

# 真実的なJN0-281試験復習と100%合格JN0-281無料過去問



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## Juniper JN0-281 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Center Routing Protocols BGP</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

- **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.

&gt;&gt; JN0-281試験復習 &lt;&lt;

## Juniper JN0-281無料過去問 & JN0-281試験対策

Juniper JN0-281認定試験の難しさと近年にほとんどの受験生は資格認定試験に合格しなかったと良く知られます。だから、我々社の有効な試験問題集は長年にわたりJuniper JN0-281認定資格試験問題集作成に取り組んだIT専門家によって書いてます。実際の試験に表示される質問と正確な解答はあなたのJuniper JN0-281認定資格試験合格を手伝ってあげます。

### Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) 認定 JN0-281 試験問題 (Q190-Q195):

#### 質問 # 190

What are two device roles in a five-member Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

- **A. Line card**
- B. PFE
- **C. Routing-engine**
- D. Control-board

正解: A、C

解説:

In a Virtual Chassis (VC) configuration, multiple Juniper switches are interconnected to form a single logical device. Each member switch in the Virtual Chassis plays a specific role.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Line Card Role:

Member switches acting as line cards provide additional ports for traffic forwarding but do not perform control or routing functions. These switches depend on the routing engine to handle control-plane tasks.

Routing Engine Role:

A switch in the routing-engine role is responsible for control-plane operations such as routing protocol management and control of the Virtual Chassis.

Virtual Chassis Roles:

Master Routing Engine: Handles control-plane functions and manages the entire Virtual Chassis.

Backup Routing Engine: Takes over if the master fails.

Line Card: Provides additional ports and handles data-plane operations.

Juniper Reference:

Virtual Chassis: In a five-member Virtual Chassis, multiple switches act as line cards, while one or more switches are designated as the routing engines (master and backup).

#### 質問 # 191

Which statement is correct about the BGP AS path when advertising routes?

- **A. The local AS number is added to the beginning of the AS path.**
- B. The order of the AS path is not significant.
- C. The local AS number is added to the end of the AS path.
- D. The order of the AS path is only significant in IBGP.

正解: A

解説:

The BGP AS (Autonomous System) path attribute is crucial in path selection and loop prevention. Each BGP router appends its local AS number to the beginning of the AS path when it advertises a route to an external BGP (eBGP) peer.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

AS Path Attribute:

The AS path is a sequence of AS numbers that a route has traversed to reach a destination. Each AS adds its number to the front of the path, allowing BGP to track the route's history.

Why the Local AS is Added at the Beginning:

When advertising a route to an eBGP neighbor, a BGP router adds its own AS number to the beginning of the AS path. This ensures that the AS path reflects the route's journey accurately from the origin to the destination, and prevents loops in BGP. If the route returns to the same AS, the router will detect its AS number in the path and reject the route, preventing routing loops.

Order of the AS Path:

The order is significant because BGP uses it to select the best path. A shorter AS path is preferred, as it indicates fewer hops between the source and destination.

Juniper Reference:

AS Path Attribute: Junos devices append the local AS at the start of the AS path before advertising the route to an external peer.

### 質問 # 192

What is the primary purpose of OSPF in network routing?

- A. To encrypt data traffic between different networks.
- B. To provide path vector routing within an autonomous system.
- C. To redistribute routes between autonomous systems.
- **D. To offer dynamic routing within an autonomous system using link-state information.**

正解: D

### 質問 # 193

How does OSPF calculate the best path to a particular prefix?

- A. It finds the path with the least number of hops.
- B. It finds the path with the numerically lowest route preference.
- **C. It finds the path with the numerically lowest cost.**
- D. It finds the path with the shortest autonomous system path.

正解: C

解説:

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) calculates the best path based on the cost of the route, which is derived from the bandwidth of the interfaces along the path.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

OSPF Path Selection:

OSPF assigns a cost to each link, typically based on the link's bandwidth (higher bandwidth equals lower cost).

The OSPF algorithm computes the shortest path to a destination by adding the costs of all links in the path. The path with the numerically lowest total cost is chosen as the best path. Cost Calculation:

The OSPF cost can be manually adjusted or automatically calculated using the default formula:  $\text{Cost} = \frac{\text{Reference Bandwidth}}{\text{Link Bandwidth}}$ . Cost = Link Bandwidth / Reference Bandwidth

Juniper Reference: OSPF Best Path Selection: OSPF selects the path with the lowest cumulative cost, ensuring efficient use of higher-bandwidth links in Junos networks.

### 質問 # 194

Which OSPF troubleshooting tool is used to check the OSPF process and neighborhood?

- A. Route summarization
- B. SNMP
- **C. Tracert**
- D. Ping

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