



Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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

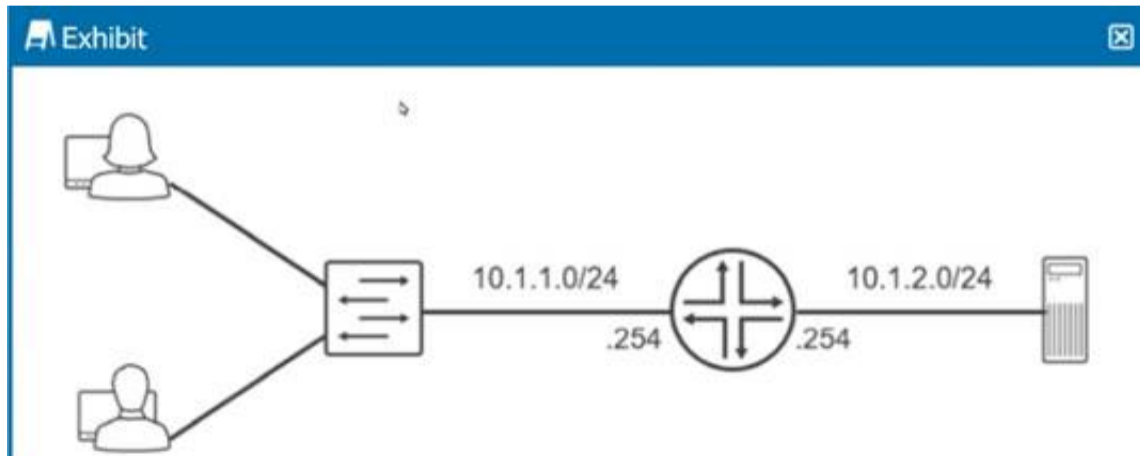
Answer: D

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 7

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 8

Which two statements are true about the PFE? (Choose two.)

- A. The PFE implements various services such as policing, stateless firewall filtering, and class of service.
- B. The PFE uses Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding tables to forward traffic toward its destination.
- C. The PFE handles all processes that control the chassis components.
- D. The PFE is responsible for performing protocol updates and system management.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Juniper Networks devices is the heart of the data plane, handling the actual forwarding of packets based on pre-computed forwarding tables. It provides several critical services to manage and control traffic flow, including policing (to enforce bandwidth limits for certain traffic types), stateless firewall filtering (to permit or deny traffic based on predefined criteria), and Class of Service (CoS) (to prioritize traffic to ensure quality of service for critical applications). The PFE utilizes both Layer 2 (MAC addresses) and Layer 3 (IP addresses) forwarding tables to make intelligent forwarding decisions, ensuring that packets are efficiently routed toward their final destination.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

You are asked to convert the number 7 from decimal to binary. Which number is correct in this scenario?

- A. 00001000
- B. 00010000
- C. 00000111
- D. 11100000

Answer: C

Explanation:

To convert the decimal number 7 to binary, the correct representation is 00000111 (C). In binary, 7 is represented as $1+2+4$ ($2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2$), which corresponds to the last three digits being 1 in the binary format, with leading zeros added for clarity.

NEW QUESTION 12

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 14

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 15

What are two examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. transit packets
- B. routing updates
- C. log messages
- D. ping to the local device

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Exception traffic includes traffic that is not simply forwarded by the router but requires special handling, such as routing updates (B) and log messages (C). These types of traffic are processed by the router's control plane rather than just being forwarded through the data plane.

NEW QUESTION 19

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 22

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 26

Which criteria does the Junos OS use to select an active route when two entries exist in the routing table?

- A. the route with the lowest preference number
- B. the most recently learned dynamic route
- C. the route with the highest preference number
- D. the route with the highest metric

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Junos OS, when two entries for the same destination exist in the routing table, the route with the lowest preference number is selected as the active route. This preference number, also known as the route preference or administrative distance, is used to prioritize routes received from different routing protocols.

NEW QUESTION 31

Exhibit
Exhibit
[edit]
root# set system host-name TEST_DEVICE [edit]
root# commit
[edit]
'system'
Missing mandatory statement: 'root-authentication' error: commit failed: (missing mandatory statements) [edit] root#
You are configuring a new device.
Which action solves the error shown in the exhibit?

- A. configuring a non-root username and password
- B. configuring a password for the root account
- C. loading the factory-default configuration
- D. reinstalling Junos

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message in the exhibit indicates that the root-authentication statement is missing, which is mandatory for committing the configuration. In Junos OS, it is required to set a password for the root account to commit any configuration changes. This is a security measure to ensure that unauthorized users cannot access the device's configuration mode. To solve the error shown in the exhibit, configuring a password for the root account is necessary. This can be done by using the set system root-authentication plain-text-password command, after which the user will be prompted to enter a new password for the root account.

