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NEW QUESTION: 1
Click the Exhibit button.

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 rejected
C. logged with no further action
D. logged and accepted
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The firewall filter configuration in the exhibit specifies a filter with two terms. Term 1 matches traffic from the source address 10.0.0.0/8 and has two actions: 'log' and 'next term'. The 'log' action will record the match to a log file, and 'next term' indicates that the firewall should evaluate

the next term after logging. There is no explicit action such as 'accept' or 'reject' in term 1, so by default, the traffic will be accepted unless subsequently rejected by another term.
Term 2 has the action 'reject', which discards packets that reach this term. Since there is no 'from' condition in term 2, it acts as a default rule for all traffic not matched by term 1.
Because the traffic sourced from 10.0.0.0/8 matches term 1 and there is no reject action in that term, it will be logged and then accepted by the firewall filter. There is no subsequent term that rejects this specific traffic, so the action from term 2 does not apply to it.

NEW QUESTION: 2
How many rescue configuration files are supported on a Junos device?
A. 50
B. 3
C. 1
D. 49
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Junos OS supports only 1 rescue configuration file on a device. This rescue configuration is a safeguard feature that allows network administrators to revert to a known good configuration in case of a configuration error or issue, ensuring network stability.

NEW QUESTION: 3
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Junos OS, to navigate from operational mode to configuration mode, you can use either theeditorconfigure 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: 4
Which Junos OS component is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table?
A. Routing Engine
B. chassis control daemon
C. Packet Forwarding Engine
D. management daemon
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) in Junos OS is responsible for maintaining the forwarding table. The PFE processes incoming packets, performs route lookups in the forwarding table, and

forwards packets based on this information, offloading these tasks from the Routing Engine to ensure efficient packet forwarding.

NEW QUESTION: 5
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: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 6
Exhibit
term limit-icmp { from {
source-address {
172.25.11.0/24;
}
protocol icmp;
}
then {
count count-icmp; discard;
}
}
Referring to the exhibit, which two actions will occur when a packet matches the firewall filter? (Choose two.)
A. An ICMP destination unreachable message will be returned.
B. The packet will be forwarded.
C. The packet will be discarded.
D. A counter will be incremented.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Referring to the firewall filter configuration in the exhibit, when a packet matches the specified term limit-icmp, two actions are defined in thethenstatement:count count-icmpanddiscard. Thecount count-icmp action means that each time a packet matches this term, a counter namedcount-icmpwill be incremented, providing a tally of how many packets have matched the term. Thediscardaction means that the packet will be dropped and not forwarded through the device. This effectively prevents the packet from reaching its intended destination. There is no

action specified that would cause an ICMP destination unreachable message to be returned, nor is there any action that would allow the packet to be forwarded.

NEW QUESTION: 7
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: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

