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NEW QUESTION: 1

You are creating a new user account using a predefined login class on a Junos device. The account should be able to run operational mode commands such as show interfaces and ping, but should not be allowed to change or commit configuration. Which login class should you assign to this user?

- A. maintenance
- B. read-only
- C. super-user
- D. operator

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Junos OS utilizes a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) model through the use of login classes, which define the specific permissions and restrictions for different user levels. To simplify administration, Juniper provides several predefined classes that cater to common organizational roles. The requirement here is for an account that can perform basic network diagnostics (operational mode) but lacks the authority to modify the system state (configuration mode).

The operator class is specifically engineered for this purpose. It grants permissions such as clear, network, reset, trace, and view. These permissions allow the user to execute monitoring commands like show, use diagnostic tools like ping and traceroute, and clear statistics. Crucially, the operator class does not include the configure or commit permissions, preventing the user from entering configuration mode or making any permanent changes to the device.

Comparing this to other options: the read-only class is more restrictive, generally allowing only the viewing of configuration and some state data, but often restricting active diagnostic tools like ping. The super-user class provides unrestricted access, while maintenance is not a standard predefined class for general operational roles. Assigning the operator class ensures that junior staff or automated monitoring systems have the visibility they need to troubleshoot connectivity without risking the integrity of the device configuration.

Reference: User Interfaces, Login Classes, and User Permissions.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which command validates a candidate configuration for syntax errors without committing it?

- A. commit check
- B. show | compare

C. validate configuration

D. commit test

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The commit check command verifies that the candidate configuration is syntactically correct without actually activating it.

NEW QUESTION: 3

What are two attributes of the UDP protocol? (Choose two.)

A. UDP is more reliable than TCP.

B. UDP is always slower than TCP.

C. UDP is best effort.

D. UDP is connectionless.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is known for being connectionless (D) and providing best-effort delivery without the reliability mechanisms present in TCP (C). This means that UDP does not establish a connection before sending data and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error checking, making it faster but less reliable than TCP.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which command would you use to compare the candidate configuration with the active configuration before committing?

A. show | display set

B. show | compare

C. show | diff active

D. compare candidate active

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The show | compare command (or show | compare rollback 0) highlights the differences between the candidate configuration and the currently active configuration, marking additions with a plus sign and deletions with a minus sign.

NEW QUESTION: 5

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.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The clear log command is a vital operational utility within the Junos OS used to manage the size and relevance of log files without interrupting the system's logging processes. When a Senior Architect executes the clear log ospf-trace command, the Junos kernel truncates the specified file, effectively removing all existing text and resetting the file size to zero bytes. Crucially, the file itself is not deleted from the /var/log directory, nor is the underlying traceoptions configuration modified in any way.

Because tracing is often used for real-time debugging of protocol behaviors like OSPF, trace files can rapidly grow to several megabytes, making it difficult to find specific events. By clearing the log, the administrator ensures that any subsequent OSPF events-such as adjacency changes, LSA flooding, or SPF calculations- are recorded at the very beginning of the file, free from historical clutter. The OSPF process (rpd) continues to write to the file immediately after the truncation occurs. This operational behavior distinguishes the clear command from the file delete command, which

would remove the file entirely, or the set protocols ospf traceoptions configuration command, which defines which specific events the device should record. Utilizing clear log is a standard best practice during intensive troubleshooting sessions to maintain a clean and chronologically relevant diagnostic environment.

Reference: Operational Monitoring and Maintenance, Log File Management.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which process in the Junos OS is responsible for device management tasks including the CLI and commit operations?

- A.** mgd
- B.** chassisd
- C.** rpd
- D.** dcd

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS, the management daemon (mgd) is responsible for handling all the device management tasks, including processing CLI commands and handling commit operations. The mgd daemon interacts with the Junos OS configuration database and provides the necessary logic to ensure that configuration changes are syntactically correct and do not conflict with each other. When a user commits a configuration, mgd validates the changes, applies them to the running configuration, and ensures that the necessary daemons are notified of the changes to apply them accordingly.

NEW QUESTION: 7

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the default configuration of a Junos device, the primary system log file is "messages" (B). This log file contains a wide range of system messages, including operational status changes, system errors, and other critical information, making it a key resource for troubleshooting and monitoring the system's health.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 9

What is the purpose of an ARP packet?

- A. to determine the IP address of a given MAC address
- B. to determine the IP address of a given URL
- C. to determine the MAC address of a given IP address
- D. to determine the MPLS label of a given IP address

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

You need to recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the current configuration settings. Which three statements describe what you should perform in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Enter and commit the new root password.
- B. Load the factory-default configuration.
- C. Upgrade the Junos OS to the latest version.
- D. Hit the space bar and enter recovery when prompted.
- E. Use a console connection to reboot the device.

Answer: A,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To recover the root password on a Junos router without losing the configuration, you should (A) enter and commit the new root password once you have gained access to the system, (D) hit the space bar to interrupt the boot process and enter recovery mode when prompted during the boot process, and (E) use a console connection to reboot the device and access the bootloader prompt. These steps allow you to reset the root password while preserving the existing configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit]
user@router# show interfaces
ge-0/0/10 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.20.30.1/24;
      address 203.0.113.2/24;
      address 172.16.100.3/24 {
        preferred;
      }
      address 192.168.2.1/24 {
        primary;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, you are sending traffic to a network that is not directly connected to the ge-0/0/10 interface. In this situation, which IP address will be used?

- A. 10.20.30.1
- B. 203.0.113.2
- C. 172.16.100.3
- D. 192.168.2.1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When sending traffic to a non-directly connected network, Junos uses the address marked as primary on the interface as the source IP address. Here, 192.168.2.1 is specified as primary.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which Junos OS login class parameter defines the specific operational and configuration mode commands a user is permitted to execute?

- A. permissions
- B. idle-timeout
- C. login-alarms
- D. access privilege

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The permissions statement within a login class defines what operations a user in that class is allowed to perform, such as view, configure, or specific permission bits like interface or routing.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which two tasks would you perform in operational mode? (Choose two.)

- A. requesting the system to reboot
- B. verifying the version of Junos OS
- C. committing your configuration
- D. rolling back to a previous configuration

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Junos Command Line Interface (CLI) is structured into two primary hierarchical modes: operational mode and configuration mode. Operational mode is the default entry point when a user logs into the device, signified by the > prompt. This mode is designed for monitoring the health of the device, troubleshooting network issues, and executing system-level maintenance tasks. Specifically, an administrator uses operational mode to verify the version of Junos OS currently active on the device using the show version command.

Additionally, system-level administrative actions that do not involve modifying the device 's persistent configuration logic are performed within the operational mode. This includes requesting the system to reboot or halt via the request system hierarchy of commands. In contrast, tasks that involve manipulating the configuration database-such as committing proposed changes or rolling back to a previous configuration version-require the user to transition into configuration mode, indicated by the # prompt. Understanding this distinction is vital for efficient navigation of the Junos CLI; while operational mode provides the tools to observe the system and manage its physical state, configuration mode is reserved for altering the logical parameters and routing policies that govern device behavior. Reference: User Interfaces, CLI Modes, Operational Mode Commands.

NEW QUESTION: 14

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

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

D. The ospf-trace file is deleted.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 15

Which three benefits occur when operating an interior gateway protocol (IGP) in an autonomous system (AS)? (Choose three.)

- A.** IGPs automatically distribute static routing information.
- B.** IGPs determine the optimal paths for data transmission.
- C.** IGPs learn prefixes in the global Internet's routing table.
- D.** IGPs react very fast to network change.
- E.** IGPs learn everything about the subnets and best paths within your network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Operating an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) within an Autonomous System (AS) provides several benefits, including determining the optimal paths for data transmission (B), reacting quickly to network changes (D), and learning all about the subnets and best paths within the network (E). IGPs are designed to manage routing within a single AS efficiently, adapting to changes and ensuring data is routed through the best available paths.

NEW QUESTION: 16

A network administrator must set up the initial configuration of the out-of-band management interface on a new Juniper router to ensure management traffic is isolated from the default routing table (inet.0). In this scenario, which configuration step is required to accomplish this task in Junos OS?

- A.** Configure an IP address on interface ge-0/0/0.0 and enable ethernet-switching family.
- B.** Configure the lo0.0 loopback interface with a management IP and apply it to the [edit system services] hierarchy.
- C.** Assign an IP address to the me0.0 interface and set the routing-options to instance-type virtual-router.
- D.** Assign an IP address to interface fxp0.0 or em0.0 and use the command set system management-instance to enable the management routing instance.

