

## JN0-105 Dumps

### Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 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**

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 4**

When considering routing policies, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing policies are applied to interfaces as input or export filters.
- B. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base.
- C. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with action taken on the first match found.
- D. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with the most restrictive action taken of all the matching terms.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Routing policies in Junos OS are crucial for controlling route advertisements and path selection. The correct answers are B and C. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base (RIB), and policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom, with action taken on the first match found. This sequential evaluation allows for precise control over routing decisions.

**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**

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

- A. Candidate configuration changes are automatically applied.
- B. You can deploy multiple changes at the same time.
- C. Multiple users cannot modify the same candidate configuration.
- D. You can discard changes before committing them.

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

The candidate configuration in Junos OS is a temporary configuration that allows network administrators to make and stage multiple configuration changes before applying them to the device. This approach enables the deployment of multiple changes in a single operation, ensuring that all configurations work together as intended before making them active. Additionally, the candidate configuration can be discarded if the administrator decides not to apply the staged changes, allowing for a "trial and error" approach without affecting the currently active configuration. This feature provides flexibility and reduces the risk of disruptive changes to the network.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8**

After the factory default configuration is loaded, which configuration object must be created prior to the first commit?

- A. root authentication
- B. loopback IP address
- C. out-of-band connectivity
- D. host name

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In Juniper Networks devices, when the factory default configuration is loaded, the first step before committing any configuration is to set up root authentication. This is crucial because it secures the device by ensuring that only authorized users have administrative access. Without setting up a root password, the device will not allow any commit operations, which is a safety measure to prevent unauthorized access. This requirement emphasizes the importance Juniper places on

security right from the initial setup of the device.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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.