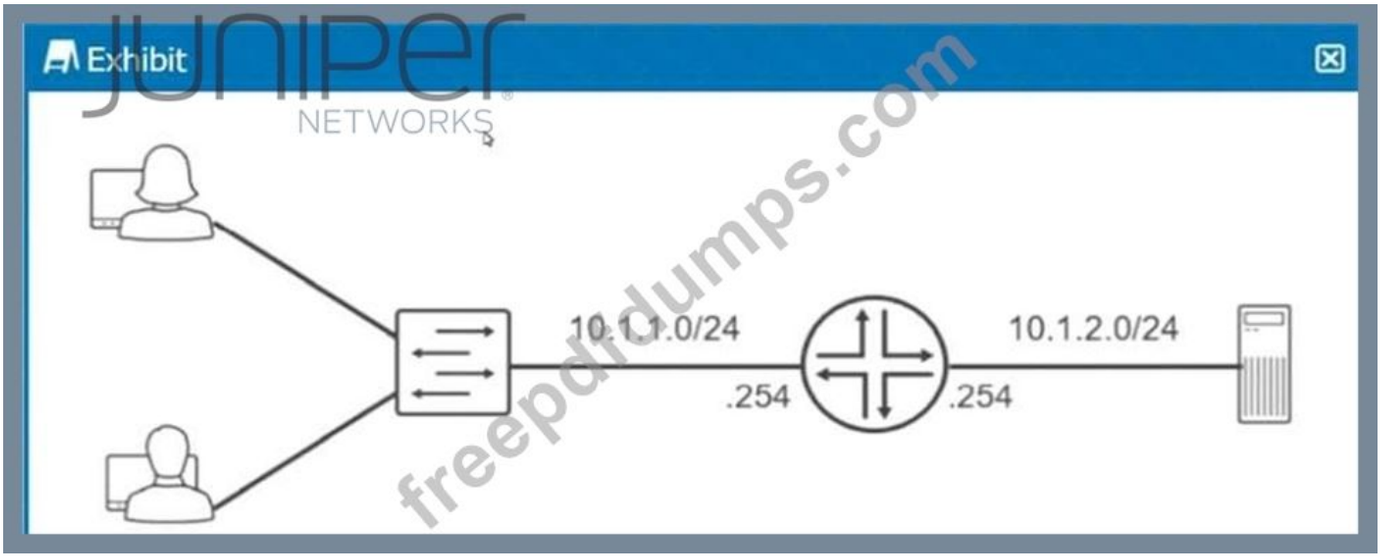
NEW QUESTION: 8
Exhibit
policy-options { policy-statement Load-Balance-Policy { term Load-Balance { then { load-balance per-flow; accept;
}
}
}
}
routing-options {
router-id 192.168.100.11; autonomous-system 65201; forwarding-table {
export Load-Balance-Policy;
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The policy enables equal cost load balancing in the forwarding table.
B. The policy must be applied under the protocols hierarchy.
C. The policy enables per-packet load balancing.
D. The policy enables flow-based load balancing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Theload-balance per-flowstatement in the Junos OS policy-options configuration enables flow-based load balancing in the forwarding table. This means that the traffic is distributed across multiple paths based on flows, where a flow is typically identified by attributes such as source and destination IP addresses, and possibly layer 4 information like TCP/UDP ports. This allows for more granular and efficient utilization of available paths, avoiding overloading a single path. The

policy does not enable per-packet load balancing, which would send individual packets of the same flow over different paths, potentially causing out-of-order delivery issues. The policy's placement in theforwarding-tableexport suggests it's intended to influence forwarding behavior, not just routing protocol decisions, and does not necessarily have to be applied under the protocols hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION: 9
What are two benefits when implementing class of service? (Choose two.)
A. Traffic congestion will be eliminated.
B. The network will be faster.
C. Traffic congestion can be managed.
D. Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Class of Service (CoS) in Junos OS provides tools for managing traffic congestion and ensuring that latency-sensitive traffic is given priority over less time-critical data. By implementing CoS, network administrators can classify traffic into different priority levels, apply scheduling policies to ensure that high-priority traffic is transmitted first, and use congestion management techniques such as queue buffers and drop profiles. This helps in maintaining the quality of service for critical applications, especially during periods of high network congestion. However, CoS does not eliminate congestion entirely nor does it inherently make the network faster; it provides a mechanism for better managing and controlling traffic flows according to their importance and time sensitivity.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which two fields are you required to enter when you create a new user account? (Choose two.)
A. username
B. full name
C. user ID
D. login class
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Junos OS, when creating a new user account, the minimum required fields are theusernameand thelogin class. The username is the identifier for the account, while the login class specifies the level of access or permissions the user has on the device. Login classes allow for the differentiation between various roles, such as read-only access or full administrative rights. Other information, such as full name or user ID, is optional and not strictly necessary for the creation of a functional user account.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Exhibit.



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: 12

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: 13

You are asked to view the real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS.

Which command will achieve this task?

A. monitor traffic absolute-sequence

B. monitor interface traffic

C. monitor traffic

D. show interfaces extensive

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To view real-time usage statistics for the busiest interfaces on a device running Junos OS, the correct command is B, "monitor interface traffic." This command provides a dynamic, real-time view of the traffic flowing through the interfaces, allowing administrators to quickly identify and monitor the busiest interfaces on the device.

