Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

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_Angeies. 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 statement is correct when multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the configure private command?

A. A commit by any user will commit changes made by all active users.
B. A commit will not succeed until there is only a single user in configuration mode.
C. Each user gets their own candidate configuration.
D. Each user shares the same candidate configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the "configure private" command, each user gets their own candidate configuration (C). This allows for isolated configuration sessions, where changes made by one user do not impact or interfere with the changes made by another user in their private session.

NEW QUESTION 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
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 6
You configured your system authentication order using the set authentication-order tacplus radius password command.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Junos OS supports only 1 rescue configuration file on a device. This rescue configuration is a safeguard feature that allows network administrators to revert to a known good configuration in case of a configuration error or issue, ensuring network stability.
In Junos OS, each device supports only one rescue configuration file. The rescue configuration is a specific configuration that can be saved and later retrieved if needed. This is used as a fallback configuration that you know works and can be applied in case of an emergency or if the current configuration has issues.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Rescue Configuration
"You can create a rescue configuration file by using the request system configuration rescue save operational mode command. Each Junos OS device can have only one rescue configuration file."

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10

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 10
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/<fiie-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 12
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 15
Which two statements about firewall filters are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Firewall filters are stateless.
B. Firewall filters can match Layer 7 parameters.
C. Firewall filters are stateful.
D. Firewall filters can match Layer 4 parameters.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Firewall filters in Junos OS are stateless, meaning they process each packet individually without regard to the state of a connection or sequence of packets. These filters can match various packet attributes, including those at Layer 4, such as TCP and UDP port numbers. This allows for granular control over traffic based on the type of service or application. Unlike stateless filters, stateful firewalls keep track of the state of active connections and make decisions based on the context of the traffic flow, which is not a capability of Junos firewall filters. Additionally, Junos firewall filters primarily operate up to
Layer 4 and do not natively inspect Layer 7 parameters, which involve application-level data.

NEW QUESTION 17
Which Junos feature limits the amount of exception traffic that is sent from the PFE to the RE?

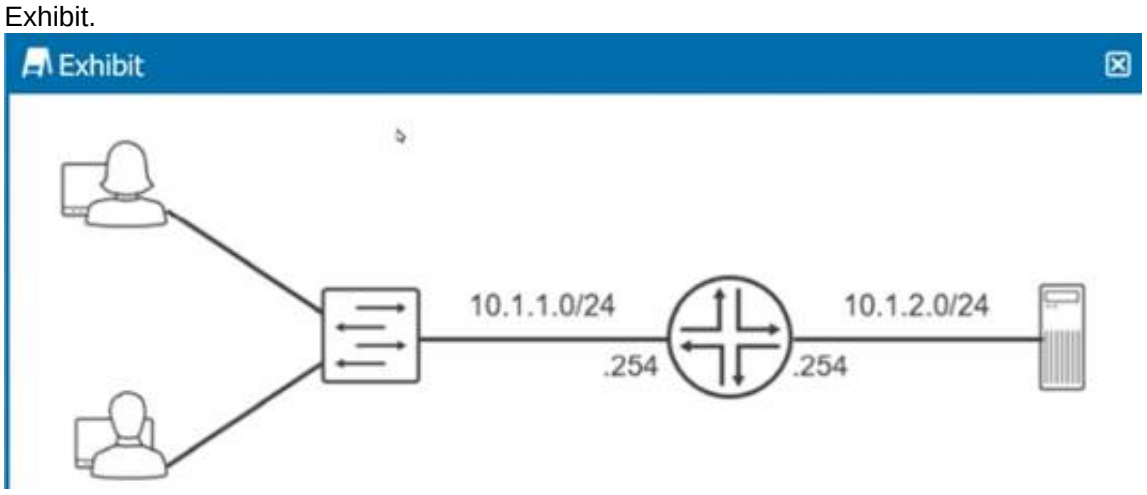
A. scheduler
B. policer
C. CoS markings
D. routing policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, a policer is a feature used to limit the rate of traffic flow in the network, including exception traffic sent from the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to

the Routing Engine (RE). Exception traffic consists of packets that cannot be processed by the PFE alone and require intervention by the RE, such as control packets or packets destined for the device itself. A policer can be configured to enforce bandwidth limits and drop or mark packets that exceed specified rate limits, thus protecting the RE from being overwhelmed by excessive exception traffic.

