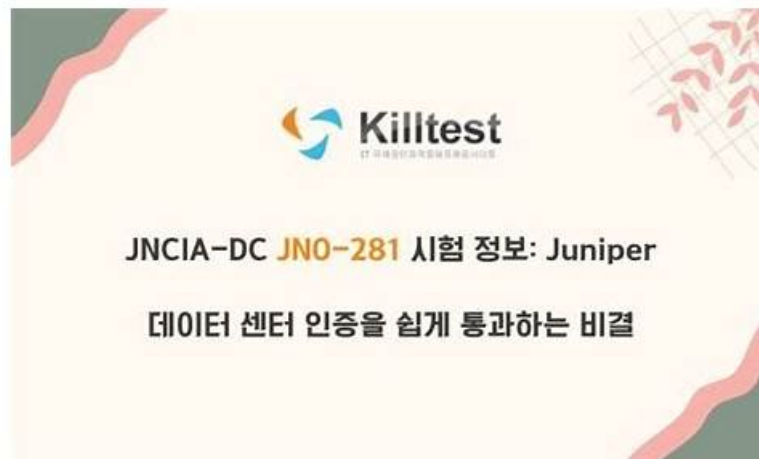


JN0-281유효한 시험자료완벽한 시험대비덤프자료



Juniper JN0-281인증시험에 응시하고 싶으시다면 좋은 학습자료와 학습 가이드가 필요합니다.Juniper JN0-281 시험은 it업계에서도 아주 중요한 인증입니다. 시험패스를 원하신다면 충분한 시험준비는 필수입니다.

Juniper JN0-281 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.
주제 5	• 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.

JN0-281유효한 시험자료 100% 합격 보장 가능한 인증시험자료

Juniper인증 JN0-281시험을 등록했는데 마땅한 공부자료가 없어 고민중이시라면Fast2test의Juniper인증 JN0-281덤프를 추천해드립니다. Fast2test의Juniper인증 JN0-281덤프는 거의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 시험패스율이 100%입니다. Fast2test제품을 선택하시면 어려운 시험공부도 한결 가벼워집니다.

최신 JNCIA-DC JN0-281 무료샘플문제 (Q178-Q183):

질문 # 178

Which of the following statements are true regarding Graceful Restart (GR)? (Choose two)

- A. It is used to increase the convergence time of the network.
- B. It helps in maintaining uninterrupted forwarding during a routing process restart.
- C. It decreases network stability during protocol restarts.
- D. It requires support from both the restarting router and its neighbors.

정답: B,D

질문 # 179

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

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

정답: B,D

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, EBGp peers have a TTL of 1, meaning they must be directly connected, or the TTL needs to be manually increased for multihop EBGp.

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 EBGp Routes:

Routes learned via EBGp are typically preferred over IBGP routes. This is because EBGp 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 EBGp and IBGP ensures proper route selection and security within Junos-based networks.

질문 # 180

What is the behavior of the default export policy for OSPF?

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 181

Referring to the exhibit, how many milliseconds will pass before the BGP neighbor is considered dead?

```
[edit]
user@router# show protocols bgp
group internal-peers {
  type internal;
  local-address 192.168.6.5;
  export send-direct;
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    minimum-interval 1000;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.6.4;
  neighbor 192.168.40.4;
}
```

- A. 1000ms
- B. 9000ms
- C. 3000ms
- D. 2000ms

정답: C

질문 # 182

What is the definition of a trunk interface on a switch?

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

정답: B

설명:

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:

[illegible]