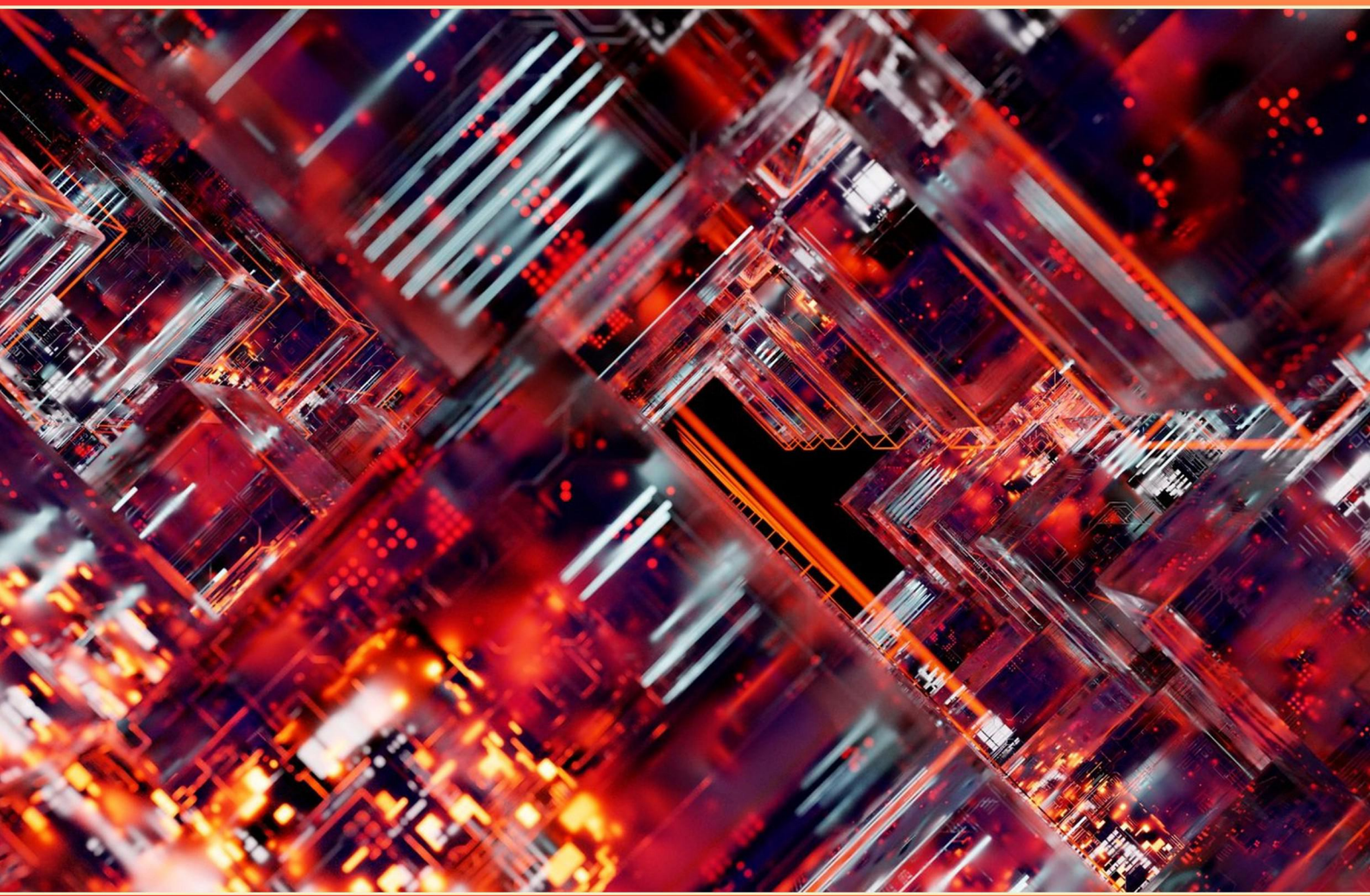
JNCIA-JUNOS VOUCHER ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://jnciajunosvoucherassmt.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What are the types of link-state advertisements (LSAs) in OSPF?

