Juniper

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 statement is correct when multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the configure private command?

A. A commit by any user will commit changes made by all active users.
B. A commit will not succeed until there is only a single user in configuration mode.
C. Each user gets their own candidate configuration.
D. Each user shares the same candidate configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the "configure private" command, each user gets their own candidate configuration (C). This allows for isolated configuration sessions, where changes made by one user do not impact or interfere with the changes made by another user in their private session.

NEW QUESTION 3
You are asked to view the real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS.
Which command will achieve this task?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
What information does the forwarding table require so that the device forwards traffic? (Choose three.)

A. OSPF metric value
B. next hop IP address
C. BGP local preference value
D. outgoing interface name
E. next hop MAC address

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
The forwarding table in a network device requires specific information to efficiently forward traffic toward its destination. This includes the next hop IP address, which indicates the next router or device in the path to the destination. The outgoing interface name identifies the physical or logical interface through which the packet should be sent to reach the next hop. Lastly, the next hop MAC address is crucial for Layer 2 forwarding decisions, allowing the device to encapsulate the IP packet in a frame that can be understood by Ethernet or other Layer 2 protocols. OSPF metric values and BGP local preference values are used in the routing decision process to select the best path and populate the forwarding table but are not directly used by the forwarding

table to forward traffic.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
You configured your system authentication order using the set authentication-order tacplus radius password command.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

A. A rejection by TACACS+ will prevent a login and bypass the other two authentication methods.
B. The password authentication will only be used if the TACACS+ and RADIUS servers fail to respond.
C. All authentication methods are used with the most restrictive permission set used.
D. The password authentication method is evaluated if the TACACS+ and RADIUS servers respond with a reject message.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the scenario where the system authentication order is set to "tacplus radius password," the correct statement is (B). If the TACACS+ and RADIUS servers are unreachable or fail to respond, the system will fall back to using password authentication. This ensures that users can still authenticate using locally stored passwords if external
authentication servers are unavailable.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for maintaining routing protocols and tables?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 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 13
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 14
Which prompt indicates that you are using configuration mode?

A. >
B. $
C. #
D. %

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode. This mode is used for making changes to the configuration of the device.
Reference: Juniper Networks CLI Modes
"The # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode."

NEW QUESTION 19
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 22
Which Junos feature limits the amount of exception traffic that is sent from the PFE to the RE?
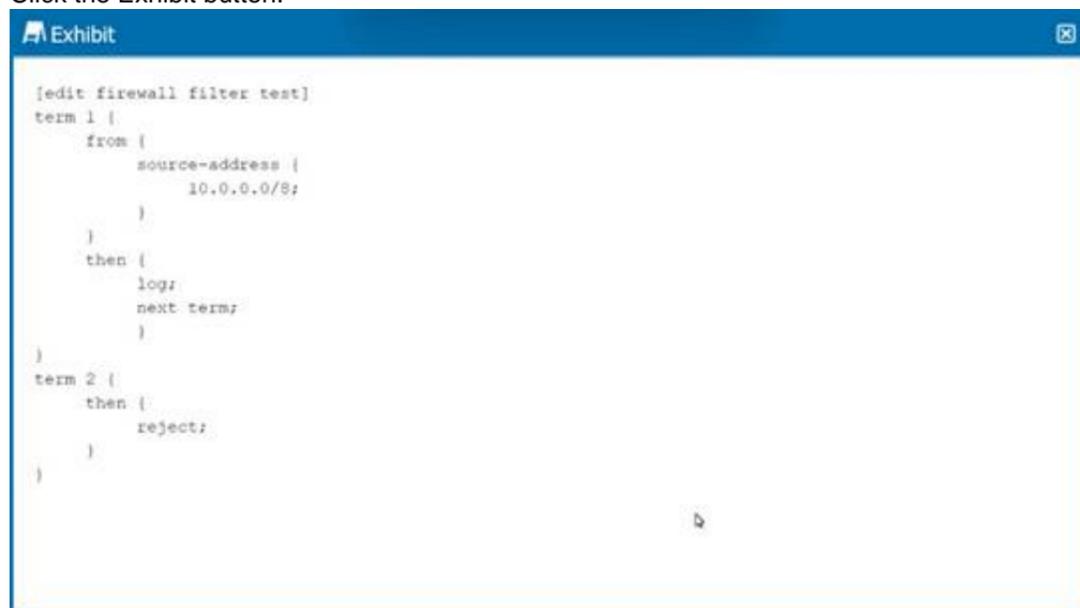
A. scheduler
B. policer
C. CoS markings
D. routing policy

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 25
Click the Exhibit button.


```
[edit firewall filter test]
term 1 {
    from {
        source-address {
            10.0.0.0/8;
        }
    }
    then {
        log;
        next term;
    }
}
term 2 {
    then {
        reject;
    }
}
```

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 26
You have just increased the MTU size of interface ge-0/0/0 and committed the configuration.
Which command would help you identify the applied MTU change?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 After increasing the MTU size of an interface and committing the configuration, the command to verify the applied MTU change is D, "show interfaces ge- 0/0/0." This command displays detailed information about the interface, including the current MTU size, making it the best choice for verifying the applied changes.

NEW QUESTION 31
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 33
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 37
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 41
What are two functions of the routing protocol daemon (rpd)? (Choose two.)

A. It generates chassis alarms.
B. It provides access to the CLI.
C. It creates forwarding tables.
D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
 The Routing Protocol Daemon (rpd) is a critical component in Juniper Networks devices, responsible for all routing operations. It maintains routing tables, which hold information about network paths and destinations derived from various routing protocols. These tables are used to make decisions about where to send packets. Additionally, rpd generates forwarding tables based on the information in the routing tables. The forwarding tables are then used by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to actually forward packets to their next hop or final destination.

NEW QUESTION 44
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 49
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 51
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 53
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 56
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 60
What are two physical interface properties? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 64
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 67
How many login classes are assignable to a user account?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access-evo/user-access/topics/topic-map/junos-os-login-class.html#:~:text=You%20can%20define%20any%20number,to%20an%20individual%20u ser%20account.
In Junos OS, each user account can be assigned only one login class. Login classes in Junos OS define the permissions for users, controlling what they can access and modify within the system. This setup helps in maintaining a clear and secure access control mechanism.
Reference:
Junos OS Documentation on User Accounts and Login Classes.

NEW QUESTION 70
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 71

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 75
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 77
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 79
What are two methods for navigating to configuration mode from an operational mode prompt? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 82
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 85
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 86
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 91
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 94
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 98
What information would you find using the CLI help command?

A. hyperlinks for remediation actions
B. a URL for accessing the technical documentation
C. an explanation for specific system log error messages
D. message of the day

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The CLI help command in Junos OS provides assistance and explanations for commands, command options, and in some cases, specific system log error messages. By using the help command followed by specific keywords or messages, users can get detailed information and context for the commands they are

using or errors they are encountering. This feature is particularly useful for understanding the purpose of commands, their syntax, and troubleshooting error messages that may appear in system logs.

NEW QUESTION 102
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 107
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 112
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 115
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 119
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 122
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 127
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 131
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 132
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 134
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 136
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