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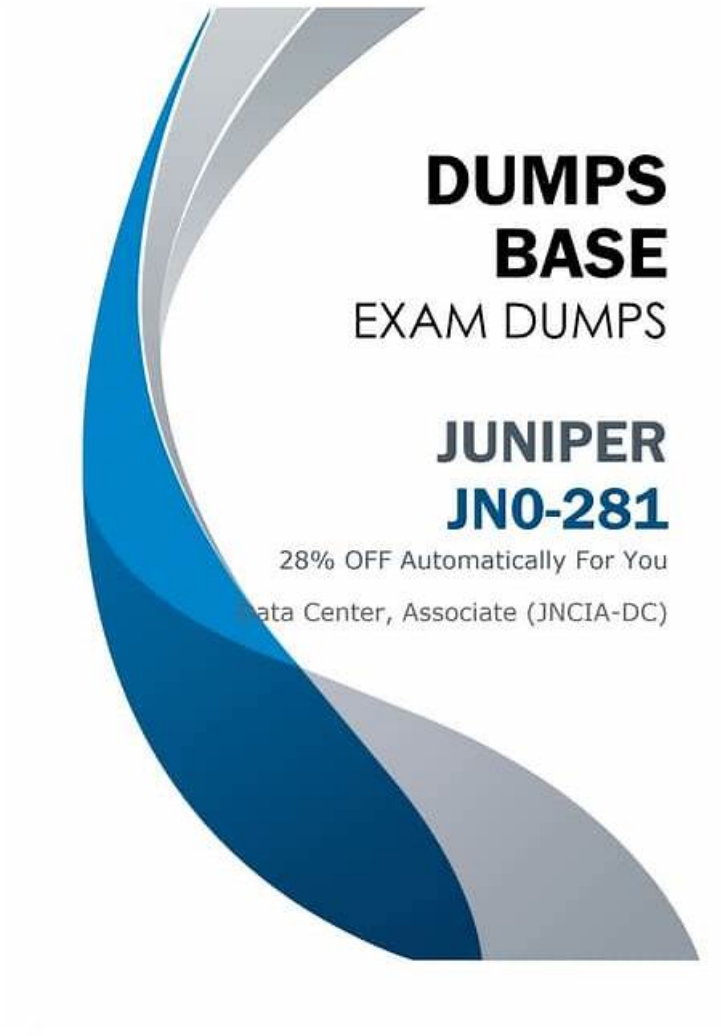

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Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Layer 2 Switching and VLANs: This section of the exam measuresthe 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
What is the default route preference of a static route in the Junos OS?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Junos OS, the default route preference for a static route is 5. Route preference values are used to determine which route should be installed in the routing table when multiple routes to the same destination are available.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Static Route Preference:
A static route, by default, has a preference of 5, making it a highly preferred route. Lower preference values are more preferred in Junos, meaning static routes take precedence over most dynamic routing protocol routes, such as OSPF (preference 10) or BGP (preference 170).
Route Preference:
Route preference is a key factor in the Junos routing decision process. Routes with lower preference values are preferred and installed in the forwarding table.
Juniper
Reference: Static Routes: In Junos, the default preference for static routes is 5, making them more preferred than most dynamic routes.

NEW QUESTION # 82
What is the definition of a trunk interface on a switch?

- A. An interface that carries high bandwidth.
- B. An interface that connects directly to powerful servers.
- C. An interface that carries multiple VLANs.
- D. An interface that carries excess traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A trunk interface on a switch is used to carry traffic for multiple VLANs between switches or between a switch and another network device, like a router. Trunk interfaces use 802.1Q tagging to identify which VLAN the traffic belongs to.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
Trunk Ports:
Trunk ports are typically used for inter-switch links or switch-to-router links where multiple VLANs need to be carried over the same physical connection.
VLAN traffic is tagged with a VLAN ID to ensure that it is properly identified as it crosses the trunk link.
802.1Q VLAN Tagging:
Trunk ports use 802.1Q to tag Ethernet frames with the VLAN ID. This ensures that frames are correctly forwarded to the appropriate VLANs on the other side of the trunk. Juniper Reference: Trunk Interface Configuration: In Juniper switches, trunk ports are configured to carry tagged traffic for multiple VLANs, which is essential for interconnecting multiple network segments.

NEW QUESTION # 83
What is the behavior of the default export policy for OSPF?

- A. Reject all routes.
- B. Accept all routes.
- C. Redistribute all routes.
- D. Forward all routes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Junos, the default export policy for OSPF is to reject all routes from being exported.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
Default Export Policy:
By default, OSPF in Junos does not export any routes to other routing protocols or neighbors. This is a safety mechanism to prevent unintended route advertisements. Custom Export Policies:
If you need to export routes, you must create a custom export policy that explicitly defines which routes to advertise.
Example: You can create an export policy to redistribute static or connected routes into OSPF.
Juniper
Reference: OSPF Export Behavior: In Juniper devices, the default policy for OSPF is to reject route advertisements unless explicitly configured otherwise through custom policies.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is primarily used for:

- A. Quick failure detection in forwarding paths
- B. Aggregating multiple links
- C. Encrypting data packets
- D. Detecting slow links in the network

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 85
Which of the following are true about Layer 2 and Layer 3 strategies in data center architectures? (Choose two)

- A. Layer 2 strategies are typically used for creating large, flat networks.
- B. Layer 3 strategies help in reducing broadcast domains.
- C. Layer 2 strategies are primarily used for inter-data center connectivity.
- D. Layer 3 strategies cannot be used in conjunction with Layer 2 environments.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 86
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