[Q14-Q38 Attested JN0-105 Dumps PDF Resource [2024

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QUESTION 14

You issue the monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0 command.

What will this command accomplish?
* It displays real-time statistics for interface ge-0/0/0.
* It displays an operational summary of ge-0/0/0.
* It displays the MTU and MAC address for ge-0/0/0.
* It displays a packet capture on interface ge-0/0/0.

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

QUESTION 15

Which two external authentication methods does Junos support for administrative access? (Choose two.)
* TACACS+
* NIS
* RADIUS
* ACE

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.

QUESTION 16

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for device management tasks including the CLI and commit operations?
* mgd
* chassisd
* rpd
* dcd

In Junos OS, the management daemon (mgd) is responsible for handling all the device management tasks, including processing CLI commands and handling commit operations. The mgd daemon interacts with the Junos OS configuration database and provides the necessary logic to ensure that configuration changes are syntactically correct and do not conflict with each other. When a user commits a configuration, mgd validates the changes, applies them to the running configuration, and ensures that the necessary daemons are notified of the changes to apply them accordingly.

QUESTION 17

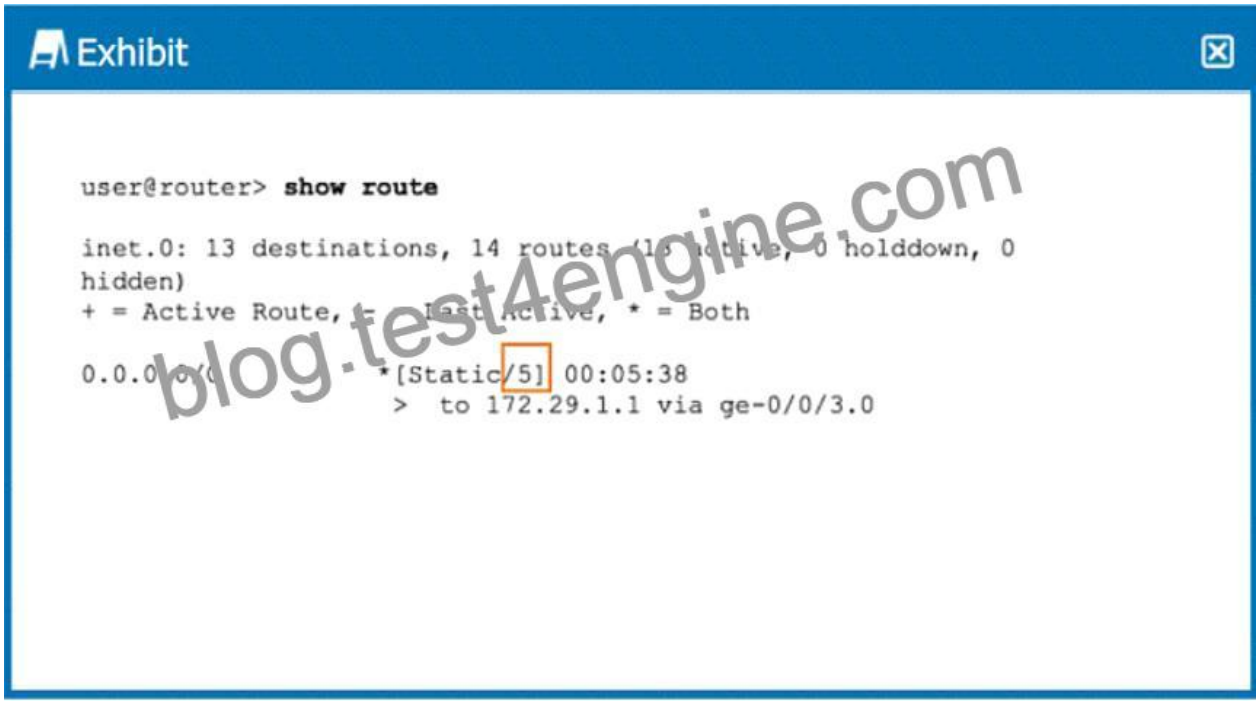
You issue the telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1 command.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)
* The telnet session will have a source address of 10.10.10.1.
* The telnet session will have a destination address of 192.168.100.1.
* The telnet session will have a destination address of 10.10.10.1.
* The telnet session will have a source address of 192.168.100.1.

