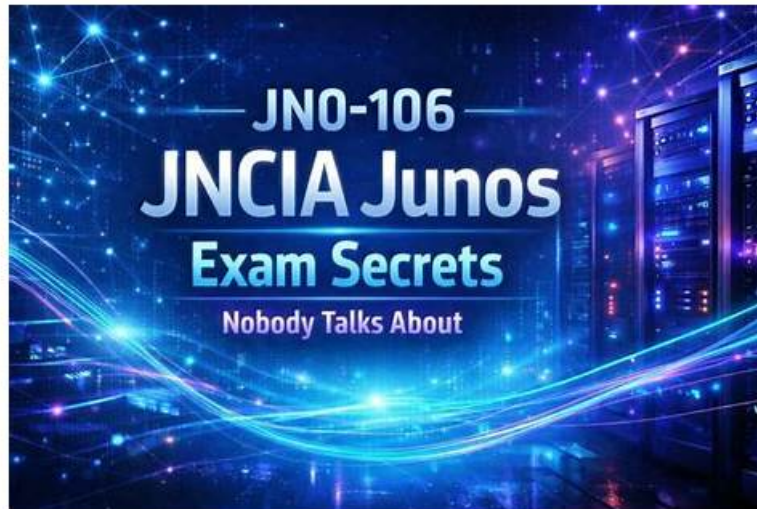


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Juniper JN0-106 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junos OS Fundamentals: Covers the architecture of Junos OS, focusing on the separation of control and forwarding planes and how traffic is processed by the routing and packet-forwarding engines.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) Sample Questions (Q172-Q177):

NEW QUESTION # 172

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 dynamic route
- C. a direct route
- D. a local route

Answer: C,D

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 # 173

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: A,D

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 # 174

Referring to the exhibit, which route(s) will be selected by Junos for packet forwarding?

```

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/10] 00:02:21, metric 1
                  > to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/10.0

```

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

Answer: A

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 # 175

What does the user@router > clear log ospf-trace command accomplish?

- A. The ospf-trace file is deleted.
- B. Data in the ospf-trace file is removed and logging continues.
- C. Logging data into ospf-trace is stopped.
- D. Trace parameters are removed from the OSPF protocol configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The clear log command is a vital operational utility within the Junos OS used to manage the size and relevance of log files without interrupting the system's logging processes. When a Senior Architect executes the clear log ospf-trace command, the Junos kernel truncates the specified file, effectively removing all existing text and resetting the file size to zero bytes. Crucially, the file itself is not deleted from the /var/log directory, nor is the underlying traceoptions configuration modified in any way.

Because tracing is often used for real-time debugging of protocol behaviors like OSPF, trace files can rapidly grow to several megabytes, making it difficult to find specific events. By clearing the log, the administrator ensures that any subsequent OSPF events- such as adjacency changes, LSA flooding, or SPF calculations- are recorded at the very beginning of the file, free from historical clutter. The OSPF process (rpd) continues to write to the file immediately after the truncation occurs. This operational behavior distinguishes the clear command from the file delete command, which would remove the file entirely, or the set protocols ospf traceoptions configuration command, which defines which specific events the device should record. Utilizing clear log is a standard best practice during intensive troubleshooting sessions to maintain a clean and chronologically relevant diagnostic environment.

Reference: Operational Monitoring and Maintenance, Log File Management.

NEW QUESTION # 176

You want to configure the management port on a Juniper device. In this scenario, what is the management interface name?

- A. mt0
- B. st0
- C. mtun0
- D. fxp0

Answer: D

Explanation:

On Juniper devices, the management interface is named fxp0 and is used for out-of-band management access.

NEW QUESTION # 177

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