NEW QUESTION: 14

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: 15

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

A. The network will be faster.

B. Traffic congestion can be managed.

C. Traffic congestion will be eliminated.

D. Latency-sensitive traffic can be prioritized

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Implementing Class of Service (CoS) in a network provides numerous benefits, particularly in managing traffic based on its importance, source, or type. CoS enables network administrators to manage traffic congestion by applying various queuing techniques and policies to ensure that critical services remain unaffected during high congestion periods. Additionally, CoS allows for the prioritization of latency-sensitive traffic such as voice and video, ensuring that these services maintain quality despite varying network conditions.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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 notestablish a connection before sending data and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error checking, making it faster but less reliable than TCP.

NEW QUESTION: 17
What are two types of transit traffic that traverse the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router? (Choose two.)
A. unicast traffic
B. multicast traffic
C. exception traffic
D. broadcast traffic
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Transit traffic that traverses the forwarding plane of a Layer 3 router includes both unicast and multicast traffic types. Unicast traffic is directed from a single source to a single destination, while multicast traffic is sent from one source to multiple destinations that are part of a multicast group. These types of traffic are efficiently routed through the network by leveraging the router's forwarding plane capabilities. Exception traffic, which requires special handling by the control plane, and broadcast traffic, which is typically limited to a single broadcast domain and not usually forwarded by Layer 3 routers, are not considered standard types of transit traffic for the forwarding plane of a router.

NEW QUESTION: 18
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. Other users cannot enter configuration mode.
D. The candidate configuration is locked.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
When a user enters configuration mode using theconfigure exclusivecommand on a Junos device, the candidate configuration is locked for that user, preventing other users from making concurrent configuration changes. This exclusive lock ensures that only one user can make changes at a time, preventing conflicts and potential errors from simultaneous modifications. Other users attempting to enter configuration mode while it is locked will receive a notification that the configuration is currently being edited by another user.

NEW QUESTION: 19
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: 20
Which type of device uses the destination IP address to forward packets?
A. Layer 3 router
B. Layer 2 switch
C. repeater
D. hub
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Layer 3 router uses the destination IP address to forward packets. The correct answer is A. Routers operate at Layer 3 of the OSI model and make forwarding decisions based on IP addresses. They are responsible for routing packets across different networks by examining the destination IP address contained in the packet's header.

NEW QUESTION: 21
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 22
You have completed the initial configuration of your new Junos device. You want to be able to load this configuration at a later time.
Which action enables you to perform this task?
A. Enter the load factory-default command.
B. Enter the request system reboot command.
C. Enter the request system zeroize command.
D. Enter the request system configuration rescue save command.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Junos OS, the request system configuration rescue save command is used to save the current active configuration as a rescue configuration. This feature is particularly useful for preserving a known good configuration state that can be quickly reverted to in case of configuration errors or issues. By saving a rescue configuration, administrators can ensure that they have a reliable fallback option that can be loaded in the future to restore the device's operation without having to reconfigure from scratch. This is an essential practice for maintaining network stability and quick recovery.

NEW QUESTION: 23
By default, how does the PFE manage unicast traffic destined for an existing forwarding table entry?
A. It sends the traffic through multiple ports toward its destination.
B. It sends the traffic through one port toward its destination.
C. It sends the traffic through the f xpl interface to the RE.
D. It sends all traffic to the control plane for further processing.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a Juniper Networks device, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) processes unicast traffic by forwarding it according to the existing entries in the forwarding table. When the PFE encounters unicast traffic destined for an address that has a corresponding entry in the forwarding table, it directs the traffic through a specific outgoing interface or port toward its destination. This process is based on the most efficient path determined by the routing protocols in use, ensuring that the packet reaches its intended destination through a singular path, unless specific configurations such as load balancing are in place.

