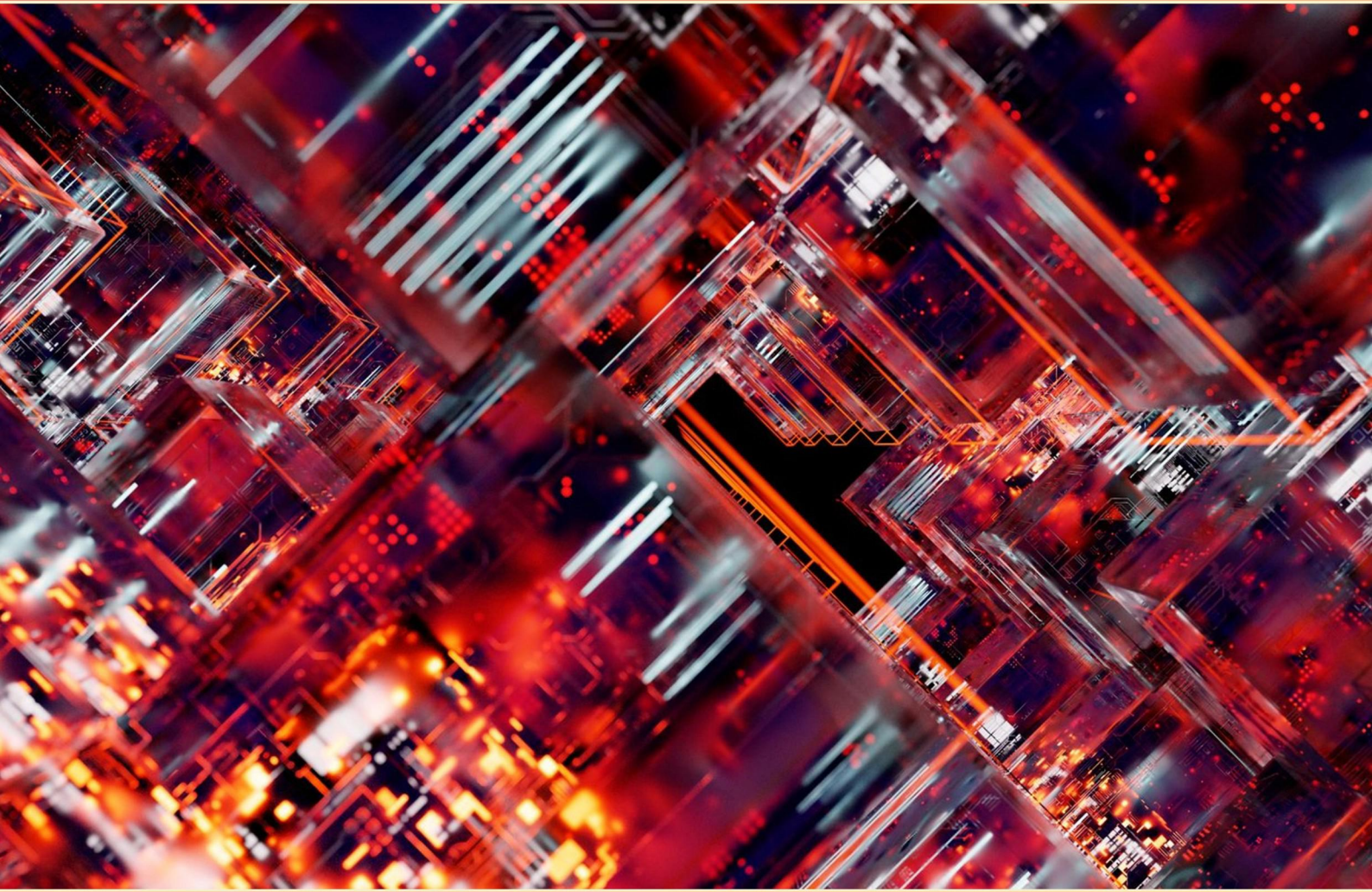


JNCIA-JUNOS VOUCHER ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



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	16

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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What happens if the TACACS+ server is available and rejects the user's credentials in a Junos OS device?**
 - A. The user is allowed access with limited privileges
 - B. The user is not allowed to access the device
 - C. The device will attempt to connect to another TACACS+ server
 - D. The local user database is always checked first

- 2. In your configuration, how can you identify the preferred IP address for packets sent to hosts on the same subnet?**
 - A. Use the gateway parameter
 - B. Designate the primary address
 - C. Set the preferred parameter
 - D. Configure the default parameter

- 3. Which parameter would you use to prohibit the redistribution of a static route used for management traffic?**
 - A. no-revert
 - B. no-export
 - C. no-redistribute
 - D. no-readvertise

- 4. What command would you use to reorder firewall filters that are not in the correct order?**
 - A. Use the filter command to reorder the terms with the filter
 - B. Delete and recreate the filters from scratch
 - C. Adjust the priority levels of the filters manually
 - D. Apply the filters in a different sequence

- 5. When multiple users are editing the configuration on a Junos device, what is the default behavior when a user issues a commit command?**
 - A. Only the user's changes take effect.
 - B. All changes are rolled back.
 - C. All valid configuration changes made by all users will take effect.
 - D. Only conflicting changes are committed.

