JN0-105模擬トレーリング、JN0-105試験感想

ちなみに、GoShiken JN0-105の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wJk33uzlje3Bon10g_QhJOg_6qb1-rTV

私たちJuniperのJN0-105学習クイズは、仕上げの体系的な分析の分野での近年の試験状況のさまざまな専門家から作られ、学生の要求をできるだけ満たし、同時にチェックとレビューを行う専門スタッフがいますJN0-105実践教材、学生の学習に高品質の情報を楽しんでもらいました。 試験の多様性により、GoShikenのJN0-105学習教材もさまざまな種類の学習教材にまとめられているため、学生は必要なJN0-105ガイド急流の情報をすばやく見つけることができます。

Juniper JN0-105 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ネットワーキングの基礎: トピック ネットワーキングの基礎では、ネットワーキングのさまざまな基本要素の概念と機能の特定について説明します。
トピック 2	• Junos OS の基礎: Junos OS のコア要素の概念、利点、機能について説明します。
トピック 3	• ルーティング ポリシーとファイアウォール フィルター: ルーティング ポリシーとファイアウォール フィルターのトピックでは、Junos デバイスのルーティング ポリシーとファイアウォール フィルターについて説明します。さらに、このトピックでは、Junos デバイス上のルーティング ポリシーとファイアウォール フィルターについても扱います。
トピック 4	• ユーザー インターフェイス: このトピックでは、Junos ユーザー インターフェイスの概念、操作、または機能について詳しく説明します。

トピック 5	• ルーティングの基礎: このトピックでは、Junos デバイスの基本的なルーティングの概念または機能について説明します。さらに、このトピックでは、Junos デバイスの基本的なルーティング要素の構成または監視についても説明します。

>> JN0-105模擬トレーリング <<

試験の準備方法-認定するJN0-105模擬トレーリング試験-有難いJN0-105試験感想

夢を叶えたいなら、専門的なトレーニングだけが必要です。GoShikenはJuniperのJN0-105試験トレーニング資料を提供する専門的なサイトです。GoShikenの JuniperのJN0-105試験トレーニング資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含めているものです。あなたはGoShikenの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 認定 JN0-105 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22
Which two statements about route preference in Junos are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Both EBGP and IBGP routes have the same preference.
- B. Both OSPF internal and OSPF AS external routes have the same preference.
- C. Both direct and static routes have the same preference.
- D. Both direct and local routes have the same preference.

正解：B、D

解説：
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.

質問 # 23
You have configured some interfaces on a Junos device; however, you have not yet committed the configuration.
What happens if you issue the rollback 0 command in this scenario?

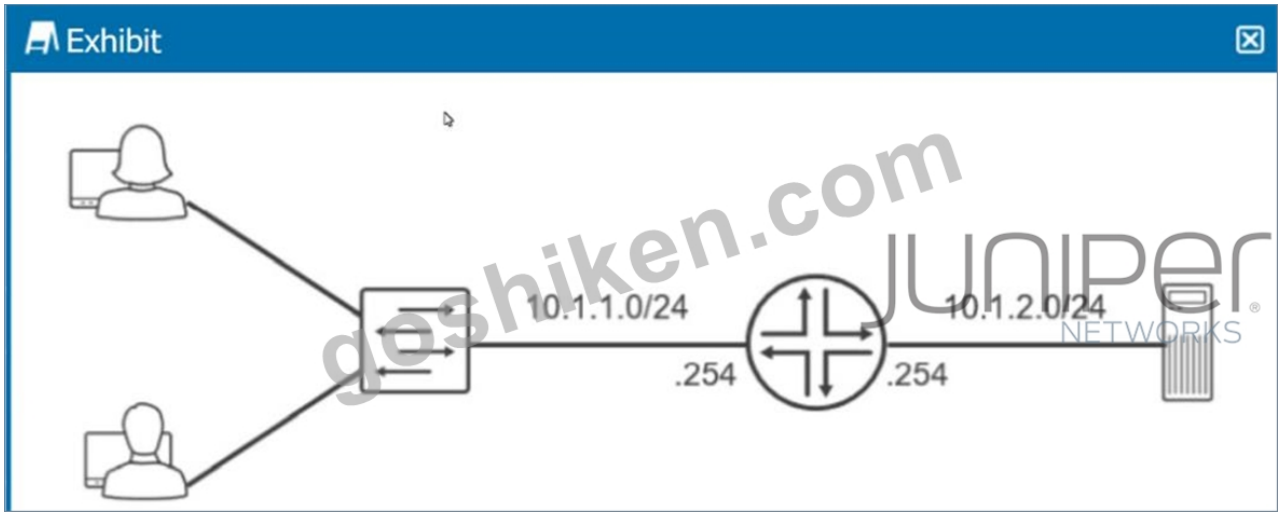
- A. The messages.log file is deleted.
- B. The Junos device is rebooted.
- C. The interface changes you made are discarded.
- D. The factory default configuration is loaded.

正解：C

解説：
Issuing the rollback 0 command in Junos OS will discard any uncommitted changes and revert to the last committed configuration. This command effectively cancels any configuration changes that have been made but not yet committed, ensuring that the device returns to its previous stable state.
References:
"rollback 0 .....(rolls back the changes just made)" from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.
Juniper official documentation: Rolling Back a Configuration.

質問 # 24

Exhibit.



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

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

正解：C

解説：
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.
Reference:
Juniper official documentation: Configuring Basic Routing.
General networking principles.

質問 # 25
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. / Traffic is load-balanced across two routes.
- B. The BGP route is preferred over the OSPF route.
- C. The BGP path is the only active route.
- D. The OSPF path is the only active route.

正解：D

解説：
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'sdecision process, which takes into account factors such as route preference (administrative distance) and metrics.

質問 # 26
Which statement is correct concerning exception traffic processing?

- A. Exception traffic is always dropped during congestion.
- B. Exception traffic is discarded by the PFE.
- C. Exception traffic is never forwarded.
- D. Exception traffic is rate-limited to protect the RE.

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 27
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