NEW QUESTION: 24
You want to find out the chassis serial number of a Junos device.
Which command would display this information?
A. show chassis environment
B. show chassis hardware
C. show chassis routing-engine
D. show chassis location
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Theshow chassis hardwarecommand in Junos OS displays detailed information about the hardware installed in the device, including the chassis itself. This command provides a list of all hardware components, their serial numbers, part numbers, and version information. When looking for the chassis serial number specifically, this command is the most direct and comprehensive way to retrieve that information, as it includes the serial number of the chassis among the details provided.

NEW QUESTION: 25
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 informationbase or FIB), which is a distilled version of the routing table optimized for fast packet forwarding. The forwarding plane uses this information to perform the actual transfer of packets across the network device interfaces.

NEW QUESTION: 26
What is a benefit of using J-Web?
A. It simultaneously manages multiple devices.

B. It provides a customizable dashboard.
C. It provides more advanced features than the CLI.
D. It provides console-based management.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
If you've committed a configuration and then need to revert to the previous configuration, therollback command is used. Since the incorrect IP address has not been committed, as indicated by thecommit check command being successful, issuingrollback 1will undo the changes made in the current session, which includes the accidental entry of the IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 27
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.l
D. showroute table inet6.0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Junos OS, the command to display IPv6 routes in the default routing instance isshow route table inet6.0.
The routing tableinet6.0specifically holds IPv6 routes. The commandshow route table inet.0is used for IPv4 routes, andinet6.1orinet.l(assuminginet.lis a typo forinet.1) are not standard Junos routing tables for displaying IPv6 routes in the default routing instance.

NEW QUESTION: 28
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: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 29
Which layer of the OSI model contains the IP address information?
A. Layer 2
B. Layer 3

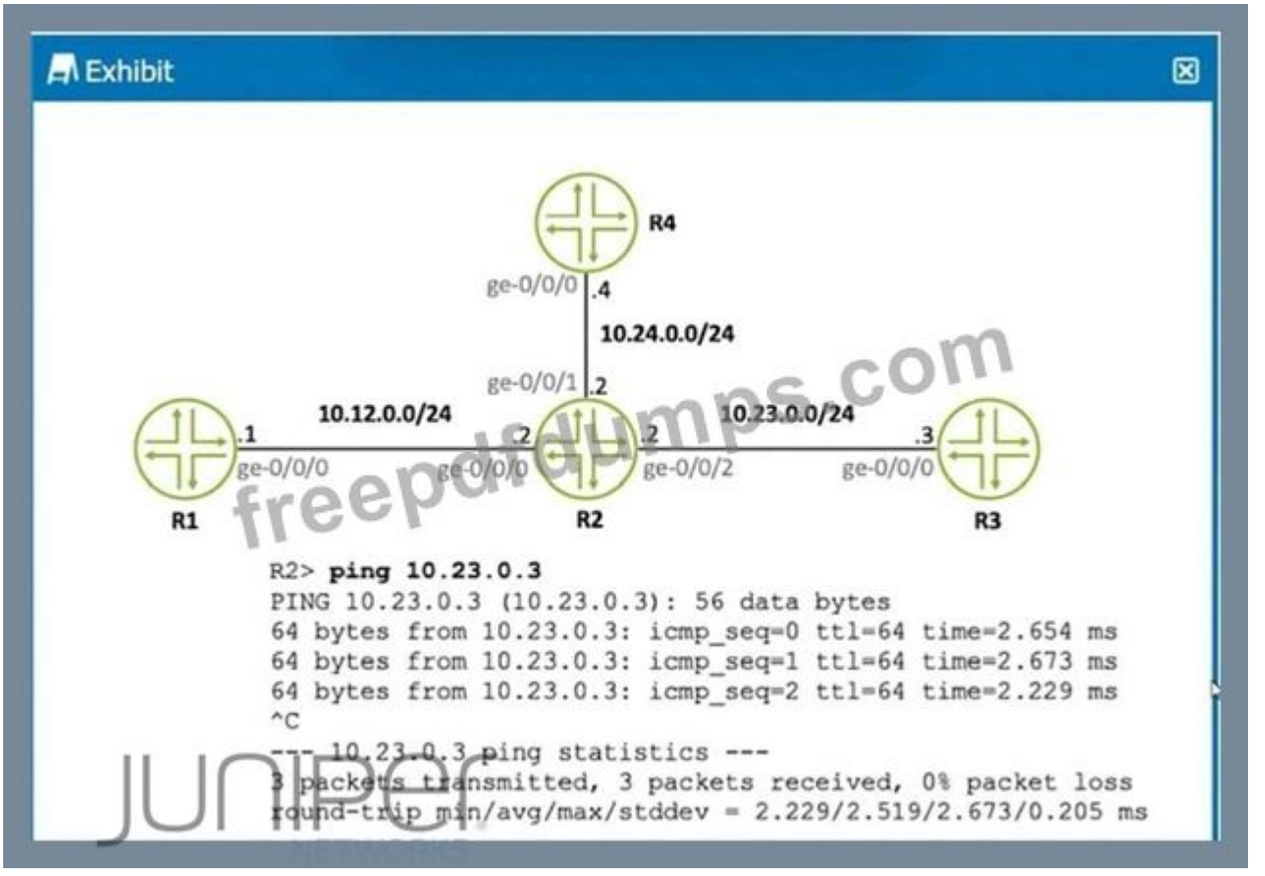
C. Layer 1
D. Layer 4
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model is a conceptual framework used to understand network interactions in seven distinct layers. IP (Internet Protocol) addresses are part of Layer 3, known as the Network Layer. This layer is responsible for packet 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: 30
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: 31
What are two link-state routing protocols? (Choose two.)
A. RIP
B. BGP
C. OSPF
D. IS-IS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Link-state routing protocols are a type of routing protocol used in packet-switching networks for finding the best path between source and destination. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) are both examples of link-state routing protocols. They work by maintaining a complete map or topology of the network, allowing routers to independently calculate the best path to each destination.
Unlike distance-vector protocols like RIP, link-state protocols are more efficient and scalable, making them suitable for larger networks.

