

Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two functions are performed by the PFE? (Choose two.)

- A. It implements firewall filters.
- B. It selects active routes.
- C. It forwards transit traffic.
- D. It maintains the routing table.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS performs several key functions, including implementing firewall filters (A) and forwarding transit traffic (C). The PFE applies firewall filter rules to incoming and outgoing traffic and is responsible for the high-speed forwarding of packets based on the information in the forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which Junos OS component is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table?

- A. Routing Engine
- B. chassis control daemon
- C. Packet Forwarding Engine
- D. management daemon

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table. The PFE processes incoming packets, performs route lookups in the forwarding table, and forwards packets based on this information, offloading these tasks from the Routing Engine to ensure efficient packet forwarding.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two statements are correct regarding Layer 2 network switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Switches create a single collision domain.
- B. Switches are susceptible to traffic loops.
- C. Switches flood broadcast traffic.
- D. Switches do not learn MAC addresses.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Layer 2 network switches are crucial components in local area networks (LANs), providing multiple functions for data packet forwarding and network segmentation. One inherent characteristic of switches is their susceptibility to traffic loops, especially in networks with redundant paths. Without proper loop prevention protocols like Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), loops can cause broadcast storms and network instability. Additionally, switches inherently flood broadcast traffic to all ports within the broadcast domain, except the port on which the broadcast was received. This is because broadcast frames are meant to be delivered to all devices within the VLAN, and the switch ensures this by flooding these frames to all ports in the VLAN, except the source port.

NEW QUESTION 4

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

When considering routing policies, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing policies are applied to interfaces as input or export filters.
- B. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base.
- C. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with action taken on the first match found.
- D. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with the most restrictive action taken of all the matching terms.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Routing policies in Junos OS are crucial for controlling route advertisements and path selection. The correct answers are B and C. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base (RIB), and policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom, with action taken on the first match found. This sequential evaluation allows for precise control over routing decisions.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 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

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Which statement is correct concerning exception traffic processing?

- A. Exception traffic is always dropped during congestion.
- B. Exception traffic is rate-limited to protect the RE.
- C. Exception traffic is discarded by the PFE.
- D. Exception traffic is never forwarded.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exception traffic refers to packets that the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) cannot process normally and must be forwarded to the Routing Engine (RE) for further processing. This includes packets destined for the router itself or packets needing special handling that the PFE cannot provide. To protect the RE from being overwhelmed by such traffic, which could potentially impact the router's control plane functions, exception traffic is rate-limited. This means that there's a threshold to how much exception traffic can be sent to the RE, ensuring that the router's critical management and control functions remain stable and responsive even during high traffic volumes or attacks.

NEW QUESTION 10

You have completed the initial configuration of your new Junos device. You want to be able to load this configuration at a later time. Which action enables you to perform this task?

- A. Enter the load factory-default command.
- B. Enter the request system reboot command.
- C. Enter the request system zeroize command.
- D. Enter the request system configuration rescue save command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the request system configuration rescue save command is used to save the current active configuration as a rescue configuration. This feature is particularly useful for preserving a known good configuration state that can be quickly reverted to in case of configuration errors or issues. By saving a rescue configuration, administrators can ensure that they have a reliable fallback option that can be loaded in the future to restore the device's operation without having to reconfigure from scratch. This is an essential practice for maintaining network stability and quick recovery.

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Junos CLI, the pipe character | is used as a filter operator to refine command output. This operator can be combined with various filtering commands like match, except, count, etc., to display only the relevant portions of the command output. For example, using | match <pattern> filters the output to show only the lines that contain the specified pattern, making it easier to find specific information within extensive command output. This functionality is especially useful in managing and troubleshooting complex configurations and network states, allowing for more efficient analysis of the device's operational status and configuration details.

