

Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two functions are performed by the PFE? (Choose two.)

- A. It implements firewall filters.
- B. It selects active routes.
- C. It forwards transit traffic.
- D. It maintains the routing table.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS performs several key functions, including implementing firewall filters (A) and forwarding transit traffic (C). The PFE applies firewall filter rules to incoming and outgoing traffic and is responsible for the high-speed forwarding of packets based on the information in the forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

You are asked to view the real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS. Which command will achieve this task?

- A. monitor traffic absolute-sequence
- B. monitor interface traffic
- C. monitor traffic
- D. show interfaces extensive

Answer: B

Explanation:

To view real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS, the correct command is B, "monitor interface traffic." This command provides a dynamic, real-time view of the traffic flowing through the interfaces, allowing administrators to quickly identify and monitor the busiest interfaces on the device.

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

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 6

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

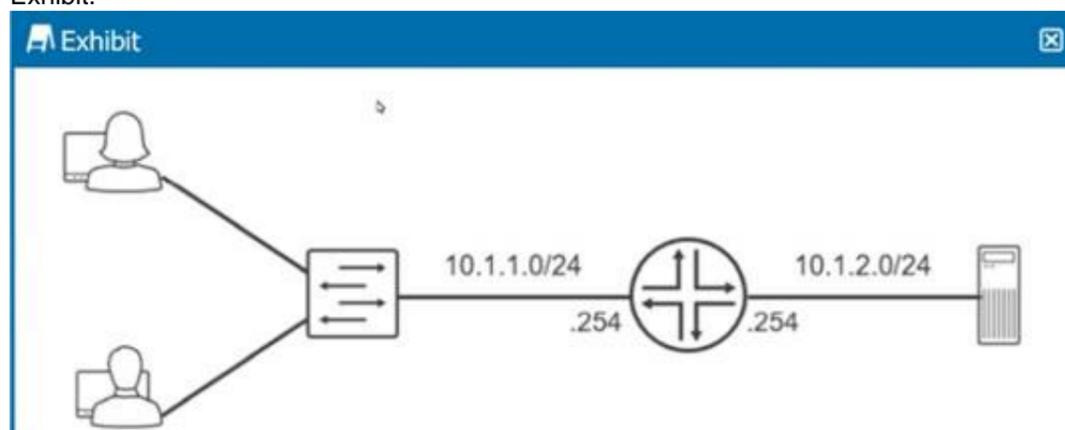
Answer: B

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 7

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, which routing configuration is required for these two users to access the remote server?

- A. Users must connect directly to the router.
- B. Users and the server require a default gateway.
- C. Trunk ports must be enabled on the switch.
- D. A routing protocol must be enabled on the router.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For the users in the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet and the server in the 10.1.2.0/24 subnet to communicate with each other, they need to route packets through the router that connects these two subnets. Each user and the server need to have their default gateway set to the IP address of the router interface on their respective subnet (.254). This ensures that packets destined for other subnets are sent to the router, which then routes them to the correct destination subnet.

References:

- ? Juniper official documentation: Configuring Basic Routing.
- ? General networking principles.

NEW QUESTION 8

You have completed the initial configuration of your new Junos device. You want to be able to load this configuration at a later time. Which action enables you to perform this task?

- A. Enter the load factory-default command.
- B. Enter the request system reboot command.
- C. Enter the request system zeroize command.
- D. Enter the request system configuration rescue save command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the request system configuration rescue save command is used to save the current active configuration as a rescue configuration. This feature is particularly useful for preserving a known good configuration state that can be quickly reverted to in case of configuration errors or issues. By saving a rescue configuration, administrators can ensure that they have a reliable fallback option that can be loaded in the future to restore the device's operation without having to reconfigure from scratch. This is an essential practice for maintaining network stability and quick recovery.

NEW QUESTION 9

Click the Exhibit button.

```

[edit firewall filter test]
term 1 {
  from {
    source-address {
      10.0.0.0/8;
    }
  }
  then {
    log;
    next term;
  }
}
term 2 {
  then {
    reject;
  }
}

```

How is traffic, sourced from 10.0.0.0/8, treated by the firewall filter shown in the exhibit?

- A. logged and discarded
- B. logged and rejected
- C. logged with no further action
- D. logged and accepted

Answer: D

Explanation:

The firewall filter configuration in the exhibit specifies a filter with two terms. Term 1 matches traffic from the source address 10.0.0.0/8 and has two actions: 'log' and 'next term'. The 'log' action will record the match to a log file, and 'next term' indicates that the firewall should evaluate the next term after logging. There is no explicit action such as 'accept' or 'reject' in term 1, so by default, the traffic will be accepted unless subsequently rejected by another term. Term 2 has the action 'reject', which discards packets that reach this term. Since there is no 'from' condition in term 2, it acts as a default rule for all traffic not matched by term 1. Because the traffic sourced from 10.0.0.0/8 matches term 1 and there is no reject action in that term, it will be logged and then accepted by the firewall filter. There is no subsequent term that rejects this specific traffic, so the action from term 2 does not apply to it.