NEW QUESTION: 32

Click the Exhibit button.



Referring to the exhibit, what is the source IP address of the ping that was executed?

A. 10.12.0.2

B. 10.23.0.2

C. 10.23.0.3

D. 10.24.0.4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The exhibit shows a ping test being executed from router R2 to the IP address 10.23.0.3. Since the ping command is issued on R2 and we see successful replies from 10.23.0.3, it means the source of the ping must be an interface on R2. Given the network diagram and the IP address scheme, the source IP address of the ping is on the interface ge-0/0/2 of R2, which is in the subnet 10.23.0.0/24. The only logical IP address for R2's interface in this subnet, based on

standard networking practices and the given options, would be 10.23.0.2. The other addresses provided in the options belong to different subnets or are the destination of the ping itself.

NEW QUESTION: 33
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 34
Which two statements about firewall filters are correct? (Choose two.)
A. Firewall filters are stateless.
B. Firewall filters can match Layer 7 parameters.
C. Firewall filters are stateful.
D. Firewall filters can match Layer 4 parameters.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Firewall filters in Junos OS are stateless, meaning they process each packet individually without regard to the state of a connection or sequence of packets. These filters can match various packet attributes, including those at Layer 4, such as TCP and UDP port numbers. This allows for granular control over traffic based on the type of service or application. Unlike stateless filters, stateful firewalls keep track of the state of active connections and make decisions based on the context of the traffic flow, which is not a capability of Junos firewall filters.
Additionally, Junosfirewall filters primarily operate up to Layer 4 and do not natively inspect Layer 7 parameters, which involve application-level data.

NEW QUESTION: 35
What are two physical interface properties? (Choose two.)
A. MAC address
B. IP address
C. routing protocols

D. MTU

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Two physical interface properties in Junos OS include the MAC address (A) and the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size (D). The MAC address is a hardware identifier for the network interface, while the MTU size determines the largest packet size that the interface can transmit without needing to fragment the packet.