NEW QUESTION 22
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 23
Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?

A. Layer 2
B. Layer 3
C. Layer 1
D. Layer 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model is a conceptual framework used to understand network interactions in seven distinct layers. IP (Internet Protocol) addresses are part of Layer 3, known as the Network Layer. This layer is responsible for packet forwarding, including routing through intermediate routers, and it handles the logical addressing scheme of the network to ensure that packets can be routed across multiple networks and reach their destination. IP addresses provide unique identifiers for network interfaces, allowing for communication between devices on a network or across different networks.

NEW QUESTION 24
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 27
Exhibit
term limit-icmp { from { source-address { 172.25.11.0/24;
}
protocol icmp;
}
then {
count count-icmp; discard;
}
}

Referring to the exhibit, which two actions will occur when a packet matches the firewall filter? (Choose two.)

A. An ICMP destination unreachable message will be returned.
B. The packet will be forwarded.
C. The packet will be discarded.
D. A counter will be incremented.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Referring to the firewall filter configuration in the exhibit, when a packet matches the specified term limit-icmp, two actions are defined in the then statement: count count-icmp and discard. The count count-icmp action means that each time a packet matches this term, a counter named count-icmp will be incremented, providing a tally of how many packets have matched the term. The discard action means that the packet will be dropped and not forwarded through the device. This effectively prevents the packet from reaching its intended destination. There is no action specified that would cause an ICMP destination unreachable message to be returned, nor is there any action that would allow the packet to be forwarded.

NEW QUESTION 30
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 35
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 36
Which two addresses are included in an Ethernet frame header? (Choose two.)

A. source IP address
B. source MAC address
C. destination IP address
D. destination MAC address

Answer: BD

Explanation:
An Ethernet frame header includes the source MAC address (B) and the destination MAC address (D). These addresses are used to deliver the frame from one Ethernet device to another directly connected Ethernet device on the same network segment. Ethernet frames do not include IP addresses, as those are part of the IP packet encapsulated within the Ethernet frame.

NEW QUESTION 40
Exhibit
[edit]
user@routerl set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.101.1/24 [edit]
user@router# commit check
configuration check succeeds
[edit]
user@router#
You need to configure interface ge-0/1/2 with an IP address of 172.16.100.1/24. You have accidentally entered 172.16.101.1/24 as shown in the exhibit.
Which command should you issue to solve the problem?

A. (edit] user@router# rollback 1
B. [edit] user@router# rollback 2
C. [edit] userOrouter# rollback 0
D. [edit] user@routeri 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 45
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 50
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 storedto the SCP site and the FTP site in a round-robinmanner.
B. Files are storedto the SCP site and the FTP site simultaneously.
C. Files are storedto any site as selected by Junos internally.
D. Files are storedto the SCP site but if the transfer fails, then to theFTP 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 55
Which two statements are correct about a Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

A. It processes CoS marked traffic.
B. It forwards transit traffic.
C. It processes management traffic.
D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a pivotal role in the control plane, handling tasks that are critical for the operation and management of the network. One of its key functions is processing management traffic, which includes user commands, system configuration, and monitoring operations. The RE also maintains routing tables, which are essential for network routing decisions. These tables contain network topology information and routing paths, which the RE uses to update the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) so that it can forward packets appropriately. The RE does not forward transit traffic or process Class of Service (CoS) marked traffic, as these tasks are handled by the PFE.

NEW QUESTION 57
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 60
You are configuring a firewall filter on a Juniper device.
In this scenario, what are two valid terminating actions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 65
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 68
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 72
How many login classes are assignable to a user account?

