



Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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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

You received a new Junos device and are configuring the system-related settings. You must configure this device for the current date and time on the US West coast. You have set the time zone to America/Los_Angeles. however the time and date did not change.

In this scenario, which two additional actions would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the date and time setting manually.
- B. Configure an NTP server.
- C. Configure a DNS server.
- D. Reboot the device.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

When configuring the system-related settings for the current date and time on a Junos device, especially for a specific time zone like America/Los_Angeles, and the time does not automatically adjust, two effective actions can be taken. Firstly, setting the date and time manually allows for immediate correction of the system clock. This can be done via the CLI with the appropriate set date and time command. Secondly, configuring the device to use an NTP server can provide ongoing synchronization with an accurate time source, ensuring that the device maintains the correct time and date automatically in the future, even in the case of restarts or minor drifts in the internal clock.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 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

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 8

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for maintaining routing protocols and tables?

- A. mgd
- B. chassisd
- C. rpd
- D. dcd

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Routing Protocol Daemon (rpd) in Junos OS is responsible for maintaining routing protocols and tables. It handles all routing information, including the calculation of routes and the population of the routing table, making it crucial for dynamic routing operations.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Click the Exhibit button.

```
Exhibit
[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

Which protocol is responsible for learning an IPv4 neighbor's MAC address?

- A. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- B. Network Address Translation (NAT)
- C. Media Access Control Security (MACsec)
- D. Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is responsible for mapping an IPv4 address to a machine's MAC address. ARP operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model and is used to find the MAC address of a host given its IPv4 address. When a device wants to communicate with another device on the same local network, it uses ARP to discover the recipient's MAC address.

References:

? Juniper official documentation: ARP.

? Networking standards: RFC 826.

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 17

Which statement is correct concerning exception traffic processing?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

high traffic volumes or attacks.

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

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 31

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

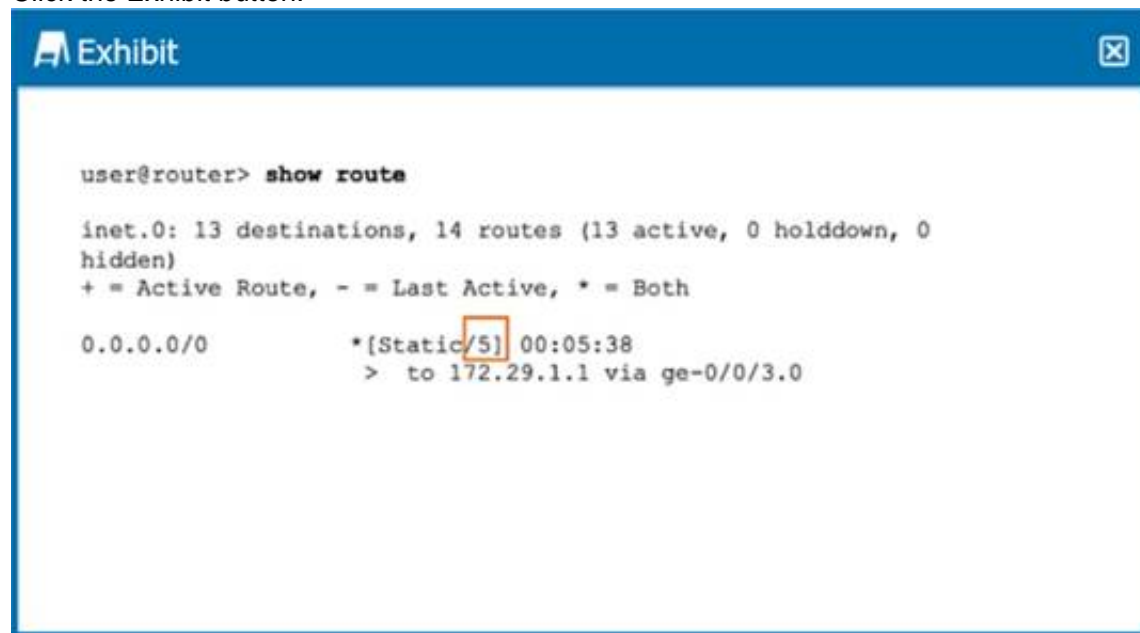
Answer: D

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 32

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring the exhibit, what does the highlighted number indicate?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

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 37

Which two actions happen when multiple users issue the configure exclusive command to enter configuration mode on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. Other users can enter configuration mode.
- B. The candidate configuration is unlocked.
- C. The candidate configuration is locked.
- D. Other users cannot enter configuration mode.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

In Junos OS, when a user issues the configure exclusive command, it locks the candidate configuration for that user, preventing other users from making concurrent configuration changes. This exclusive lock ensures that configuration changes are managed in a controlled manner, reducing the risk of conflicting changes. As a result, while one user is in exclusive configuration mode, other users are prevented from entering configuration mode until the lock is released, either by the user committing the changes or exiting configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 40

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 41

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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 48

Exhibit

