



Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

What are two advantages of using the Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. It enables you to roll back to a previous configuration.
- B. It pushes your configuration changes "live" immediately.
- C. It is modular.
- D. It supports up to a maximum of two previous configurations.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

One of the key advantages of Junos OS is its ability to roll back to previous configurations. This feature allows administrators to revert to an earlier configuration state, which is invaluable for quickly recovering from configuration errors or undesired changes. Junos OS maintains an archive of previous configurations, enabling easy rollback to any saved state. Another significant advantage of Junos OS is its modular design. The operating system is structured so that different processes and services run in separate protected memory spaces, enhancing the stability and reliability of the system. If one process fails, it does not affect the others, thereby minimizing the risk of

system-wide failures.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

Which 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 9

How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Junos OS supports only 1 rescue configuration file on a device. This rescue configuration is a safeguard feature that allows network administrators to revert to a known good configuration in case of a configuration error or issue, ensuring network stability.

In Junos OS, each device supports only one rescue configuration file. The rescue configuration is a specific configuration that can be saved and later retrieved if needed. This is used as a fallback configuration that you know works and can be applied in case of an emergency or if the current configuration has issues.

Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Rescue Configuration

"You can create a rescue configuration file by using the request system configuration rescue save operational mode command. Each Junos OS device can have only one rescue configuration file."

NEW QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.



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

Referring to the exhibit, OSPF has three export policies that match different static route prefixes. The 10.10.10.0/24 static route does not match any terms in the 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 10

A network administrator is attempting to route traffic on a Juniper switch to one of three different VLANs: Prod, Test, and Dev. Each VLAN has been assigned a numerical value.

In this scenario, what are these numerical values called?

- A. defaults
- B. interfaces
- C. names
- D. tags

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) on a Juniper switch, the numerical values assigned to each VLAN, such as those for Prod, Test, and Dev, are known as VLAN tags. These tags are part of the 802.1Q VLAN standard, which allows multiple VLANs to coexist on a single physical network. Each tag uniquely identifies the VLAN to which a frame belongs, enabling the switch to segregate and manage traffic based on VLAN membership. This tagging mechanism allows for efficient traffic separation and management, ensuring that devices within one VLAN do not receive traffic intended for another, thus maintaining network security and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION 14

Which 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 16

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

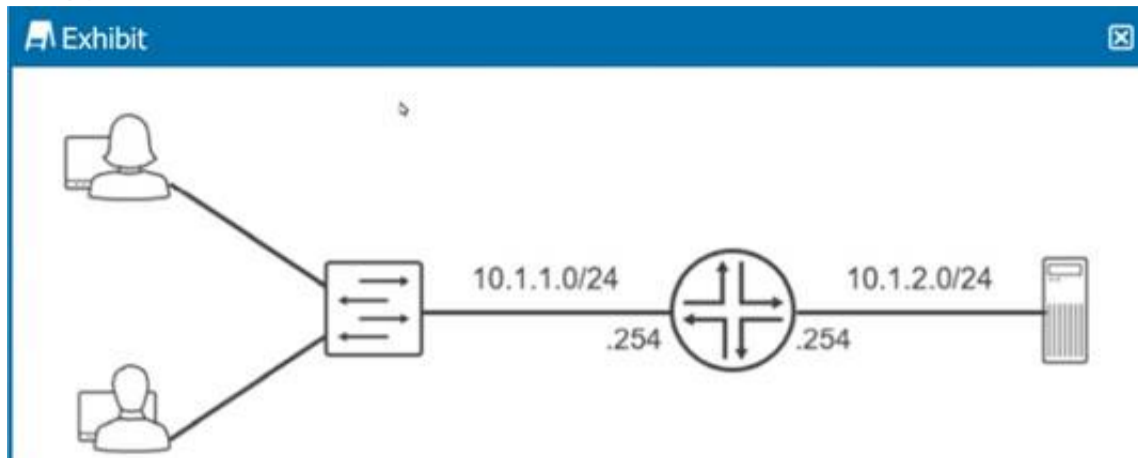
Explanation:

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 17

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 21

Click the Exhibit button.



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 22

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 25

What are two functions of the routing protocol daemon (rpd)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

Which component is considered part of the data plane?