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The out-of-band management interface (fxp0 or em0) must be assigned an IP address and placed into the dedicated management routing instance using the system management-instance configuration, which isolates management traffic from the default inet.0 routing table.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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 system time and date did not change to the correct local time. In this scenario, which two additional actions would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Junos OS, configuring the time-zone (such as America/LosAngeles) within the [edit system] hierarchy establishes the offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and governs how the device displays timestamps for logs and system events. However, simply setting the timezone does not adjust the underlying system hardware clock; it only dictates how that clock 's data is interpreted and presented. To ensure the device reflects the correct local time, the administrator must either synchronize the system with an external reference or manually input the current date and time. Configuring a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server is the preferred professional method, as it allows the device to automatically synchronize its clock with a reliable stratum source, ensuring long-term accuracy and consistency across the network. Alternatively, the set date operational mode command can be used to manually define the current year, month, day, hour, and minute. While a DNS server is necessary for resolving the hostnames of NTP servers, it does not provide time data itself. Furthermore, rebooting the device will not correct a fundamentally unset or drifting clock. Therefore, combining the correct timezone with either NTP synchronization or a manual date setting is the standard procedure for establishing temporal accuracy on a Junos platform. Reference: Operational Monitoring and Maintenance, System Time and NTP.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Click the Exhibit button.



```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface all;
}
export [ policy1 policy2 policy3 ];
[edit routing-options]
user@router# show
static {
  route 10.10.10.0/24 next-hop 192.168.1.254;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, OSPF has three export policies that match different static route prefixes.

The 10.10.10.0/24 static route does not match any terms in the policy1 routing policy. What happens next in this scenario?

- A. The static route is rejected by the default routing policy.
- B. The static route is evaluated by the policy2 routing policy.
- C. The static route is rejected by the policy1 routing policy.
- D. The static route is evaluated by the policy3 routing policy.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Your team alerts you that users connected to ge-0/0/5 are experiencing intermittent slowness.

You log in to the switch and want to see live, real-time traffic updates for that interface to determine whether the link is being over-utilized. Which monitoring command should you use in this scenario?

- A. show chassis hardware
- B. monitor interface ge-0/0/5
- C. show interfaces terse
- D. show interfaces ge-0/0/5 extensive

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The monitor interface command provides real-time statistics and traffic updates for the specified interface, allowing you to observe live utilization and detect potential congestion.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 21

You want to automatically back up your Junos device configuration to an external server every time you commit a configuration change. In this scenario, which command would accomplish this task?

- A. set system commit synchronize
- B. set system archival configuration transfer-interval
- C. set system archival configuration transfer-on-commit
- D. set system archival configuration archive-sites

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS provides robust automation features for configuration management, specifically through the system archival utility. When an administrator needs to ensure that every successful configuration change is mirrored to an off-box repository for disaster recovery or auditing, the transfer-on-commit statement is the appropriate tool. This command instructs the Junos device to initiate an automated upload process immediately following the validation and activation of a commit command.

To fully implement this, the administrator must also define the archive-sites, which specify the destination URIs (using protocols such as FTP, SCP, or HTTP) and the necessary credentials for the external server.

While transfer-interval can be used to back up configurations on a chronological schedule (e.g., every 60 minutes), transfer-on-commit is superior for tracking specific change events as they happen. This ensures that the external backup is always synchronized with the current active configuration on the device. Once configured, the device handles the background transfer, allowing the administrator to maintain a historical record of configuration states without manual intervention, which is essential for large-scale operational environments.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Managing Configurations, System Archival.

NEW QUESTION: 22

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. Exception traffic is sent to the control plane.
- D. Routing tables are stored in the forwarding plane.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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 information base 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: 23

What is the purpose of the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)?

- A. to map IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses
- B. to perform next-hop IP address resolution for newly learned routes
- C. to perform routing policy processing for newly learned routes
- D. to distribute IPv6 addresses

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The purpose of ARP is to resolve or map IPv4 addresses to their corresponding MAC (hardware) addresses, allowing devices to communicate over Ethernet networks.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Your system administrator notified the infrastructure team that all server NICs will be moving to jumbo frames. All of the NICs used by servers are 1 gigabit. The starting frame size will be 4K.

The exact frame size may change depending on testing results. In this scenario, which choice would provide a flexible solution?

- A. Create a group that adjusts MTU size on 1 gigabit interfaces and apply at the interfaces level.
- B. Apply the MTU to each interface family for each 1 gigabit interface.
- C. Set the app-engine compute-cluster Ethernet MTU size for the Junos VM.
- D. Use the system internet-options path-mtu-discovery to dynamically adjust MTU.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Using a configuration group allows you to centrally define the MTU for all 1 gigabit interfaces and apply it consistently, making future adjustments simple and scalable without modifying each interface individually.

NEW QUESTION: 25



Referring to the exhibit, you are configuring a Junos router to provide connectivity to a building across town on the network 10.10.10.0/24. The next-hop router is at 10.10.1.1, which is reachable using interface ge-0/0/1.

After committing the configuration in the exhibit, users report they still cannot reach the 10.10.10.0/24 network, and the route does not appear as active in the routing table. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. The next-hop address 10.1.1.1 is not directly connected or reachable through another route.
- B. Static routes must include the outgoing interface as the next hop.
- C. The static route requires a preference value to be specified or it will not install.
- D. The static route requires the retain keyword to remain active in the routing table.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS, the Routing Engine (RE) performs a validation check on every entry in the Routing Information Base (RIB). For a static route to be considered valid and transition to an active state in the inet.0 table, its designated next hop must be resolvable. A next-hop address is resolvable only if the router has an existing route (typically a directly connected route) to that specific IP address.

According to the exhibit, the static route for 10.10.10.0/24 has been configured with a next hop of 10.1.1.1.

However, the scenario states that the actual gateway router is located at 10.10.1.1. If the local interface (ge-0/0/1) is configured with an IP in the 10.10.1.0/x subnet, the router will have a direct route to 10.10.1.1, but it will likely have no path to the 10.1.1.1 address provided in the exhibit.

Because the router cannot resolve the next hop 10.1.1.1, the static route is placed in an "inactive" or "hidden" state. It will not be installed in the forwarding table pushed to the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE), and standard show route commands will not display it unless specific flags like hidden or all are used. This logic ensures that the router does not attempt to forward packets into a "black hole" where the gateway is logically unreachable. To fix this, the administrator must modify the configuration to point to the correct, reachable next-hop address of 10.10.1.1.

Reference: Routing Fundamentals, Static Route Resolution, and Troubleshooting Routing Tables.

NEW QUESTION: 26

What is the network address for a host with an IP address of 192.168.87.125/16?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. 192.168.96.0
- C. 192.168.87.0
- D. 192.168.128.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 27

You power on a new MX Series router for the first time and connect to the console. You notice that no transit interfaces are passing traffic. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. All interfaces are enabled with DHCP client enabled.
- B. All interfaces are enabled and have an IP address of 10.0.0.1.
- C. The interfaces are configured as Layer 2 trunk ports.
- D. The interfaces are not configured.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When you initially unbox and power on a Juniper MX Series router, it loads a factory-default configuration

. Unlike some consumer-grade or lower-end enterprise switches that might have all ports active in a default VLAN, high-performance routers like the MX Series prioritize security and intentionality. In the factory- default state, the transit interfaces are not configured .

While the physical hardware interfaces (such as ge-0/0/0 or xe-0/1/0) are detected by the Junos kernel, they lack any logical unit or protocol family definitions (like family inet or family inet6). Without a logical unit- even a simple unit 0-the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) will not accept or forward any traffic arriving on those ports. Furthermore, as discussed in previous questions, the device is essentially in a " locked " state; you cannot even commit new changes to enable these interfaces until you have defined a root-authentication password. This " blank slate " approach ensures that no traffic accidentally flows through a newly installed provider-edge device until an architect has explicitly defined the routing policies, firewall filters, and interface parameters required for the specific network environment. To begin passing traffic, you must manually define the logical units and assign the appropriate IP addresses or switching parameters to each interface.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Initial Configuration, Factory Default Settings.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Click the Exhibit button.



```
user@router> show route 192.168.100.100
inet.0: 16 destinations, 19 routes (16 active, 0 holdown, 0 hidden)
+ - Active Route, - - Last Active, * - Both
192.168.100.100/32 * [Static/5] 00:12:52
    > to 192.168.0.2 via xe-0/0/0.0
    [OSPF/10] 00:01:01, metric 100
    > to 192.168.1.2 via xe-0/1/2.0
    [IS-IS/15] 00:01:08, metric 10
    > to 192.168.3.2 via xe-0/1/3.0
    [BGP/170] 00:00:06, localpref 100
    AS path: 65002 I, validation-state: unverified
```

Referring to the exhibit using the show route 192.168.100.100 command output, over which interface will the traffic be forwarded?

- A. xe-0/1/3.0
- B. xe-0/0/0.0
- C. xe-0/1/4.0
- D. xe-0/1/2.0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Junos OS architecture, the Routing Engine (RE) manages path selection by evaluating multiple potential routes to a specific destination found within the Routing Information Base (RIB). When multiple routing sources (such as static configuration, OSPF, IS-IS, and BGP) provide information for the exact same destination prefix-in this case, 192.168.100.100/32 -the device utilizes route preference as the primary tie- breaker to determine which entry becomes the " active " route.

The provided exhibit displays the default preference values for each protocol: Static is 5 , OSPF is 10 , IS-IS is 15 , and BGP is 170 . Junos OS follows a " lower is better " logic for preference; therefore, the Static route is selected as the most trustworthy path. In the command output, the active

route is explicitly identified by the asterisk (*) and plus sign (+) symbols located next to the [Static/5] entry. Looking at the specific next-hop information for this active static route, the output indicates the traffic is sent to 192.168.0.2 via xe-0/0/0.0 .

Consequently, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) will install this specific path into the forwarding table, causing all traffic destined for 192.168.100.100 to be egressed over the xe-0/0/0.0 interface.

Reference: Routing Fundamentals, Route Preference, and Routing Table Output Interpretation.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which two statements about OSPF areas are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Area 0 is known as the backbone area.
- B. All OSPF areas must directly connect to each other.
- C. Non-backbone areas typically connect through Area 0.
- D. OSPF supports only a single area per autonomous system.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Area 0 is the OSPF backbone area, and all other areas are generally required to connect to it, either directly or through virtual links, to maintain proper route propagation.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route

inet.0: 13 destinations, 14 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0
hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0 * [Static/5] 00:05:38
          > to 172.29.1.1 via ge-0/0/3.0
```

Referring the exhibit, what does the highlighted number indicate?

- A. route preference is 5
- B. hop count is 5
- C. cost is 5
- D. metric is 5

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the exhibit shown, the highlighted number next to the route type (Static) within the square brackets indicates the route preference, also known as the administrative distance. In Junos, the route preference is a value that determines the priority of the route source. Lower numbers indicate a higher priority when the routing table is being calculated. The route preference is used to select the best route when multiple paths to the same destination exist from different routing sources. The number 5 is unusually low for a static route by default, suggesting it has been manually configured to override other route types.

NEW QUESTION: 31

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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Routing Engine (RE) is responsible for maintaining the routing table and the forwarding table.

It runs the routing protocols, computes the best paths, and updates the routing table accordingly.

The routing table information is then used to populate the forwarding table, which is provided to the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to make packet-forwarding decisions.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

How are the Routing Engine and the Packet Forwarding Engine components connected?

- A. They use shared memory access.
- B. They use external breakout cables.
- C. They use an MPLS connection.
- D. They use an internal Ethernet link.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The fundamental architecture of Junos OS is built upon the clean separation of the Control Plane (Routing Engine or RE) and the Forwarding Plane (Packet Forwarding Engine or PFE). While these two components perform vastly different tasks, they must maintain a high-speed, reliable communication channel to synchronize the state of the device. This connection is achieved through an internal Ethernet link .

This internal link serves several critical functions. First, it allows the Routing Engine to " push " the distilled forwarding table (FIB) to the PFE, ensuring that the hardware knows exactly how to handle incoming transit traffic at wire speed. Second, it acts as a conduit for exception traffic . If the PFE receives a packet that it cannot handle alone-such as an OSPF hello, a BGP update, or an ICMP " Time Exceeded " message-it sends that packet over the internal Ethernet link to the RE for processing. This link is carefully policed by built-in rate limiters to ensure that a flood of transit-related exception traffic cannot overwhelm the Routing Engine ' s CPU, a mechanism known as control plane protection. By using a standard Ethernet-based internal fabric, Junos ensures a scalable and modular design where the RE can focus on complex protocol calculations while the PFE focuses on the heavy lifting of packet switching.

Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Control and Forwarding Plane Separation.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which two statements are correct about Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. Junos OS provides the ability to run unsigned third-party binaries.
- B. Junos OS provides modularization of software processes.

- C. Junos OS combines security and routing policies.
- D. Junos OS separates the control plane and the forwarding plane.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS is built upon a highly stable and secure architecture that distinguishes it from many legacy network operating systems. Two of its most defining characteristics are software modularization and the separation of the control and forwarding planes .

Modularization means that Junos OS runs each major function-such as the routing protocol process (rpd), the management process (mgd), and the interface process (dcd)-as an independent software daemon in its own protected memory space. This ensures that if a single process crashes or needs to be restarted, it does not bring down the entire system or interrupt traffic forwarding.

