JN0-105 Dumps

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

https://www.certleader.com/JN0-105-dumps.html

NEW QUESTION 1
You received a new Junos device and are configuring the system-related settings. You must configure this device for the current date and time on the US West coast. You have set the time zone to America/Los_Angeies. however the time and date did not change.
In this scenario, which two additional actions would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Set the date and time setting manually.
B. Configure an NTP server.
C. Configure a DNS server.
D. Reboot the device.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
 When configuring the system-related settings for the current date and time on a Junos device, especially for a specific time zone like America/Los_Angeles, and the time does not automatically adjust, two effective actions can be taken. Firstly, setting the date and time manually allows for immediate correction of the system clock. This can be done via the CLI with the appropriate set date and time command. Secondly, configuring the device to use an NTP server can provide ongoing synchronization with an accurate time source, ensuring that the device maintains the correct time and date automatically in the future, even in the case of restarts or minor drifts in the internal clock.

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 are two attributes of the UDP protocol? (Choose two.)

A. UDP is more reliable than TCP.
B. UDP is always slower than TCP.
C. UDP is best effort.
D. UDP is connectionless.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
 UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is known for being connectionless (D) and providing best-effort delivery without the reliability mechanisms present in TCP (C). This means that UDP does not establish a connection before sending data and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error checking, making it faster but less reliable than TCP.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
Which two statements about route preference in Junos are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Both direct and static routes have the same preference.
B. Both direct and local routes have the same preference.
C. Both OSPF internal and OSPF AS external routes have the same preference.
D. Both EBGP and IBGP routes have the same preference.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
In Junos OS, route preference (also known as administrative distance) is used to determine the preferred route among multiple routes to the same destination learned via different routing protocols. Direct and local routes, which represent directly connected networks and interfaces, typically share the same low preference value, indicating high trustworthiness because they are directly connected to the router. OSPF internal routes (routes within the same OSPF area) and OSPF AS external routes (routes that are external to the OSPF autonomous system but redistributed into OSPF) also share the same preference value, although this value is higher (indicating less trust) than for direct and local routes. This distinction helps the routing engine decide which routes to use when multiple paths are available.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
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.

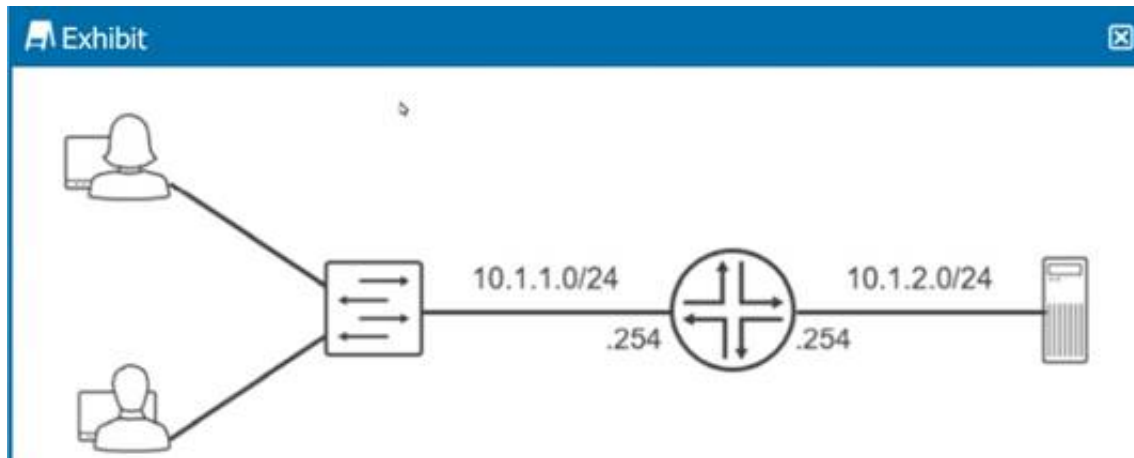**Answer:** AD

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 10
Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which routing configuration is required for these two users to access the remote server?

A. Users must connect directly to the router.
B. Users and the server require a default gateway.
C. Trunk ports must be enabled on the switch.
D. A routing protocol must be enabled on the router.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the users in the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet and the server in the 10.1.2.0/24 subnet to communicate with each other, they need to route packets through the router that connects these two subnets. Each user and the server need to have their default gateway set to the IP address of the router interface on their respective subnet (.254). This ensures that packets destined for other subnets are sent to the router, which then routes them to the correct destination subnet.
References:
? Juniper official documentation: Configuring Basic Routing.
? General networking principles.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 11
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 13
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 14
You issue the monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0 command. What will this command accomplish?

A. It displays real-time statistics for interface ge-0/0/0.
B. It displays an operational summary of ge-0/0/0.
C. It displays the MTU and MAC address for ge-0/0/0.
D. It displays a packet capture on interface ge-0/0/0.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command "monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0" (D) initiates a packet capture on the specified interface, allowing you to view the actual packets being transmitted and received. This is useful for troubleshooting and analyzing the traffic passing through the interface in real time.

NEW QUESTION 17
What does the user@router> clear log ospf-trace command accomplish?

A. Logging data into ospf-trace is stopped.
B. Trace parameters are removed from the OSPF protocol configuration.
C. Data in the ospf-trace file is removed and logging continues.
D. The ospf-trace file is deleted.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The clear log ospf-trace command on a Juniper Networks router is used specifically to manage the contents of the log file named ospf-trace. Executing this command clears or deletes the existing data within the ospf-trace log file but does not stop the logging process. The router continues to log new OSPF-related events and data into this file after the command is executed. This functionality is crucial for troubleshooting and monitoring the OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol's operation by allowing network administrators to remove old or irrelevant log data while continuously capturing new events without interruption.

NEW QUESTION 22
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 26
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 30
Exhibit
[edit system archival] user@router# show configuration {
transfer-on-commit; archive-sites {
"scp://user@172.15.100.2 : /archive" password## SECRET-DATA
"ftp://user@10.210.9.178:/archive" password "$9..."; ## SECRET-DATA
.
Referring to the exhibit, where are the configuration backup files stored?

A. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site in a round-robin manner.
B. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site simultaneously.
C. Files are stored to any site as selected by Junos internally.
D. Files are stored to the SCP site but if the transfer fails, then to the FTP site.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 35
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 40
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 43
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 47
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 48
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 49
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 53
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 56
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 58
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 60
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 65
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 69
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 70
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 74
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 77
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

    All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

    You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

    We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

    All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your JN0-105 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/JN0-105-dumps.html