

JN0-281시험준비, JN0-281높은통과율공부자료



BONUS!!! DumpTOP JN0-281 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O5ROB_X4RVkuxkz207vgQtkhJvNCqlCn

Juniper JN0-281 덤프에 대한 자신감이 어디서 시작된것이냐고 물으신다면 Juniper JN0-281 덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스한 분들의 희소식에서 온다고 답해드리고 싶습니다. 저희 Juniper JN0-281 덤프는 자주 업데이트되고 오래된 문제는 바로 삭제해버리고 최신 문제들을 추가하여 고객님의 가장 정확한 덤프를 제공해드릴수 있도록 하고 있습니다.

Juniper JN0-281 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 2	<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.
주제 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.
주제 4	<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.

주제 5	<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.
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>> JN0-281시험준비 <<

퍼펙트한 JN0-281시험준비 덤프 최신 샘플

Juniper JN0-281 덤프는 고객님의 Juniper JN0-281 시험패스요망에 제일 가까운 시험대비자료입니다. 많은 자료정리 필요없이 DumpTOP에서 제공해드리는 깔끔한 Juniper JN0-281 덤프만 있으면 자격증을 절반 취득한 것과 같습니다. Juniper JN0-281 덤프를 다운받아 열공하세요.

최신 JNCIA-DC JN0-281 무료샘플문제 (Q118-Q123):

질문 # 118

In the Junos OS, which feature is used to create an alternate next hop with a unique preference for a static route?

- A. Next-hop
- B. Preference
- C. Qualified-next-hop
- D. Resolve

정답: C

설명:

In Junos OS, the qualified-next-hop feature is used to specify an alternate next hop for a static route, along with a unique preference value.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Qualified-Next-Hop:

A qualified-next-hop allows you to define multiple next hops for a static route, each with its own preference. This provides flexibility by allowing the router to choose the best available next hop based on reachability and preference.

Use Case:

If the primary next hop becomes unreachable, the router can automatically switch to the alternate next hop defined by the qualified-next-hop with a higher preference value.

Command Example:

```
set routing-options static route 10.10.10.0/24 qualified-next-hop 192.168.1.1 preference 5 set routing-options static route 10.10.10.0/24 qualified-next-hop 192.168.1.2 preference 10 Preference:
```

The next hop with the lowest preference is chosen first. If it becomes unavailable, the router will use the higher preference next hop.

Juniper Reference:

Qualified-Next-Hop: This feature is used to configure backup or alternate next hops for static routes in Juniper devices.

질문 # 119

In OSPF, which term refers to routers that have interfaces in multiple areas?

- A. Backbone Routers
- B. Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs)
- C. Internal Routers
- D. Area Border Routers (ABRs)

정답: D

질문 # 120

Which OSPF router type connects an OSPF area to non-OSPF networks?

- A. Backbone Router
- B. Area Border Router (ABR)
- C. Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR)
- D. Internal Router

정답: C

질문 # 121

In a traditional multi-tier architecture, which layer is responsible for aggregating access layers and providing connectivity to the core layer?

- A. Core Layer
- B. Access Layer
- C. Edge Layer
- D. Distribution Layer

정답: D

질문 # 122

Which two statements are correct about rules for EBG and IBGP? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP routes are more preferred than EBG routes.
- B. EBG routes are more preferred than IBGP routes.
- C. EBG peers have a TTL of 1, while IBGP peers have a TTL of 255.
- D. EBG peers have a TTL of 255, while IBGP peers have a TTL of 1.

정답: B,C

설명:

EBGP (External BGP) and IBGP (Internal BGP) operate with different rules due to the nature of their relationships.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

TTL Differences:

EBGP: By default, EBG peers have a TTL of 1, meaning they must be directly connected, or the TTL needs to be manually increased for multihop EBG.

IBGP: IBGP peers within the same AS have a TTL of 255, as they are expected to communicate over multiple hops within the AS.

Preference for EBG Routes:

Routes learned via EBG are typically preferred over IBGP routes. This is because EBG routes are considered more reliable since they originate outside the AS, while IBGP routes are internal.

Juniper Reference:

BGP Configuration: The different handling of TTL and route preferences between EBG and IBGP ensures proper route selection and security within Junos-based networks.

질문 # 123

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DumpTOP는 Juniper인증 JN0-281 시험에 대하여 가이드를 해줄 수 있는 사이트입니다. DumpTOP는 여러분의 전업지식을 업그레이드시켜줄 수 있고 또한 한번에 Juniper인증 JN0-281 시험을 패스하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다.

DumpTOP 제공하는 자료들은 모두 it업계 전문가들이 자신의 지식과 끈임없는 경헌등으로 만들어낸 퍼펙트 자료들입니다. 품질은 정확도 모두 보장되는 문제집입니다. Juniper인증 JN0-281 시험은 여러분이 it지식을 한층 업할수 있는 시험이며 우리 또한 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.

JN0-281 높은 통과율 공부자료 : <https://www.dumptop.com/Juniper/JN0-281-dump.html>

- JN0-281 시험준비 100% 시험패스 자료 > kr.fast2test.com 에서 “JN0-281” 를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드 하세요. JN0-281 시험응시료

