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JNCIA JN0 105 Voucher exam September 2024

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Juniper JN0-106 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operational Monitoring and Maintenance: Covers the tools and procedures used to monitor, maintain, and troubleshoot Junos devices, including show• monitor commands, network utilities, OS upgrades, and password recovery.
Topic 3	<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.

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Juniper Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

Exhibit:

```

user@router> show route table inet.0
inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0.0.0.0/0          *[Static/5] 2d 05:30:15
                  > to 203.0.113.1 via ge-0/0/0
10.0.0.0/8         *[Static/5] 1d 10:20:30
                  > to 192.168.1.1 via ge-0/0/1
10.50.0.0/16      *[OSPF/10] 08:15:22
                  > to 192.168.1.10 via ge-0/0/1
10.50.10.0/24     *[BGP/170] 02:45:10
                  > to 192.168.1.20 via ge-0/0/2

```

Referring to the exhibit, which route will be selected for a packet destined to IP address 10.50.10.55?

- A. Route 10.50.0.0/16 will be selected using next hop 192.168.1.10 because OSPF has a better preference value than BGP.
- **B. Route 10.50.10.0/24 will be selected using next hop 192.168.1.20 because it has the longest prefix match for the destination address.**
- C. Route 10.0.0.0/8 will be selected using next hop 192.168.1.1 because it was learned from the static routing protocol which has the lowest preference value.
- D. Route 0.0.0.0/0 will be selected using next hop 203.0.113.1 because the default route matches all destinations and has been active the longest.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the Routing Information Base (RIB) selection process follows a strict hierarchy where the Longest Prefix Match (LPM) is the absolute primary tie-breaker. When a packet is destined for 10.50.10.55, the Routing Engine searches the inet.0 table for all matching entries. In this exhibit, four routes match: the default route (0.0.0.0/0), a general static route (10.0.0.0/8), an OSPF route (10.50.0.0/16), and a BGP route (10.50.10.0/24).

The LPM rule dictates that the router must select the most specific route available, which is defined as the entry with the highest number of matching bits in the subnet mask. The 10.50.10.0/24 route matches 24 bits of the destination address, making it more specific than the 16-bit, 8-bit, or 0-bit alternatives. It is critical to understand that route preference (e.g., Static at 5, OSPF at 10, or BGP at 170) is only evaluated if there are multiple paths to the exact same prefix and length. Because these prefixes vary in length, the length takes precedence over the protocol preference. Therefore, the BGP-learned route via 192.168.1.20 is selected as the active path, ensuring traffic follows the most granular routing information provided to the device. Reference:

Routing Fundamentals, Routing Table Selection, Longest Prefix Match.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which configuration mode command allows an administrator to exit configuration mode without saving any changes made to the candidate configuration?

- A. exit
- B. commit
- **C. discard**
- D. rollback 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "discard" command removes all uncommitted changes in the candidate configuration, reverting it to match the active configuration. Unlike "exit," which may prompt for action, "discard" ensures changes are not applied, maintaining the current operational state.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit firewall filter test]
term 1 {
  from {
    source-address {
      10.0.0.0/8;
    }
  }
  then {
    log;
    next term;
  }
}
term 2 {
  then {
    reject;
  }
}
```

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Junos OS firewall filters operate on a sequential, "first-match" logic, but their behavior is significantly influenced by the use of terminating versus non-terminating actions. In this exhibit, a packet with a source address of 10.0.0.0/8 is evaluated against the filter named test.

Evaluation begins with term 1. The packet matches the source-address criteria, triggering the actions defined in the then statement. The first action is log, which sends the packet header information to the firewall task buffer for logging. The second action is next term. This is a critical non-terminating action; it instructs the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to continue the evaluation process using the subsequent term in the filter rather than stopping after the match.

Evaluation then moves to term 2. Because term 2 contains no from match conditions, it acts as a "catch-all" for any traffic that reaches it. The action in this term is reject. This is a terminating action that discards the packet and sends an ICMP "destination unreachable" message back to the source. Therefore, the packet is first recorded by the logging process and is subsequently dropped by the rejection mechanism. If next term had not been present in term 1, the packet would have been implicitly accepted (as any matched term without a terminating action like discard, reject, or accept defaults to an implicit accept in that specific term). However, the explicit instruction to move forward ensures the packet hits the reject statement.

Reference: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters, Firewall Filter Actions, next-term evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 61

What are two ways that the carrier-sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) MAC protocol help devices "talk" with each other in an Ethernet network? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows a network device to transmit and receive data simultaneously.
- B. It operates in half-duplex or full-duplex mode.
- C. It allows a network device to either transmit data or receive data.
- D. It allows an Ethernet device to check to see if anything else is transmitting before trying to send.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

CSMA/CD allows an Ethernet device to check if the network is idle (carrier sense) before attempting to transmit, reducing the chance of collisions.

With CSMA/CD, a device can either transmit or receive data at a given time (half-duplex), not both simultaneously, which helps coordinate communication and manage collisions.

NEW QUESTION # 62

When considering routing policies, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base.
- B. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with the most restrictive action taken of all the matching terms.
- C. Routing policies are applied to interfaces as input or export filters.
- D. Policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom with action taken on the first match found.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Routing policies in Junos OS are crucial for controlling route advertisements and path selection.

The correct answers are B and C. An import routing policy for BGP determines which received prefix advertisements are placed in the routing information base (RIB), and policy terms are evaluated from top to bottom, with action taken on the first match found. This sequential evaluation allows for precise control over routing decisions.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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