NEW QUESTION 18

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

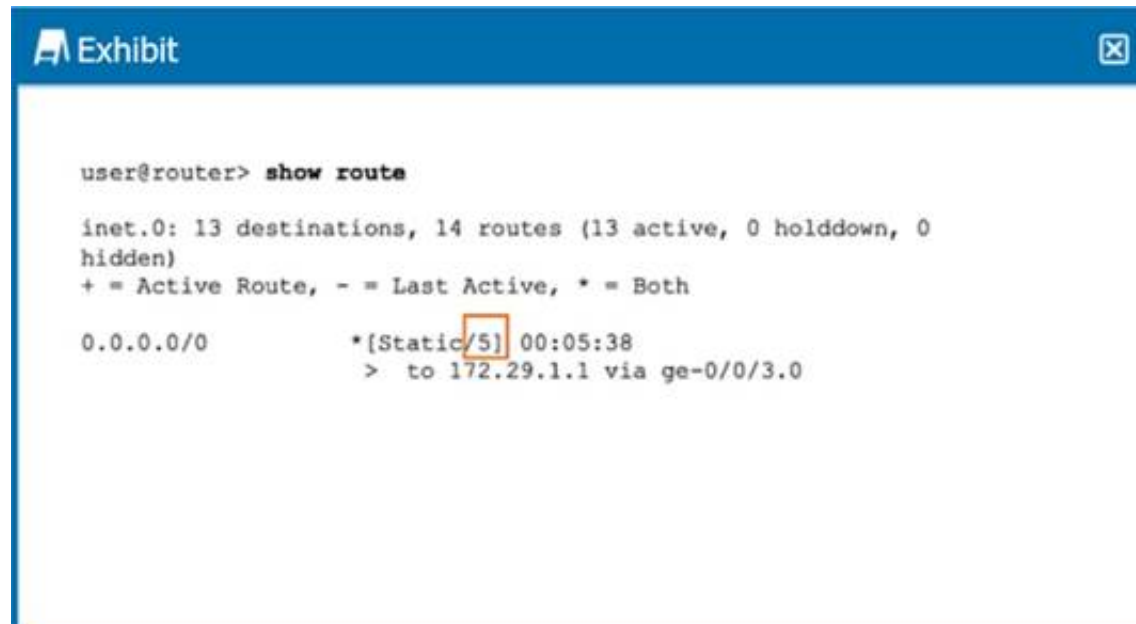
Answer: D

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 20

Click the Exhibit button.



```

user@router> show route

inet.0: 13 destinations, 14 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0
hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *[Static/5] 00:05:38
                   > to 172.29.1.1 via ge-0/0/3.0
  
```

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 24

Your network infrastructure transports data, voice, and video traffic. Users are complaining that voice and video calls are not performing to their expectations. In this scenario, which technology would you implement to improve voice and video performance on your network?

- A. NAT
- B. CoS
- C. STP
- D. IPv6

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a network that carries diverse types of traffic like data, voice, and video, ensuring the performance of latency-sensitive applications such as voice and video calls is crucial. Class of Service (CoS) is a technology designed to prioritize network traffic, ensuring that critical applications like voice and video receive the necessary bandwidth and minimal latency. CoS mechanisms can include traffic classification, traffic policing, queue management, and scheduling. By implementing CoS, network administrators can assign higher priority to voice and video traffic, thus improving their performance across the network and addressing the users' complaints about call quality.

NEW QUESTION 29

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 32

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 36

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 41

By default, how does the PFE manage unicast traffic destined for an existing forwarding table entry?

- A. It sends the traffic through multiple ports toward its destination.
- B. It sends the traffic through one port toward its destination.
- C. It sends the traffic through the fxpl interface to the RE.
- D. It sends all traffic to the control plane for further processing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Juniper Networks device, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) processes unicast traffic by forwarding it according to the existing entries in the forwarding table. When the PFE encounters unicast traffic destined for an address that has a corresponding entry in the forwarding table, it directs the traffic through a specific outgoing interface or port toward its destination. This process is based on the most efficient path determined by the routing protocols in use, ensuring that the packet reaches its intended destination through a singular path, unless specific configurations such as load balancing are in place.

NEW QUESTION 42

Exhibit

[edit]

```
user@router1 set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.101.1/24 [edit]
```

```
user@router# commit check
```

```
configuration check succeeds
```

[edit]

```
user@router#
```

You need to configure interface ge-0/1/2 with an IP address of 172.16.100.1/24. You have accidentally entered 172.16.101.1/24 as shown in the exhibit.

Which command should you issue to solve the problem?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you've committed a configuration and then need to revert to the previous configuration, the rollback command is used. Since the incorrect IP address has not been committed, as indicated by the commit check command being successful, issuing rollback 1 will undo the changes made in the current session, which includes the accidental entry of the IP address.

NEW QUESTION 46

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 49

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 51

In the Junos OS, which keyboard shortcut allows you to move to the start of the line?

- A. Ctrl+a

- B. Ctrl+e
- C. Ctrl+w
- D. Ctrl+k

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI), the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+a is used to move the cursor to the start of the line. This is a common convention in many command-line environments and text editors, providing a quick way to navigate to the beginning of the current command or line of text without having to use the arrow keys. This can be particularly useful for making quick edits to commands or for navigating long lines of text more efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 52

Which two statements are correct about a Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

- A. It processes CoS marked traffic.
- B. It forwards transit traffic.
- C. It processes management traffic.
- D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a pivotal role in the control plane, handling tasks that are critical for the operation and management of the network. One of its key functions is processing management traffic, which includes user commands, system configuration, and monitoring operations. The RE also maintains routing tables, which are essential for network routing decisions. These tables contain network topology information and routing paths, which the RE uses to update the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) so that it can forward packets appropriately. The RE does not forward transit traffic or process Class of Service (CoS) marked traffic, as these tasks are handled by the PFE.

NEW QUESTION 56

You 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 59

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 64

You are creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your IGP. In this scenario, which match criteria would you use to identify the route prefixes to select?

- A. instance
- B. route-type

- C. neighbor
- D. route-filter

Answer: D

Explanation:

When creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), the route-filter match criteria is used to identify the route prefixes to select. The route-filter statement specifies which prefixes should be matched in a policy. This allows for precise control over which routes are accepted and redistributed, facilitating efficient and secure routing policies within the network.

References:

- ? "show | display set | match ge-0/0/2" indicating command examples and match criteria from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.
- ? Juniper official documentation: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION 68

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 70

Which protocol would you configure to synchronize the time and date on a Junos device?

- A. SNMP
- B. RIP
- C. NTP
- D. NMP

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is designed to synchronize the clocks of computers over a network. Configuring NTP on a Junos device ensures that its clock is set accurately, which is crucial for logging, troubleshooting, and maintaining the integrity of time-sensitive operations and security protocols. NTP allows devices to use a hierarchy of time sources, from primary servers synchronized to a reference clock (such as an atomic clock or GPS time) to secondary servers that distribute the time to other devices on the network.

NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

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 76

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 79

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 81

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