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```
{master:0}  
user@switch> show vlans
```

Routing instance	VLAN name	Tag	Interfaces
default-switch	default	1	ge-0/0/0.0* ge-0/0/1.0
default-switch	GREEN-10	10	ge-0/0/12.0* ge-0/0/8.0*
default-switch	BLUE-20	20	ge-0/0/12.0* ge-0/0/9.0*

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Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.

Topic 3	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	<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.

Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q141-Q146):

NEW QUESTION # 141

What is the primary purpose of using aggregate routes in a network?

- A. To statically define a route to a specific destination
- B. To dynamically adjust to network changes
- C. To filter unwanted traffic
- D. To summarize and reduce the number of routes in the routing table

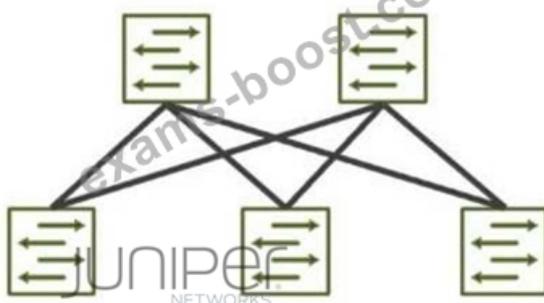
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 142

Exhibit:



Folded IP Clos Architecture



How many stages are shown in the exhibit?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a Folded IP Clos Architecture, which is also referred to as a 3-stage Clos network design. This architecture typically consists of two layers of switches: Spine Layer: The top row of switches.

Leaf Layer: The bottom row of switches.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Clos Architecture:

A 3-stage Clos network has two types of devices: spine and leaf. In this design, each leaf switch connects to every spine switch, providing a high level of redundancy and load balancing. Stage Explanation:

Stage 1: The first set of leaf switches.

Stage 2: The spine switches.

Stage 3: The second set of leaf switches.

The Folded Clos architecture shown here effectively "folds" the 3-stage design by combining the ingress and egress leaf layers into one, reducing it to two visible layers, but still maintaining the overall 3-stage architecture.

Juniper

Reference: IP Clos Architecture: The 3-stage Clos design is commonly used in modern data centers for high availability, redundancy, and scalability.

NEW QUESTION # 143

In the context of Ethernet bridging on Junos devices, what is the purpose of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)?

- A. To prevent routing loops.
- B. To filter MAC addresses.
- C. To provide a mechanism for VLAN tagging.
- **D. To prevent Layer 2 switching loops.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 144

Which statement is correct about aggregate routes?

- A. The default next hop is discard.
- B. The default next hop is readvertise.
- C. The default next hop is resolve.
- **D. The default next hop is reject.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An aggregate route is a summarized route that is created by combining multiple specific routes into a single, broader route. In Junos OS, when an aggregate route is configured, its default next hop is set to reject.

Step-by-Step

Aggregate Route:

Aggregate routes are used to reduce the size of routing tables by representing a collection of more specific routes with a single summary route. They help improve routing efficiency and scalability, especially in large networks.

Default Next Hop Behavior:

When you configure an aggregate route in Junos OS, it has a reject next hop by default.

The reject next hop means that if a packet matches the aggregate route but there is no more specific route in the routing table for that destination, the packet will be discarded, and an ICMP "destination unreachable" message is sent to the source.

This behavior helps to prevent routing loops and ensures that traffic isn't forwarded to destinations for which there is no valid route.

Modifying Next Hop:

If needed, the next hop behavior of an aggregate route can be changed to discard (which silently drops the packet) or to another specific next hop. However, by default, the next hop is set to reject. Juniper Reference: Junos Command: set routing-options

aggregate route <route> reject to configure an aggregate route with a reject next hop.

Verification: Use show route to verify the presence and behavior of aggregate routes.

NEW QUESTION # 145

Exhibit:

```
Exhibit
JUNIPER NETWORKS
[edit protocols ospf]
user@router# show
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface xe-0/0/4.0 {
    bfd-liveness-detection {
      minimum-interval 400;
      multiplier 5;
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, at which interval will the interface be considered down if no hello packets are received?

- A. 400 milliseconds
- B. 2000 milliseconds
- C. 400 seconds
- D. 2000 seconds

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the configuration of Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for OSPF on interface xe-0/0/4.0, with the following parameters:

minimum-interval: 400 milliseconds

multiplier: 5

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

BFD Liveness Detection:

BFD is used to detect link failures at sub-second intervals, providing faster convergence times for routing protocols like OSPF. The minimum-interval is the time between BFD control packets (in milliseconds), and the multiplier indicates how many missed BFD packets trigger a failure.

Calculating Failure Detection Time:

The failure detection interval is calculated as:

Failure Interval = minimum-interval × multiplier

In this case:

400 milliseconds × 5 = 2000 milliseconds (2 seconds)

Conclusion:

If no BFD control packets are received within 2000 milliseconds (2 seconds), the interface will be considered down, triggering OSPF to recalculate routes.

Juniper Reference:

BFD Configuration: BFD parameters such as minimum-interval and multiplier are used to fine-tune the failure detection time for faster convergence.

NEW QUESTION # 146

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