

시험패스가능한 JN0-105인증 시험인기덤프공부하기



참고: KoreaDumps에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Juniper JN0-105 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=18HZmoi2VJRqClzY_P5j05wwaE1AZc1mY

KoreaDumps는 가장 효율높은 Juniper JN0-105시험대비방법을 가르쳐드립니다. 저희 Juniper JN0-105덤프는 실제 시험문제의 모든 범위를 커버하고 있어 Juniper JN0-105덤프의 문제만 이해하고 기억하신다면 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험패스할수 있습니다. 경쟁율이 심한 IT시대에 Juniper JN0-105시험 패스만으로 이 사회에서 자신만의 위치를 보장할수 있고 더욱이는 한층 업된 삶을 누릴수도 있습니다.

Juniper JN0-105 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	Junos OS Fundamentals: It covers concepts, benefits, and functionality of the core elements of the Junos OS.
주제 2	User Interfaces: This topic delves into identifying the concepts, operation, or functionality of the Junos user interface.

주제 3	Operational Monitoring and Maintenance: Different methods of monitoring or maintaining Junos devices are identified in this topic. Lastly, it discusses monitoring or maintenance procedures for a Junos device.
주제 4	Configuration Basics: Identification of the main elements for configuring Junos devices is discussed in this topic. Moreover, it describes configuring basic components of a Junos device
주제 5	Routing Policy and Firewall Filters: The topic of Routing Policy and Firewall Filters covers routing policy and firewall filters on Junos devices. Furthermore, the topic also deals with routing policies and firewall filters on a Junos device.
주제 6	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.

>> JN0-105인증 시험 인기덤프 <<

최신버전 JN0-105인증시험 인기덤프 최신덤프는 Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 시험의 최고의 공부자료

Juniper인증 JN0-105시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하시면 찬란한 미래가 찾아올것입니다. Juniper인증 JN0-105인증시험을 패스하여 취득한 자격증은 IT인사로서의 능력을 증명해주며 IT업계에 종사하는 일원으로서의 자존심입니다. KoreaDumps 의 Juniper인증 JN0-105덤프는 시험패스에 초점을 맞추어 제일 간단한 방법으로 시험을 패스하도록 밀어주는 시험공부가이드입니다.구매전Juniper인증 JN0-105무료샘플을 다운받아 적성에 맞는지 확인하고 구매할지 아닐지 선택하시면 됩니다.

최신 JNCIA JN0-105 무료샘플문제 (Q69-Q74):

질문 # 69

You are logged in to a Junos OS device with SSH and issued the show protocols | compare command in the configuration, but no output is shown.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The command only works for interface configuration differences.
- B. Someone accidentally deleted the active configuration.
- C. There are no changes to the candidate configuration.
- D. You must commit the configuration before any output will be shown.

정답: C

설명:

If issuing the "show | compare" command in configuration mode yields no output, it indicates that there are no changes to the candidate configuration (B). This command is used to compare the current candidate configuration with the active configuration, and a lack of output suggests that the candidate configuration matches the active one, meaning no changes have been made or the changes have already been committed.

질문 # 70

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 71

After the factory default configuration is loaded, which configuration object must be created prior to the first commit?

- A. host name
- B. root authentication
- C. out-of-band connectivity
- D. loopback IP address

정답: B

설명:

In Juniper Networks devices, when the factory default configuration is loaded, the first step before committing any configuration is to set up root authentication. This is crucial because it secures the device by ensuring that only authorized users have administrative access. Without setting up a root password, the device will not allow any commit operations, which is a safety measure to prevent unauthorized access. This requirement emphasizes the importance Juniper places on security right from the initial setup of the device.

질문 # 72

Exhibit

[edit]

user@router1 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?

- A. [edit] user@router1 rollback rescue
- B. [edit] user@router# rollback 0
- C. [edit] user@router# rollback 2
- D. (edit) user@router# rollback 1

정답: D

설명:

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

질문 # 73

Click the Exhibit button.

How is traffic, sourced from `10.0.0.0/8`, treated by the firewall filter shown in the exhibit?

- A. logged with no further action
- B. logged and accepted
- C. logged and rejected
- D. logged and discarded

정답: B

설명:

The firewall filter configuration in the exhibit specifies a filter with two terms. Term 1 matches traffic from the source address