A. 3
B. 2
C. 4
D. 1

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access-evo/user-access/topics/topic-map/junos-os-login-class.html#:~:text=You%20can%20define%20any%20number,to%20an%20individual%20u ser%20account.
In Junos OS, each user account can be assigned only one login class. Login classes in Junos OS define the permissions for users, controlling what they can access and modify within the system. This setup helps in maintaining a clear and secure access control mechanism.
Reference:
Junos OS Documentation on User Accounts and Login Classes.

NEW QUESTION 76
What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 78
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 81
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 85
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 90
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 93
You are trying to diagnose packet loss at interface ge-0/0/3.

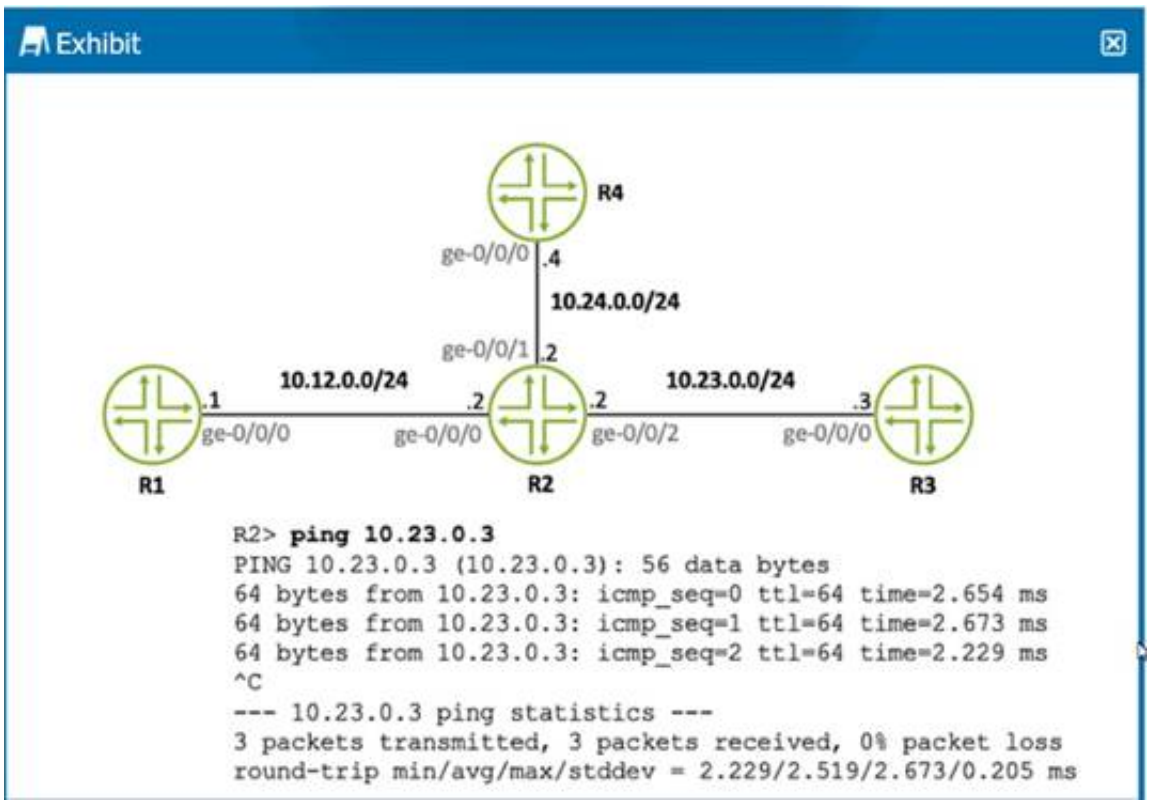
In this scenario, which command would help you view error statistics in real time?

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 96
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 101
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 102
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 107
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 108
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 112
Which command modifier would you use to see all possible completions for a specific command?

A. |
B. detail
C. ?
D. extensive

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the ? command modifier is used to display all possible completions for a specific command. This helps users understand the available options and syntax for a command they are trying to use.
Reference: Juniper Networks CLI Documentation
"Use the ? command modifier to display all possible completions for a specific command."

NEW QUESTION 114
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 118
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 123
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 127
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 130
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