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.

QUESTION 18

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring the exhibit, what does the highlighted number indicate?

* route preference is 5
* hop count is 5
* cost is 5
* metric is 5

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

QUESTION 19

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.)

* Set the date and time setting manually.
* Configure an NTP server.
* Configure a DNS server.
* Reboot the device.

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.

QUESTION 20

What does the user@router> clear log ospf-trace command accomplish?
* Logging data into ospf-trace is stopped.
* Trace parameters are removed from the OSPF protocol configuration.
* Data in the ospf-trace file is removed and logging continues.
* The ospf-trace file is deleted.

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.

QUESTION 21

Which three benefits occur when operating an interior gateway protocol (IGP) in an autonomous system (AS)?

(Choose three.)
* IGPs automatically distribute static routing information.
* IGPs determine the optimal paths for data transmission.
* IGPs learn prefixes in the global Internet’s routing table.
* IGPs react very fast to network change.
* IGPs learn everything about the subnets and best paths within your network.

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.

QUESTION 22

Which two common routing policy actions affect the flow of policy evaluation? (Choose two.)
* next policy
* community
* next term
* next hop

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.

QUESTION 23

What information would you find using the CLI help command?
* hyperlinks for remediation actions
* a URL for accessing the technical documentation
* an explanation for specific system log error messages
* message of the day

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.

QUESTION 24

Your network infrastructure transports data, voice, and video traffic. Users are complaining that voice and video calls are not performing to their expectations.

In this scenario, which technology would you implement to improve voice and video performance on your network?
* NAT
* CoS
* STP
* IPv6

In a network that carries diverse types of traffic like data, voice, and video, ensuring the performance of latency-sensitive applications such as voice and video calls is crucial. Class of Service (CoS) is a technology designed to prioritize network traffic, ensuring that critical applications like voice and video receive the necessary bandwidth and minimal latency. CoS mechanisms can include traffic classification, traffic policing, queue management, and scheduling. By implementing CoS, network administrators can assign higher priority to voice and video traffic, thus improving their performance across the network and addressing the users’ complaints about call quality.

QUESTION 25

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.

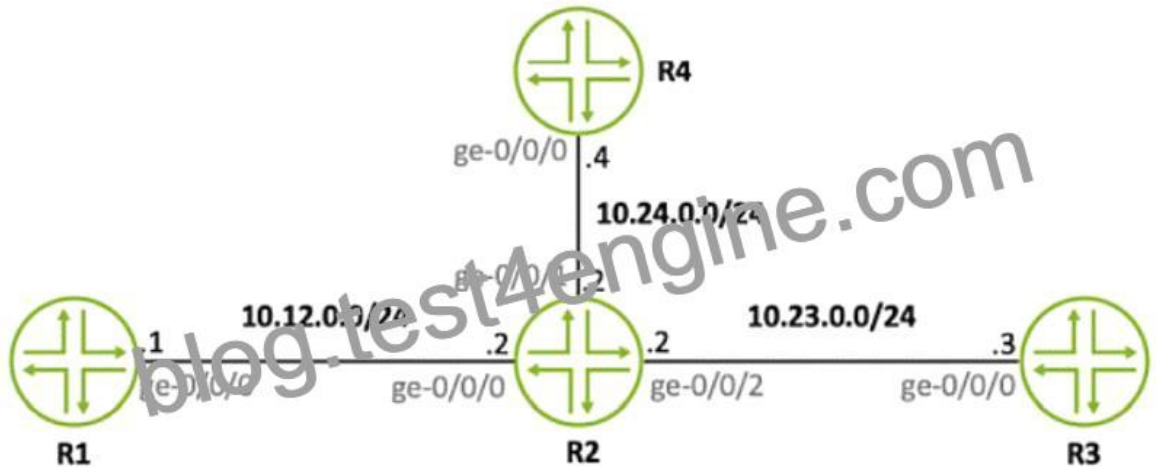
Which command should you issue to solve the problem?
* (edit] user@router# rollback 1
* [edit] user@router# rollback 2
* [edit] userOrouter# rollback 0
* [edit] user@routeri rollback rescue

If you’ve committed a configuration and then need to revert to the previous configuration, therollback command is used. Since the incorrect IP address has not been committed, as indicated by thecommit check command being successful, issuingrollback 1will undo the changes made in the current session, which includes the accidental entry of the IP address.

