Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-105

Junos - Associate (JNCIA-Junos) 2024 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Which two functions are performed by the PFE? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS performs several key functions, including implementing firewall filters (A) and forwarding transit traffic (C). The PFE applies firewall filter rules to incoming and outgoing traffic and is responsible for the high-speed forwarding of packets based on the information in the forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 2
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

Explanation:
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 3
Which two statements are correct regarding Layer 2 network switches? (Choose two.)

A. Switches create a single collision domain.
B. Switches are susceptible to traffic loops.
C. Switches flood broadcast traffic.
D. Switches do not learn MAC addresses.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Layer 2 network switches are crucial components in local area networks (LANs), providing multiple functions for data packet forwarding and network segmentation. One inherent characteristic of switches is their susceptibility to traffic loops, especially in networks with redundant paths. Without proper loop prevention protocols like Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), loops can cause broadcast storms and network instability. Additionally, switches inherently flood broadcast traffic to all ports within the broadcast
domain, except the port on which the broadcast was received. This is because broadcast frames are meant to be delivered to all devices within the VLAN, and the switch ensures this by flooding these frames to all ports in the VLAN, except the source port.

NEW QUESTION 4
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: BDE

Explanation:
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 5
When considering routing policies, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 6
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: CD

Explanation:
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 7
Which prompt indicates that you are using configuration mode?

A. >
B. $
C. #
D. %

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode. This mode is used for making changes to the configuration of the device.
Reference: Juniper Networks CLI Modes
"The # prompt indicates that you are in configuration mode."

NEW QUESTION 8
Which protocol is responsible for learning an IPv4 neighbor's MAC address?

A. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
B. Network Address Translation (NAT)
C. Media Access Control Security (MACsec)
D. Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP)

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is responsible for mapping an IPv4 address to a machine's MAC address. ARP operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model and is used to find the MAC address of a host given its IPv4 address. When a device wants to communicate with another device on the same local network, it uses ARP to discover the recipient's MAC address.
References:
? Juniper official documentation: ARP.
? Networking standards: RFC 826.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statement is correct concerning exception traffic processing?

A. Exception traffic is always dropped during congestion.
B. Exception traffic is rate-limited to protect the RE.
C. Exception traffic is discarded by the PFE.
D. Exception traffic is never forwarded.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Exception traffic refers to packets that the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) cannot process normally and must be forwarded to the Routing Engine (RE) for further processing. This includes packets destined for the router itself or packets needing special handling that the PFE cannot provide. To protect the RE from being overwhelmed by such traffic, which could potentially impact the router's control plane functions, exception traffic is rate-limited. This means that there's a threshold to how much exception traffic can be sent to the RE, ensuring that the router's critical management and control functions remain stable and responsive even during high traffic volumes or attacks.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which Junos feature limits the amount of exception traffic that is sent from the PFE to the RE?

A. scheduler
B. policer
C. CoS markings
D. routing policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Junos OS, a policer is a feature used to limit the rate of traffic flow in the network, including exception traffic sent from the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) to the Routing Engine (RE). Exception traffic consists of packets that cannot be processed by the PFE alone and require intervention by the RE, such as control packets or packets destined for the device itself. A policer can be configured to enforce bandwidth limits and drop or mark packets that exceed specified rate limits, thus protecting the RE from being overwhelmed by excessive exception traffic.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true about the PFE? (Choose two.)

A. The PFE implements various services such as policing, stateless firewall filtering, and class of service.
B. The PFE uses Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding tables to forward traffic toward its destination.
C. The PFE handles all processes that control the chassis components.
D. The PFE is responsible for performing protocol updates and system management.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Juniper Networks devices is the heart of the data plane, handling the actual forwarding of packets based on pre-computed forwarding tables. It provides several critical services to manage and control traffic flow, including policing (to enforce bandwidth limits for certain traffic types), stateless firewall filtering (to permit or deny traffic based on predefined criteria), and Class of Service (CoS) (to prioritize traffic to ensure quality of service for critical applications). The PFE utilizes both Layer 2 (MAC addresses) and Layer 3 (IP addresses) forwarding tables to make intelligent forwarding decisions, ensuring that packets are efficiently routed toward their final destination.

NEW QUESTION 13
Which character is used to filter the command output in the Junos CLI?

