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Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos) Exam

Juniper JN0-105

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1
You are creating a new routing policy to accept and redistribute routes into your IGP. Which match criterion would you use to identify the route prefixes to select?

A. instance

B. route-type

C. route-filter

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct match criterion is **route-filter**. In a Junos routing policy, the `from route-filter` statement matches the destination prefix of a route, allowing the policy to identify precisely which routes should be accepted for redistribution into an IGP. A route filter includes an IPv4 or IPv6 prefix and a match type that defines the desired prefix-length behavior. For example, `from route-filter 192.0.2.0/24 exact;` selects only that exact /24 route, while `orlonger` selects the stated prefix and any more-specific routes beneath it. This provides the prefix-level control needed when controlling route redistribution, helping ensure that only intended networks are introduced into the target routing domain. Multiple route-filter entries can be included in a policy term when several destination prefixes or prefix ranges must be selected. Junos evaluates the policy term's match conditions against candidate routes and applies the configured action when the route prefix satisfies the route-filter criteria. Juniper documents route filtering as a policy `from` condition specifically used to match route destination prefixes and associated prefix-length ranges. See Juniper's Routing Policy overview and the route-filter statement reference.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are two physical interface properties? (Choose two.)

A. MAC address

B. IP address

C. routing protocols

D. MTU

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

MAC address and MTU are physical-interface properties in Junos. A MAC address is the Layer 2 hardware address associated with an Ethernet interface. It identifies the interface on the local Ethernet segment and is displayed in operational interface information, such as the output of `show interfaces`. Although some platforms and interface types permit a configured MAC address, the property itself remains associated with the physical Ethernet interface and its link-layer operation.

MTU, or maximum transmission unit, specifies the largest frame or packet size that an interface can transmit without fragmentation or other size-handling considerations. Junos interface operational output includes an interface MTU value, and interface configuration supports setting MTU-related values appropriate to the physical medium and encapsulation. These values describe characteristics of the interface and the link it supports, rather than Layer 3 addressing or routing behavior. Understanding these properties is important when validating connectivity, checking frame-size compatibility between connected devices, and interpreting interface status information. Juniper's interface overview distinguishes physical interfaces from logical units, while the `show interfaces` command reference documents the operational fields used to inspect MAC and MTU information. See Juniper Interfaces Overview and Juniper show interfaces Reference.

QUESTION NO: 3

You issue the telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1 command. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The telnet session will have a source address of 10.10.10.1.

B. The telnet session will have a destination address of 192.168.100.1.

C. The telnet session will have a destination address of 10.10.10.1.

D. The telnet session will have a source address of 192.168.100.1.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

The command `telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1` initiates an outbound Telnet client connection to the host identified by `10.10.10.1`. Therefore, the Telnet session has a destination address of `10.10.10.1`. The value immediately following the `telnet` command is the remote hostname or IPv4 address that Junos attempts to contact.

The `source` keyword explicitly selects the local IPv4 address used as the source of the generated Telnet traffic. Consequently, packets for this connection use `192.168.100.1` as their source address. Specifying a source address is useful when the device has multiple local addresses and the remote system, its routing policy, or an access-control list expects the session to originate from a particular address. For the connection to succeed, the selected source address must be configured and reachable for return traffic from the remote host.

Juniper documents the operational-mode `telnet` command syntax as accepting a remote host followed by the optional `source source-address` parameter. See the Junos telnet command reference and the Junos Telnet documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which Junos OS component is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table?

A. Routing Engine

B. chassis control daemon

C. Packet Forwarding Engine

D. management daemon

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine is responsible for maintaining and using the forwarding table, also called the forwarding information base (FIB). Junos OS separates control-plane functions from packet-forwarding functions. On the Routing Engine, routing protocols and routing policy create and maintain routing information in routing tables. After Junos selects active routes, the relevant forwarding information is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine. The Packet Forwarding Engine uses this information to make high-speed, data-plane decisions for packets arriving on network interfaces, including selecting the appropriate next hop and outgoing interface. This architectural separation allows route processing and device management to occur independently of the actual forwarding of transit traffic. In operational terms, the forwarding table is the information that the Packet Forwarding Engine consults to forward packets, while the Routing Engine is the source of the control-plane route calculations that populate it. Juniper's Junos architecture documentation describes the Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine roles and explains that the Packet Forwarding Engine forwards traffic based on the forwarding table. See Juniper's Junos OS architecture overview and Juniper's forwarding-table command reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)

A. Traffic congestion will be eliminated.

B. The network will be faster.

C. Traffic congestion can be managed.

D. Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Traffic congestion can be managed because Junos Class of Service (CoS) provides mechanisms to classify packets into forwarding classes and apply queueing, scheduling, bandwidth allocation, and drop profiles. When an egress interface has more traffic to transmit than its available bandwidth, these mechanisms determine how packets are queued and serviced. This allows an administrator to apply a deliberate policy during periods of contention rather than treating every packet identically.

Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized because CoS can assign traffic such as voice, interactive video, or critical control traffic to forwarding classes with suitable scheduling behavior. A higher-priority queue can receive service ahead of lower-priority best-effort traffic, reducing delay and jitter for traffic whose performance is particularly sensitive to those conditions. CoS therefore defines differentiated treatment for traffic when network resources are constrained; it is a congestion-management and service-differentiation framework. Juniper's CoS documentation describes the classification, forwarding-class, queueing, scheduling, and drop-profile components used to implement this behavior. See Juniper CoS Overview and Juniper CoS on QFX Series Overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the primary system log file that is present in the default configuration of a Junos device?

A. kmd

B. messages

C. vrrp

D. jsrpd

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **messages**. In the default Junos OS configuration, the `system syslog` hierarchy includes a local file named `messages`, typically stored as `/var/log/messages`. This is the primary general-purpose system log because it receives messages from all facility levels at the `notice` severity and above. As a result, it captures a broad operational record of events generated by Junos processes and the device itself, including significant system notifications, protocol and daemon activity, configuration-related events, interface state changes, and user or administrative activity. Network operators commonly begin troubleshooting with this log because it provides a consolidated view of important device events without requiring a separate per-daemon log configuration. Junos uses the standard syslog model, where logging behavior is configured beneath `[edit system syslog]`; the default `messages` file provides the baseline local logging destination immediately available on a newly configured device. The log can be viewed from operational mode with commands such as `show log messages`, and its contents can be filtered to isolate relevant events. Juniper documents the default local system-log files and the syslog configuration hierarchy in its system logging documentation: Junos OS System Logging Overview and system syslog CLI Reference.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements about route preference in Junos are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Both direct and static routes have the same preference.

B. Both direct and local routes have the same preference.

C. Both OSPF internal and OSPF AS external routes have the same preference.

D. Both EBGP and IBGP routes have the same preference.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Route preference in Junos is the administrative value used to select an active route when the routing table contains multiple routes to the same destination from different sources. A lower numerical preference is more preferred. “Both direct and local routes have the same preference” is correct because both direct routes, which represent connected networks, and local routes, which represent addresses configured on the router itself, use the default route preference of 0. This allows these locally derived route types to receive the highest default preference.

“Both EBGP and IBGP routes have the same preference” is also correct. Junos assigns BGP routes a default route preference of 170 regardless of whether the route was learned through an external or internal BGP session. If route selection must continue after route preference, Junos applies BGP path-selection criteria; those criteria can distinguish external and internal paths, but they do not change the default route-preference value. The default preference table and the BGP route-selection process are documented by Juniper at Understanding Route Preference and BGP Overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

What is the default route preference of a static route in Junos OS?

A. 0

B. 5

C. 10

D. 100

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **5**. Junos OS uses route preference to select an active route when multiple routes exist for the same destination prefix. A lower numerical preference value is preferred over a higher value.

Static routes have a default preference of 5, which causes them to be preferred over many dynamically learned routes unless the preference is changed. The route preference can be modified under the `routing-options static` hierarchy when different route-selection behavior is required. See Juniper's route preference overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

Exhibit

Referring to the exhibit, which route(s) will be selected by Junos for packet forwarding?

A. The OSPF route will be selected.

B. The static route will be selected.

C. The Junos OS randomly selects one route.

D. The Junos OS selects both routes.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The static route will be selected. Junos first chooses routes according to route preference, which is Junos terminology for administrative distance. For routes to the same destination prefix, the eligible route with the numerically lowest preference is preferred and becomes active in the routing table. The active route is then used to populate the forwarding table for packet forwarding.

In the exhibit, the static route has a lower preference value than the route learned through OSPF. By default, Junos assigns static routes a preference of 5, while OSPF internal routes normally have a preference of 10. Therefore, assuming both routes describe the same destination and are otherwise usable, Junos installs the static route as the active route. This behavior can be changed only if an administrator explicitly configures a different preference or applies policy that changes route handling. Juniper documents route preference and the default preference values at Understanding Route Preference and Default Route Preference Values.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are correct about MAC addresses? (Choose two.)