A. Only Router LSAs and Network LSAs

B. Router LSAs, Network LSAs, Summary LSAs, and AS-external LSAs

C. Router LSAs and AS-external LSAs

D. Network LSAs and Summary LSAs

2. What network tool would you use to open a secure terminal connection from a Junos device to another device?

A. Telnet

B. SSH

C. SNMP

D. HTTP

3. You notice traffic destined to 172.31.17.0/24 is traversing an OSPF path rather than BGP path. What is causing this behavior?

A. The OSPF route has a higher preference.

B. The BGP route has a higher preference.

C. The OSPF path is more reliable.

D. The BGP path is not available.

4. Which command can be used to verify interface status quickly?

A. show interfaces brief

B. show interface status

C. show ip interface status

D. show operational interfaces

5. What does the command 'set' accomplish in Junos?

A. It displays the current configuration

B. It applies changes to the configuration

C. It initiates a debugging session

D. It updates the software version

SAMPLE

6. What does a static route in Junos specify?

A. A predefined path for IP traffic to a certain destination.

B. Dynamic updating of routes based on changes.

C. A method for temporarily bypassing a routing policy.

D. A method for balancing loads between multiple links.

7. What happens when traffic is received from the 10.10.10.4 IP address?

A. The traffic is routed to the default gateway

B. The traffic is counted and rejected

C. The traffic is automatically accepted

D. The traffic is logged for review

8. What routing table is used for IPv6 unicast routes by default?

A. inet.0

B. inet6.0

C. inet.adj

D. inet.1

9. When you commit your configuration for the first time on an SRX Series device, what step is required before committing?

A. Interface configuration

B. System update

C. Device reboot

D. Root authentication

10. In OSPF, which LSA type is used to describe the router's links to other routers?

A. Network LSA

B. Routing LSA

C. Router LSA

D. External LSA

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are the types of link-state advertisements (LSAs) in OSPF?

A. Only Router LSAs and Network LSAs

B. Router LSAs, Network LSAs, Summary LSAs, and AS-external LSAs

C. Router LSAs and AS-external LSAs

D. Network LSAs and Summary LSAs

The correct answer identifies that there are four distinct types of link-state advertisements (LSAs) used in Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), which include Router LSAs, Network LSAs, Summary LSAs, and AS-external LSAs. Router LSAs are generated by all OSPF routers and provide information about the state of the router's interfaces and the links to its neighbors. They are essential for building the OSPF link-state database, as they convey local routing information. Network LSAs are produced by designated routers on multi-access networks, such as Ethernet segments, and they summarize the routers that are present on that network. This helps in maintaining an efficient routing table and ensuring that all OSPF routers have the necessary information to compute the shortest path to each destination. Summary LSAs come into play mainly between OSPF areas and are used to summarize routes from one area to another. This is particularly useful in reducing the amount of routing information that needs to be exchanged between areas, thereby optimizing performance. AS-external LSAs are used to advertise routes to networks that are external to the OSPF autonomous system. This enables the OSPF domain to interact with other routing protocols and ensures that external routes can be included

2. What network tool would you use to open a secure terminal connection from a Junos device to another device?

A. Telnet

B. SSH

C. SNMP

D. HTTP

Using SSH (Secure Shell) is the appropriate choice for opening a secure terminal connection from a Junos device to another device. SSH provides a secure and encrypted channel over an insecure network, which is essential for protecting sensitive data and maintaining confidentiality during communication. This protocol not only allows for remote access but also includes features like secure file transfer and tunneling capabilities. In contrast, Telnet does not offer encryption, making it vulnerable to eavesdropping and other security risks. Although SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is useful for network management and monitoring, it is not designed for establishing secure remote terminal sessions. Similarly, HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is primarily used for transferring web pages and does not provide the necessary security for terminal connections. Thus, SSH stands out as the secure option for establishing a terminal connection between devices in a Junos environment.