A. |
B. >
C. <
D. ?

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Junos CLI, the pipe character | is used as a filter operator to refine command output. This operator can be combined with various filtering commands like match, except, count, etc., to display only the relevant portions of the command output. For example, using | match <pattern> filters the output to show only the lines that contain the specified pattern, making it easier to find specific information within extensive command output. This functionality is especially useful in managing and troubleshooting complex configurations and network states, allowing for more efficient analysis of the device's operational status and configuration details.

NEW QUESTION 16
Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?

A. Layer 2
B. Layer 3
C. Layer 1
D. Layer 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model is a conceptual framework used to understand network interactions in seven distinct layers. IP (Internet Protocol) addresses are part of Layer 3, known as the Network Layer. This layer is responsible for packet forwarding, including routing through intermediate routers, and it handles the logical addressing scheme of the network to ensure that packets can be routed across multiple networks and reach their destination. IP addresses provide unique identifiers for network interfaces, allowing for communication between devices on a network or across different networks.

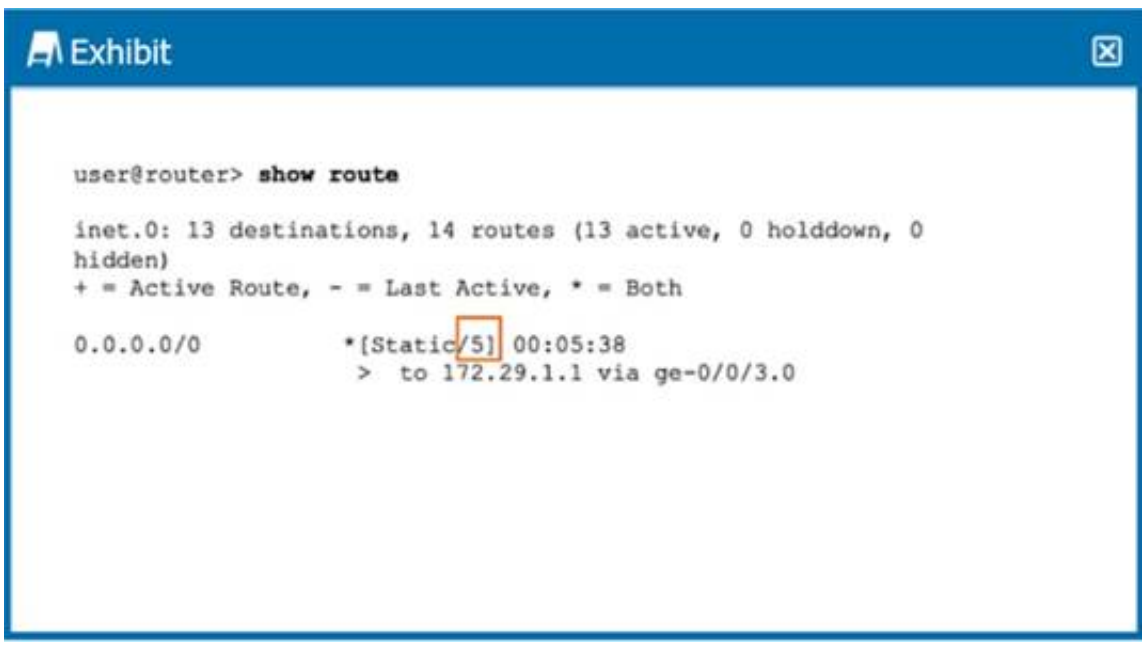
NEW QUESTION 18
You have just increased the MTU size of interface ge-0/0/0 and committed the configuration.
Which command would help you identify the applied MTU change?

A. monitor interface ge-0/0/0
B. monitor traffic interface ge-0/0/0
C. show interfaces ge-0/0/0 terse
D. show interfaces ge-0/0/0

Answer: D

Explanation:
After increasing the MTU size of an interface and committing the configuration, the command to verify the applied MTU change is D, "show interfaces ge- 0/0/0." This command displays detailed information about the interface, including the current MTU size, making it the best choice for verifying the applied changes.

NEW QUESTION 23
Click the Exhibit button.



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: A

Explanation:
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 28
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

Explanation:
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 32
Which two actions happen when multiple users issue the configure exclusive command to enter configuration mode on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

A. Other users can enter configuration mode.
B. The candidate configuration is unlocked.
C. The candidate configuration is locked.
D. Other users cannot enter configuration mode.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
In Junos OS, when a user issues the configure exclusive command, it locks the candidate configuration for that user, preventing other users from making concurrent configuration changes. This exclusive lock ensures that configuration changes are managed in a controlled manner, reducing the risk of conflicting changes. As a result, while one user is in exclusive configuration mode, other users are prevented from entering configuration mode until the lock is released, either by the user committing the changes or exiting configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 35
Which component is considered part of the data plane?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 39
Which command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance?

