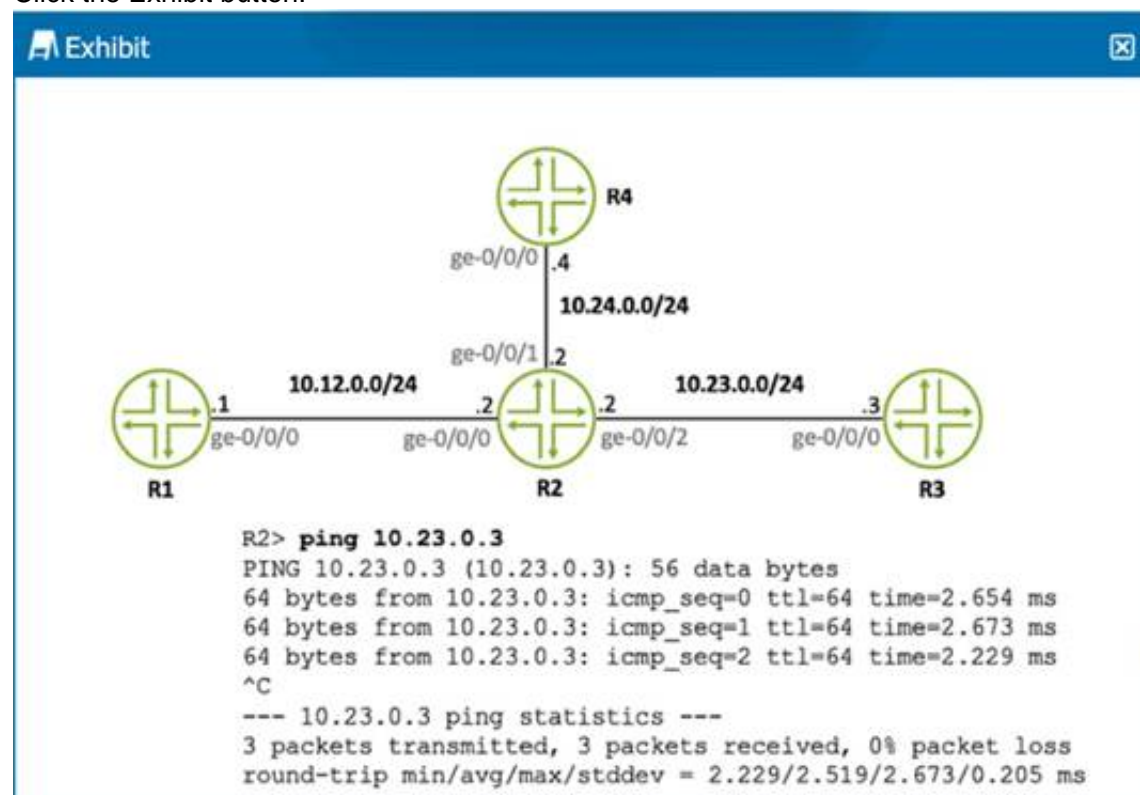
Answer: BDE

Explanation:

Operating an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) within an Autonomous System (AS) provides several benefits, including determining the optimal paths for data transmission (B), reacting quickly to network changes (D), and learning all about the subnets and best paths within the network (E). IGPs are designed to manage routing within a single AS efficiently, adapting to changes and ensuring data is routed through the best available paths.

NEW QUESTION 116

Click the Exhibit button.



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

An administrator configures a router's interface with an IPv4 address and subnet mask. The administrator also confirms that this interface is in an up state. In this scenario, which two route types are created on the local router? (Choose two.)

- A. a static route
- B. a local route
- C. a dynamic route
- D. a direct route

Answer: BD

Explanation:

When an interface on a router is configured with an IPv4 address and is in an up state, two types of routes are automatically created in the routing table: a local route and a direct route, making B and D the correct answers. The local route represents the interface's IP address itself, indicating that the router can directly receive packets addressed to this IP. The direct route represents the subnet or network segment to which the interface is connected, indicating that the router can directly forward packets to destinations within this subnet.

NEW QUESTION 121

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 124

You issue the telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1 command. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The telnet session will have a source address of 10.10.10.1.
- B. The telnet session will have a destination address of 192.168.100.1.
- C. The telnet session will have a destination address of 10.10.10.1.
- D. The telnet session will have a source address of 192.168.100.1.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

In the given telnet command, "telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1," the destination address of the telnet session is 10.10.10.1, and the source address of the session is specified as 192.168.100.1, making C and D the correct answers. This command instructs the telnet client to use the specified source IP address when establishing the connection to the destination.

NEW QUESTION 127

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