Furthermore, the physical and logical separation of the Control Plane (Routing Engine) and the Forwarding Plane (Packet Forwarding Engine) is a cornerstone of Junos design. The Routing Engine handles complex intelligence, protocol calculations, and management, while the Packet Forwarding Engine performs high- speed packet switching in hardware. This ensures that a heavy management load or a complex routing recalculation won ' t cause " jitter " or packet loss for transit traffic. Conversely, Junos strictly prohibits unsigned third-party binaries to maintain system integrity, and it maintains a clear functional distinction between routing policies (path selection) and security policies (traffic permit/deny).

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which statement about collision domains and broadcast domains is correct?

- A. A router separates collision domains but forwards all broadcast traffic between its interfaces.
- B. VLANs on a switch reduce collision domains but have no effect on broadcast domains.
- C. A switch creates a separate collision domain for each port, but all ports remain in the same broadcast domain by default.
- D. Broadcast domains are only relevant in IPv4 networks and are not used in IPv6 networks.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Understanding the distinction between collision and broadcast domains is fundamental to Layer 2 and Layer 3 networking. In a modern Ethernet switching environment, a switch effectively eliminates collisions by creating a separate collision domain for each of its physical ports. This is achieved through micro-segmentation and the support of full-duplex communication, which allows for simultaneous transmission and reception of data on a per-port basis.

However, while a switch segments collision domains, it does not inherently segment broadcast domains. By default, all ports on a switch reside within the same broadcast domain, meaning that a broadcast frame (such as an ARP request) received on one port will be flooded to all other ports within that specific VLAN or bridge domain. Segmenting broadcast domains requires either the configuration of Virtual LANs (VLANs) or the use of a Layer 3 device like a router, which does not forward broadcast traffic by default between its interfaces. It is a common misconception that broadcast domains are absent in IPv6; while IPv6 utilizes multicast (via NDP) instead of traditional Layer 2 broadcasts, the concept of the "link-local" scope where these packets are distributed remains functionally equivalent to a broadcast domain. For the JNCIA-Junos standard, the core takeaway is that switches provide per-port collision isolation while maintaining a unified broadcast environment unless explicitly partitioned.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which two protocols use UDP to facilitate speed? (Choose two.)

- A. TFTP
- B. SCP
- C. SNMP
- D. OFTP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