A. showroute table inet.0
B. showroute table inet6.1
C. showroute table inet.1
D. showroute table inet6.0

Answer: D

Explanation:
The show route table inet6.0 command displays all IPv6 routes in the default routing instance. In Junos OS, the routing table for IPv6 addresses is referred to as inet6.0, whereas inet.0 is used for IPv4 unicast routes. The other options do not correspond to the correct IPv6 routing table.
References:
? Juniper official documentation: Junos OS Routing Tables Overview.

NEW QUESTION 44
You are asked to configure your device running Junos OS to automatically archive your configuration upon commit
In this scenario, which two methods are supported by the Junos OS? (Choose two)

A. SCP
B. RCP
C. FTP
D. HTTP

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Junos OS supports multiple methods for automatically archiving configurations upon commit. Two of the supported methods are SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) and RCP (Remote Copy Protocol). These methods can be configured to save the configuration files to a remote server automatically whenever a commit is made.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation on Configuration Archival
"You can configure Junos OS to automatically archive the configuration using protocols such as SCP and RCP upon commit."

NEW QUESTION 49
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: C

Explanation:
The clear log ospf-trace command on a Juniper Networks router is used specifically to manage the contents of the log file named ospf-trace. Executing this command clears or deletes the existing data within the ospf-trace log file but does not stop the logging process. The router continues to log new OSPF-related events and data into this file after the command is executed. This functionality is crucial for troubleshooting and monitoring the OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol's operation by allowing network administrators to remove old or irrelevant log data while continuously capturing new events without interruption.

NEW QUESTION 52
What are two examples of exception traffic? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 57
Exhibit
[edit]
user@routerl set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.101.1/24 [edit]
user@router# commit check
configuration check succeeds
[edit]
user@router#
You need to configure interface ge-0/1/2 with an IP address of 172.16.100.1/24. You have accidentally entered 172.16.101.1/24 as shown in the exhibit.
Which command should you issue to solve the problem?

A. (edit] user@router# rollback 1
B. [edit] user@router# rollback 2
C. [edit] userOrouter# rollback 0
D. [edit] user@routeri rollback rescue

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you've committed a configuration and then need to revert to the previous configuration, the rollback command is used. Since the incorrect IP address has not been committed, as indicated by the commit check command being successful, issuing rollback 1 will undo the changes made in the current session, which includes the accidental entry of the IP address.

NEW QUESTION 60
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: AB

Explanation:
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 63
Exhibit
Exhibit
[edit]
root# set system host-name TEST_DEVICE [edit]
root# commit
[edit]
'system'
Missing mandatory statement: 'root-authentication' error: commit failed: (missing mandatory statements) [edit] root#
You are configuring a new device.
Which action solves the error shown in the exhibit?

A. configuring a non-root username and password
B. configuring a password for the root account
C. loading the factory-default configuration
D. reinstalling Junos

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error message in the exhibit indicates that the root-authentication statement is missing, which is mandatory for committing the configuration. In Junos OS, it is required to set a password for the root account to commit any configuration changes. This is a security measure to ensure that unauthorized users cannot access the device's configuration mode. To solve the error shown in the exhibit, configuring a password for the root account is necessary. This can be done by using the set system root-authentication plain-text-password command, after which the user will be prompted to enter a new password for the root account.

NEW QUESTION 67
What is the protocol data unit (PDU) of the Data Link Layer?

A. segment
B. byte
C. frame
D. bit

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the OSI model, the Data Link Layer is responsible for node-to-node delivery of data. It frames the packets received from the Network Layer and prepares them for physical transmission. The Protocol Data Unit (PDU) for the Data Link Layer is called a "frame." Frames encapsulate the network layer packets, adding a header and a trailer that include the hardware addresses of the source and destination, among other things, facilitating the data link layer services like frame synchronization, flow control, and error checking.

NEW QUESTION 71
You are configuring a firewall filter on a Juniper device.
In this scenario, what are two valid terminating actions? (Choose two.)

A. 1 count
B. 2discarD
C. 3next term
D. 4accept

Answer: BD

Explanation:
In Juniper firewall filter configurations, "discard" and "accept" are two valid terminating actions for a term within a filter. The "discard" action drops the packet, preventing it from reaching its intended destination, while the "accept" action allows the packet to pass through the filter, proceeding to its next hop or destination.