NEW QUESTION 33

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 36

What is the protocol data unit (PDU) of the Data Link Layer?

- A. segment
- B. byte
- C. frame
- D. bit

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the OSI model, the Data Link Layer is responsible for node-to-node delivery of data. It frames the packets received from the Network Layer and prepares them for physical transmission. The Protocol Data Unit (PDU) for the Data Link Layer is called a "frame." Frames encapsulate the network layer packets, adding a header and a trailer that include the hardware addresses of the source and destination, among other things, facilitating the data link layer services like frame synchronization, flow control, and error checking.

NEW QUESTION 39

What are two physical interface properties? (Choose two.)

- A. MAC address
- B. IP address
- C. routing protocols
- D. MTU

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Two physical interface properties in Junos OS include the MAC address (A) and the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size (D). The MAC address is a hardware identifier for the network interface, while the MTU size determines the largest packet size that the interface can transmit without needing to fragment the packet.

NEW QUESTION 42

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 46

You are logged in to a Junos OS device with SSH and issued the show protocols | compare command in the configuration, but no output is shown. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The command only works for interface configuration differences.
- B. There are no changes to the candidate configuration.
- C. Someone accidentally deleted the active configuration.
- D. You must commit the configuration before any output will be shown.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The show | compare command in Junos OS is used to display the differences between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. If no output is shown when you issue this command, it means that there are no changes between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. This indicates that the candidate configuration is identical to the active configuration, and thus no differences are displayed.

Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Management

"The show | compare command displays the differences between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. If there are no changes, no output is displayed."

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

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 52

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 55

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 57

Click the Exhibit button.

The exhibit shows a network diagram with four routers: R1, R2, R3, and R4. R1 is connected to R2 via ge-0/0/0 (R1) and ge-0/0/0 (R2) with a 10.12.0.0/24 network. R2 is connected to R3 via ge-0/0/2 (R2) and ge-0/0/0 (R3) with a 10.23.0.0/24 network. R2 is also connected to R4 via ge-0/0/1 (R2) and ge-0/0/0 (R4) with a 10.24.0.0/24 network. Below the diagram is a terminal window showing a ping command from R2 to 10.23.0.3, which is successful.

```

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 58

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 61

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 64

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route 192.168.100.2
inet.O: 15 destinations, 17 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) Limit/Threshold: 1048576/1048576 destinations
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both 192.168.100.2/32*[OSPF/IO] 00:14:29, metric 1
> to 172.16.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 [BGP/170] 00:06:49, localpref 100
AS path: 65102 I, validation-state: unverified > to 172.16.1.6 via ge-0/0/1.0
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?
```

- A. The BGP path is the only active route.
- B. The BGP route is preferred over the OSPF route.
- C. The OSPF path is the only active route.
- D. / Traffic is load-balanced across two routes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Referring to the exhibit, the presence of the "+" symbol next to the OSPF route for 192.168.100.2/32 indicates that this is the active route being used to forward traffic. The BGP route, although present, does not have the "+" symbol, indicating it is not the active route. In Junos OS, the routing table displays the active route with a "+" symbol, and the fact that the OSPF route has this symbol means it is the preferred path based on the routing protocol's decision process, which takes into account factors such as route preference (administrative distance) and metrics.

NEW QUESTION 69

You have logged on to a Junos device and are at the operational mode prompt. Which two commands are used at this prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. show interface ge-0/0/0
- B. request system shutdown
- C. set interface ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
- D. run show interface terse

Answer: A

Explanation:

At the operational mode prompt on a Junos device, you can use various commands to view the device's status and request system operations. The show interface ge-0/0/0 command is used to display information about a specific interface, while the request system shutdown command is used to properly shut down the device. The set command is used in configuration mode, not operational mode, and the run command is used to execute operational mode commands from configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 74

You issue the telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1 command. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The telnet session will have a source address of 10.10.10.1.
- B. The telnet session will have a destination address of 192.168.100.1.
- C. The telnet session will have a destination address of 10.10.10.1.
- D. The telnet session will have a source address of 192.168.100.1.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

In the given telnet command, "telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1," the destination address of the telnet session is 10.10.10.1, and the source address of the session is specified as 192.168.100.1, making C and D the correct answers. This command instructs the telnet client to use the specified source IP address when establishing the connection to the destination.

NEW QUESTION 76

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