SAMPLE

3. You notice traffic destined to 172.31.17.0/24 is traversing an OSPF path rather than BGP path. What is causing this behavior?

A. The OSPF route has a higher preference.

B. The BGP route has a higher preference.

C. The OSPF path is more reliable.

D. The BGP path is not available.

The behavior observed—that traffic destined for the 172.31.17.0/24 network is taking the OSPF path instead of the BGP path—can be attributed to the concept of routing protocol preference or administrative distance. In the case of OSPF and BGP, OSPF typically has a lower administrative distance than BGP when both protocols have routes to the same destination. When a router has multiple routes to a destination from different protocols, it will prefer the route with the lower administrative distance. OSPF has an administrative distance of 110, while BGP's administrative distance is 20 for external routes (EBGP) and 200 for internal routes (IBGP). If the OSPF route to 172.31.17.0/24 is being chosen, it indicates that the router is applying the normal rules of preference for routing decisions, whereby it is selecting the path with a higher priority or reliability for the outgoing packets. This scenario underscores the importance of understanding administrative distances assigned to different routing protocols when managing routing behavior in a network.

4. Which command can be used to verify interface status quickly?

A. show interfaces brief

B. show interface status

C. show ip interface status

D. show operational interfaces

The command "show interfaces brief" is the most effective way to quickly verify the status of all interfaces on a Juniper device. This command provides a concise summary of each interface, including its operational status (up or down), administrative status, and some basic statistics such as the protocol state. This quick overview allows network administrators to swiftly assess the health and operationality of interfaces without diving into the more detailed information that can be found with other commands. While commands like "show interface status" or "show ip interface status" may provide similar information, they may not be standard for Juniper devices, and their output may not be as succinct as that of "show interfaces brief." The "show operational interfaces" command is also valuable for more detailed output but is less efficient for obtaining a rapid overview of all interfaces as it typically generates more extensive information than the "show interfaces brief" command.

5. What does the command 'set' accomplish in Junos?

A. It displays the current configuration

B. It applies changes to the configuration

C. It initiates a debugging session

D. It updates the software version

The command 'set' in Junos is used to apply changes to the configuration. When you enter the 'set' command in operational mode or configuration mode, you are defining specific settings or parameters for various aspects of the device's configuration. This is essential for customizing how the network device operates, such as configuring interfaces, routing protocols, security features, and more. Using 'set' enables the user to create or modify configurations interactively. Once these changes are made, they can then be committed to the device to take effect. This process allows network administrators to tailor the device settings according to their network requirements and operation policies. Understanding the function of the 'set' command is critical for effective configuration management in Junos environments. Other commands serve different purposes, such as displaying current configurations or updating software, but 'set' specifically focuses on making changes to the device's configuration.

EXAMPLE

6. What does a static route in Junos specify?

A. A predefined path for IP traffic to a certain destination.

B. Dynamic updating of routes based on changes.

C. A method for temporarily bypassing a routing policy.

D. A method for balancing loads between multiple links.

A static route in Junos specifies a predefined path for IP traffic to a certain destination. This means that when configuring a static route, the network administrator manually sets the next-hop IP address or the exit interface for a specific destination subnet. The route remains consistent and does not change unless the administrator modifies it, unlike dynamic routes, which adjust automatically based on conditions in the network. Static routes are commonly used for situations where the route to a specific destination is known and will not change frequently. This can be beneficial in a static network environment or when connecting to specific external networks. They provide a clear, straightforward way to dictate how packets should flow toward a destination, ensuring that traffic is efficiently routed according to the administrator's specification.