"Count" is a non- terminating action that increments a counter every time a packet matches the term but does not inherently determine the packet's fate. "Next term" directs the evaluation to proceed to the next term in the filter for further processing, also a non-terminating action.

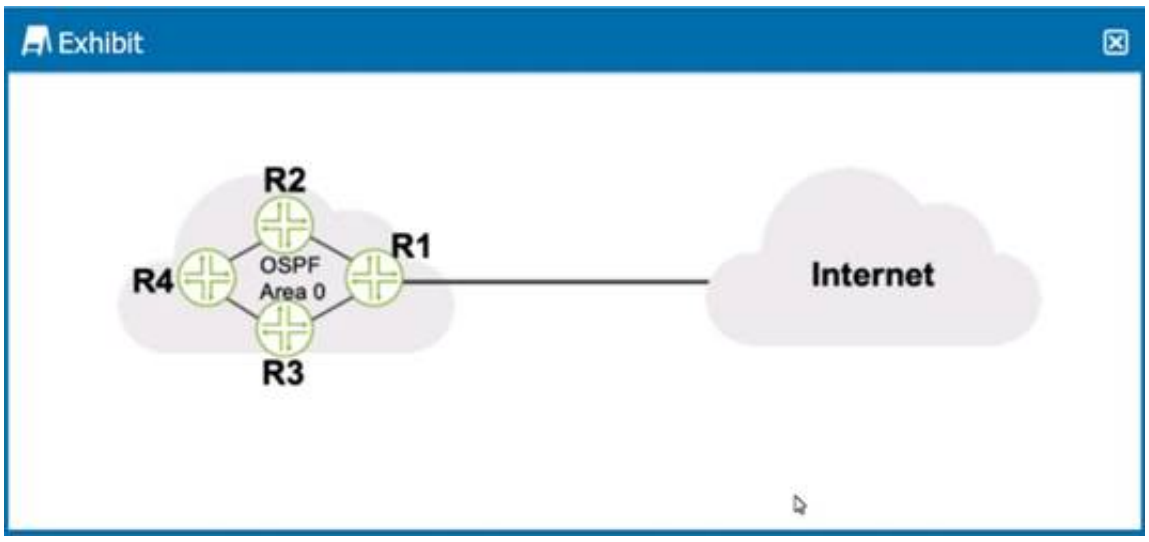
NEW QUESTION 72
How many login classes are assignable to a user account?

A. 3
B. 2
C. 4
D. 1

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/user-access-evo/user-access/topics/topic-map/junos-os-login-class.html#:~:text=You%20can%20define%20any%20number,to%20an%20individual%20u ser%20account.
In Junos OS, each user account can be assigned only one login class. Login classes in Junos OS define the permissions for users, controlling what they can access and modify within the system. This setup helps in maintaining a clear and secure access control mechanism.
Reference:
Junos OS Documentation on User Accounts and Login Classes.

NEW QUESTION 75
Click the Exhibit button.



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

A. a firewall filter
B. a routing policy
C. a loopback interface
D. a management interface

Answer: B

Explanation:
To advertise a default static route into OSPF on router R1, a routing policy should be configured. This policy would typically include a statement to match the default route (0.0.0.0/0) and then apply an action to set the route as an OSPF external type, which would then be redistributed into the OSPF domain. The routing policy is a set of conditions and actions that determine how routes are imported into or exported from the routing table and how routes are shared between routing instances or routing protocols. After defining the policy, it must be applied to OSPF under the export section of the OSPF configuration on R1. This process will allow R1 to announce the default route to other OSPF routers in the network, which then can use it as a gateway of last resort to reach the Internet or other networks not explicitly known to the OSPF domain.

NEW QUESTION 77
Which service does RADIUS provide?

A. routing
B. authentication
C. DNS resolution
D. time synchronization

Answer: B

Explanation:
RADIUS, which stands for Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service, provides authentication services for users trying to access a network. It is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

NEW QUESTION 78
You are creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your IGP.
In this scenario, which match criteria would you use to identify the route prefixes to select?