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 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 15

What are two functions of the routing protocol daemon (rpd)? (Choose two.)

- A. It generates chassis alarms.
- B. It provides access to the CLI.
- C. It creates forwarding tables.
- D. It maintains routing tables.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The Routing Protocol Daemon (rpd) is a critical component in Juniper Networks devices, responsible for all routing operations. It maintains routing tables, which

hold information about network paths and destinations derived from various routing protocols. These tables are used to make decisions about where to send packets. Additionally, rpd generates forwarding tables based on the information in the routing tables. The forwarding tables are then used by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to actually forward packets to their next hop or final destination.

NEW QUESTION 16

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 19

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 21

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 22

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 24

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 25

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 28

Which two statements describe the result when you enter? at the command-line prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. It lists the available commands and options.
- B. It lists tips for the help menu.
- C. It displays help about a text string contained in a statement.
- D. It displays summary information about the commands and options.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When you enter ? at the command-line prompt in Junos OS, the system provides assistance in two significant ways. Firstly, it lists the available commands and options that can be used at the current point in the command hierarchy, aiding users in understanding what commands they can execute next. Secondly, it displays summary information about those commands and options, providing brief descriptions or additional context that can help users understand the function of each command or option. This feature is particularly useful for learning the command structure or for quick reference when specific command syntax is forgotten.

NEW QUESTION 29

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 34

Exhibit

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

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 39

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 43

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 44

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Class of Service (CoS) in Junos OS provides tools for managing traffic congestion and ensuring that latency-sensitive traffic is given priority over less time-critical data. By implementing CoS, network administrators can classify traffic into different priority levels, apply scheduling policies to ensure that high-priority traffic is transmitted first, and use congestion management techniques such as queue buffers and drop profiles. This helps in maintaining the quality of service for critical applications, especially during periods of high network congestion. However, CoS does not eliminate congestion entirely nor does it inherently make the network faster; it provides a mechanism for better managing and controlling traffic flows according to their importance and time sensitivity.

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The show | compare command in Junos OS is used to display the differences between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. If no output is

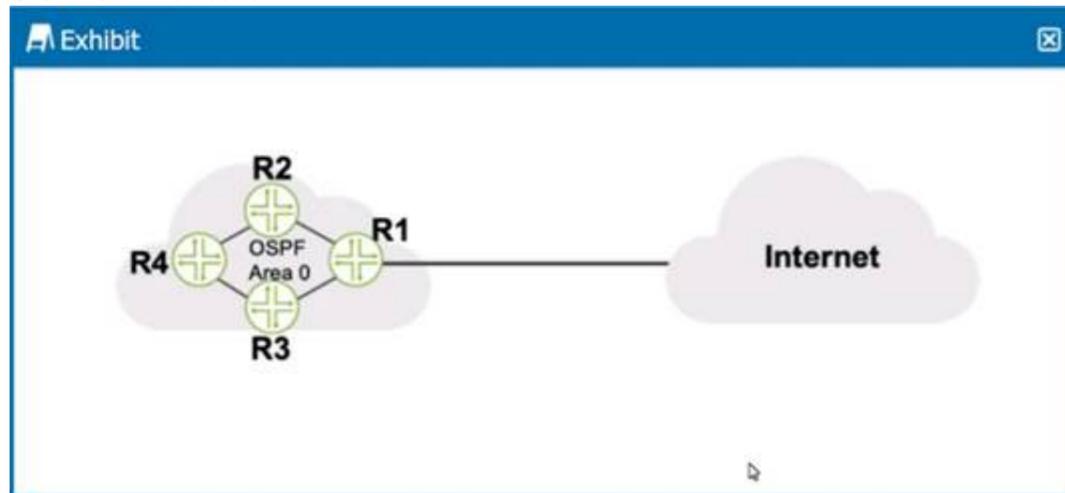
shown when you issue this command, it means that there are no changes between the candidate configuration and the active configuration. This indicates that the candidate configuration is identical to the active configuration, and thus no differences are displayed.

Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Management

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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 53

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 54

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 55

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

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 64

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 65

An administrator configures a router's interface with an IPv4 address and subnet mask. The administrator also confirms that this interface is in an up state. In this scenario, which two route types are created on the local router? (Choose two.)

- A. a static route
- B. a local route
- C. a dynamic route
- D. a direct route

Answer: BD

Explanation:

When an interface on a router is configured with an IPv4 address and is in an up state, two types of routes are automatically created in the routing table: a local route and a direct route, making B and D the correct answers. The local route represents the interface's IP address itself, indicating that the router can directly receive packets addressed to this IP. The direct route represents the subnet or network segment to which the interface is connected, indicating that the router can directly forward packets to destinations within this subnet.

NEW QUESTION 68

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 70

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 73

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