7. What happens when traffic is received from the 10.10.10.4 IP address?

A. The traffic is routed to the default gateway

B. The traffic is counted and rejected

C. The traffic is automatically accepted

D. The traffic is logged for review

When traffic is received from the IP address 10.10.10.4, if the traffic is counted and rejected, it typically means that there are specific access control lists (ACLs) or security policies in place that do not permit this IP address to send traffic to the intended destination. This could occur due to a variety of reasons, such as the source address being deemed unavailable or suspicious according to network security policies. In networks, when specific traffic from certain IP addresses is configured to be rejected, the system may log the attempt or count the number of packets that are denied, which helps in monitoring for potential attacks or misconfigurations without allowing the packets through. This rejection ensures that network resources are protected from unwanted traffic, maintaining the security and efficiency of the network. This scenario could be contrasted with other options, like automatically accepting traffic or routing it to a default gateway, which would indicate that the traffic is considered valid or permissible. Since the traffic is rejected, it clearly signals that either the source is not recognized as legitimate or there are strict security policies blocking it.

8. What routing table is used for IPv6 unicast routes by default?

A. inet.0

B. inet6.0

C. inet.adj

D. inet.1

The routing table used for IPv6 unicast routes by default is indeed the inet6.0 table. This table is specifically designated for handling IPv6 addresses and routes, distinguishing it from inet.0, which is used for IPv4 unicast routes. When configuring routers, it is essential to understand the separation of routing tables for different IP versions to avoid any potential overlaps or misconfigurations. The inet6.0 table is tailored to manage all aspects of IPv6 routing, including the storage and management of IPv6 prefixes, next-hop information, and various other routing attributes pertinent to the IPv6 protocol. In contrast, the inet.adj table is utilized for storing adjacency information, while the inet.1 table is often used for secondary or alternative IPv4 routing, thereby reinforcing the distinct role each routing table plays. Mastery of these distinctions is crucial for effectively managing IP routing within Junos OS, ensuring optimal performance and routing fidelity.

SAMPLE

9. When you commit your configuration for the first time on an SRX Series device, what step is required before committing?

A. Interface configuration

B. System update

C. Device reboot

D. Root authentication

For a Juniper SRX Series device, a key requirement before committing a configuration for the first time is to perform root authentication. This step is critical because it ensures that the user making the configuration changes has the necessary permissions and is authenticated correctly at the device level. Root authentication involves confirming the identity of the user, which not only enhances the security of the network device but also prevents unauthorized changes to the configuration. Without this authentication, the system will not allow commit actions, ensuring that only authenticated users can modify the device's configurations. The other options listed do not represent necessary steps before committing a configuration. For example, while interface configuration might be part of what you intend to commit, it is not a prerequisite in the same sense as authentication. Similarly, a system update is not typically required just to commit a configuration, as is rebooting the device; the commit process is independent of the system's current operating status.

10. In OSPF, which LSA type is used to describe the router's links to other routers?

A. Network LSA

B. Routing LSA

C. Router LSA

D. External LSA

In OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), the Router LSA is utilized to describe a router's links to other routers within the same area. This type of LSA (Link State Advertisement) contains information about the router's interfaces, including their status and the state of the links to neighboring routers. It plays a crucial role in the OSPF link-state database, allowing OSPF to construct a detailed and accurate view of the network topology within the area. Router LSAs are generated by each OSPF router and flood them to all other routers in the same area. They contain various attributes such as the router ID, the interfaces and their states, and the costs associated with the links. This localized view of the routers' interfaces is essential for OSPF's operation as it allows for the calculation of the shortest path to each network destination. In contrast, Network LSAs describe the networks that a router is connected to and provide information regarding the routers that are part of that network segment. Routing LSAs and External LSAs serve different purposes within OSPF; Routing LSAs are not a standard LSA type in OSPF terminology, while External LSAs are used to advertise routes from OSPF into external networks,

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://jnciajunosvoucherassmt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE