

# 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

What is a benefit of using J-Web?

- A. It simultaneously manages multiple devices.
- B. It provides a customizable dashboard.
- C. It provides more advanced features than the CLI.
- D. It provides console-based management.

**Answer:** B

**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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

Which two fields are you required to enter when you create a new user account? (Choose two.)

- A. username
- B. full name
- C. user ID
- D. login class

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

In Junos OS, when creating a new user account, the minimum required fields are the username and the login class. The username is the identifier for the account, while the login class specifies the level of access or permissions the user has on the device. Login classes allow for the differentiation between various roles, such as read-only access or full administrative rights. Other information, such as full name or user ID, is optional and not strictly necessary for the creation of a functional user account.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10**

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 13**

Click the Exhibit button.



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 16**

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 17**

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 20**

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 two statements are correct about Junos traceoptions? (Choose two.)

- A. Traceoptions cannot be enabled in a production environment.
- B. Traceoptions are enabled through configuration.
- C. Traceoptions are enabled by default.
- D. Traceoption output, by default, is stored in `/var/iog/<file-name>`.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Traceoptions in Junos OS are used for detailed debugging and troubleshooting of protocols and processes within the system. They are not enabled by default due to the potential performance impact and volume of data generated. Instead, traceoptions are enabled through specific configuration settings under the relevant protocol or process hierarchy. This allows administrators to target their troubleshooting efforts and control the scope of logging. By default, the output generated by traceoptions is stored in files located in the `/var/log` directory, with the file name typically specified in the traceoptions configuration. This structured approach to logging and debugging helps in diagnosing complex issues without overwhelming the system or the administrator with irrelevant data.

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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 28**

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.

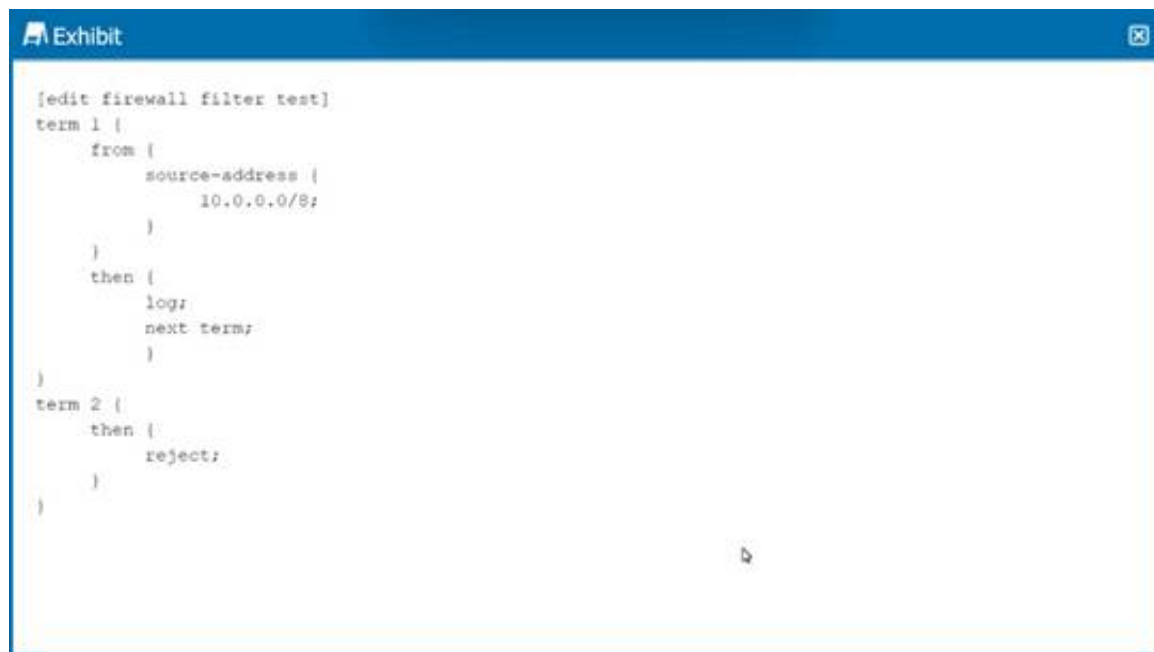
**Answer:** D

**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 33**

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 37**

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 42**

Which two external authentication methods does Junos support for administrative access? (Choose two.)