Click the Exhibit button.

```
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
xe-0/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
xe-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/8;
    }
  }
}
xe-0/1/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.0.1/16;
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  prefix-list DIRECT-IP {
    apply-path "interfaces <xe-*> unit <*> family inet address <*>";
  }
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter Export-Direct
      term 1 {
        from {
          prefix-list {
            DIRECT-IP;
          }
        }
        then accept;
      }
      term 2 {
        then {
          reject;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which command would be used to view the IP subnet addresses associated with prefix-list DIRECT-IP?

- A. show policy-options prefix-list DIRECT-IP
- B. show configuration policy-options prefix-list DIRECT-IP
- C. show configuration policy-options prefix-list DIRECT-IP | display inheritance
- D. show configuration policy-options prefix-list DIRECT-IP apply-path

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The prefix list uses apply-path to dynamically populate entries from interface addresses. The display inheritance option expands the applied path and shows the actual resolved IP subnets included in the prefix list.

NEW QUESTION: 37

What are two characteristics of IPv6 addressing? (Choose two.)

- A. The IPv6 address is represented by a 128-bit address.
- B. The IPv6 header automatically includes a checksum.
- C. IPv6 uses ARP to discover neighboring devices.
- D. IPv6 addresses that begin with fe80 are not routable.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

IPv6 introduces several fundamental shifts in networking architecture compared to its predecessor, IPv4. The most prominent characteristic is the address length; IPv6 utilizes a 128-bit address space, represented in hexadecimal notation across eight groups of 16 bits. This massive expansion from IPv4's 32-bit limit was designed to ensure long-term address availability for the global internet and the growing ecosystem of connected devices.

Another defining characteristic of IPv6 is the concept of address scope, particularly regarding link-local addresses. Any IPv6 address beginning with the fe80::/10 prefix is classified as link-local. These addresses are automatically configured on every IPv6-enabled interface and are strictly not routable beyond the local physical or logical link segment. They are essential for local link operations such as neighbor discovery and routing protocol adjacency formation.

Architecturally, IPv6 also improves performance by streamlining the packet header. Unlike IPv4, the IPv6 header does not include a checksum, as modern link-layer (Layer 2) and transport-layer (Layer 4) protocols perform their own error checking, making a redundant header checksum unnecessary at the network layer.

Additionally, IPv6 replaces the broadcast-based Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) with the multicast-based Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP). Understanding these core traits-massive address length and non-routable link-local scoping-is critical for managing modern Junos-based network infrastructures.

Reference: Networking Fundamentals, IPv6 Addressing and Characteristics.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which CLI command displays currently active security policies on an SRX device?

- A. show security policies
- B. show security zones
- C. show firewall filter

D. show policy-options

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

The show security policies command displays the configured security policies, including source/destination zones, match criteria, and actions.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which protocol would you configure to synchronize the time and date on a Junos device?

A. SNMP

B. RIP

C. NTP

D. NMP

Answer: C [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is designed to synchronize the clocks of computers over a network. Configuring NTP on a Junos device ensures that its clock is set accurately, which is crucial for logging, troubleshooting, and maintaining the integrity of time-sensitive operations and security protocols. NTP allows devices to use a hierarchy of time sources, from primary servers synchronized to a reference clock (such as an atomic clock or GPS time) to secondary servers that distribute the time to other devices on the network.

NEW QUESTION: 40

You successfully committed a configuration change. You now realize an issue exists and must revert back to the previous configuration. Which command entered in configuration mode will accomplish this task when committed?

A. show | compare

B. save config

C. rollback 0

D. rollback 1

Answer: D [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

The previous committed configuration is stored as rollback 1, and loading it in configuration mode restores the last working configuration when committed.

NEW QUESTION: 41

What is the primary purpose of an IPv6 link-local address?

A. to provide Layer 2 connectivity

B. to assign a unique address for multicast traffic

C. to enable communication between devices on the same segment

D. to replace the default gateway in IPv6 networks

Answer: C [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

IPv6 link-local addresses, which are identified by the fe80::/10 prefix, are a mandatory component of the IPv6 architecture. The primary purpose of a link-local address is to enable immediate communication between devices located on the same local network segment (the same "link") without the requirement for a global unicast address or an external routing infrastructure. These addresses are non-routable, meaning they are never forwarded by a router to another network segment.

Every IPv6-enabled interface on a Junos device automatically generates a link-local address, typically derived from the interface's MAC address using the EUI-64 format or a stable privacy algorithm. These addresses are essential for several core functions: they are used by the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) to resolve MAC addresses, they serve as the source address for routing protocol adjacency formation (such as OSPFv3 or RIPng), and they are frequently used as the next-hop address in IPv6 routing tables. While they do not provide Layer 2 connectivity themselves

(which is the role of the MAC address), they provide the necessary Layer

3 link-level presence required for nodes to discover one another and communicate across the physical medium before any global addressing is configured.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Click the Exhibit button.



The MX204 has 12 built-in ports.

Referring to the exhibit, to which interface does the arrow point?

- A. xe-0/2/7
- B. xe-0/0/7
- C. xe-0/1/7
- D. xe-0/1/6

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Juniper MX204 is a fixed-configuration router that utilizes a specific hierarchical naming convention for its physical interfaces: type-fpc/pic/port. In the MX204 architecture, there is a single built-in Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC), which is always designated as FPC 0. This FPC is subdivided into two logical Physical Interface Cards (PICs): PIC 0 and PIC 1.

As shown in the exhibit, PIC 0 contains four high-speed ports (labeled 0/0 through 0/3) that typically support 40GbE or 100GbE speeds. PIC 1 contains eight ports (labeled 1/0 through 1/7) designed for 1GbE or 10GbE connectivity. These ports are arranged in a stacked, 2x4 grid. The labeling system on the chassis indicates the port numbers for each column. In the fourth column of the PIC 1 block, the top port is identified as 1/6 and the bottom port as 1/7.

The blue arrow in the exhibit points directly to the bottom-right interface in the PIC 1 section.

Correlating this physical location with the chassis labels confirms that the port number is 7. When combined with the FPC and PIC identifiers, the full interface name is xe-0/1/7 (assuming a 10GbE transceiver is installed). Understanding this physical-to-logical mapping is essential for accurate cabling and configuration within the Junos OS, ensuring that administrators apply the correct logical unit and protocol settings to the intended physical hardware.

NEW QUESTION: 43

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. Configure a DNS server.
- B. Configure an NTP server.

C. Set the date and time setting manually.

D. Reboot the device.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

What is the default behavior of Junos OS when a configuration change is committed without specifying any additional options or timers?

A. Rolls back automatically

B. Applies immediately and permanently

C. Requires reboot

D. Saves temporarily only

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A standard "commit" applies configuration changes immediately and makes them persistent across reboots. Unlike "commit confirmed," it does not include a rollback timer. Administrators must manually rollback if issues occur after committing changes.

NEW QUESTION: 45

What are two fiber-optic connector types? (Choose two.)

A. LC

B. RJ-45

C. SC

D. BNC

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

LC and SC are standard fiber-optic connector types used for optical networking connections.

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which interface type prefix represents a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface?

A. ge

B. xe

C. et

D. fe

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Junos OS, the naming convention for physical interfaces is highly structured, providing immediate information regarding the media type, hardware location, and port number. The prefix of an interface name is a two-letter or three-letter code that identifies the speed and physical transmission characteristics of the interface. For 10-Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) interfaces, the correct prefix is xe. This prefix is a standard identifier across Junos platforms, regardless of whether the interface is fixed or modular.

Understanding these prefixes is essential for navigating the Junos configuration hierarchy and performing operational monitoring. For comparison, other common prefixes include fe for Fast Ethernet (10/100 Mbps), ge for Gigabit Ethernet (1 Gbps), and et for higher-speed interfaces such as 40-GbE or 100-GbE. When an administrator views the output of commands like show interfaces terse, identifying the xe prefix allows for the quick verification of high-bandwidth links within the network fabric. This standardized nomenclature ensures consistency across different hardware families, such as the EX, MX, and QFX series, facilitating easier management and troubleshooting for network architects. This concludes the provided set of questions from the Junos Associate (JNCIA-Junos) curriculum. Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Interface Naming Conventions.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which command allows you to commit a configuration and automatically roll it back if you do not confirm the commit within a specified time?

- A. commit check
- B. commit confirmed
- C. commit synchronize
- D. commit at

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The commit confirmed command commits the configuration temporarily; if a subsequent commit is not issued within the specified timeframe (default 10 minutes), the device automatically reverts to the previous configuration, which helps prevent lockouts from bad configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which routing table is used for IPv6 unicast routes by default?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet6.0
- C. inet.6
- D. inet.1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

You asked a network engineer to configure a new logical interface on a Juniper router. The interface must use the fourth usable host address from the 172.16.40.128/29 subnet. Which IP address is correct in this scenario?

- A. 172.16.40.135
- B. 172.16.40.132
- C. 172.16.40.130
- D. 172.16.40.131

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos OS environment, precise IP addressing and subnet calculation are foundational for interface configuration. A /29 subnet mask (255.255.255.248) provides a total of 8 IP addresses. To identify the usable host range, we must first identify the network and broadcast addresses. For the subnet 172.16.40.128/29, the network address is 172.16.40.128. The broadcast address is the last address in the block, which is 172.16.40.135.

Following standard IPv4 conventions, the first and last addresses in a block are reserved for the network identity and the directed broadcast, respectively. This leaves 6 usable host addresses: 172.16.40.129 through

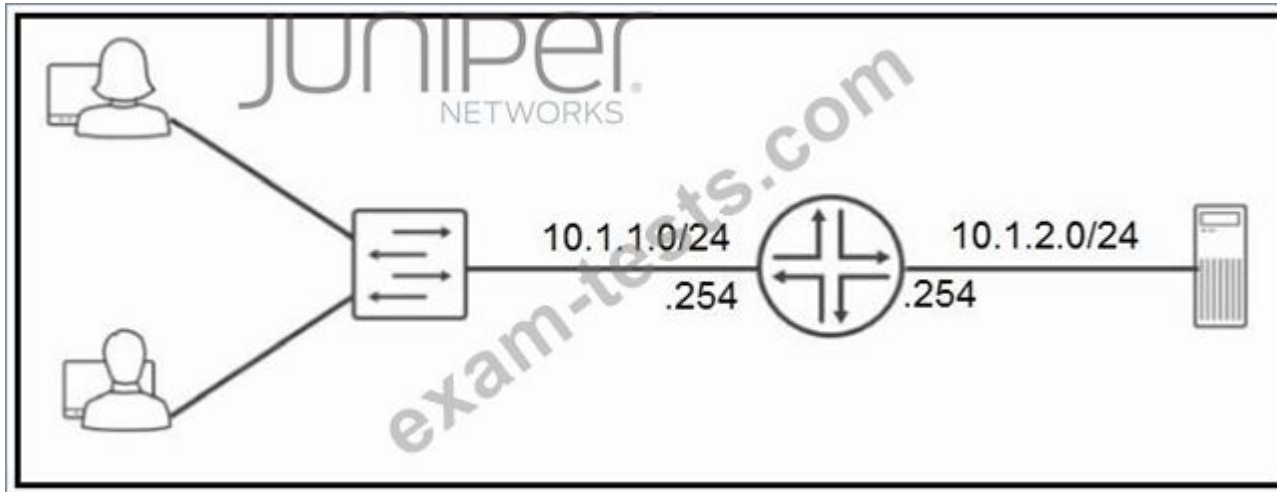
172.16.40.134. Counting sequentially from the beginning of the usable range: the first usable host is .129, the second is .130, the third is .131, and the fourth usable host is 172.16.40.132. Assigning this specific address ensures that the Packet Forwarding Engine can correctly route traffic within the intended segment. As a Senior Architect, it is critical to verify these boundaries when using the set interfaces unit 0 family inet address command

