



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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

Click the Exhibit button.



```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface all;
}
export [ policy1 policy2 policy3 ];
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
static {
  route 10.10.10.0/24 next-hop 192.168.1.254;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, OSPF has three export policies that match different static route prefixes. The 10.10.10.0/24 static route does not match any terms in the policy1 routing policy.

What happens next in this scenario?

- A. The static route is evaluated by the policy3 routing policy.
- B. The static route is evaluated by the policy2 routing policy.
- C. The static route is rejected by the default routing policy.
- D. The static route is rejected by the policy1 routing policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos, when multiple policies are applied to a routing protocol for route export, the routes are evaluated in the order in which the policies are listed. In the exhibit, the OSPF configuration has three export policies listed: policy1, policy2, and policy3. The static route 10.10.10.0/24 does not match any terms in policy1; therefore, it is not rejected by policy1 but is instead passed on to the next policy in the sequence, which is policy2. If the static route matches a term in policy2 that permits the route, it will be exported into OSPF. If it does not match in policy2, it will then be evaluated by policy3. If there is no match in policy3 as well, and assuming there are no more policies listed, the route would then be subject to the default routing policy behavior, which typically rejects the route unless an explicit accept statement is present in the policies.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?

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

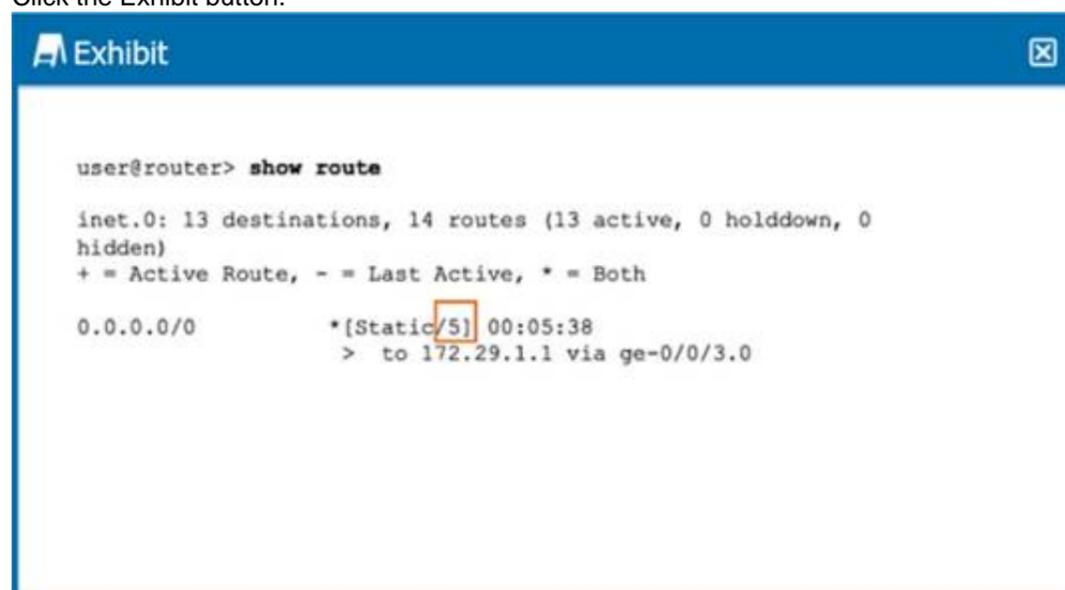
Answer: B

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 10

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring the exhibit, what does the highlighted number indicate?

- A. route preference is 5
- B. hop count is 5
- C. cost is 5
- D. metric is 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the exhibit shown, the highlighted number next to the route type (Static) within the square brackets indicates the route preference, also known as the administrative distance. In Junos, the route preference is a value that determines the priority of the route source. Lower numbers indicate a higher priority when the routing table is being calculated. The route preference is used to select the best route when multiple paths to the same destination exist from different routing sources. The number 5 is unusually low for a static route by default, suggesting it has been manually configured to override other route types.

NEW QUESTION 12

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 17

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 22

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 26

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 31

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 33

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 38

```
Exhibit
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication ?
Possible completions:
+ apply-groups Groups from which to inherit configuration data
+ apply-groups-except Don't inherit configuration data from these groups
encrypted-password Encrypted password string
load-key-file File (URL) containing one or more ssh keys
plain-text-password Prompt for plain text password (autoencrypted)
> ssh-dsa Secure shell (ssh) DSA public key string
> ssh-rsa Secure shell (ssh) RSA public key string
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# commit and-quit
[edit interfaces]
'ge-0/0/0'
HA management port cannot be configured
error: configuration check-out failed
{hold:node0}[edit]
root#
You are unable to remotely access your Juniper device using the CLI.
Referring to the exhibit, which command would you add to the existing configuration to enable remote CLI access?
```

- A. load factory-default
- B. set system root-authentication plain-text-password
- C. set system services ssh
- D. set system login idle-timeout 20

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

Which two components are included in a transport header? (Choose two.)

- A. destination port number
- B. source MAC address
- C. source port number
- D. destination MAC address

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The transport layer in the OSI model is responsible for end-to-end communication and error recovery. In a transport header, such as TCP or UDP, the key components include the source port number and the destination port number. These port numbers are used to identify sending and receiving applications. The source port number indicates the port of the sending application, and the destination port number refers to the port of the receiving application. MAC addresses, on the other hand, are part of the data link layer (Layer 2) and would be included in an Ethernet header, not a transport header.

NEW QUESTION 42

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 43

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 48

Click the Exhibit button.

```

R2> ping 10.23.0.3
PING 10.23.0.3 (10.23.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=2.654 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.673 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.229 ms
^C
--- 10.23.0.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 2.229/2.519/2.673/0.205 ms
    
```

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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 51

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