

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_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 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

Which two statements are correct regarding Layer 2 network switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Switches create a single collision domain.
- B. Switches are susceptible to traffic loops.
- C. Switches flood broadcast traffic.
- D. Switches do not learn MAC addresses.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Layer 2 network switches are crucial components in local area networks (LANs), providing multiple functions for data packet forwarding and network segmentation. One inherent characteristic of switches is their susceptibility to traffic loops, especially in networks with redundant paths. Without proper loop prevention protocols like Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), loops can cause broadcast storms and network instability. Additionally, switches inherently flood broadcast traffic to all ports within the broadcast domain, except the port on which the broadcast was received. This is because broadcast frames are meant to be delivered to all devices within the VLAN, and the switch ensures this by flooding these frames to all ports in the VLAN, except the source port.

NEW QUESTION 4

What are two attributes of the UDP protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. UDP is more reliable than TCP.
- B. UDP is always slower than TCP.
- C. UDP is best effort.
- D. UDP is connectionless.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is known for being connectionless (D) and providing best-effort delivery without the reliability mechanisms present in TCP (C). This means that UDP does not establish a connection before sending data and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error checking, making it faster but less reliable than TCP.

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

What are two link-state routing protocols? (Choose two.)

- A. RIP
- B. BGP
- C. OSPF
- D. IS-IS

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Link-state routing protocols are a type of routing protocol used in packet-switching networks for finding the best path between source and destination. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) are both examples of link-state routing protocols. They work by maintaining a complete map or topology of the network, allowing routers to independently calculate the best path to each destination. Unlike distance-vector protocols like RIP, link-state protocols are more efficient and scalable, making them suitable for larger networks.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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

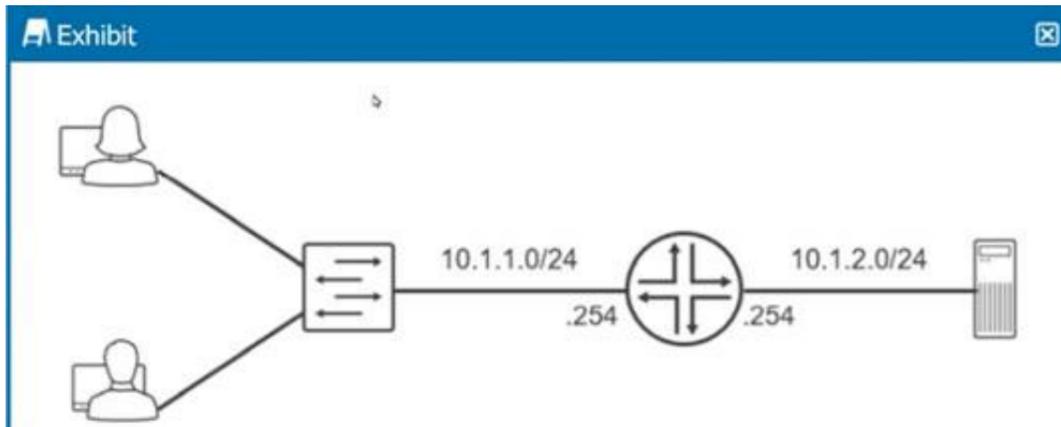
Answer: B

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 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 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 11

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 13

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 17

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 20

Exhibit

[edit]

```
user@router# 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 23

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 27

Exhibit

```
user@router> show route 192.168.36.1
```

```
inet.0: 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 32

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 36

In the Junos OS, which keyboard shortcut allows you to move to the start of the line?

- A. Ctrl+a
- B. Ctrl+e
- C. Ctrl+w
- D. Ctrl+k

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI), the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+a is used to move the cursor to the start of the line. This is a common convention in many command-line environments and text editors, providing a quick way to navigate to the beginning of the current command or line of text without having to use the arrow keys. This can be particularly useful for making quick edits to commands or for navigating long lines of text more efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 42

How many login classes are assignable to a user account?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access-evo/user-access/topics/topic-map/junos-os-login-class.html#:~:text=You%20can%20define%20any%20number,to%20an%20individual%20user%20account.>

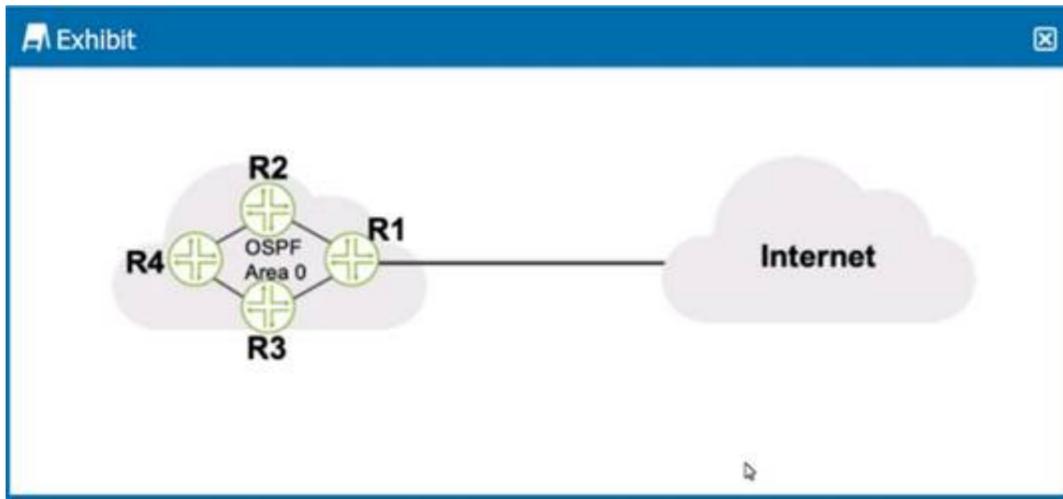
In Junos OS, each user account can be assigned only one login class. Login classes in Junos OS define the permissions for users, controlling what they can access and modify within the system. This setup helps in maintaining a clear and secure access control mechanism.

Reference:

Junos OS Documentation on User Accounts and Login Classes.

NEW QUESTION 47

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 50

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 51

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 56

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 61

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 65

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 70

Click the Exhibit button.

```

R2> ping 10.23.0.3
PING 10.23.0.3 (10.23.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=2.654 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.673 ms
64 bytes from 10.23.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.229 ms
^C
--- 10.23.0.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 2.229/2.519/2.673/0.205 ms
    
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the source IP address of the ping that was executed?

- A. 10.12.0.2
- B. 10.23.0.2
- C. 10.23.0.3
- D. 10.24.0.4

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a ping test being executed from router R2 to the IP address 10.23.0.3. Since the ping command is issued on R2 and we see successful replies from 10.23.0.3, it means the source of the ping must be an interface on R2. Given the network diagram and the IP address scheme, the source IP address of the ping is on the interface ge-0/0/2 of R2, which is in the subnet 10.23.0.0/24. The only logical IP address for R2's interface in this subnet, based on standard networking practices and the given options, would be 10.23.0.2. The other addresses provided in the options belong to different subnets or are the destination of the ping itself.

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

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 80

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 84

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 89

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