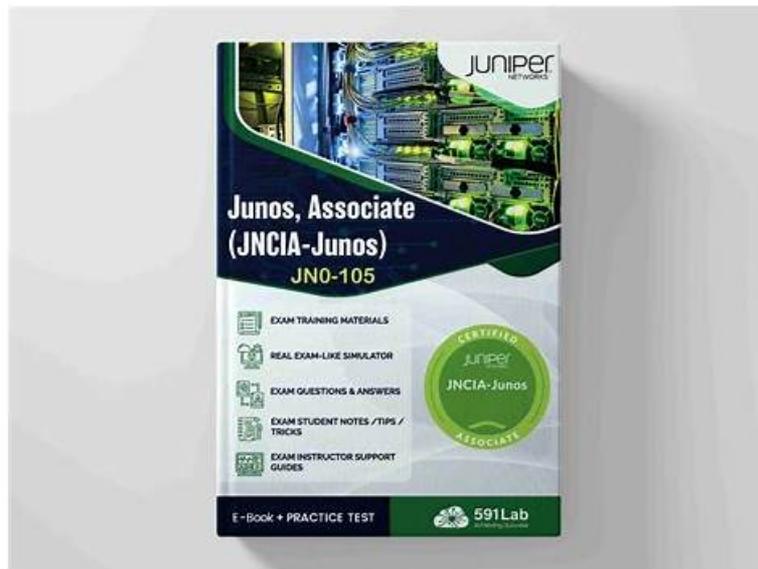


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Juniper JN0-105 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• User Interfaces: This topic delves into identifying the concepts, operation, or functionality of the Junos user interface.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Junos OS Fundamentals: It covers concepts, benefits, and functionality of the core elements of the Junos OS.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routing Fundamentals: This topic discusses pointing out basic routing concepts or functionality for Junos devices. Moreover, the topic also describes configuring or monitoring basic routing elements for a Junos device.

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Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What are two methods for navigating to configuration mode from an operational mode prompt? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the edit command.
- B. Use the exit command.
- C. Use the configure command.
- D. Use the quit command.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Junos OS, to navigate from operational mode to configuration mode, you can use either the `edit` or `configure` command. Both commands move the CLI from operational mode, where you can view the state of the device, to configuration mode, where you can make changes to the device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 32

A network administrator is attempting to route traffic on a Juniper switch to one of three different VLANs: Prod, Test, and Dev. Each VLAN has been assigned a numerical value. In this scenario, what are these numerical values called?

- A. tags
- B. defaults
- C. interfaces
- D. names

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) on a Juniper switch, the numerical values assigned to each VLAN, such as those for Prod, Test, and Dev, are known as VLAN tags. These tags are part of the 802.1 Q VLAN standard, which allows multiple VLANs to coexist on a single physical network. Each tag uniquely identifies the VLAN to which a frame belongs, enabling the switch to segregate and manage traffic based on VLAN membership. This tagging mechanism allows for efficient traffic separation and management, ensuring that devices within one VLAN do not receive traffic intended for another, thus maintaining network security and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which protocol is responsible for learning an IPv4 neighbor's MAC address?

- A. Network Address Translation (NAT)
- B. Media Access Control Security (MACsec)
- C. Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP)
- D. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is responsible for mapping an IPv4 address to a machine's MAC address. ARP operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model and is used to find the MAC address of a host given its IPv4 address. When a device wants to communicate with another device on the same local network, it uses ARP to discover the recipient's MAC address.

Reference:

Juniper official documentation: ARP.

Networking standards: RFC 826.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for device management tasks including the CLI and commit operations?

- A. rpd
- B. mgd
- C. chassisd
- D. dcd

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Click the Exhibit button.

The exhibit shows a network diagram with four routers: R1, R2, R3, and R4. R1 is connected to R2 via interface ge-0/0/0 (IP 10.12.0.1) on R1 and ge-0/0/0 (IP 10.12.0.2) on R2. R2 is connected to R3 via interface ge-0/0/0 (IP 10.23.0.2) on R2 and ge-0/0/0 (IP 10.23.0.3) on R3. R2 is connected to R4 via interface ge-0/0/1 (IP 10.24.0.2) on R2 and ge-0/0/0 (IP 10.24.0.4) on R4. The subnets are 10.12.0.0/24, 10.23.0.0/24, and 10.24.0.0/24. Below the diagram is a terminal window showing a ping command from R2 to 10.23.0.3 with successful results.

```
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. 10.24.0.4
- B. 10.12.0.2
- C. 10.23.0.2
- D. 10.23.0.3

Answer: C

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 # 36

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