Version: 11.0

Question: 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

Question: 2

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

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

Question: 3

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

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

Question: 4

Which command prompt indicates that you are in operational mode?

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

Question: 5

What is the decimal equivalent of 00000100?

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

Answer: B

Question: 6

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: 7

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: 8

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.

Question: 9

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: 10

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: 11

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: 12

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

Question: 13

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: 14

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: 15

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: 16

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.

Question: 17

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: 18

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: 19

-- 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