to prevent address overlapping or the accidental assignment of reserved network/broadcast IDs.

Reference: Networking Fundamentals, IPv4 Addressing, CIDR Subnetting.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Referring to the exhibit, which routing configuration is required for these two users to access the remote server?



- A. Users must connect directly to the router.
- B. Users and the server require a default gateway.
- C. Trunk ports must be enabled on the switch.
- D. A routing protocol must be enabled on the router.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a typical network configuration, users and servers require a default gateway to communicate with devices on different networks or subnets. The default gateway is usually the router's interface on the same network, which routes the traffic to other networks. This is essential for the two users to access the remote server if the server is on a different subnet, which is indicated by the different network addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which two statements accurately describe the relationship between the routing table and the forwarding table on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. The routing table resides in the data plane for fast lookups.
- B. The routing table selects the best route based on routing information.
- C. The forwarding table is built from the routing table.
- D. The routing table is built from the forwarding table.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The relationship between the routing table (Routing Information Base or RIB) and the forwarding table (Forwarding Information Base or FIB) is the cornerstone of the Junos OS architectural separation between the control and data planes. The routing table resides in the control plane on the Routing Engine (RE). Its primary role is to aggregate all reachability information from every configured protocol and select the best route for each destination prefix based on criteria like preference and metrics.

Once the Routing Engine has identified the single "active" best path for a destination, it distills this complex routing data into a simplified, streamlined version called the forwarding table. The forwarding table contains only the essential information needed to move a packet: the destination prefix, the egress interface, and the Layer 2 next-hop MAC address. The RE then "pushes" this forwarding table to the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in the data plane. By having the PFE use a table built from the routing table, Junos ensures that transit traffic can be processed at wire speed without the overhead of complex routing logic. This one-way flow-from the comprehensive RIB on the RE to the optimized FIB on the PFE-allows the device to maintain high performance even while routing protocols are recalculating or the management plane is under

heavy load.

NEW QUESTION: 53

A network administrator is attempting to route traffic on a Juniper switch to one of three different VLANs: Prod, Test, and Dev. Each VLAN has been assigned a numerical value. In this scenario, what are these numerical values called?

- A. defaults
- B. interfaces
- C. names
- D. tags

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the context of VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) on a Juniper switch, the numerical values assigned to each VLAN, such as those for Prod, Test, and Dev, are known as VLAN tags. These tags are part of the 802.1Q VLAN standard, which allows multiple VLANs to coexist on a single physical network. Each tag uniquely identifies the VLAN to which a frame belongs, enabling the switch to segregate and manage traffic based on VLAN membership. This tagging mechanism allows for efficient traffic separation and management, ensuring that devices within one VLAN do not receive traffic intended for another, thus maintaining network security and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which two common routing policy actions affect the flow of policy evaluation? (Choose two.)

- A. next policy
- B. community
- C. next term
- D. next hop

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS routing policy evaluation, "next policy" (A) and "next term" (C) are common actions that affect the flow of policy evaluation. "Next policy" directs the evaluation to the next policy in the sequence, whereas "next term" moves the evaluation to the next term within the current policy, allowing for granular control over routing decisions.

NEW QUESTION: 55

You must view the forwarding table on your Junos device to troubleshoot a packet forwarding issue. In this scenario, which command would display the forwarding table?

- A. show route table
- B. show route forwarding-table
- C. show ip forwarding
- D. show forwarding-options

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The show route forwarding-table command displays the forwarding table used by the Packet Forwarding Engine to make packet forwarding decisions.

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which Junos feature limits the amount of exception traffic that is sent from the PFE to the RE?

- A. routing policy

B. CoS markings

C. policer

D. scheduler

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which rollback command reverts the device to the configuration that was active before the most recent commit?

A. rollback 0

B. rollback 1

C. rollback last

D. rollback previous

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Rollback 0 refers to the currently active configuration, while rollback 1 refers to the configuration that was active immediately before the last commit.

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which two tasks are performed by the Routing Engine in a Junos device? (Choose two.)

A. The Routing Engine runs routing protocols.

B. The Routing Engine evaluates transit traffic against firewall filters.

C. The Routing Engine manages the device configuration.

D. The Routing Engine forwards transit traffic.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Routing Engine (RE) functions as the centralized processor and administrative core of any Junos OS- based platform. Its primary responsibility involves the execution and maintenance of the control plane, which includes running all active routing protocols such as OSPF, BGP, and IS-IS. Through these protocols, the RE exchanges topology information with neighboring routers, builds the Routing Information Base (RIB), and calculates the optimal paths for traffic. Once these paths are determined, the RE distributes the resulting Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) for hardware-level execution.

In addition to its protocol duties, the Routing Engine manages the device configuration and the overall system environment. This includes providing the user interface (CLI or J-Web), managing the candidate and active configuration databases, and handling the commit process. While the PFE is specifically designed to forward transit traffic and evaluate that traffic against firewall filters at line rate, the RE focuses on the higher-level logic and management tasks. This architectural separation ensures that management functions-such as a complex configuration commit or a protocol re-convergence event-do not degrade the performance of the data plane, allowing the device to continue forwarding user traffic without interruption.

Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Routing Engine Functions, Management and Control Planes.

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which command would compare the candidate configuration with the active configuration before committing the changes?

A. [edit]

user@router# show | compare

B. [edit]

user@router# rollback 0

C. user@router > show configuration | compare rollback 0

D. user@router > show configuration | compare

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Junos OS operates using a candidate configuration model, where changes are made in a temporary buffer before being applied to the running system. To ensure accuracy and prevent unintended network disruptions, it is a critical best practice to review the differences between the candidate buffer and the currently active configuration. The command `show | compare` executed from the `[edit]` hierarchy level is the primary tool for this task.

When this command is issued, the CLI performs a line-by-line comparison. The output uses a "diff" format:

lines prefixed with a plus sign (+) represent new statements added to the candidate configuration, while lines prefixed with a minus sign (-) indicate statements that have been removed. This visualization allows the architect to verify exactly what will change upon execution of the commit command.

Unlike operational mode commands that only show the final state, `show | compare` highlights the delta, making it indispensable for auditing complex policy changes or interface reconfigurations. This step acts as a final manual validation gate, reducing the risk of syntax errors or logical misconfigurations entering the production environment.

Using this command is a fundamental skill for passing the JNCIA-Junos exam and for professional day-to-day operations.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Comparing Configurations, Candidate vs. Active.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which command displays the contents of the forwarding table on a Junos device?

- A. `show route forwarding-table`
- B. `show forwarding-table summary`
- C. `show pfe table`
- D. `show fib`

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The `show route forwarding-table` command displays the entries in the Packet Forwarding Engine's forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When a Junos device is initialized with its factory default configuration, it essentially exists in a "blank slate"

state with minimal operational parameters. The most critical security requirement imposed by Junos OS during this initial setup phase is the mandatory configuration of a root-level password. Specifically, the root-authentication object must be defined within the `[edit system]` hierarchy before the system will allow the candidate configuration to be successfully committed for the first time.

This is a built-in safety mechanism designed to prevent the device from being deployed in an insecure state with an empty administrative password. If an administrator attempts to execute a commit command without having set the root password, the Junos OS parser will return an error and fail the commit process. While setting a host name or configuring management interfaces are best practices for operational readiness, they are not strictly required by the Junos commit-check logic. Only the root-authentication (typically a plain-text password or an encrypted string) is a hard prerequisite to transition the device from the factory-default state to an active, running configuration. Reference: Configuration Basics, Initial Configuration, Security Requirements.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

You are manually adding a route to a Junos device. In this scenario, which type of route would this be called?

- A. a directly connected route
- B. a static route
- C. a dynamic route
- D. a local route

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A manually added route on a Junos device is called a static route, as it is explicitly configured by the administrator rather than learned dynamically.

NEW QUESTION: 63

You are asked to convert the number 7 from decimal to binary. Which number is correct in this scenario?

- A. 00001000
- B. 00010000
- C. 00000111
- D. 11100000

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To convert the decimal number 7 to binary, the correct representation is 00000111 (C). In binary, 7 is represented as $1+2+4$ ($2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2$), which corresponds to the last three digits being 1 in the binary format, with leading zeros added for clarity.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which routing table is used for IPv6 unicast routes by default?

- A. inet.0
- B. inet.6
- C. inet.1
- D. inet6.0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS, routing information is meticulously organized into separate databases known as routing tables, each identified by a specific name corresponding to an address family and its intended operational purpose.

The master routing table for IPv4 unicast information is inet.0. For the IPv6 address family, Junos OS utilizes inet6.0 as the default master routing table for all unicast reachability information. This table stores all IPv6 prefixes learned from directly connected interfaces, static configurations, and dynamic routing protocols such as OSPFv3, IS-IS, or BGP. inet6.0 remains the primary repository for IPv6-based forwarding decisions. When a Junos device receives an IPv6 packet, the Packet Forwarding

Engine (PFE) performs a lookup against the entries derived from this table to determine the appropriate egress interface and next-hop address.

Understanding this default table structure is essential for network architects when troubleshooting dual-stack environments or configuring protocol-specific import and export policies.

Reference: Routing Fundamentals, Master Routing Tables, IPv6 Implementation.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Click the Exhibit button.

```
[edit routing-options] JUNIPER
user@router# show NETWORKS
static {
  route 10.10.10.0/24 next-hop 10.1.1.1;
}
```

You are configuring a Junos router to provide connectivity to a building across town on the network 10.10.10.0/24. The next-hop router is at 10.10.1.1, which is reachable using interface ge-0/0/1. After committing the configuration in the exhibit, users report they still cannot reach the 10.10.10.0/24 network, and the route does not appear as active in the routing table.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. The next-hop address 10.1.1.1 is not directly connected or reachable through another route.
- B. Static routes must include the outgoing interface as the next hop.
- C. The static route requires a preference value to be specified or it will not install.
- D. The static route requires the retain keyword to remain active in the routing table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The configured static route uses next-hop 10.1.1.1, but the reachable next-hop described in the scenario is 10.10.1.1. Because the configured next-hop is not directly connected and not resolvable through another route, the static route cannot become active in the routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which two statements about firewall filters are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Firewall filters are stateful.
- B. Firewall filters can match Layer 4 parameters.
- C. Firewall filters can match Layer 7 parameters.
- D. Firewall filters are stateless.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Junos OS, standard firewall filters operate as a primary security and traffic management tool within the forwarding plane. These filters are fundamentally stateless, meaning they evaluate each packet individually and in isolation without maintaining a session table or tracking the state of network connections. This stateless nature allows the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to process filters at hardware speeds, ensuring minimal latency for transit traffic. This distinguishes them from the stateful security policies found on Junos security devices like the SRX Series, which track the entire lifecycle of a flow.

Furthermore, firewall filters are designed to inspect and match header information up to Layer 4 of the OSI model. This capability allows administrators to define terms based on parameters such as source and destination IP addresses (Layer 3) as well as TCP or UDP port numbers and protocol types (Layer 4). While they provide granular control over packet flow, they do not natively inspect Layer 7 application payloads, which is typically reserved for advanced services like Intrusion Detection and Prevention (IDP). By combining stateless execution with Layer 4 matching, Junos firewall filters provide an efficient method for implementing transit protection, rate limiting through policing, and protecting the local Routing Engine through loopback interface filtering. Reference: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters, Firewall Filter Framework.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which command would you use to return to the top level of the configuration hierarchy without exiting configuration mode?

- A. top
- B. exit all
- C. up 99
- D. root

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The top command immediately moves the user to the top of the configuration hierarchy while remaining in configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION: 68

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

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

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which two statements are true about the candidate configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Candidate configuration changes are automatically applied.
- B. You can deploy multiple changes at the same time.
- C. Multiple users cannot modify the same candidate configuration.
- D. You can discard changes before committing them.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The candidate configuration in Junos OS is a temporary configuration that allows network administrators to make and stage multiple configuration changes before applying them to the device. This approach enables the deployment of multiple changes in a single operation, ensuring that all configurations work together as intended before making them active. Additionally, the candidate configuration can be discarded if the administrator decides not to apply the staged changes, allowing for a "trial and error" approach without affecting the currently active configuration. This feature provides flexibility and reduces the risk of disruptive changes to the network.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which Junos OS command is used to display general information about installed interfaces, including their administrative and link status?

- A. show interfaces terse
- B. show chassis hardware
- C. show interfaces extensive
- D. show configuration interfaces

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The show interfaces terse command provides a concise summary of interfaces, including their administrative status (up/down), link status, and any configured IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 71

What is the purpose of the "commit check" command in Junos OS when working within configuration mode before applying any changes to the system?

- A. Saves configuration permanently
- B. Checks syntax without applying changes
- C. Reboots the device
- D. Deletes candidate configuration

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The "commit check" command validates the configuration syntax and logic before applying it. It ensures that errors are caught early without impacting the running configuration. This is especially useful in production environments to prevent service disruptions due to incorrect configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 72

What are two methods for navigating to configuration mode from an operational mode prompt?

(Choose two.)

- A. Use the edit command.
- B. Use the quit command.
- C. Use the exit command.
- D. Use the configure command.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS, to navigate from operational mode to configuration mode, you can use either the edit or configure command. Both commands move the CLI from operational mode, where you can view the state of the device, to configuration mode, where you can make changes to the device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which command is used to display OSPF neighbor adjacency status on a Junos device?

- A. show ospf interface
- B. show ospf neighbor
- C. show route protocol ospf
- D. show ospf database

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The show ospf neighbor command displays the state of OSPF adjacencies with neighboring routers, including neighbor ID, state (such as Full), and

interface.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which two operational mode commands would you use to verify CPU and memory utilization on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. show chassis routing-engine
- B. show chassis environment
- C. show system processes extensive
- D. show system resource-monitor summary

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos OS architecture, maintaining visibility into the health of the Routing Engine (RE) is paramount for ensuring control plane stability. The command show chassis routing-engine is the primary tool for a high-level hardware status overview. It provides critical telemetry regarding the RE's current CPU utilization (broken down by user, background, and kernel tasks), memory usage statistics, and uptime. This command is essential for identifying if the device's "brain" is under significant stress due to heavy protocol processing or management tasks.

For a more granular, process-specific analysis, the show system processes extensive command is utilized. Similar to the 'top' utility in Unix-based systems, it lists all active software daemons (such as rpd for routing, dcd for interfaces, and mgd for management) and ranks them by their real-time CPU and memory consumption. This allows an architect to pinpoint exactly which process might be causing a performance bottleneck. While show chassis environment focuses on physical hardware health like temperatures and fan speeds, and resource-monitor provides summary data, the combination of show chassis routing-engine and show system processes extensive offers the most comprehensive diagnostic view of the device's internal computational resources.

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which two characteristics describe Junos OS software? (Choose two.)

- A. Junos OS is a monolithic code base.
- B. Junos OS supports automation features.
- C. Junos OS runs only on routers.
- D. Junos OS uses a modular architecture with independent processes.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS includes built-in automation capabilities such as scripting and APIs to enable network automation. It is also designed with a modular architecture where independent processes run separately, improving stability and fault isolation.

NEW QUESTION: 76

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 in the 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 the destination MAC address in the frame.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

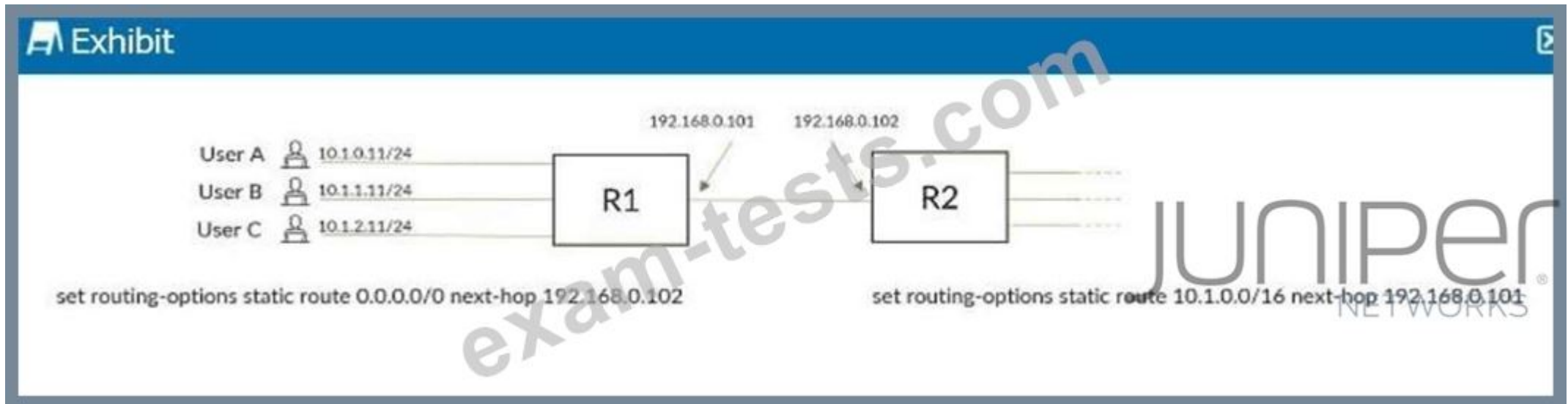
C is correct because the MAC address is a unique identifier assigned to the network interface card (NIC) of a device, allowing it to be recognized at the data link layer.

D is correct because switches use the destination MAC address to forward frames to the correct port, based on their MAC address table. The switch does not modify the MAC address, but it uses the address to determine where to forward the frame.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which statement is correct about traffic flow in the network shown in the exhibit?



- A. A routing loop can occur if one of the users sends packets to 10.1.99.1.
- B. Only User A can reach destinations beyond Router R1.
- C. Router R2 will drop packets destined for user B and user C.
- D. Router R1 will discard all packets from all three users.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The configuration exhibit demonstrates a classic scenario where mismatched static routing leads to a routing loop. Router R1 is configured with a default route (0.0.0.0/0) pointing to R2 as its next hop. Conversely, R2 is configured with a broad static route for 10.1.0.0/16 pointing back to R1. If a user sends a packet to an unassigned IP address such as 10.1.99.1, the following sequence occurs:

- * R1 receives the packet and consults its routing table. Finding no specific match for the 10.1.99.1 host, it uses the default route and forwards the packet to R2.
- * R2 receives the packet and identifies that 10.1.99.1 falls within its defined static route for 10.1.0.0/16.
- * Following its configuration, R2 forwards the packet back to R1. This process repeats indefinitely-or until the packet's Time to Live (TTL) reaches zero-because the broad summary on R2 encompasses addresses that R1 does not actually have a local path for. This illustrates the critical importance of ensuring that summary routes or default routes do not overlap in a way that creates circular forwarding paths for non-existent destinations. Reference: Routing Fundamentals, Static Route Configuration, Routing Loops and TTL.

NEW QUESTION: 78

What information would you find using the CLI help command?

- A. a URL for accessing the technical documentation
- B. message of the day

- C. hyperlinks for remediation actions
- D. an explanation for specific system log error messages

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Junos OS CLI is engineered with an extensive, self-contained help subsystem designed to provide immediate technical guidance without requiring constant reference to external manuals. The help command is a versatile tool that operates through several key sub-commands: topic, reference, and log. While help topic provides conceptual overviews and help reference displays specific configuration syntax and hierarchical requirements, the help log command is specifically tailored for system maintenance and troubleshooting.

The primary purpose of help log is to provide a detailed explanation for specific system log error messages generated by the device. When a Junos daemon or process writes an entry to the syslog, it includes a unique message identifier or " tag. " By executing help log < message-tag > , an architect can retrieve a clinical breakdown of why the message was generated, the severity of the event, and often the recommended action to resolve the underlying issue. This capability is vital for rapid interpretation of complex system events in real- time. It ensures that administrators have authoritative, context-aware information directly at the terminal, effectively bridging the gap between raw diagnostic output and actionable technical intelligence within the Junos environment. Reference: User Interfaces, CLI Help Facilities, help log.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which two statements are correct about Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A. Junos OS provides the ability to run unsigned third-party binaries.
- B. Junos OS provides modularization of software processes.
- C. Junos OS combines security and routing policies.
- D. Junos OS separates the control plane and the forwarding plane.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS is built with a modular architecture where individual processes run independently, improving stability and fault isolation. It also separates the control plane (Routing Engine) from the forwarding plane (Packet Forwarding Engine), enhancing performance and reliability.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which two external authentication methods does Junos support for administrative access?

(Choose two.)

- A. TACACS+
- B. NIS
- C. RADIUS
- D. ACE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Junos OS supports several external authentication methods for administrative access, with TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) and RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) being among the most commonly used. Both TACACS+ and RADIUS are protocols that allow network devices to communicate with a central authentication server, enabling centralized control over user authentication and authorization. This centralization simplifies the management of user credentials and access policies, especially in larger networks with multiple devices.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which statement about the Junos OS forwarding table is correct?

- A. The forwarding table is manually configured by the administrator.

- B.** The forwarding table is derived from the active routes selected in the routing table.
- C.** The forwarding table contains all learned routes, including inactive ones.
- D.** The forwarding table exists only on devices running BGP.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The forwarding table (used by the Packet Forwarding Engine) is populated with the best, active routes selected from the routing table, which is used for actual packet forwarding decisions.

NEW QUESTION: 82

What are two characteristics of transit traffic in Junos OS? (Choose two.)

- A.** It includes routing protocol packets.
- B.** It is traffic destined for the Routing Engine.
- C.** It does not require control plane processing.
- D.** It is forwarded by the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Transit traffic is user data passing through the device that does not require processing by the control plane. It is handled and forwarded directly by the Packet Forwarding Engine for efficient packet processing.

NEW QUESTION: 83

What is the default route preference value for static routes in Junos OS?

- A.** 5
- B.** 10
- C.** 60
- D.** 170

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Static routes have a default preference value of 5 in Junos OS, making them more preferred than most dynamic routing protocols such as OSPF (10) or BGP (170), except for directly connected routes.

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which two tasks would you perform in operational mode? (Choose two.)

- A.** requesting the system to reboot
- B.** verifying the version of Junos OS
- C.** committing your configuration
- D.** rolling back to a previous configuration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Junos Command Line Interface (CLI) is structured into two primary hierarchical modes: operational mode and configuration mode. Operational mode is the default entry point when a user logs into the device, signified by the > prompt. This mode is designed for monitoring the health of the device, troubleshooting network issues, and executing system-level maintenance tasks. Specifically, an administrator uses operational mode to verify the version of Junos OS currently active on the device using the show version command.

Additionally, system-level administrative actions that do not involve modifying the device's persistent configuration logic are performed within the operational mode. This includes requesting the system to reboot or halt via the request system hierarchy of commands. In contrast, tasks that involve

manipulating the configuration database--such as committing proposed changes or rolling back to a previous configuration version--require the user to transition into configuration mode, indicated by the # prompt. Understanding this distinction is vital for efficient navigation of the Junos CLI; while operational mode provides the tools to observe the system and manage its physical state, configuration mode is reserved for altering the logical parameters and routing policies that govern device behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 85

When considering routing tables and forwarding tables, which two statements are correct?

(Choose two.)

- A.** The routing table is used by the RE to select the best route.
- B.** The forwarding table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.
- C.** The forwarding table is used by the RE to select the best route.
- D.** The routing table stores all routes and prefixes from all protocols.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The routing table and forwarding table play distinct roles in a Junos OS device. The correct answers are A and D. The routing table (A) is used by the Routing Engine (RE) to select the best route among all the learned routes, while the routing table (D) stores all routes and prefixes learned from all routing protocols. The forwarding table, in contrast, contains only the active routes chosen by the RE and is used by the Packet Forwarding Engine for actual packet forwarding.

NEW QUESTION: 86

You are configuring a new router and want to ensure that you can recover from future misconfigurations. In this scenario, what should you do after completing the initial configuration?

