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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the Exhibit button.

```
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.)

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

Transit traffic represents the primary 'workload' of a Junos device; it is the data that enters one network interface and exits another, destined for a remote host. Unlike exception traffic, transit traffic is forwarded exclusively by the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE). The PFE uses specialized Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) or programmable NPUs to perform lookups in the hardware-based forwarding table (FIB) at wire speed.

A defining characteristic of transit traffic is that it does not require control plane processing. Once the Routing Engine (RE) has populated the PFE with the necessary forwarding instructions, the RE steps out of the way. The packets pass through the PFE's ingress processing, lookups, and egress queuing without ever consuming CPU cycles on the Routing Engine. This bypass is what allows Junos devices to maintain massive throughput and low latency, even if the RE is busy recalculating a complex BGP table. Routing protocol packets (like OSPF updates) and traffic destined for the router's own management IP address are explicitly not transit traffic; they are control plane traffic because they

terminate at the device's 'brain.' Transit traffic is strictly 'pass-through' data.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

Junos OS is distinguished from legacy network operating systems by its modern, modular architecture. Unlike a monolithic system where a single failure can crash the entire kernel, Junos runs various software functions---such as the routing protocol process (rpd), the interface process (dcd), and the management daemon (mgd)---as independent processes in their own protected memory spaces. This modularity ensures high availability; if one daemon encounters an error, it can be restarted without impacting the overall system stability or traffic forwarding.

Furthermore, Junos OS is a leader in automation features. It was built with a programmable foundation, utilizing an XML-based configuration database and supporting NETCONF for standardized remote management. This allows network architects to utilize modern DevOps tools like Ansible, Python (PyEZ), and SaltStack to automate complex configuration tasks, perform bulk upgrades, and enforce state compliance. By treating the network as code, Junos enables high-velocity operations that reduce human error. While Junos originally powered routers, it now runs across a vast portfolio including EX/QFX switches and SRX firewalls, proving its versatility far beyond just routing platforms.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your routing policy has three terms. A route matches the first term with an accept action. In this scenario, what happens next?

Options:

A- The route is rejected by default.
B- The route is evaluated by the second term.
C- The route is sent to the next policy chain.
D- The route is accepted and no further terms are evaluated.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Junos OS routing policies are evaluated using a sequential, 'first-match' logic. When a route is compared against a policy, the system evaluates the terms in the order they are defined. Once a route meets all the match criteria (the from statement) in a term, the router executes the associated action (the then statement).

If the action is a terminating action---such as accept or reject---the evaluation of that specific route for that specific policy ends immediately. In this scenario, since the route matched the first term and the action was accept, the route is successfully processed and the policy evaluation is complete. The system will not proceed to evaluate the second or third terms. This behavior is critical for network architects to understand when ordering terms; more specific 'exceptions' must be placed at the top of the policy, while broader 'catch-all' terms must be placed at the bottom. If the administrator wanted the evaluation to continue to the next term despite a match, they would need to explicitly include the next term action, which is a non-terminating action. Without it, a match on an accept action signifies the final decision for that route within that policy context.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

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).

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

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

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

For managing high volumes of administrative users, Junos OS supports externalizing the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) process. The two primary industry-standard protocols supported for this purpose are RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) and TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus).

Using these protocols allows an architect to maintain a centralized user database on an external server (like Cisco ACS, FreeRADIUS, or Microsoft NPS) rather than configuring every individual user account locally on every Junos device. When a user attempts to log in via SSH or the console, the Junos device acts as a client, forwarding the credentials to the remote server. RADIUS is often preferred for its broad compatibility and efficiency, while TACACS+ is frequently chosen for its ability to separate authentication from authorization and its support for granular command-level accounting. SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) is a cryptographic hash function used within these processes but is not an authentication protocol itself. Similarly, IPsec is a suite for securing IP communications (VPNs) and is unrelated to the administrative login AAA sequence.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Higher route preference values indicate higher priority.
B- Route preference is considered after evaluating the longest prefix match.
C- Lower route preference values indicate higher priority.
D- Route preference determines the forwarding table size.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

In Junos OS, route preference (often referred to as administrative distance in other operating systems) is the mechanism used to select the 'best' path when the routing table receives multiple advertisements for the exact same destination prefix from different routing sources. The core rule for preference is that lower values indicate a more preferred or 'higher priority' route. For example, a direct route has a default preference of 0, a static route is 5, and OSPF internal routes are 10. If a router learns about the same network from both OSPF and a static entry, it will select the static route because 5 is lower than 10.

Crucially, route preference is only evaluated after the longest prefix match (LPM) has been determined. LPM is the absolute first step in packet forwarding; the router will always choose the most specific route available (e.g., a /28 over a /24). Only if there are multiple entries for that same /28 does the router look at preference to break the tie. It is a common misconception that a lower preference value can override a more specific prefix; in reality, a /32 route with a preference of 170

(BGP) will always win over a /24 route with a preference of 5 (Static). Understanding this hierarchy is vital for network architects when designing redundant paths and predictable failover behaviors.

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