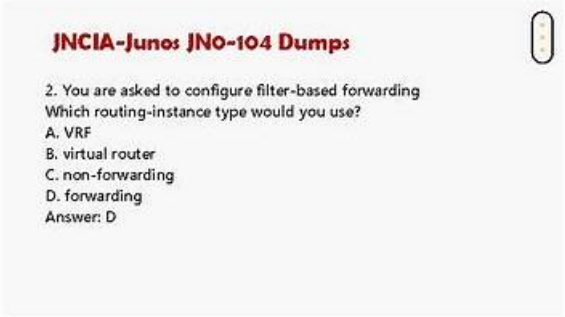
JN0-106 Dumps - JN0-106 Prüfung



Falls Sie in der Prüfung durchgefallen sind nach der Nutzung der Juniper JN0-106 Dumps, können Sie volle Rückerstattung bekommen, womit Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen früher gekauft haben. Das ist die Garantie von Zertpruefung für alle Kunden. Diese Vorteile der ausgezeichneten Prüfungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-106 Zertifizierung sind nicht die Worten, sondern von allen Kunden geprüft. Die Prüfungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung werden seit langem immer geprüft. Die Juniper JN0-106 Prüfungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung sind die Ergebnisse der gesammelten Erfahrungen von IT-Eliten. Deshalb sind diese Dumps echt und die Unterlagen sind seit langem immer sehr populär.

Juniper JN0-106 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Networking Fundamentals: Covers core networking concepts including IP addressing, subnetting, Layer 2 • 3 operations, routing basics, and protocol types essential for understanding how networks function.
Thema 2	• Routing Fundamentals: Covers core routing concepts on Junos devices, including routing and forwarding tables, route preference, static routing, routing instances, and an introduction to dynamic routing protocols.
Thema 3	• Configuration Basics: Covers the essential steps for configuring a Junos device from factory default, including user accounts, interfaces, authentication, system services like NTP and SNMP, and configuration archival.
Thema 4	• Operational Monitoring and Maintenance: Covers the tools and procedures used to monitor, maintain, and troubleshoot Junos devices, including show • monitor commands, network utilities, OS upgrades, and password recovery.
Thema 5	• Routing Policy and Firewall Filters: Covers how to control traffic flow on Junos devices using routing policies and firewall filters, including policy structure, match criteria, filter actions, and unicast RPF.

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Juniper JN0-106 Prüfung & JN0-106 Musterprüfungsfragen

Viele auf die Juniper JN0-106 Prüfung vorbereitende Prüfungsteilnehmer haben schon ins Berufsleben eingestiegen. Und manche davon stehen jetzt vor Herausforderungen anderer Sachen. Deshalb bieten wir die Prüfungsteilnehmer die effizienteste Methode für die Vorbereitung der Juniper JN0-106. Um Sie unbesorgt unsere Produkte kaufen zu lassen, bieten wir noch kostenlose Demos von verschiedenen Versionen der Juniper JN0-106. Wir haben schon zahllosen Prüfungskandidaten geholfen, Juniper JN0-106 Prüfung zu bestehen. Wir hoffen Ihnen, auch die Vorteile unserer Produkte zu empfinden.

Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) JN0-106 Prüfungsfragen mit

Lösungen (Q80-Q85):

80. Frage
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# set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit family inet address 172.16.101.1/24
[edit]
user@router# commit check
configuration check succeeds
[edit]
user@router#
```

- A. [edit] user@router# rollback 1
- B. [edit] user@router# rollback 2
- C. [edit] user@router# rollback 0
- D. [edit] user@router# rollback rescue

Antwort: C

Begründung:
In Junos OS, the command rollback 0 is used to revert any uncommitted changes in the candidate configuration, returning the configuration to its state before the uncommitted changes were made. Since the incorrect IP address (172.16.101.1/24) was added but not yet committed, issuing rollback 0 will discard this change, allowing you to re-enter the correct IP address (172.16.100.1/24) without saving the incorrect configuration.

81. Frage
Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, what should be configured on R1 to advertise a default static route into OSPF?

- A. a routing policy
- B. a loopback interface
- C. a management interface
- D. a firewall filter

Antwort: A

Begründung:
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.

82. Frage
Which two fields are you required to enter when you create a new user account? (Choose two.)

- A. full name
- B. username
- C. user ID
- D. login class

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:
In Junos OS, when creating a new user account, the minimum required fields are the username and the login class. The username is the identifier for the account, while the login class specifies the level of access or permissions the user has on the device. Login classes allow for the differentiation between various roles, such as read-only access or full administrative rights. Other information, such as full name or user ID, is optional and not strictly necessary for the creation of a functional user account.

83. Frage
What does the Junos CLI prompt indicate when it ends with a hash symbol (#)?

- A. The user is in shell mode.
- B. The user is in recovery mode
- C. The user is in operational mode.
- D. The user is in configuration mode.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
In the Junos OS, the Command Line Interface (CLI) uses distinct prompt symbols to provide the administrator with immediate contextual awareness of their current operating environment. When the prompt ends with a hash symbol (#) , it indicates that the user is in configuration mode .
This mode is the " engine room " of the device, where you modify the candidate configuration. Here, you can add, delete, or modify statements across the various hierarchies like [edit system], [edit interfaces] , or [edit protocols]. It is important to remember that changes made while the # prompt is visible are not active until a commit command is successfully executed.
Contrast this with the operational mode , which is indicated by a greater-than symbol (>) . Operational mode is used for monitoring, troubleshooting, and viewing the system status (e.g., show commands). Moving between these modes is a fundamental part of the Junos workflow: you enter configuration mode by typing configure and return to operational mode by typing exit or quit.
If you see a percent sign (%), you ' ve wandered into the FreeBSD shell mode , which is a lower-level Unix environment typically reserved for advanced system maintenance. Recognizing that # means you have the power to change the system ' s " brain " is a key safety check for any network architect.
Reference: User Interfaces, CLI Modes and Navigation.

84. Frage
Your routing policy has three terms. A route matches the first term with an accept action. In this scenario, what happens next?

- A. The route is evaluated by the second term.
- B. The route is rejected by default.
- C. The route is sent to the next policy chain.
- D. The route is accepted and no further terms are evaluated.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Junos OS routing policies are evaluated using a sequential, " first-match " logic. When a route is compared against a policy, the system evaluates the terms in the order they are defined. Once a route meets all the match criteria (the from statement) in a term, the router executes the associated action (the then statement).
If the action is a terminating action -such as accept or reject-the evaluation of that specific route for that specific policy ends immediately. In this scenario, since the route matched the first term and the action was accept, the route is successfully processed and the policy evaluation is complete. The system will not proceed to evaluate the second or third terms. This behavior is critical for network architects to understand when ordering terms; more specific " exceptions " must be placed at the top of the policy, while

broader " catch-all " terms must be placed at the bottom. If the administrator wanted the evaluation to continue to the next term despite a match, they would need to explicitly include the next term action, which is a non-terminating action.
Without it, a match on an accept action signifies the final decision for that route within that policy context.

85. Frage

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