



Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-106

Exam Name: Junos, Associate (JNCIA-Junos)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

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: A

Explanation:

A /26 subnet provides 64 total IP addresses, with 62 usable host addresses, which satisfies the requirement to support at least 50 hosts.

QUESTION 2

Which IPv4 address and subnet mask combination represents a point-to-point link with only two usable host addresses?

- A. 192.168.1.0/30
- B. 192.168.1.0/29
- C. 192.168.1.0/24
- D. 192.168.1.0/28

Answer: A

Explanation:

A /30 subnet provides 4 total IP addresses, with 2 usable host addresses, making it suitable for point-to-point links.

QUESTION 3

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

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 4

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: AD

Explanation:

IPv6 addresses are 128 bits in length, providing a vastly larger address space than IPv4. Addresses beginning with fe80 are link-local and are not routable beyond the local network segment.

QUESTION 5

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

Explanation:

The Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine communicate over an internal Ethernet link, which is used to exchange control and forwarding information within the device.

QUESTION 6

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: BD

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 7

An administrator wants to set up a remote user authentication service for the many users that access a Juniper security device. In this scenario, what are two supported authentication protocols? (Choose two.)

- A. RADIUS
- B. TACACS+
- C. SHA
- D. IPsec

Answer: AB

Explanation:

RADIUS and TACACS+ are supported centralized authentication protocols used for remote user authentication on Juniper devices, enabling integration with external authentication servers.

QUESTION 8

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: AB

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 9

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

Explanation:

A new Junos device starts with a minimal default configuration where interfaces are not configured with IP addressing or enabled for traffic forwarding, so transit traffic does not pass until interfaces are explicitly configured.

QUESTION 10

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: BD

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 11

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: CD

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 12

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

- A. ge
- B. xe
- C. et
- D. fe

Answer: B

Explanation:

The xe interface prefix is used in Junos OS to represent 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

QUESTION 13

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

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 14

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: D

Explanation:

The arrow points to the last port in PIC 1. Interface numbering follows the format type-fpc/pic/port, where PIC 1 ports are numbered from 0 to 7, making the last port xe-0/1/7. However, based on the labeling in the exhibit, the arrow indicates port 6, which corresponds to xe-0/1/6.

QUESTION 15

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

- A. It processes exception traffic.
- B. It forwards incoming traffic.
- C. It creates the forwarding table.
- D. It creates the routing table.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine forwards transit traffic at high speed and also handles certain exception traffic that requires special forwarding treatment.

QUESTION 16

Which two statements correctly describe how Junos OS handles control and forwarding functions? (Choose two.)

- A. The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) forwards packets based on forwarding tables received from the Routing Engine.
- B. Exception traffic is always dropped by the Packet Forwarding Engine without being inspected.
- C. Transit traffic is processed by the Routing Engine to ensure high-speed packet forwarding.
- D. The Routing Engine (RE) is responsible for maintaining routing tables and running routing protocols.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The Packet Forwarding Engine uses forwarding tables provided by the Routing Engine to forward traffic efficiently. The Routing Engine maintains routing tables and runs routing protocols as part of control plane operations.

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