- A. TACACS+
- B. NIS
- C. RADIUS
- D. ACE

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Junos OS supports several external authentication methods for administrative access, with TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) and RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) being among the most commonly used. Both TACACS+ and RADIUS are protocols that allow network devices to communicate with a central authentication server, enabling centralized control over user authentication and authorization. This centralization simplifies the management of user credentials and access policies, especially in larger networks with multiple devices.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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 49**

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 53**

```
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 58**

Which command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance?

- A. showroute table inet.0
- B. showroute table inet6.1
- C. showroute table inet.1
- D. showroute table inet6.0

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The show route table inet6.0 command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance. In Junos OS, the routing table for IPv6 addresses is referred to as inet6.0, whereas inet.0 is used for IPv4 unicast routes. The other options do not correspond to the correct IPv6 routing table.

References:

? Juniper official documentation: Junos OS Routing Tables Overview.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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 68**

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 70**

Exhibit

[edit]

```
user@routerl 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 74**

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 78**

You want to find out the chassis serial number of a Junos device. Which command would display this information?

- A. show chassis environment
- B. show chassis hardware
- C. show chassis routing-engine
- D. show chassis location

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The show chassis hardware command in Junos OS displays detailed information about the hardware installed in the device, including the chassis itself. This command provides a list of all hardware components, their serial numbers, part numbers, and version information. When looking for the chassis serial number specifically, this command is the most direct and comprehensive way to retrieve that information, as it includes the serial number of the chassis among the details provided.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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 81**

You are configuring a firewall filter on a Juniper device.

In this scenario, what are two valid terminating actions? (Choose two.)

- A. 1 count
- B. 2discard
- C. 3next term
- D. 4accept

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

In Juniper firewall filter configurations, "discard" and "accept" are two valid terminating actions for a term within a filter. The "discard" action drops the packet, preventing it from reaching its intended destination, while the "accept" action allows the packet to pass through the filter, proceeding to its next hop or destination. "Count" is a non-terminating action that increments a counter every time a packet matches the term but does not inherently determine the packet's fate. "Next term" directs the evaluation to proceed to the next term in the filter for further processing, also a non-terminating action.

**NEW QUESTION 83**

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 85**

What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic congestion will be eliminated.
- B. The network will be faster.
- C. Traffic congestion can be managed.
- D. Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Class of Service (CoS) in Junos OS provides tools for managing traffic congestion and ensuring that latency-sensitive traffic is given priority over less time-critical data. By implementing CoS, network administrators can classify traffic into different priority levels, apply scheduling policies to ensure that high-priority traffic is transmitted first, and use congestion management techniques such as queue buffers and drop profiles. This helps in maintaining the quality of service for critical applications, especially during periods of high network congestion. However, CoS does not eliminate congestion entirely nor does it inherently make the network faster; it provides a mechanism for better managing and controlling traffic flows according to their importance and time sensitivity.

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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%20user%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 87**

Which two statements are correct about MAC addresses? (Choose two.)

- A. Switches use the Address Resolution Protocol table to assign MAC addresses to network interface cards in the forwarding frame.
- B. The source and destination MAC addresses always remains static to the final destination.
- C. The MAC address identifies the physical hardware.
- D. Switches use the destination MAC address to identify the next-hop destination and to change the destination MAC address in the frame.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

MAC (Media Access Control) addresses are unique identifiers assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer of a network segment. MAC addresses are used to identify the physical hardware on a network. In the context of Ethernet switches, the destination MAC address in incoming frames is used to determine the appropriate output port for forwarding the frame towards its final destination. The switch does not change the destination MAC address; it uses the MAC address to make forwarding decisions within the local network segment.

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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 90**

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 95**

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 96**

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 100**

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 101**

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 103**

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 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

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 116

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 121

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 125

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