6. 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.
7. You issue a "request system zeroize" command. Which statement is correct in this scenario?
- A. Only the configuration files are deleted.
 - B. All data files are deleted, and all configuration settings are returned to factory defaults.
 - C. Only the user data is removed without affecting the system settings.
 - D. The system restarts without any changes made.
8. How many IP addresses can be configured on a given interface?
- A. One
 - B. As many as you want
 - C. Up to three
 - D. Only two
9. How does a routing protocol select a best path?
- A. By random selection
 - B. Based on metrics like cost and bandwidth
 - C. According to administrator-defined criteria
 - D. By comparing network speeds
10. What is the J-Web interface in Junos?
- A. A terminal-based command line interface
 - B. A web-based graphical user interface for device management
 - C. A mobile application for real-time monitoring
 - D. A software development kit for network programming

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What happens if the TACACS+ server is available and rejects the user's credentials in a Junos OS device?

- A. The user is allowed access with limited privileges
- B. The user is not allowed to access the device**
- C. The device will attempt to connect to another TACACS+ server
- D. The local user database is always checked first

When a TACACS+ server is available and it rejects the user's credentials on a Junos OS device, the user is not allowed to access the device. This is because TACACS+ is designed to provide centralized access control, and if the server denies access based on authentication failure, it will prevent the user from logging in to the device entirely. In environments that utilize TACACS+, the default behavior is to strictly adhere to the authentication results provided by the TACACS+ server. If a user's credentials do not match those stored on the server, access is denied, ensuring that only authorized users can gain entry to the system. Other choices propose scenarios that do not apply in this situation. For instance, limited access would only occur if the server allowed some form of access based on roles or permissions, and attempting connections to another TACACS+ server happens only if specified in the configuration and only after the local database has been checked. In this case, since the focus is on a rejected user credential scenario, denial of access is the definitive outcome.

2. In your configuration, how can you identify the preferred IP address for packets sent to hosts on the same subnet?

- A. Use the gateway parameter
- B. Designate the primary address
- C. Set the preferred parameter**
- D. Configure the default parameter

The correct choice pertains to the ability to specify a preferred IP address for outgoing packets within the same subnet. By setting the preferred parameter, the routing stack will prioritize this designated IP address as the source address for packets leaving the device when communicating with other hosts on the same subnet. This is particularly useful in scenarios where a device has multiple IP addresses assigned to its interfaces, and a specific address needs to be consistently used for traffic to ensure proper communication or policy adherence. The concept of a "preferred" IP address facilitates clear and predictable communication paths, particularly in environments that might rely on IP address-based access control, logging, or specific routing behaviors. This ensures that not only is the traffic sent out effectively, but it aligns with any administrative policies that might require the use of a particular address. In contrast, the other options relate to different aspects of network configurations. The gateway parameter typically specifies the next-hop destination for traffic intended to leave the local subnet, not for packet identification. Designating the primary address suggests establishing a main address for an interface, but it doesn't specifically clarify packet handling preferences like the preferred parameter does. Lastly, the default parameter usually refers to fallback addresses or general routing behavior and doesn't set priority in the context described in the question.

3. Which parameter would you use to prohibit the redistribution of a static route used for management traffic?

- A. no-revert
- B. no-export
- C. no-redistribute
- D. no-readvertise**

The correct response focuses on the "no-readvertise" parameter. This parameter is specifically utilized in routing protocols to prevent the route from being advertised to other routing protocols. By applying "no-readvertise" to a static route, you ensure that the route remains local to its originating interface and is not shared with others, thus effectively prohibiting the redistribution of that static route used for management traffic. In the context of routing policies in network configurations, controlling which routes can be advertised to various routing protocols is crucial for maintaining network stability and security. This is particularly important for management traffic, as you often want to keep such traffic confined to certain segments to maintain control and prevent unauthorized access or loops. Other parameters may pertain to different aspects of route management or redistribution but do not address the specific requirement to prevent advertisement of a static route effectively.

4. What command would you use to reorder firewall filters that are not in the correct order?

- A. Use the filter command to reorder the terms with the filter**
- B. Delete and recreate the filters from scratch
- C. Adjust the priority levels of the filters manually
- D. Apply the filters in a different sequence

To reorder firewall filters that are not in the correct order, the proper approach is to use the filter command that allows you to reorder the terms within the existing filter configuration. This option is effective because it maintains the integrity and context of the current filter while simply adjusting the sequence in which the rules or terms are evaluated. Reordering filters using the filter command is often more efficient and less error-prone than deleting and recreating filters from scratch or adjusting priority levels manually, which might require additional administrative overhead and introduce potential for mistakes. Additionally, applying filters in a different sequence may not yield the desired effect because it does not address reordering the individual terms within those filters. This method enables network administrators to streamline their firewall filtering processes and ensure that rules are executed in the intended order, thereby providing better control over the security policies that are enforced.