- A. the Routing Engine
- B. the Packet Forwarding Engine
- C. the power supply
- D. the fan tray

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) is an integral component of Juniper Networks devices, responsible for the data plane operations. The data plane, also known as the forwarding plane, is where the actual processing and forwarding of packets occur based on the routing and forwarding tables. The PFE executes the forwarding decisions made by the Routing Engine (RE), handling all packet transmissions, including routing, filtering, and switching packets towards their destination. This contrasts with the control plane operations handled by the RE, which involve routing table maintenance, system management, and control protocol processing.

NEW QUESTION 32

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 f xpl 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 36

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 41

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 43

Which two statements describe the result when you enter ? at the command-line prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. It lists the available commands and options.
- B. It lists tips for the help menu.
- C. It displays help about a text string contained in a statement.
- D. It displays summary information about the commands and options.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When you enter ? at the command-line prompt in Junos OS, the system provides assistance in two significant ways. Firstly, it lists the available commands and options that can be used at the current point in the command hierarchy, aiding users in understanding what commands they can execute next. Secondly, it displays summary information about those commands and options, providing brief descriptions or additional context that can help users understand the function of each command or option. This feature is particularly useful for learning the command structure or for quick reference when specific command syntax is forgotten.

NEW QUESTION 48

Which two statements apply to the Routing Engine functions? (Choose two.)

- A. It responds to ping and traceroute commands.
- B. It maintains the routing tables.
- C. It does not process routing updates.
- D. It processes the transit traffic.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a critical role in the control plane operations. One of its functions includes responding to network utility commands like ping and traceroute, which are essential for diagnosing network connectivity and path issues. Furthermore, the RE is responsible for maintaining the routing tables, which contain information about network paths and destinations. These tables are vital for making forwarding decisions but are distinct from the actual forwarding of packets, which is handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

NEW QUESTION 51

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 53

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 56

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Implementing Class of Service (CoS) in a network provides numerous benefits, particularly in managing traffic based on its importance, source, or type. CoS enables network administrators to manage traffic congestion by applying various queuing techniques and policies to ensure that critical services remain unaffected during high congestion periods. Additionally, CoS allows for the prioritization of latency-sensitive traffic such as voice and video, ensuring that these services maintain quality despite varying network conditions.

NEW QUESTION 61

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 65

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 66

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 68

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 70

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 75

You need to recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the current configuration settings. Which three statements describe what you should perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Enter and commit the new root password.
- B. Load the factory-default configuration.
- C. Upgrade the Junos OS to the latest version.
- D. Hit the space bar and enter recovery when prompted.
- E. Use a console connection to reboot the device.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

To recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the configuration, you should (A) enter and commit the new root password once you have gained access to the system, (D) hit the space bar to interrupt the boot process and enter recovery mode when prompted during the boot process, and (E) use a console connection to reboot the device and access the bootloader prompt. These steps allow you to reset the root password while preserving the existing configuration.

NEW QUESTION 79

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 82

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 83

Which two common routing policy actions affect the flow of policy evaluation? (Choose two.)

- A. next policy
- B. community
- C. next term
- D. next hop

Answer: AC

Explanation:

In Junos OS routing policy evaluation, "next policy" (A) and "next term" (C) are common actions that affect the flow of policy evaluation. "Next policy" directs the evaluation to the next policy in the sequence, whereas "next term" moves the evaluation to the next term within the current policy, allowing for granular control over routing decisions.

NEW QUESTION 88

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 92

Which two statements are correct about the `employee@R1>` prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 is the hostname of your device.
- B. You are in operational mode.
- C. You are in configuration mode.
- D. You are at a shell prompt.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the prompt `employee@R1>` indicates the current context of the user interface. The 'R1' part of the prompt signifies the hostname of the device, which in this case is 'R1'. The absence of a '#' symbol at the end of the prompt suggests that the user is in operational mode, as opposed to configuration mode which is indicated by a prompt ending in '#'. Operational mode allows users to view the status of the device and execute operational commands, but does not allow for configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION 94

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 99

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 101

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

JN0-105 Practice Exam Features:

- * JN0-105 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * JN0-105 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * JN0-105 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- * JN0-105 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The JN0-105 Practice Test Here](#)