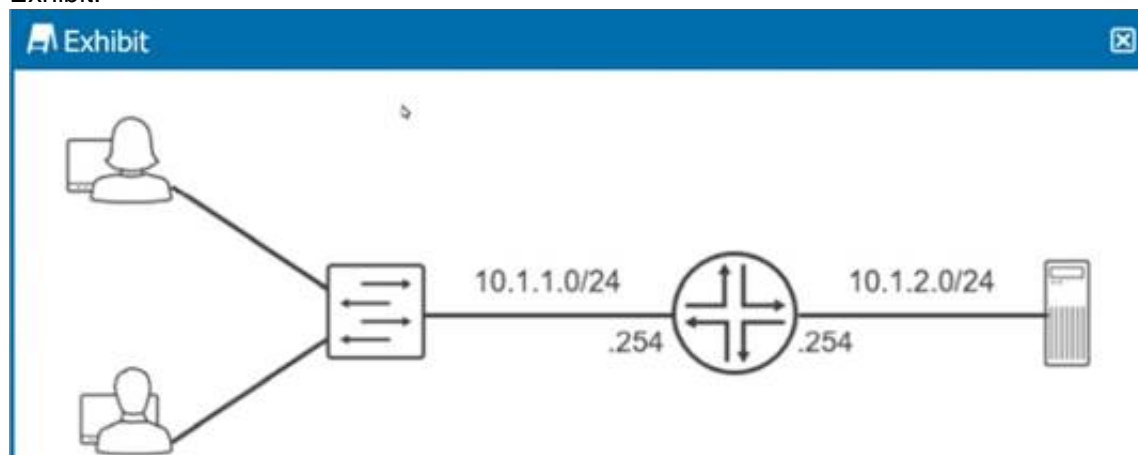
**Answer:** AD

**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 10**

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 10**

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 12**

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

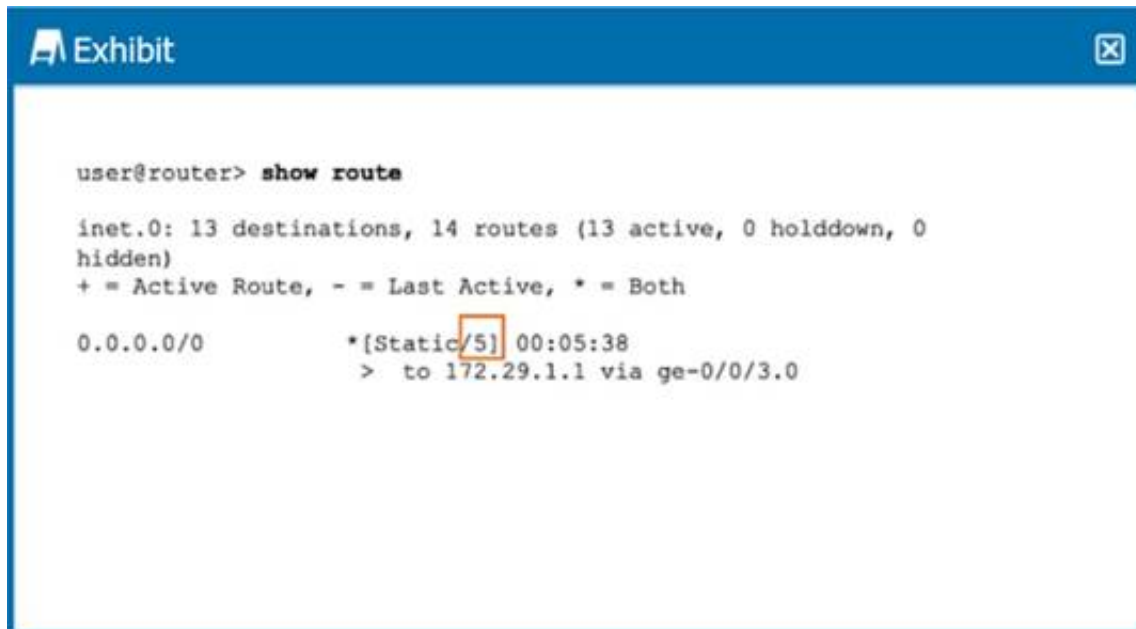
**Answer:** D

**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 14**

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 19**

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 20**

You issue the monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0 command. What will this command accomplish?

- A. It displays real-time statistics for interface ge-0/0/0.
- B. It displays an operational summary of ge-0/0/0.
- C. It displays the MTU and MAC address for ge-0/0/0.
- D. It displays a packet capture on interface ge-0/0/0.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The command "monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0" (D) initiates a packet capture on the specified interface, allowing you to view the actual packets being transmitted and received. This is useful for troubleshooting and analyzing the traffic passing through the interface in real time.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

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 27**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

References:

? Juniper official documentation: Junos OS Routing Tables Overview.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

You are asked to configure your device running Junos OS to automatically archive your configuration upon commit. In this scenario, which two methods are supported by the Junos OS? (Choose two)

- A. SCP
- B. RCP
- C. FTP
- D. HTTP

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Junos OS supports multiple methods for automatically archiving configurations upon commit. Two of the supported methods are SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) and RCP (Remote Copy Protocol). These methods can be configured to save the configuration files to a remote server automatically whenever a commit is made.

Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Archival

"You can configure Junos OS to automatically archive the configuration using protocols such as SCP and RCP upon commit."

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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 36**

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**

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 45**

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]  
user@router1 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 50**