5. When multiple users are editing the configuration on a Junos device, what is the default behavior when a user issues a commit command?

- A. Only the user's changes take effect.
- B. All changes are rolled back.
- C. All valid configuration changes made by all users will take effect.**
- D. Only conflicting changes are committed.

When multiple users are editing the configuration on a Junos device, the default behavior when a user issues a commit command is that all valid configuration changes made by all users will take effect. This collaborative approach allows different users to contribute changes to the device's configuration without overwriting each other's work, provided there are no conflicting changes. In Junos, the commit command processes all accumulated changes from all users who have made valid modifications within the edit sessions. It is important to note that if any configuration conflicts arise, the system will handle these appropriately, and only the non-conflicting changes will be committed, ensuring the integrity of the operational state of the device. This design encourages team collaboration and streamlines configuration management by allowing simultaneous changes, thus increasing efficiency in network operations. Users can review and then commit all changes collectively, significantly enhancing the flexibility of network configuration processes while ensuring that valid configurations remain in effect.

6. 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.

7. You issue a "request system zeroize" command. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. Only the configuration files are deleted.
- B. All data files are deleted, and all configuration settings are returned to factory defaults.**
- C. Only the user data is removed without affecting the system settings.
- D. The system restarts without any changes made.

The "request system zeroize" command is a critical operation used in Junos OS. When this command is executed, it wipes all data from the system, including user files, configuration files, and any other stored information. This process effectively returns the device to a factory-default state, meaning that all configuration settings are cleared, and the device is reset to its original settings as if it were just shipped from the manufacturer. This command is often used when decommissioning a device to ensure that no sensitive data or configurations are left behind. It is a comprehensive action, making it essential for users to confirm their intent to execute this command, as all configurations and data will be irrevocably lost. The other options do not accurately reflect the consequences of using the command. The scenario indicates a complete reset, not just a partial deletion of configuration files or user data. Thus, the correct statement reflects the full impact of executing the "request system zeroize" command.

8. How many IP addresses can be configured on a given interface?

- A. One
- B. As many as you want
- C. Up to three**
- D. Only two

The correct answer reflects the typical configurations allowed on most Junos interfaces, where a single interface can have one primary IP address configured, and it may also support additional secondary IP addresses or subinterfaces. In practical terms, you can configure an interface with one primary IP address plus additional IP addresses by creating a virtual LAN (VLAN) interface or a subinterface in the case of routed VLANs. This setup provides flexibility for managing different IP ranges without needing to physically add more interfaces. Depending on the device and configuration, the total number of addresses could also include one primary and one or two secondary IP addresses, leading to the conclusion that configuring up to three addresses is accurate for specific scenarios. It's essential to note that while interfaces can support multiple IP addresses through subinterfaces, there are limits based on hardware capabilities and specific configurations. Therefore, the answer aligns with typical configurations in Junos environments, enabling effective IP address management on interfaces.

9. How does a routing protocol select a best path?

- A. By random selection
- B. Based on metrics like cost and bandwidth**
- C. According to administrator-defined criteria
- D. By comparing network speeds

A routing protocol selects the best path primarily based on metrics that evaluate various aspects of the network. These metrics may include factors such as cost, bandwidth, delay, reliability, hop count, and more. Each routing protocol may use different algorithms and metrics to determine the most efficient and optimal route for data packets to travel from the source to the destination. For instance, protocols like OSPF use cost, which is typically based on bandwidth, while RIP relies on hop count as its metric. The goal of selecting the best path is to ensure that data is transmitted using the most efficient route available, minimizing latency and maximizing throughput. This methodical approach to choosing paths is essential for maintaining a stable and efficient network, as it allows routers to make informed decisions rather than leaving path selection to chance or arbitrary choices. Thus, the use of metrics such as cost and bandwidth effectively assesses the quality of available routes, leading to better performance and reliability in network communication.

10. What is the J-Web interface in Junos?

- A. A terminal-based command line interface
- B. A web-based graphical user interface for device management**
- C. A mobile application for real-time monitoring
- D. A software development kit for network programming

The J-Web interface in Junos is a web-based graphical user interface that allows network administrators to manage and configure Juniper devices through a browser. This interface simplifies the management of network devices by providing an intuitive layout and easy navigation compared to the command line interface, making it accessible for users who may not be as comfortable with command line syntax. The advantages of using J-Web include the ability to perform tasks such as monitoring device performance, configuring settings, and managing various aspects of the device without the need for specialized knowledge of Junos CLI commands. The graphical interface can present complex configurations in a more user-friendly way, allowing for more visual interaction with the equipment's settings. Overall, J-Web enhances usability and efficiency in managing Juniper networks, which is why it is recognized as a crucial feature for device management.

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