A. instance
B. route-type
C. neighbor
D. route-filter

Answer: D

Explanation:
When creating a new policy to accept and redistribute routes into your Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), the route-filter match criteria is used to identify the route prefixes to select. The route-filter statement specifies which prefixes should be matched in a policy. This allows for precise control over which routes are accepted and redistributed, facilitating efficient and secure routing policies within the network.
References:
? "show | display set | match ge-0/0/2" indicating command examples and match criteria from Useful Juniper Commands.txt.
? Juniper official documentation: Routing Policy and Firewall Filters Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION 82
Which two components are included in a transport header? (Choose two.)

A. destination port number
B. source MAC address
C. source port number
D. destination MAC address

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The transport layer in the OSI model is responsible for end-to-end communication and error recovery. In a transport header, such as TCP or UDP, the key components include the source port number and the destination port number. These port numbers are used to identify sending and receiving applications. The source port number indicates the port of the sending application, and the destination port number refers to the port of the receiving application. MAC addresses, on the other hand, are part of the data link layer (Layer 2) and would be included in an Ethernet header, not a transport header.

NEW QUESTION 85
Which two statements are correct about firewall filters? (Choose two.)

A. "Discard" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
B. There can be only one firewall filter.
C. "Accept" is the default action of packets that are not explicitly allowed.
D. There can be multiple firewall filters.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
In Juniper Networks devices, firewall filters are used to control packet flow through the device. The default action for packets that do not match any of the specified criteria in the firewall filter is to discard them, enhancing network security by ensuring that only explicitly allowed traffic can pass through. Furthermore, it is possible to configure multiple firewall filters on a device, allowing for granular control over traffic based on various criteria such as source, destination, and protocol type.

NEW QUESTION 88
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: BDE

Explanation:
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 90
You are trying to diagnose packet loss at interface ge-0/0/3.
In this scenario, which command would help you view error statistics in real time?

A. show interface terse
B. show interface ge-0/0/3
C. monitor interface traffic
D. monitor interface ge-0/0/3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The monitor interface ge-0/0/3 command is used in Junos OS to view real- time statistics for a specific interface. This command helps in diagnosing issues like packet loss by displaying real-time updates of traffic and error statistics for the specified interface.

NEW QUESTION 92
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

Explanation:
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 97
What information would you find using the CLI help command?

A. hyperlinks for remediation actions
B. a URL for accessing the technical documentation
C. an explanation for specific system log error messages
D. message of the day

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CLI help command in Junos OS provides assistance and explanations for commands, command options, and in some cases, specific system log error messages. By using the help command followed by specific keywords or messages, users can get detailed information and context for the commands they are using or errors they are encountering. This feature is particularly useful for understanding the purpose of commands, their syntax, and troubleshooting error messages that may appear in system logs.

NEW QUESTION 102
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: AC

Explanation:
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 106
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: AB

Explanation:
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 110
You have logged on to a Junos device and are at the operational mode prompt. Which two commands are used at this prompt? (Choose two.)

A. show interface ge-0/0/0
B. request system shutdown
C. set interface ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
D. run show interface terse

Answer: A

Explanation:
At the operational mode prompt on a Junos device, you can use various commands to view the device's status and request system operations. The show interface ge-0/0/0 command is used to display information about a specific interface, while the request system shutdown command is used to properly shut down the device. The set command is used in configuration mode, not operational mode, and the run command is used to execute operational mode commands from configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 112
You issue the telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1 command. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

B. The telnet session will have a destination address of 192.168.100.1.
C. The telnet session will have a destination address of 10.10.10.1.
D. The telnet session will have a source address of 192.168.100.1.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
In the given telnet command, "telnet 10.10.10.1 source 192.168.100.1," the destination address of the telnet session is 10.10.10.1, and the source address of the session is specified as 192.168.100.1, making C and D the correct answers. This command instructs the telnet client to use the specified source IP address when establishing the connection to the destination.

NEW QUESTION 113
You want to redeploy a Junos device by clearing the existing configuration and resetting it to factory defaults.
In this scenario, which command would help to accomplish this task?

A. show system storage
B. request systemstorage cleanup
C. request systemstorage cleanup dry-run
D. request systemzeroize media

Answer: D

Explanation:
The request system zeroize media command on a Junos device securely erases all data, including configuration and log files, and resets the device to its factory default settings. This command is used when redeploying a device to ensure no residual data remains from its previous deployment. It's a comprehensive and secure way to clear all configurations and data, making the device as if it were new. The other commands listed do not perform a full reset to factory defaults; for example, show system storage displays storage information, and request system storage cleanup offers to delete unnecessary files without resetting the device to factory settings.

NEW QUESTION 116
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