

# JN0-106인증시험대비덤프공부 - JN0-106퍼펙트덤프데모문제다운



Fast2test의 경험이 풍부한 전문가들이Juniper JN0-106인증시험관련자료들을 계획적으로 페펙트하게 만들었습니다.Juniper JN0-106인증시험응시에는 딱 좋은 자료들입니다. Fast2test는 최고의 덤프만 제공합니다. 응시 전Juniper JN0-106인증시험덤프로 최고의 시험대비준비를 하시기 바랍니다.

Juniper인증 JN0-106시험을 등록하였는데 시험준비를 어떻게 해야 될지 몰라 고민중이시라면 이 글을 보고Fast2test를 찾아주세요. Fast2test의Juniper인증 JN0-106덤프샘플을 체험해보시면 시험에 대한 두려움이 사라질것입니다. Fast2test의Juniper인증 JN0-106덤프는Juniper인증 JN0-106실제시험문제를 마스터한 기초에서 제작한 최신시험에 대비한 공부자료로서 시험패스율이 100%입니다. 하루 빨리 덤프를 마련하여 시험을 준비하시면 자격증 취득이 빨라 집니다.

>> JN0-106인증시험대비 덤프공부 <<

## JN0-106퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 다운, JN0-106 100% 시험패스 덤프문제

Fast2test는Juniper인증JN0-106시험에 대하여 가이드를 해줄 수 있는 사이트입니다. Fast2test는 여러분의 전업지식을 업그레이드시켜줄 수 있고 또한 한번에Juniper인증JN0-106시험을 패스하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. Fast2test제공하는 자료들은 모두 it업계전문가들이 자신의 지식과 끈임없는 경험등으로 만들어낸 퍼펙트 자료들입니다. 품질은 정확도 모두 보장되는 문제집입니다.Juniper인증JN0-106시험은 여러분이 it지식을 한층 업할수 있는 시험이며 우리 또한 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.

### Juniper JN0-106 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking Fundamentals: Covers core networking concepts including IP addressing, subnetting, Layer 2 &amp; 3 operations, routing basics, and protocol types essential for understanding how networks function.</li> </ul>
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>User Interfaces: Covers how to navigate and use the Junos CLI and J-Web interface, including configuration management, output filtering, and working with active versus candidate configurations.</li> </ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

- 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.

## 최신 JNCIA JN0-106 무료샘플문제 (Q31-Q36):

### 질문 # 31

What are two types of transit traffic that traverse the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router?  
(Choose two.)

- A. multicast traffic
- B. exception traffic
- C. broadcast traffic
- D. unicast traffic

정답: A,D

### 설명:

Transit traffic that traverses the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router includes both unicast and multicast traffic types. Unicast traffic is directed from a single source to a single destination, while multicast traffic is sent from one source to multiple destinations that are part of a multicast group.

These types of traffic are efficiently routed through the network by leveraging the router's forwarding plane capabilities. Exception traffic, which requires special handling by the control plane, and broadcast traffic, which is typically limited to a single broadcast domain and not usually forwarded by Layer 3 routers, are not considered standard types of transit traffic for the forwarding plane of a router.

### 질문 # 32

Which two statements describe the result when you enter ? at the command-line prompt?  
(Choose two.)

- A. It lists the available commands and options.
- B. It displays help about a text string contained in a statement.
- C. It displays summary information about the commands and options.
- D. It lists tips for the help menu.

정답: A,C

### 설명:

When you enter ? at the command-line prompt in Junos OS, the system provides assistance in two significant ways. Firstly, it lists the available commands and options that can be used at the current point in the command hierarchy, aiding users in understanding what commands they can execute next. Secondly, it displays summary information about those commands and options, providing brief descriptions or additional context that can help users understand the function of each command or option. This feature is particularly useful for learning the command structure or for quick reference when specific command syntax is forgotten.

### 질문 # 33

Which two actions would you perform when you are in the operational mode of the CLI? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure routing protocols.
- B. Clear the log files.
- C. Commit the configuration.
- D. Reboot the device.

정답: B,D

### 설명:

The Junos Command Line Interface (CLI) is strictly partitioned into operational and configuration modes to maintain a clear boundary between monitoring and administrative changes. Operational mode, identified by the > prompt, is designed for executing commands that monitor device status, troubleshoot network connectivity, and manage the physical system state. One typical

administrative task performed here is clearing log files (using the clear log command) to free up storage space or reset diagnostic data during troubleshooting.

Additionally, high-level system requests that do not alter the persistent configuration database, such as rebooting the hardware, are executed in operational mode. The request system reboot command allows the administrator to gracefully restart the device after a software update or as part of a maintenance cycle. In contrast, actions such as configuring routing protocols or committing changes require transitioning to configuration mode (the # prompt). Committing a configuration is the specific act of moving changes from the candidate database to the active database, which is a logic-altering event strictly reserved for configuration mode. Therefore, operational mode remains the dedicated environment for real-time observation and system-level requests that ensure the device operates correctly within its existing parameters. Reference: User Interfaces, CLI Modes, Operational Mode Commands.

#### 질문 # 34

You received a new Junos device and are configuring the system-related settings. You must configure this device for the current date and time on the US West coast. You have set the time zone to America/Los\_Angeles, however the time and date did not change. In this scenario, which two additional actions would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Reboot the device.
- B. Configure an NTP server.
- C. Configure a DNS server.
- D. Set the date and time setting manually.

정답: B,D

#### 설명:

When configuring the system-related settings for the current date and time on a Junos device, especially for a specific time zone like America/Los\_Angeles, and the time does not automatically adjust, two effective actions can be taken. Firstly, setting the date and time manually allows for immediate correction of the system clock. This can be done via the CLI with the appropriate set date and time command. Secondly, configuring the device to use an NTP server can provide ongoing synchronization with an accurate time source, ensuring that the device maintains the correct time and date automatically in the future, even in the case of restarts or minor drifts in the internal clock.

#### 질문 # 35

You committed a new configuration on a Junos router, but users report connectivity issues. You must quickly restore the previous working configuration without manually editing the candidate configuration. Which command should you use to load the required configuration into the candidate configuration?

- A. load override
- B. rollback 1
- C. show | compare rollback
- D. rollback 0

정답: B

#### 설명:

In Junos OS, the configuration database is designed with a robust versioning system that facilitates rapid recovery from administrative errors. Every time a commit command is successfully executed, the system automatically archives the previous active configuration and assigns it a "rollback" index. The rollback command is used within configuration mode to revert the candidate configuration to a previously saved state.

The indices are zero-based, where rollback 0 represents the currently active configuration that was just committed. To restore the configuration that was functional immediately before the most recent, problematic commit, the administrator must use rollback 1. This command replaces the current candidate configuration with the contents of the last known working state. It is important to note that executing rollback 1 only populates the candidate buffer; to make this previous configuration active and restore connectivity, the administrator must subsequently issue the commit command. This mechanism is a cornerstone of Junos OS's commitment to high availability and operational resilience, allowing for nearly instantaneous restoration of services without the need for manual line-by-line configuration edits during a network outage.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Managing Configurations, Rollback configurations.

#### 질문 # 36