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 55**

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 56**

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 60**

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 63**

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

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

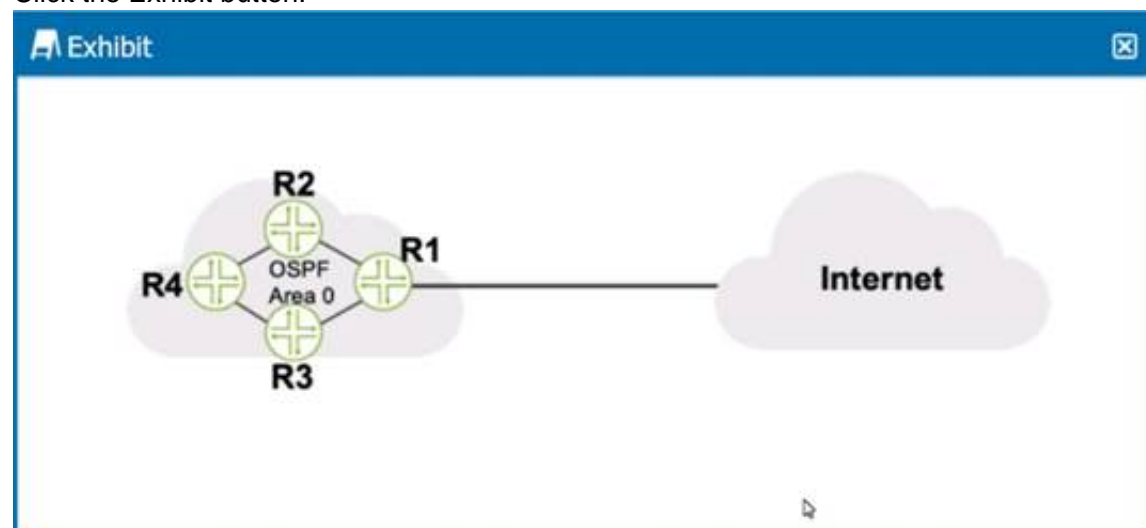
**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Click the Exhibit button.





Referring to the exhibit, what should be configured on R1 to advertise a default static route into OSPF?

- A. a firewall filter
- B. a routing policy
- C. a loopback interface
- D. a management interface

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To advertise a default static route into OSPF on router R1, a routing policy should be configured. This policy would typically include a statement to match the default route (0.0.0.0/0) and then apply an action to set the route as an OSPF external type, which would then be redistributed into the OSPF domain. The routing policy is a set of conditions and actions that determine how routes are imported into or exported from the routing table and how routes are shared between routing instances or routing protocols. After defining the policy, it must be applied to OSPF under the export section of the OSPF configuration on R1. This process will allow R1 to announce the default route to other OSPF routers in the network, which then can use it as a gateway of last resort to reach the Internet or other networks not explicitly known to the OSPF domain.

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Which service does RADIUS provide?

- A. routing
- B. authentication
- C. DNS resolution
- D. time synchronization

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

RADIUS, which stands for Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service, provides authentication services for users trying to access a network. It is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

**NEW QUESTION 72**

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 74**

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 75**

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 76**

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 81**

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 86**

You are trying to diagnose packet loss at interface ge-0/0/3.

In this scenario, which command would help you view error statistics in real time?

- A. show interface terse
- B. show interface ge-0/0/3
- C. monitor interface traffic
- D. monitor interface ge-0/0/3

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The monitor interface ge-0/0/3 command is used in Junos OS to view real-time statistics for a specific interface. This command helps in diagnosing issues like packet loss by displaying real-time updates of traffic and error statistics for the specified interface.

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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 92**

What information would you find using the CLI help command?

- A. hyperlinks for remediation actions
- B. a URL for accessing the technical documentation
- C. an explanation for specific system log error messages
- D. message of the day

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The CLI help command in Junos OS provides assistance and explanations for commands, command options, and in some cases, specific system log error messages. By using the help command followed by specific keywords or messages, users can get detailed information and context for the commands they are using or errors they are encountering. This feature is particularly useful for understanding the purpose of commands, their syntax, and troubleshooting error messages that may appear in system logs.

**NEW QUESTION 93**

What is the primary system log file that is present in the default configuration of a Junos device?

- A. kmd
- B. messages
- C. vrrp
- D. jsrpd

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In the default configuration of a Junos device, the primary system log file is "messages" (B). This log file contains a wide range of system messages, including operational status changes, system errors, and other critical information, making it a key resource for troubleshooting and monitoring the system's health.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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 99**

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 100**

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