

JN0-281 Lernhilfe - JN0-281 Schulungsangebot



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Juniper JN0-281 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High Availability: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Center Reliability Engineer and covers strategies to ensure continuous network availability. It includes features like Link Aggregation Groups (LAG), Graceful Restart (GR), Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), and Virtual Chassis. It also provides a basic understanding of how to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot each of these high-availability components to maintain resilient network performance.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protocol-Independent Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Routing Engineer and covers routing features that function independently of any specific protocol. It includes static, aggregate, and generated routes, along with the concept of martian addresses. Routing instances and Routing Information Base (RIB) groups are introduced, as well as techniques like load balancing and filter-based forwarding. Configuration, monitoring, and troubleshooting aspects of these routing components are also covered in this section.

Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Center Routing Protocols BGP • OSPF: This section of the exam measures skills of a Network Operations Specialist and covers the operation and key concepts of the OSPF protocol. It explains elements such as the link-state database, OSPF packet types, and router IDs, including how adjacencies and designated routers work within areas. The section then transitions to BGP, outlining its basic operations, message types, attributes, and the path selection process. It also discusses both IBGP and EBGP roles. Lastly, the section reviews how to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot OSPF and BGP using routing policies and various tools.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layer 2 Switching and VLANs: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Support Engineer and covers the essential concepts of Layer 2 switching operations within Junos OS. It includes an overview of Ethernet switching and bridging, providing an understanding of how Layer 2 networks function. The section also introduces VLAN concepts, focusing on port modes, VLAN tagging methods, and the purpose of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB). It further explores the practical side by addressing how to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot both Layer 2 switching and VLANs.
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Center Architectures: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Center Architect and covers foundational knowledge about various data center designs. It includes traditional multitier architectures as well as more modern IP fabric architectures using spine-leaf topologies. The section also touches on Layer 2 and Layer 3 strategies for forwarding traffic, the differences between overlay and underlay networks, and introduces Ethernet VPN–Virtual Extensible LAN (EVPN-VXLAN), explaining its basic purpose and role in data center environments.

>> JN0-281 Lernhilfe <<

JN0-281 Bestehen Sie Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC)! - mit höhere Effizienz und weniger Mühen

Die Fragenkataloge von ExamFragen enthalten die Lernmaterialien und Simulationsfragen zur Juniper JN0-281 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Noch wichtiger bieten wir die originalen JN0-281 Fragen Und Antworten.

Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) JN0-281 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q134-Q139):

134. Frage

You are creating an IP fabric underlay and want to use OSPF as your routing protocol. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. All spine devices must use the same router ID.
- B. Interface speeds should be the same throughout the fabric to ensure that all links are utilized.
- C. All leaf devices must be configured in separate OSPF areas.
- D. All leaf and spine devices must be the same model to ensure the proper load-balancing behavior.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When creating an IP fabric underlay using OSPF as the routing protocol, consistent interface speeds are important to ensure optimal traffic distribution and utilization of all links.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

OSPF and Interface Speeds:

OSPF calculates the cost of a link based on its bandwidth. The default cost calculation in OSPF is:

□ If interface speeds vary significantly, OSPF may choose paths with lower cost (higher bandwidth), resulting in some links being underutilized.

Equal Utilization:

To ensure that all links are equally utilized in an IP fabric, it is recommended to maintain uniform interface speeds across the fabric. This ensures balanced load sharing across all available paths.

Juniper Reference:

IP Fabric with OSPF: Juniper recommends consistent interface speeds to maintain even traffic distribution and optimal link utilization

in IP fabric underlay designs.

135. Frage

What information in the Ethernet header is used to populate the bridging table?

- A. destination address
- B. type
- C. protocol
- **D. source address**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The source MAC address in the Ethernet header is used to populate the bridging table (also called the MAC address table) on a switch. When a frame arrives at a switch, the switch examines the source MAC address and records it along with the ingress port in its MAC address table.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Learning Process:

When an Ethernet frame arrives on a switch port, the switch looks at the source MAC address and adds this MAC address to the MAC table along with the port it was received on. This process is called MAC learning.

Purpose:

The switch uses this information to determine the correct port to send frames destined for that MAC address in future transmissions, thus ensuring efficient Layer 2 forwarding.

Juniper Reference:

Ethernet Switching: Juniper switches use source MAC addresses to build and maintain the MAC address table, which is essential for Layer 2 switching.

136. Frage

Which VLAN tagging method inserts a 4-byte tag into the Ethernet frame?

- **A. Dot1Q**
- B. MPLS
- C. Q-in-Q
- D. ISL

Antwort: A

137. Frage

Generated routes in a network are mainly used to:

- A. Summarize external routes into the network.
- B. Manually configure specific network routes.
- **C. Automatically create a route when a specified condition is met.**
- D. Reduce the overall size of the routing table.

Antwort: C

138. Frage

In Junos, which command is used to display the status of all interfaces?

- A. show vlan brief
- **B. show interfaces terse**
- C. show interfaces descriptions
- D. show ethernet-switching table

Antwort: B

