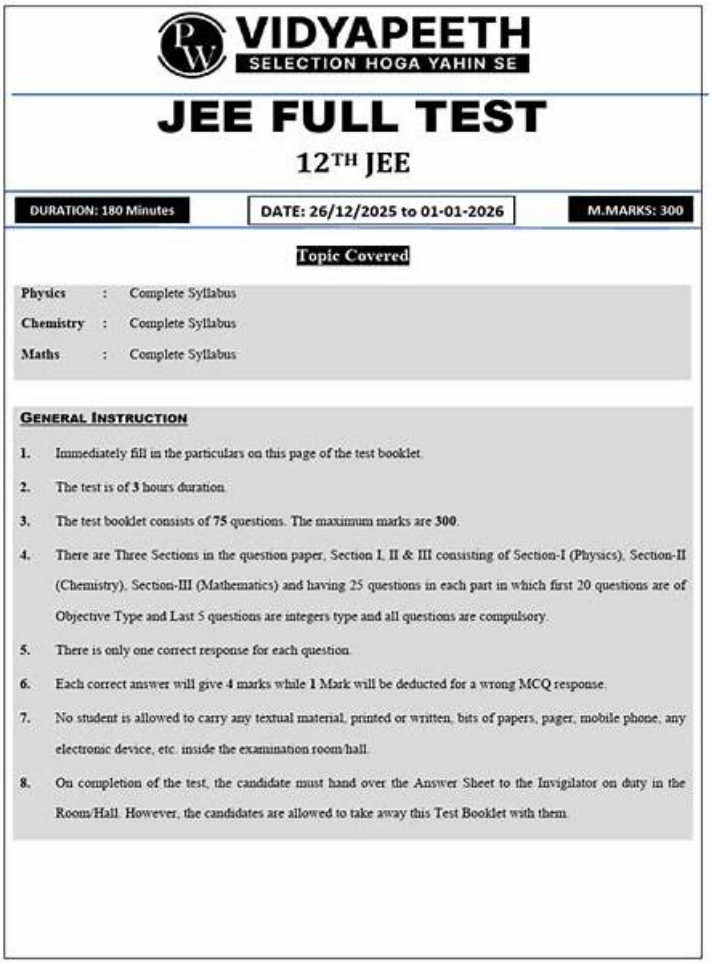
JN0-105 Actual Questions | Exam JN0-105 Overview



VIDYAPEETH
SELECTION HOGA YAHIN SE

JEE FULL TEST

12TH JEE

DURATION: 180 Minutes | DATE: 26/12/2025 to 01-01-2026 | M.MARKS: 300

Topic Covered

Physics : Complete Syllabus
Chemistry : Complete Syllabus
Maths : Complete Syllabus

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

1. Immediately fill in the particulars on this page of the test booklet.
2. The test is of 3 hours duration.
3. The test booklet consists of 75 questions. The maximum marks are 300.
4. There are Three Sections in the question paper, Section I, II & III consisting of Section-I (Physics), Section-II (Chemistry), Section-III (Mathematics) and having 25 questions in each part in which first 20 questions are of Objective Type and Last 5 questions are integers type and all questions are compulsory.
5. There is only one correct response for each question.
6. Each correct answer will give 4 marks while 1 Mark will be deducted for a wrong MCQ response.
7. No student is allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, any electronic device, etc. inside the examination room/hall.
8. On completion of the test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty in the Room/Hall. However, the candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.

P.S. Free 2026 Juniper JN0-105 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TestkingPDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bcTQsPYm6MMQ4ZSdW_hi7rRUN7xJd-Ca

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Juniper JN0-105 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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
Topic 2	• Networking Fundamentals: The topic networking fundamentals covers identifying the concepts and functionality of different fundamental elements of networking.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Junos OS Fundamentals: It covers concepts, benefits, and functionality of the core elements of the Junos OS.
Topic 6	• User Interfaces: This topic delves into identifying the concepts, operation, or functionality of the Junos user interface.

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Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
Exhibit
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication ?
Possible completions:
+ apply-groups Groups from which to inherit configuration data
+ apply-groups-except Don't inherit configuration data from these groups encrypted-password Encrypted password string load-key-file File (URL) containing one or more ssh keys plain-text-password Prompt for plain text password (autoencrypted)
> ssh-dsa Secure shell (ssh) DSA public key string
> ssh-rsa Secure shell (ssh) RSA public key string
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
{hold:node0}[edit]
root# commit and-quit
[edit interfaces]
'ge-0/0/0'
HA management port cannot be configured
error: configuration check-out failed
{hold:node0}[edit]
root#
You are unable to remotely access your Juniper device using the CLI.
Referring to the exhibit, which command would you add to the existing configuration to enable remote CLI access?

- A. set system root-authentication plain-text-password
- B. set system login idle-timeout 20
- C. set system services ssh
- D. load factory-default

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, remote access to the device's CLI is commonly facilitated through Secure Shell (SSH), a protocol providing secure command-line access over an insecure network. The given exhibit indicates an attempt to set a root authentication password but does not show configuration for enabling remote access services. To enable SSH, which is not shown in the configuration snippet, you need to configure the device to accept SSH connections. This is done by enabling the SSH service within the system services hierarchy of the configuration. The correct command to add to the existing configuration for enabling remote CLI access via SSH isset system services ssh. This command activates the SSH service, allowing secure remote logins to the device.

NEW QUESTION # 95
What are two examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. ping to the local device
- B. transit packets
- C. log messages
- D. routing updates

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Exception traffic includes traffic that is not simply forwarded by the router but requires special handling, such as routing updates (B) and log messages (C). These types of traffic are processed by the router's control plane rather than just being forwarded through the data plane.

NEW QUESTION # 96
What does the user@router> clear log ospf-trace command accomplish?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 97
Which component is considered part of the data plane?

- A. the Packet Forwarding Engine
- B. the power supply
- C. the Routing Engine
- D. the fan tray

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) is an integral component of Juniper Networks devices, responsible for the data plane operations. The data plane, also known as the forwarding plane, is where the actual processing and forwarding of packets occur based on the routing and forwarding tables. The PFE executes the forwarding decisions made by the Routing Engine (RE), handling all packet transmissions, including routing, filtering, and switching packets towards their destination. This contrasts with the control plane operations handled by the RE, which involve routing table maintenance, system management, and control protocol processing.

NEW QUESTION # 98
Which two statements are true about the Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing tables are stored in the control plane.
- B. Exception traffic is never sent to the control plane.
- C. Routing tables are stored in the forwarding plane.
- D. Exception traffic is sent to the control plane.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Junos OS, as with many network operating systems, the control plane is responsible for processes that determine how to route traffic. This includes maintaining routing tables, which store information about network paths and protocols. Therefore, routing tables are indeed stored in the control plane.
Exception traffic refers to packets that cannot be processed by the normal fast-path processing of the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in the forwarding plane, and thus are sent to the control plane for further processing.
This might include packets destined for the router itself, packets that need to be fragmented, or packets that match certain firewall filter criteria, among other reasons.
Routing tables are not stored in the forwarding plane. However, the forwarding plane contains the forwarding table (sometimes referred to as the forwarding informationbase or FIB), which is a distilled version of the routing table optimized for fast packet forwarding. The forwarding plane uses this information to perform the actual transfer of packets across the network device interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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