

# JN0-281 Exams Dumps & JN0-281 Answers Real Questions

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**Exam : JN0-281**

**Title : Data Center, Associate  
(JNCIA-DC)**

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## Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protocol-Independent Routing:</b> 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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Layer 2 Switching and VLANs:</b> 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>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Center Routing Protocols BGP</b></li> <li>• <b>OSPF:</b> 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>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High Availability:</b> 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>

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## Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q168-Q173):

### NEW QUESTION # 168

Which statement is correct about a three-stage IP fabric underlay?

- A. Every ingress interface into the fabric is only two hops away from the egress interface.
- B. Every spine device can communicate directly with other spine devices.
- C. Every leaf device can communicate directly with other leaf devices.
- D. Every server that connects to a three-stage IP fabric must be multihomed.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a three-stage IP fabric (also known as a Clos fabric), traffic between any two points (ingress to egress) in the fabric is only two hops away.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Three-Stage IP Fabric:

Leaf Layer: Leaf switches connect directly to servers and edge devices.

Spine Layer: Spine switches provide connectivity between leaf switches but do not connect to each other directly.

Two-Hop Communication:

In this architecture, every leaf switch is connected to every spine switch. Therefore, when a packet enters the fabric via an ingress

leaf switch, it is forwarded to a spine switch, which then directs the packet to the correct egress leaf switch. This path always involves exactly two hops:

Ingress leaf → Spine → Egress leaf.

Benefits:

This consistent two-hop path ensures predictable latency and makes the network highly scalable while maintaining low complexity.

Juniper Reference:

IP Fabric Architecture: This two-hop property of Clos fabrics is a hallmark of spine-leaf designs, as supported by Juniper's QFX and EX switches in data centers.

#### NEW QUESTION # 169

Which OSPF packet types are used to establish and maintain neighbor relationships? (Choose two)

- A. Database Description packets
- B. Link State Request packets
- C. Hello packets
- D. Link State Update packets

Answer: A,C

#### NEW QUESTION # 170

Which two statements are correct about trunk ports? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, trunk ports can transmit and receive untagged traffic.
- B. Trunk ports typically connect to other switches and routers.
- C. By default, trunk ports can transmit and receive VLAN tagged traffic.
- D. Trunk ports typically connect to end users and servers.

Answer: B,C

#### NEW QUESTION # 171

Which statement is correct about areas in OSPF?

- A. OSPF areas are used to isolate the effects of a broadcast storm.
- B. An OSPF area is used to signify the autonomous system to which each device belongs.
- C. An OSPF area is used to segment Layer 2 broadcast domains.
- D. OSPF areas are used to reduce the size of the link-state database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), areas are used to segment a network into smaller, more manageable pieces to improve scalability. By dividing a network into areas, OSPF can reduce the size of the link-state database (LSDB), which helps routers process updates more efficiently.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Purpose of OSPF Areas:

OSPF areas allow for hierarchical routing within the OSPF domain. Routers in the same area have identical LSDBs, but routers in different areas do not exchange full link-state information. Instead, they exchange summarized routes, which reduces the LSDB size and CPU/memory usage.

Benefits:

Reducing the LSDB size improves scalability and ensures faster convergence in larger networks. Area 0 is the backbone area, and all other areas must connect to it, forming a hierarchical structure.

Juniper Reference:

OSPF Configuration: Areas in OSPF are configured to optimize network performance by limiting the scope of link-state advertisements (LSAs) to within an area.

#### NEW QUESTION # 172

EVPN/VXLAN is primarily used in modern data centers to:

- A. Enhance the physical security of the data center.
- B. Provide Layer 2 connectivity over a Layer 3 network.
- C. Replace traditional routing protocols.
- D. Increase the physical distance between data centers.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 173

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