- A.** Update the firmware on the router.
- B.** Save the configuration as rollback 0.
- C.** Create a rescue configuration.
- D.** Enable automatic rollback after 10 minutes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Creating a rescue configuration saves a known good configuration that can be quickly restored in case of future misconfigurations, providing a reliable recovery point.

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which two statements are examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

- A.** An IP packet with the Router Alert option set in the IP options field.
- B.** SSH traffic to the local Junos OS device.
- C.** An IP packet that has the IP precedence CoS bits of 111 in the ToS field.
- D.** SSH traffic to a remote server on the Internet.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Exception traffic is handled by the Routing Engine instead of being forwarded by the Packet Forwarding Engine. Packets with the Router Alert option require special processing by the control plane, and SSH traffic directed to the device itself is also processed by the Routing Engine.

NEW QUESTION: 88

What is the maximum number of IP addresses that would be assigned to hosts in the

192.168.1.0/24 network?

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 128
- D. 254

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A /24 network contains 256 total IP addresses, and after excluding the network and broadcast addresses, 254 addresses remain available for host assignment.

NEW QUESTION: 89

You manage a Junos device with 20 interfaces. Each interface requires the same description and MTU setting.

Which configuration approach would reduce repetitive commands and ensure consistency?

- A. Use the wildcard delete command to remove duplicate settings.
- B. Configure each interface individually.
- C. Use a configuration group.
- D. Use search and replace to apply settings across interfaces.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos OS architecture, configuration groups (defined under the [edit groups] hierarchy) provide a powerful mechanism for template-based management. This approach is specifically designed to handle scenarios where multiple configuration objects, such as twenty different Ethernet interfaces, require identical parameters like a specific description or MTU value. By defining these common settings once within a group, an administrator can then apply that group to multiple interfaces using the apply-groups statement.

This methodology drastically reduces the number of repetitive commands required and, more importantly, ensures strict consistency across the device. If the MTU needs to be adjusted in the future, the change is made in a single location-within the configuration group-and is automatically inherited by all interfaces to which the group is applied. This inheritance model prevents " configuration drift " where individual interfaces might otherwise end up with mismatched settings due to manual entry errors. Using configuration groups is considered a best practice for Senior Architects managing high-density platforms, as it simplifies the candidate configuration file and makes the management of bulk interface settings both scalable and error- resistant.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Junos Configuration Groups, apply-groups.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which statement correctly describes the separation of control plane and forwarding plane in Junos OS?

- A. The control plane and forwarding plane share the same CPU and memory resources.
- B. The control plane runs on the Routing Engine, and the forwarding plane runs on the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- C. The forwarding plane manages routing protocol adjacencies.
- D. The control plane processes all transit traffic.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS separates the control plane (Routing Engine) from the forwarding plane (Packet Forwarding Engine), improving stability and performance since a control plane issue does not directly disrupt packet forwarding.

NEW QUESTION: 91

You are asked to subnet the broadcast domains but need to support 50 hosts. In this scenario, which subnet mask would satisfy this requirement?

- A. /26
- B. /27
- C. /28
- D. /29

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Determining the appropriate subnet mask for a specific host requirement is a core task in designing Junos- based network infrastructures. The number of usable hosts in an IPv4 subnet is calculated using the formula $2^n - 2$, where n represents the number of host bits remaining after the network prefix. In this scenario, the requirement is to support 50 hosts within a single broadcast domain.

Evaluating the options:

- * A /29 mask provides 3 host bits ($2^3 - 2 = 6$ hosts), which is insufficient.
- * A /28 mask provides 4 host bits ($2^4 - 2 = 14$ hosts), which is insufficient.
- * A /27 mask provides 5 host bits ($2^5 - 2 = 30$ hosts), which still fails to meet the 50-host threshold.
- * A /26 mask provides 6 host bits. Applying the formula: $2^6 - 2 = 64 - 2 = 62$ usable host addresses.

Since a /26 mask provides 62 usable addresses, it is the smallest standard subnet mask that fully satisfies the requirement of 50 hosts. Using a /26 mask allows for the 50 required hosts while providing a small buffer for future growth (12 additional addresses) without wasting the excessive address space associated with a /25 or

/24 mask. This efficient allocation of address space is a best practice for maintaining scalable and organized routing tables on Juniper devices.

Reference: Networking Fundamentals, IPv4 Subnetting, Host Requirements.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 93

What is the purpose of an ARP packet?

- A. to determine the MPLS label of a given IP address
- B. to determine the IP address of a given URL
- C. to determine the MAC address of a given IP address
- D. to determine the IP address of a given MAC address

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a fundamental Layer 2 utility used within the IPv4 suite to resolve a known network-layer (Layer 3) address

to its corresponding physical media access control (MAC) or hardware address (Layer 2). In a typical Ethernet environment, when a Junos device needs to forward a packet to a next-hop on a local subnet, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) requires the destination MAC address to properly encapsulate the frame.

The process begins with an ARP Request, which is broadcast to all hosts on the segment asking, "Who owns this IP address?" The host assigned that specific IP responds with an ARP Reply containing its MAC address. The Junos device then stores this mapping in its ARP cache (viewable via the show arp command) to avoid repeated broadcasts for subsequent packets. This resolution is essential because while IP addresses facilitate end-to-end logical routing, the actual delivery of data across a physical wire or switch fabric relies entirely on hardware addresses.

Without successful ARP resolution, the device cannot complete the Layer 2 header, and the traffic will be dropped as "encapsulation failed."

NEW QUESTION: 94

What does the Junos CLI prompt indicate when it ends with a hash symbol (#)?

- A. The user is in operational mode.
- B. The user is in configuration mode.
- C. The user is in shell mode.
- D. The user is in recovery mode

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos OS, the Command Line Interface (CLI) uses distinct prompt symbols to provide the administrator with immediate contextual awareness of their current operating environment. When the prompt ends with a hash symbol (#), it indicates that the user is in configuration mode.

This mode is the "engine room" of the device, where you modify the candidate configuration. Here, you can add, delete, or modify statements across the various hierarchies like [edit system], [edit interfaces], or [edit protocols]. It is important to remember that changes made while the # prompt is visible are not active until a commit command is successfully executed.

Contrast this with the operational mode, which is indicated by a greater-than symbol (>). Operational mode is used for monitoring, troubleshooting, and viewing the system status (e.g., show commands). Moving between these modes is a fundamental part of the Junos workflow: you enter configuration mode by typing configure and return to operational mode by typing exit or quit. If you see a percent sign (%), you've wandered into the FreeBSD shell mode, which is a lower-level Unix environment typically reserved for advanced system maintenance. Recognizing that # means you have the power to change the system's "brain"

" is a key safety check for any network architect.

Reference: User Interfaces, CLI Modes and Navigation.

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which two characteristics apply to TCP? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP guarantees fixed latency for application flows.
- B. TCP broadcasts datagrams by default on Ethernet.
- C. TCP uses a three-way handshake to establish a connection.
- D. TCP provides reliable, ordered delivery using sequence numbers.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

TCP establishes connections using a three-way handshake process before data transmission. It ensures reliable and ordered delivery of data by using sequence numbers and acknowledgments.

NEW QUESTION: 96

Your team alerts you that users connected to ge-0/0/5 are experiencing intermittent slowness. You log in to the switch and want to see live, real-time

traffic updates for that interface to determine whether the link is being over-utilized. Which monitoring command should you use in this scenario?

- A. show chassis hardware
- B. monitor interface ge-0/0/5
- C. show interfaces terse
- D. show interfaces ge-0/0/5 extensive

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos OS environment, distinguishing between static diagnostic data and real-time telemetry is crucial for effective troubleshooting. While commands like show interfaces provide a cumulative snapshot of counters since the last reboot or counter clear, they do not easily reveal instantaneous spikes or fluctuating utilization patterns. To address the requirement for "live, real-time traffic updates," the monitor interface command is the correct operational tool.

When an architect executes monitor interface ge-0/0/5, the CLI launches an interactive, ncurses-based screen that refreshes every second. This display provides immediate visibility into input and output bits-per-second (bps), packets-per-second (pps), and error increments. Unlike static commands, this real-time stream allows a technician to observe micro-bursts or sustained high-utilization periods as they occur, which is essential for diagnosing "intermittent slowness" caused by congestion. In contrast, show chassis hardware focuses on physical inventory, and show interfaces terse only provides administrative and operational status. Even the extensive version of the show command only offers a point-in-time calculation of averages. Therefore, monitor interface is the primary mechanism for interactive performance auditing of individual ports on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Reference: Operational Monitoring and Maintenance, Real-time Interface Monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which statement describes the purpose of configuring traceoption log files in Junos OS?

- A. The traceoption log files automatically optimize routing decisions based on traffic patterns.
- B. The traceoption log files enable detailed debugging of specific protocols or processes.
- C. The traceoption log files allow permanent storage of all system logs for compliance purposes.
- D. The traceoption log files provide real-time monitoring of interface bandwidth utilization.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Traceoptions represent an essential diagnostic facility within Junos OS, primarily used by network engineers for deep-level troubleshooting and protocol analysis. The fundamental purpose of configuring traceoption log files is to enable detailed debugging of specific protocols--such as BGP, OSPF, or IS-IS--or specific system processes like the Routing Protocol Process (rpd).

When enabled, the system captures detailed information about the internal operations of the protocol, including the exchange of packets, state machine transitions, and error conditions, writing this data to a dedicated file in the /var/log directory.

Unlike standard system logging (syslog), which captures high-level events and warnings, traceoptions provide a granular, "behind-the-scenes" view of how a protocol is interacting with its neighbors. This is particularly useful for identifying the root cause of complex adjacency issues or route instability that standard show commands may not reveal. However, because tracing can be resource-intensive, it is typically configured with specific flags to limit the output to relevant events and is disabled once the troubleshooting task is complete. Traceoptions do not serve to optimize routing automatically, nor are they intended for permanent compliance storage or simple bandwidth monitoring. Instead, they remain the premier tool for clinical debugging and protocol verification within the Junos environment.

NEW QUESTION: 98

What are two functions of the Routing Engine? (Choose two.)

- A. It processes all management traffic.

- B. It runs the Junos operating system.
- C. It evaluates firewall filters for transit traffic.
- D. It processes transit traffic.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Routing Engine (RE) in Junos OS has several critical functions, including processing all management traffic (A) and running the Junos operating system (B). The RE handles system management tasks, user interfaces, system services, and routing protocol processes. It does not directly process transit traffic or evaluate firewall filters for transit traffic, as these tasks are handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

NEW QUESTION: 99

You want to configure the management port on a Juniper device. In this scenario, what is the management interface name?

- A. mt0
- B. fxp0
- C. st0
- D. mtun0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

On Juniper devices, the management interface is named fxp0 and is used for out-of-band management access.

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which statement about Junos OS user authentication is correct?

- A. Local user accounts cannot be assigned different permission levels.
- B. Junos OS supports local authentication as well as RADIUS and TACACS+.
- C. All Junos OS users automatically receive superuser privileges.
- D. User authentication can only be performed locally.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Junos OS supports multiple authentication methods, including local user accounts as well as external authentication servers such as RADIUS and TACACS+.

NEW QUESTION: 101

What information does the forwarding table require so that the device forwards traffic? (Choose three.)

- A. OSPF metric value
- B. next hop IP address
- C. BGP local preference value
- D. outgoing interface name
- E. next hop MAC address

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The forwarding table in a network device requires specific information to efficiently forward traffic toward its destination. This includes the next hop IP address, which indicates the next router or device in the path to the destination. The outgoing interface name identifies the physical or logical interface through which the packet should be sent to reach the next hop. Lastly, the next hop MAC address is crucial for Layer 2 forwarding decisions, allowing the device to encapsulate the IP packet in a frame that can be understood by Ethernet or other Layer 2 protocols. OSPF metric values and BGP local preference values are used in the routing decision process to select the best path and populate the forwarding table but are not directly used by the forwarding table to forward traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 102

Which statement is correct when multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the configure private command?

- A. A commit by any user will commit changes made by all active users.
- B. A commit will not succeed until there is only a single user in configuration mode.
- C. Each user gets their own candidate configuration.
- D. Each user shares the same candidate configuration.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When multiple users are configuring a Junos device using the "configure private" command, each user gets their own candidate configuration (C). This allows for isolated configuration sessions, where changes made by one user do not impact or interfere with the changes made by another user in their private session.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Your system administrator notified the infrastructure team that all server NICs will be moving to jumbo frames. All of the NICs used by servers are 1 gigabit. The starting frame size will be 4K. The exact frame size may change depending on testing results. In this scenario, which choice would provide a flexible solution?

- A. Create a group that adjusts MTU size on 1 gigabit interfaces and apply at the interfaces level.
- B. Apply the MTU to each interface family for each 1 gigabit interface.
- C. Set the app-engine compute-cluster Ethernet MTU size for the Junos VM.
- D. Use the system internet-options path-mtu-discovery to dynamically adjust MTU.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

In large-scale Junos deployments, efficiency and flexibility are achieved through the use of configuration groups . When faced with a requirement like moving all 1-gigabit interfaces to jumbo frames-with the caveat that the exact MTU value (e.g., 4000 bytes) might change after testing-manually editing every interface is both tedious and prone to error.

By creating a configuration group under the [edit groups] hierarchy, you can define the MTU parameter once.

You then use the apply-groups statement at the [edit interfaces] level or on specific interface ranges. This creates a " template " effect. The flexibility comes into play during the testing phase: if results indicate that a

9000-byte MTU is preferable to 4000 bytes, the architect only needs to modify the value in the group definition. The Junos OS inheritance mechanism automatically propagates this update to every interface associated with that group.

Applying MTU at the family level (Option B) is less efficient and doesn ' t handle the physical Layer 2 MTU requirements of jumbo frames as effectively. Path-MTU discovery (Option D) is a protocol-level function for avoiding fragmentation but does not configure the local interface ' s hardware capability to accept larger frames. Thus, groups represent the best practice for centralized, scalable management.

Reference: Configuration Basics, Junos Groups, Interface MTU Configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Click the Exhibit button.

