Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements are true about the candidate configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Candidate configuration changes are automatically applied.
B. You can deploy multiple changes at the same time.
C. Multiple users cannot modify the same candidate configuration.
D. You can discard changes before committing them.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The candidate configuration in Junos OS is a temporary configuration that allows network administrators to make and stage multiple configuration changes before applying them to the device. This approach enables the deployment of multiple changes in a single operation, ensuring that all configurations work together as intended before making them active. Additionally, the candidate configuration can be discarded if the administrator decides not to apply the staged changes, allowing for a "trial and error" approach without affecting the currently active configuration. This feature provides flexibility and reduces the risk of disruptive changes to the network.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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.

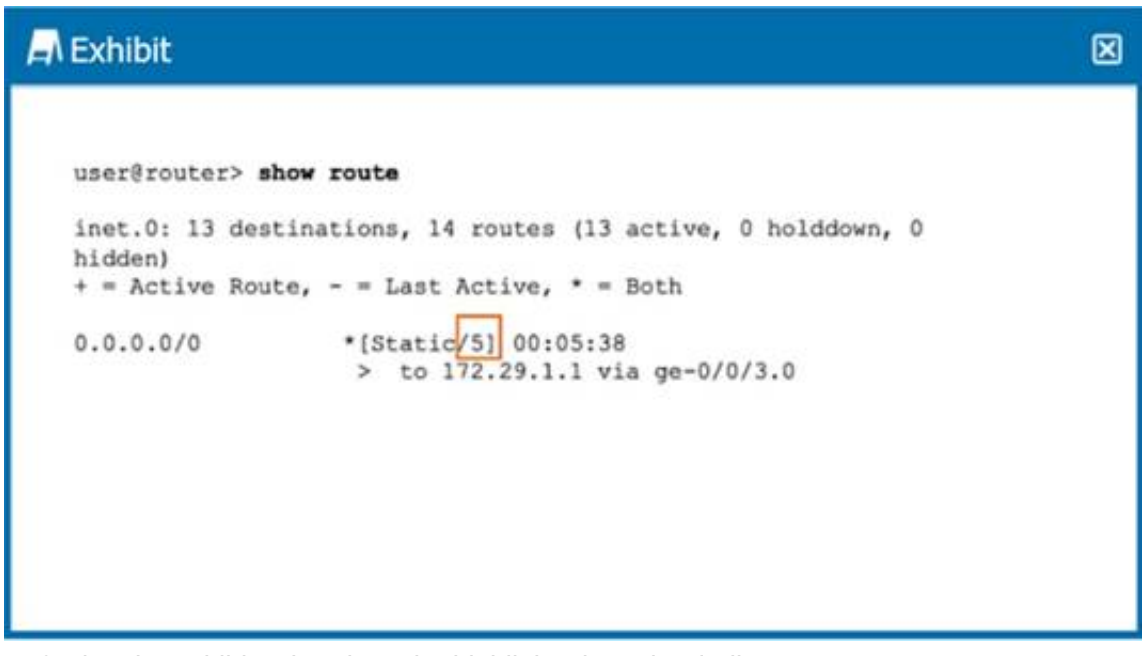
NEW QUESTION 8
Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Click the Exhibit button.



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 10
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 10
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 15
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 16
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 17
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 19
You are asked to configure your device running Junos OS to automatically archive your configuration upon commit
In this scenario, which two methods are supported by the Junos OS? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
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 27
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 30
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 32
Your router has a route to the 10.1.1.0/24 network with a next hop of r jet.
In this scenario, which action will your router perform when traffic destined to the 10.1.1.0/24 network is received?

A. The traffic will be discarded and an ICMP unreachable message will be sent to the destination of the traffic.
B. The traffic will be discarded and an ICMP unreachable message will be sent to the source of the traffic.
C. The traffic will be redirected using a default route.
D. The traffic will be silently discarded.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a scenario where a router has a route to a specific network (in this case, 10.1.1.0/24) with a next hop that is unreachable or incorrectly specified (e.g., "r jet" seems to be a typo or an undefined entity), the router will typically discard the traffic destined for that network. This action is taken because the router cannot determine a valid path to forward the traffic. Unlike some scenarios where the router might generate an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) unreachable message, in many configurations, especially in production networks, the traffic might be silently discarded without providing feedback to the sender, as generating ICMP messages for all undeliverable packets could lead to additional network congestion and potential security concerns.

NEW QUESTION 35
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 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 37
What are two types of transit traffic that traverse the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router? (Choose two.)

A. unicast traffic
B. multicast traffic
C. exception traffic
D. broadcast traffic

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Transit traffic that traverses the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router includes both unicast and multicast traffic types. Unicast traffic is directed from a single source to a single destination, while multicast traffic is sent from one source to multiple destinations that are part of a multicast group. These types of traffic are efficiently routed through the network by leveraging the router's forwarding plane capabilities. Exception traffic, which requires special handling by the control plane, and broadcast traffic, which is typically limited to a single broadcast domain and not usually forwarded by Layer 3 routers, are not considered standard types of transit traffic for the forwarding plane of a router.

NEW QUESTION 42
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 43
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 46
What are two functions of the Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 47
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 50
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