```
[edit system archival] user@router# show configuration {
transfer-on-commit; archive-sites {
"scp://user@172.15.100.2 : /archive" password## SECRET-DATA
"ftp://user@10.210.9.178:/archive" password "$9..."; ## SECRET-DATA
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, where are the configuration backup files stored?

- A. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site in a round-robin manner.
- B. Files are stored to the SCP site and the FTP site simultaneously.
- C. Files are stored to any site as selected by Junos internally.
- D. Files are stored to the SCP site but if the transfer fails, then to the FTP site.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the archival configuration under [edit system] allows for the automatic backup of configuration files to designated locations upon commit. When multiple archive-sites are specified, as shown in the exhibit with both SCP and FTP sites listed, the device does not choose between them or use them in a round-robin manner. Instead, it attempts to transfer the configuration backup files to all specified sites simultaneously upon each commit. This ensures redundancy and increases the likelihood that a backup will be successfully stored even if one of the transfer methods or destinations fails.

NEW QUESTION 51

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route 192.168.36.1
inet.O: 5 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both 192.168.36.1/32 *[Static/5] 00:00:31
> to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/10.0 [OSPF/IO] 00:02:21, metric 1 > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/10.0
Referring to the exhibit, which route(s) will be selected by Junos for packet forwarding?
```

- A. The OSPF route will be selected.
- B. The static route will be selected.
- C. The Junos OS randomly selects one route.
- D. The Junos OS selects both routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Junos OS selects routes based on the route preference (also known as administrative distance). Static routes typically have a lower route preference than OSPF routes, meaning they are more preferred. Since the static route to 192.168.36.1/32 is shown with a preference of 5, it will be selected over the OSPF route for packet forwarding, assuming no other factors such as route filters or policies affect the routing decision.

NEW QUESTION 53

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 54

You have configured some interfaces on a Junos device; however, you have not yet committed the configuration. What happens if you issue the rollback 0 command in this scenario?

- A. The messages.log file is deleted.
- B. The factory default configuration is loaded.
- C. The Junos device is rebooted.
- D. The interface changes you made are discarded.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Issuing the rollback 0 command in Junos OS will discard any uncommitted changes and revert to the last committed configuration. This command effectively cancels any configuration changes that have been made but not yet committed, ensuring that the device returns to its previous stable state.

References:

? "rollback 0(rolls back the changes just made)" from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.