QUESTION 26

Click the Exhibit button.

Exhibit




```
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?

* 10.12.0.2
* 10.23.0.2
* 10.23.0.3
* 10.24.0.4

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.

QUESTION 27

When considering routing tables and forwarding tables, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

* The routing table is used by the RE to select the best route.
* The forwarding table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.
* The forwarding table is used by the RE to select the best route.
* The routing table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.

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.

QUESTION 28

What will the request system configuration rescue save command do?
* It saves the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration.
* It saves the candidate configuration as the rescue configuration.
* It saves a configuration version prior to the configuration most recently committed as the rescue configuration.
* It activates the rescue configuration.

The “request system configuration rescue save” command in Junos OS saves the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration, making A the correct answer. This feature allows administrators to set a known good configuration that can be quickly reverted to in case of configuration errors or issues.

QUESTION 29

Which two statements describe the result when you enter? at the command-line prompt? (Choose two.)
* It lists the available commands and options.
* It lists tips for the help menu.
* It displays help about a text string contained in a statement.
* It displays summary information about the commands and options.

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.

QUESTION 30

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.)
* show interface ge-0/0/0
* request system shutdown
* set interface ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
* run show interface terse

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.

QUESTION 31

Which two statements are true about the PFE? (Choose two.)
* The PFE implements various services such as policing, stateless firewall filtering, and class of service.

* The PFE uses Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding tables to forward traffic toward its destination.
* The PFE handles all processes that control the chassis components.
* The PFE is responsible for performing protocol updates and system management.

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Juniper Networks devices is the heart of the data plane, handling the actual forwarding of packets based on pre-computed forwarding tables. It provides several critical services to manage and control traffic flow, including policing (to enforce bandwidth limits for certain traffic types), stateless firewall filtering (to permit or deny traffic based on predefined criteria), and Class of Service (CoS) (to prioritize traffic to ensure quality of service for critical applications). The PFE utilizes both Layer 2 (MAC addresses) and Layer 3 (IP addresses) forwarding tables to make intelligent forwarding decisions, ensuring that packets are efficiently routed toward their final destination.

QUESTION 32

Which character is used to filter the command output in the Junos CLI?

* |
* >
* <
* ?

In the Junos CLI, the pipe character | is used as a filter operator to refine command output. This operator can be combined with various filtering commands like match, except, count, etc., to display only the relevant portions of the command output. For example, using | match <pattern> filters the output to show only the lines that contain the specified pattern, making it easier to find specific information within extensive command output. This functionality is especially useful in managing and troubleshooting complex configurations and network states, allowing for more efficient analysis of the device’s operational status and configuration details.

QUESTION 33

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

* kmd
* messages
* vrrp
* jsrpd

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.

QUESTION 34

You are asked to convert the number 7 from decimal to binary.

Which number is correct in this scenario?

* 00001000
* 00010000
* 00000111
* 11100000

To convert the decimal number 7 to binary, the correct representation is 00000111 (C). In binary, 7 is represented as 1+2+4 (20 + 21 + 22), which corresponds to the last three digits being 1 in the binary format, with leading zeros added for clarity.

QUESTION 35

How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?

* 50
* 3
* 1
* 49

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.

QUESTION 36

You configured your system authentication order using the set authentication-order tacplus radius password command.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?
* A rejection by TACACS+ will prevent a login and bypass the other two authentication methods.
* The password authentication will only be used if the TACACS+ and RADIUS servers fail to respond.
* All authentication methods are used with the most restrictive permission set used.
* The password authentication method is evaluated if the TACACS+ and RADIUS servers respond with a reject message.

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.

QUESTION 37

Which two statements about firewall filters are correct? (Choose two.)
* Firewall filters are stateless.
* Firewall filters can match Layer 7 parameters.
* Firewall filters are stateful.
* Firewall filters can match Layer 4 parameters.

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, Junosfirewall filters primarily operate up to Layer 4 and do not natively inspect Layer 7 parameters, which involve application-level data.

QUESTION 38

What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)
* The network will be faster.
* Traffic congestion can be managed.
* Traffic congestion will be eliminated.
* Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized

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.

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