A. Switches use the Address Resolution Protocol table to assign MAC addresses to network interface cards inthe forwarding frame.

B. The source and destination MAC addresses always remains static to the final destination.

C. The MAC address identifies the physical hardware.

D. Switches use the destination MAC address to identify the next-hop destination and to change thedestination MAC address in the frame.

E. Ethernet switches use the destination MAC address and their MAC table to decide which port to forward a frame out, and they do not normally rewrite the destination MAC when switching within the same LAN.

ANSWER: C E

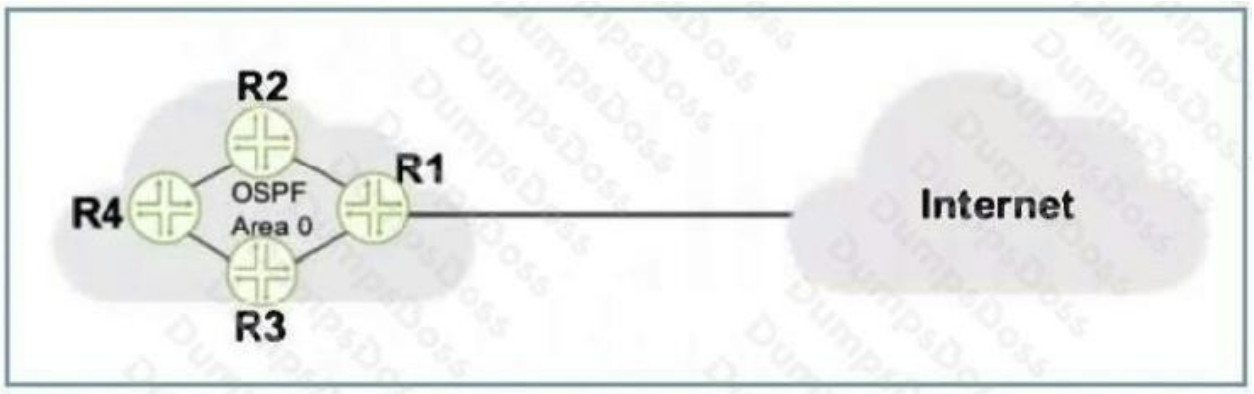
Explanation:

“The MAC address identifies the physical hardware” is correct in the normal Ethernet context tested at the associate level. A MAC address is a Layer 2 identifier associated with a network interface. It is commonly assigned by the interface manufacturer and can be used to identify that interface on an Ethernet LAN. Although many platforms permit software configuration or override of a MAC address, its fundamental role remains Layer 2 interface identification.

“Ethernet switches use the destination MAC address and their MAC table to decide which port to forward a frame out, and they do not normally rewrite the destination MAC when switching within the same LAN” is also correct. A switch learns source MAC addresses and associates them with ingress interfaces in its Ethernet switching table. For a received frame, it uses the destination MAC address to look up the appropriate outgoing interface. During ordinary Layer 2 switching in the same broadcast domain, the Ethernet frame’s destination MAC address is preserved; the switch forwards the frame rather than creating a new Layer 2 header. Junos exposes learned Layer 2 forwarding information through its Ethernet switching table, as described in Juniper’s show ethernet-switching table reference. Juniper’s ARP overview also distinguishes IP-to-MAC address resolution from Ethernet switching-table forwarding behavior.

QUESTION NO: 11

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what should be configured on R1 to advertise a default static route into OSPF?

A. a firewall filter

B. a routing policy

C. a loopback interface

D. a management interface

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

a routing policy is required because Junos uses routing policy to control which routes are exported from the routing table into an OSPF domain. On R1, the policy should match the static default route, normally `0.0.0.0/0`, and then accept it. The policy is applied with the OSPF `export` statement. For example, a policy term can match `protocol static` and `route-filter 0.0.0.0/0 exact`, followed by `then accept`; applying that policy to OSPF causes the default static route to be redistributed and advertised to OSPF neighbors. This approach is deliberate: it ensures that only the intended default route is injected, rather than unintentionally exporting other static or active routes. The receiving OSPF routers can then install the advertised default route and use R1 as the next hop for destinations not represented by more-specific routes. Junos routing policies provide the match conditions and actions used for this controlled route redistribution, while the OSPF export configuration identifies the protocol into which the accepted route is advertised. See Juniper's OSPF routing policy documentation and the routing policy overview.