? Juniper official documentation: Rolling Back a Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 59

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 61

Your router has a route to the 10.1.1.0/24 network with a next hop of r jet.

In this scenario, which action will your router perform when traffic destined to the 10.1.1.0/24 network is received?

- A. The traffic will be discarded and an ICMP unreachable message will be sent to the destination of the traffic.
- B. The traffic will be discarded and an ICMP unreachable message will be sent to the source of the traffic.
- C. The traffic will be redirected using a default route.
- D. The traffic will be silently discarded.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a scenario where a router has a route to a specific network (in this case, 10.1.1.0/24) with a next hop that is unreachable or incorrectly specified (e.g., "r jet" seems to be a typo or an undefined entity), the router will typically discard the traffic destined for that network. This action is taken because the router cannot determine a valid path to forward the traffic. Unlike some scenarios where the router might generate an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) unreachable message, in many configurations, especially in production networks, the traffic might be silently discarded without providing feedback to the sender, as generating ICMP messages for all undeliverable packets could lead to additional network congestion and potential security concerns.

NEW QUESTION 62

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 66

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 68

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

Which two statements are correct about firewall filters? (Choose two.)

- A. "Discard" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
- B. There can be only one firewall filter.
- C. "Accept" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
- D. There can be multiple firewall filters.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

In Juniper Networks devices, firewall filters are used to control packet flow through the device. The default action for packets that do not match any of the specified criteria in the firewall filter is to discard them, enhancing network security by ensuring that only explicitly allowed traffic can pass through. Furthermore, it is possible to configure multiple firewall filters on a device, allowing for granular control over traffic based on various criteria such as source, destination, and protocol type.

NEW QUESTION 75

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 78

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.

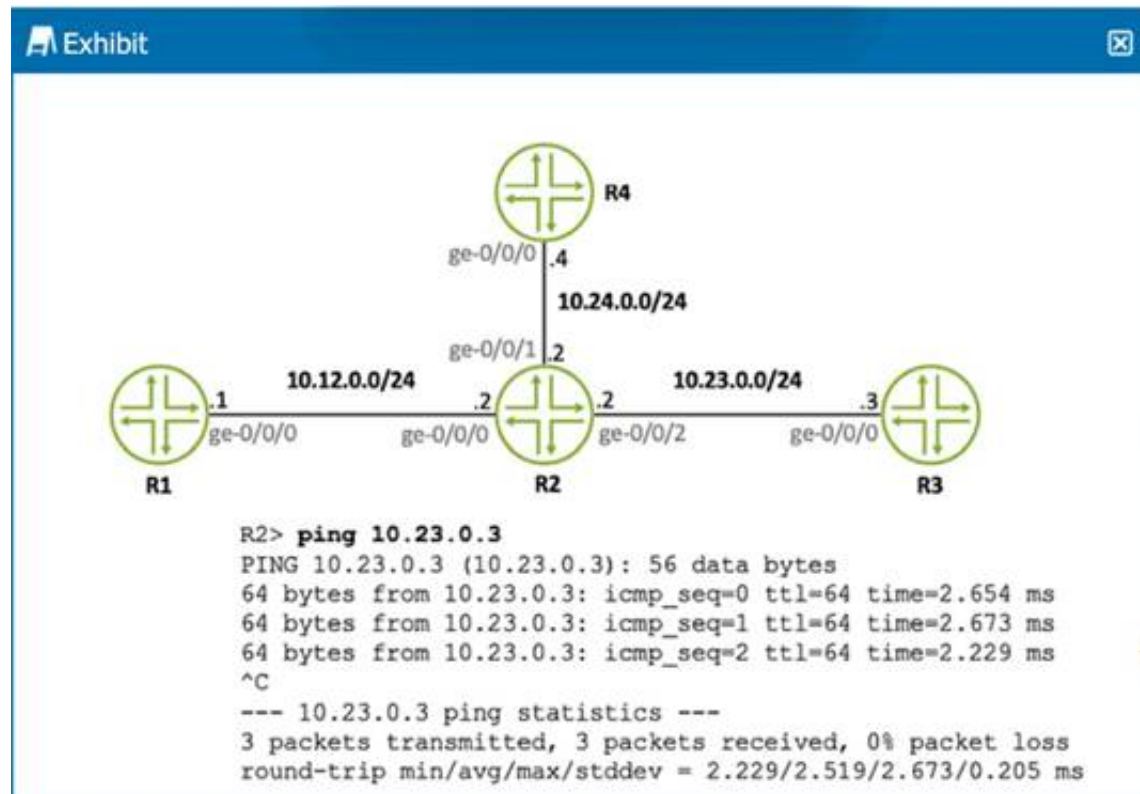
Answer: ADE

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 83

Click the Exhibit button.



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 88

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 93

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 94

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 95

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 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 103

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