

# Juniper

## Exam JN0-102

**Juniper Networks Certified Internet Associate, Junos (JNCIA-  
Junos)**

Version: 8.0

**[ Total Questions: 319 ]**

**Topic 1, Volume A****Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)**

The IP address 10.1.1.1 belongs to which class of IP address space?

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)**

For the interface ge-1/2/3.4, what does "ge" represent?

- A. SONET/SDH
- B. Gigabit Ethernet
- C. Aggregated Ethernet
- D. GRE

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)**

Which word starts a command to display the operational status of a Junos device?

- A. put
- B. set
- C. show
- D. get

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)**

Which command prompt indicates that you are in operational mode?

- A. user@router&
- B. user@router#
- C. user@router%
- D. user@router>

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)**

What is the decimal equivalent of 00000100?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 9
- D. 12

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 6 - (Topic 1)**

What is a valid IPv6 address?

- A. 00:05:85:23:45:67
- B. 127.0.0.1
- C. 2001:0db8:3000:2215:0000:0000:aaaa:1111
- D. 49.0001.0192.0168.1001.00

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 7 - (Topic 1)**

Which simplified IPv6 address is the same as the IP address  
2001:0000:1000:0000:0000:cbff:0020:0001/64?

- A. 2001::1::cbff:2:0001/64

- B. 2001::1000::cbff:20:1/64
- C. 2001:0:1000::cbff:20:1/64
- D. 2001:0:1:0:0:cbff:2:1/64

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)**

What are three characteristics of UDP? (Choose three.)

- A. UDP is faster than TCP.
- B. UDP operates at the Transport Layer.
- C. UDP is connection-oriented.
- D. UDP data is sent best-effort.
- E. UDP is more reliable than TCP.

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)**

Which layer in the OSI model is responsible for translating frames into bits?

- A. Application Layer
- B. Presentation Layer
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layer

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)**

Which layer in the TCP/IP model is responsible for delivering packets to their destination?

- A. Application Layer
- B. Transport Layer
- C. Internet Layer
- D. Network Access Layer

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)**

Why is IPv6 packet processing more effective than IPv4 packet processing?

- A. fixed header size
- B. smaller header size
- C. fewer header fields
- D. variable header size

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)**

A user opens a webpage that requires the transmission of packets from the Web server to the client's browser. The packets transmitted from the Web server to the client exceed the smallest MTU value on the communications path.

Which two protocol functions allow this type of communication? (Choose two.)

- A. packet segmentation
- B. serialized checking
- C. packet sequencing
- D. parallel checking

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)**

Which two statements are true about TCP communication? (Choose two.)

- A. The receiver acknowledges the final packet in each communications stream.
- B. The receiver adds sequencing numbers to the packets received.
- C. The sender adds sequencing numbers to the packets it sends.
- D. The receiver acknowledges each packet it receives from the sending device.

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 14 - (Topic 1)**

Which two statements are true about optical networks? (Choose two.)

- A. SONET and SDH both use time-division multiplexing.
- B. An optical transport network system uses time-division multiplexing.
- C. SONET and SDH both use wavelength-division multiplexing.
- D. An optical transport network system uses wavelength-division multiplexing.

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 15 - (Topic 1)**

At which layer of the OSI model does error checking occur with IPv6?

- A. Layer 2
- B. Layer 3
- C. Layer 4
- D. Layer 7

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 16 - (Topic 1)**

Which statement is correct regarding IPv6 addresses?

- A. An IPv6 address consists of 128 bits separated into eight 16-bit hexadecimal sections.
- B. An IPv6 address consists of 64 bits separated into four 16-bit hexadecimal sections.
- C. An IPv6 address consists of 128 bits separated into sixteen 8-bit hexadecimal sections.
- D. An IPv6 address consists of 64 bits separated into eight 8-bit hexadecimal sections.

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 17 - (Topic 1)**

Which two statements about MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. LSPs are bidirectional.
- B. LSPs are unidirectional.
- C. LSPs must follow the IGP's shortest path.
- D. LSPs can follow paths other than the IGP's shortest path.

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 18 - (Topic 1)**

What are two ways that packet fragmentation is handled differently between IPv6 and IPv4? (Choose two.)

- A. End hosts determine the path MTU for IPv6.
- B. End hosts determine the path MTU for IPv4.
- C. Packet fragmentation occurs at intermediate nodes for IPv4.
- D. Packet fragmentation occurs at intermediate nodes for IPv6.

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 19 - (Topic 1)**

-- Exhibit --

```
user@router> show route protocol static
```

```
inet.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
99.0.0.0/17 *[Static/5] 00:00:11
```

```
>to 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

```
99.0.0.0/19 *[Static/5] 00:00:11
```

```
>to 10.1.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
```

```
99.0.0.0/24 *[Static/5] 00:00:11
```

```
>to 10.1.3.2 via ge-0/0/3.0
```

```
99.0.0.0/26 *[Static/5] 00:00:11
```

```
>to 10.1.4.2 via ge-0/0/4.0
```

```
-- Exhibit --
```

In the exhibit, there are four static routes that route traffic through different interfaces.

Which interface does the router use if traffic is sent to the 99.0.0.1 destination?

- A. ge-0/0/1
- B. ge-0/0/2
- C. ge-0/0/3
- D. ge-0/0/4

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 20 - (Topic 1)**

In dotted decimal notation, what is the equivalent of 11010101 01000010 01111111 11000010?

- A. 213.66.127.194
- B. 214.66.128.195
- C. 212.64.143.194
- D. 213.66.111.194

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 21 - (Topic 1)**

What is the binary equivalent of 242.168.94.124?

- A. 11110011 10101000 01011110 01111100



- B. 11110010 10101010 01011110 01111100
- C. 11110010 10101000 01011110 01111100
- D. 11110010 10101000 01010110 01111100

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 22 - (Topic 1)**

What is the last usable IP address in the 218.6.0.0/17 network?

- A. 218.6.125.254
- B. 218.6.126.254
- C. 218.6.127.254
- D. 218.6.128.254

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 23 - (Topic 1)**

What is the network address for the 10.13.147.100/19 host?

- A. 10.13.128.0
- B. 10.13.147.0
- C. 10.13.0.0
- D. 10.13.100.0

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 24 - (Topic 1)**

Which two prefixes would summarize the networks shown below? (Choose two.)

- 192.168.1.0/24
- 192.168.2.0/24
- 192.168.3.0/24

- A. 192.168.0.0/23
- B. 192.168.0.0/22
- C. 192.168.0.0/24
- D. 192.168.0.0/21

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 25 - (Topic 1)**

How many host addresses are available in the /28 network?

- A. 6
- B. 14
- C. 28
- D. 30

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 26 - (Topic 1)**

What are three benefits of using IPv6? (Choose three.)

- A. IPv6 supports a greater level of security by integrating features that were optional additions in IPv4.
- B. IPv6 reduces administrative overhead using stateless address autoconfiguration for hosts.
- C. IPv6 eliminates the need for private to public NAT using a large address pool.
- D. IPv6 provides backward compatibility with IPv4 using the Next Header field.
- E. IPv6 represents large IP addresses using dotted decimal notation.

**Answer: A,B,C**

**Question No : 27 - (Topic 1)**

Which statement is correct about the forwarding table?

- A. The forwarding table is stored only on the PFE.