```

term limit-icmp {
  from {
    source-address {
      172.25.11.0/24;
    }
    protocol icmp;
  }
  then {
    count count-icmp;
    discard;
  }
}

```

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Referring to the exhibit, which two actions will occur when a packet matches the firewall filter? (Choose two.)

- A. A counter will be incremented.
- B. The packet will be discarded.
- C. The packet will be forwarded.
- D. An ICMP destination unreachable message will be returned.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Junos OS, firewall filters are constructed using terms that specify match criteria (the from statement) and actions to be taken (the then statement). When a packet enters an interface where this filter is applied, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) evaluates it against the defined terms. In this exhibit, the term limit-icmp targets packets sourced from the 172.25.11.0/24 network that specifically use the ICMP protocol.

When a packet meets both criteria, the actions defined in the then block are triggered:

* count count-icmp; : This is a non-terminating action . It instructs the system to increment a specific software counter named count-icmp. This allows administrators to monitor exactly how many packets are hitting this specific term using the show firewall command.

* discard; : This is a terminating action . It immediately stops any further evaluation of the packet and drops it. A key characteristic of the discard action in Junos is that it is a " silent " drop; the router simply deletes the packet from its buffer without notifying the sender.

Option D is incorrect because returning an ICMP destination unreachable message is the specific behavior of the reject action, not the discard action.

Option C is incorrect because discard explicitly prevents the packet from being forwarded. Understanding the distinction between silent discards and active rejections is essential for architects when designing security policies that balance stealth with network transparency.

Reference: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters, Firewall Filter Actions, Standard Firewall Filters.

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which two tasks should be performed when creating a new user account on a Junos device?
(Choose two.)

- A. Assign the user to a login class.
- B. Enable SSH for the user explicitly.
- C. Configure a password for the user.
- D. Configure the user to bypass authentication.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Creating a new user account in Junos OS involves several specific steps within the [edit system login] configuration hierarchy. To establish a functional and secure user account, an administrator must first define the username and assign that user to a login class. Login classes are essential because they define the permissions and access levels for the user, such as super-user, read- only, or operator. Without a login class, a user would

have no permissions to perform tasks within the CLI.

The second mandatory task is to configure an authentication method for the user, most commonly a password. This is typically done using the authentication plain-text-password command, which prompts the administrator to enter and confirm the secret string that the system then hashes and stores. While Junos also supports public-key authentication for SSH, a local password remains the standard for basic access control. It is important to note that SSH access is generally controlled at the system level under [edit system services] and does not need to be enabled on a per-user basis individually. Furthermore, allowing a user to bypass authentication is contrary to the Junos security model and is not a standard task in user account creation.

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which two functions are performed by the PFE? (Choose two.)

- A. It maintains the routing table.
- B. It implements firewall filters.
- C. It selects active routes.
- D. It forwards transit traffic.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) represents the data plane of a Junos device, responsible for the high-speed processing and movement of packets through the system. Its primary role is to forward transit traffic- data that enters one interface and exits another-at wire speed using specialized hardware such as Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs). To accomplish this, the PFE utilizes a local copy of the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) provided by the Routing Engine, ensuring that forwarding decisions are made locally without requiring the main CPU 's intervention for every packet.

In addition to pure forwarding, the PFE is the functional component that implements and executes firewall filters and policing. Because firewall filters must be applied to transit traffic at line rate to prevent bottlenecks, the PFE evaluates incoming and outgoing packets against configured filter terms in hardware. This ensures that security policies and traffic shaping are applied with minimal latency. It is critical to note that the PFE does not maintain the master routing table (RIB) or perform route selection; those " intelligent " control plane functions are strictly the domain of the Routing Engine. By offloading the repetitive tasks of packet inspection and hardware forwarding to the PFE, Junos OS maintains consistent performance even under heavy traffic loads or complex security configurations. Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Packet Forwarding Engine Architecture.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

You issue the monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0 command. What will this command accomplish?

- A. It displays real-time statistics for interface ge-0/0/0.
- B. It displays an operational summary of ge-0/0/0.
- C. It displays the MTU and MAC address for ge-0/0/0.
- D. It displays a packet capture on interface ge-0/0/0.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The command "monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0" (D) initiates a packet capture on the specified interface, allowing you to view the actual packets being transmitted and received. This is useful for troubleshooting and analyzing the traffic passing through the interface in real time.

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which two statements apply to the Routing Engine functions? (Choose two.)

- A. It responds to ping and traceroute commands.
- B. It maintains the routing tables.
- C. It does not process routing updates.
- D. It processes the transit traffic.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Routing Engine (RE) in Juniper Networks devices plays a critical role in the control plane operations. One of its functions includes responding to network utility commands like ping and traceroute, which are essential for diagnosing network connectivity and path issues. Furthermore, the RE is responsible for maintaining the routing tables, which contain information about network paths and destinations. These tables are vital for making forwarding decisions but are distinct from the actual forwarding of packets, which is handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE).

NEW QUESTION: 109

A network administrator must set up the initial configuration of the out-of-band management interface on a new Juniper router to ensure management traffic is isolated from the default routing table (inet.0). In this scenario, which configuration step is required to accomplish this task in Junos OS?

- A. Configure an IP address on interface ge-0/0/0.0 and enable ethernet-switching family.
- B. Configure the lo0.0 loopback interface with a management IP and apply it to the [edit system services] hierarchy.
- C. Assign an IP address to the me0.0 interface and set the routing-options to instance-type virtual-router.
- D. Assign an IP address to interface fxp0.0 or em0.0 and use the command set system management- instance to enable the management routing instance.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In modern Junos OS versions, the most efficient and standard way to isolate Out-of-Band (OOB) management traffic from transit traffic is by utilizing the management-instance . Historically, management interfaces like fxp0 (on M/MX/T series) or me0 (on EX/QFX series) shared the global routing table (inet.0), which could lead to routing conflicts if management subnets overlapped with production data.

To resolve this, Junos introduced the set system management-instance command. When this is enabled, the OS automatically creates a dedicated routing instance named mgmt_junos. The physical management interface (be it fxp0, em0, or me0) and its associated logical unit are moved into this private instance. This creates a complete separation: management protocols like SSH, SNMP, and NTP operate within mgmt_junos, while BGP, OSPF, and customer data remain in inet.0. This architecture ensures that even a massive routing loop or table exhaustion in the production plane will not prevent an administrator from accessing the device via the OOB port. Furthermore, it simplifies the configuration of default gateways for management traffic, as the mgmt_junos instance maintains its own independent routing table (mgmt_junos.inet.0), preventing management routes from ever being leaked into the provider core.

Reference: Operational Monitoring and Maintenance, Management Instance, OOB Management.

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance?

- A. show route table inet.0
- B. show route table inet6.1
- C. show route table inet.1

D. show route table inet6.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Junos OS, the command to display IPv6 routes in the default routing instance is show route table inet6.0. The routing table inet6.0 specifically holds IPv6 routes. The command show route table inet.0 is used for IPv4 routes, and inet6.1 or inet.1 are not standard Junos routing tables for displaying IPv6 routes in the default routing instance.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@router> show route table inet6.0
inet6.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
2001:db8:22:101::/64
    * [Direct/0] 00:47:40
    > via ge-0/0/1.0
2001:db8:22:101::2/128
    * [Local/0] 00:47:40
    Local via ge-0/0/1.0
2001:db8:22:104::/64
    * [Direct/0] 00:47:40
    > via ge-0/0/2.0
2001:db8:22:104::2/128
    * [Local/0] 00:47:40
    Local via ge-0/0/2.0
2001:db8:22:105::/64
    * [Direct/0] 00:47:40
    > via ge-0/0/3.0
2001:db8:22:105::1/128
    * [Local/0] 00:47:40
    Local via ge-0/0/3.0
2001:db8:22:106::/64
    * [Direct/0] 00:47:40
    > via ge-0/0/5.0
2001:db8:22:106::1/128
    * [Local/0] 00:47:40
    Local via ge-0/0/5.0
2001:db8:22:108::/64
    * [Direct/0] 00:47:40
    > via ge-0/0/4.0
2001:db8:22:108::1/128
    * [Local/0] 00:47:40
    Local via ge-0/0/4.0
2001:db8:25:11::/64 * [Direct/0] 00:54:43
    > via fxp0.0
2001:db8:25:11::1/128
    * [Local/0] 00:54:43
    Local via fxp0.0
2001:db8:168:1::1/128
    * [Direct/0] 00:54:43
    > via lo0.0
```

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements about IPv6 routing are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The router is not learning IPv6 routes from peers.
- B. The router cannot forward traffic to remote IPv6 networks.
- C. Traffic destined for the 2001:db8:22:108::/64 network is forwarded using the ge-0/0/5.0 interface.
- D. The router is connected to the 2001:db8:22:107::/64 network.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The provided exhibit displays the output of the show route table inet6.0 command, which represents the master routing table for IPv6 unicast traffic in Junos OS. Analysis of the specific route entries reveals that all listed destinations are categorized as either [Direct/0] or [Local/0]. These route types

indicate that the table only contains networks physically connected to the router ' s interfaces and the specific IP addresses assigned to those interfaces.

Because there are no routes identified by dynamic protocols (such as OSPFv3, IS-IS, or BGP) or static entries, it is verified that the router is not learning IPv6 routes from any neighbors or peers. Consequently, the routing table lacks reachability information for any non-local or remote IPv6 segments. Without these routes or a configured default gateway (::/0), the router is unable to forward traffic to remote IPv6 networks. Statements C and D are factually incorrect based on the exhibit: the 2001:db8:22:108::/64 network is associated with interface ge-0/0/4.0 (not ge-0/0/5.0), and the 2001:db8:22:107::/64 network is entirely absent from the displayed routing table.

Reference: Routing Fundamentals, IPv6 Implementation, Routing Table Interpretation.

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which two statements are examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

- A.** An IP packet with the Router Alert option set in the IP options field.
- B.** SSH traffic to the local Junos OS device.
- C.** An IP packet that has the IP precedence CoS bits of 111 in the ToS field.
- D.** SSH traffic to a remote server on the Internet.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the Junos architecture, exception traffic consists of packets that cannot be handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) alone and must be punted to the Routing Engine (RE) for specialized processing.

The first category of exception traffic is management/protocol traffic destined for the local device . For instance, SSH traffic to the local Junos OS device is an exception because the RE must terminate the TCP connection, authenticate the user, and present the CLI. Other examples include SNMP polls, BGP updates, and OSPF Hellos.

The second category involves packets with specific IP options or headers that require RE intervention. An IP packet with the Router Alert option (typically used by protocols like RSVP or IGMP) explicitly tells every router in the path, " Hey, stop and look at my payload. " Because the PFE is optimized for high-speed forwarding and not for interpreting complex options, it sends these packets to the RE. Conversely, traffic destined for a remote internet server (transit traffic) or packets with CoS bits (which are processed in hardware by the PFE) do not hit the RE. Exception traffic is strictly policed by the " internal link " rate limiters to ensure the RE is never overwhelmed by a flood of packets requiring software-based processing.

Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Exception Traffic and Control Plane Protection.

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which command would you use in Junos OS operational mode to verify the status and statistics of network interfaces on the device?

- A.** show route
- B.** show interfaces
- C.** show system users
- D.** show version

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The "show interfaces" command displays detailed information about interfaces, including status, traffic counters, and errors. It is essential for troubleshooting connectivity issues. Other commands focus on routing tables, system users, or software versions instead.

NEW QUESTION: 114

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

- A.** Clear the log files.

- B.** Commit the configuration.
- C.** Reboot the device.
- D.** Configure routing protocols.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 115

What is the main function of the forwarding table on a Junos device?

- A.** It contains only active routes used to forward packets through the PFE.
- B.** It advertises routes to neighboring routers.
- C.** It stores all learned routes from routing protocols.
- D.** It determines the best route based on route preference.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The architecture of Junos OS is designed with a strict functional separation between the control plane and the data plane. The Routing Engine (RE) maintains the master Routing Information Base (RIB), which acts as a comprehensive database storing all potential paths learned from various routing protocols, static configurations, and direct connections. However, to achieve wire-speed performance, the device does not consult the RIB for every packet. Instead, the RE identifies the "active" or best routes for each destination based on route preference and metrics.

Once these active routes are selected, the RE distills them into a streamlined Forwarding Information Base (FIB), commonly referred to as the forwarding table, and pushes this table to the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE). The main function of the forwarding table is to provide a high-speed, local lookup mechanism that allows the PFE to forward transit traffic across the switch fabric with minimal latency. This table contains only the specific exit interface and Layer 2 next-hop information required for packet delivery. By isolating the PFE from the overhead of complex routing protocol state machines and all inactive redundant paths, Junos OS ensures that forwarding performance remains consistent even during control plane re-convergence.

Reference: Junos OS Fundamentals, Control Plane and Forwarding Plane functions.

NEW QUESTION: 116

You have configured some interfaces on a Junos device; however, you have not yet committed the configuration. What happens if you issue the rollback 0 command in this scenario?

- A.** The messages.log file is deleted.
- B.** The factory default configuration is loaded.
- C.** The Junos device is rebooted.
- D.** The interface changes you made are discarded.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Junos OS, issuing the rollback 0 command reverts the candidate configuration to the last committed configuration. If you have made changes to some interfaces but have not committed those changes, using rollback 0 will discard these uncommitted changes, reverting to the state of the configuration at the time of the last commit. This command does not affect system files like messages.log, reboot the device, or load the factory default configuration; it simply undoes uncommitted changes.

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