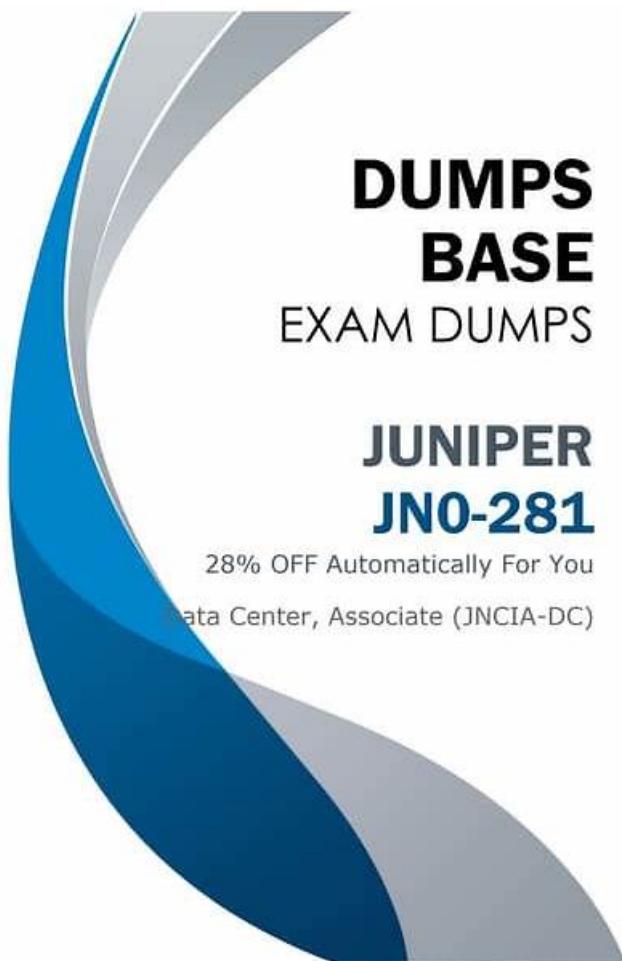


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Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 multilayer 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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q167-Q172):

NEW QUESTION # 167

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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: Cost=Reference BandwidthLink Bandwidth $\text{Cost} = \frac{\text{Reference Bandwidth}}{\text{Link Bandwidth}}$ Cost=Link BandwidthReference 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.

NEW QUESTION # 168

In OSPF, which command is commonly used to monitor neighbor relationships?

- A. **show ip ospf neighbors**
- B. show ip route ospf
- C. show ospf interfaces
- D. show ospf database

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 169

When a MAC limiting violation occurs, the switch performs which two actions by default? (Choose two.)

- A. It causes Layer 2 loops.
- B. No logging takes place.
- C. **The port is disabled.**
- D. **It drops the packet.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When a MAC limiting violation occurs on a Juniper switch, the switch will perform the following actions by default:

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Port Disabled:

When the number of MAC addresses on an interface exceeds the configured limit, the port is automatically disabled to prevent further violations. This is a protective mechanism to prevent MAC address flooding.

Packet Dropped:

Additionally, packets from the violating MAC address are dropped to prevent any further communication from that address. This ensures that only valid MAC addresses are allowed to communicate through the interface.

Example Configuration:

```
set ethernet-switching-options secure-access-port interface <interface-name> mac-limit 5
```

If more than five MAC addresses are learned, the port is disabled, and excess packets are dropped.

Juniper Reference:

MAC Limiting: When the switch detects a MAC limiting violation, it disables the port and drops further packets from the violating MAC addresses to maintain network security.

NEW QUESTION # 170

Which two statements are correct about using LACP on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

- A. LACP is used to automatically add and delete interfaces from aggregated Ethernet bundles on a Junos device.
- B. **LACP is used to monitor the status of an aggregated Ethernet bundle's member interfaces on a Junos device.**
- C. Both sides of the LACP session must be in active mode to exchange LACP packets on a Junos device.
- D. **One side of the LACP session must be in active mode to exchange LACP packets on a Junos device.**

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 171

MACsec provides protection against which two types of threats? (Choose two.)

- A. Data decryption
- B. Hashing attacks

- C. Man-in-the-middle attack
- D. Playback attacks

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) provides data confidentiality, integrity, and origin authenticity at Layer 2, protecting against several types of threats.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Man-in-the-Middle Attack Protection:

MACsec encrypts traffic at Layer 2, preventing man-in-the-middle attacks where an attacker intercepts and manipulates traffic between two communicating devices. Since the data is encrypted, any intercepted packets are unreadable.

Protection Against Playback Attacks:

MACsec also protects against playback attacks by using sequence numbers and timestamps to ensure that old, replayed packets are not accepted by the receiver.

Juniper Reference:

MACsec Configuration: Juniper devices support MACsec for securing Layer 2 communications, ensuring protection against replay and man-in-the-middle attacks in sensitive environments.

NEW QUESTION # 172

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