

# JN0-281 Reliable Exam Syllabus, JN0-281 Related Certifications



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## Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Center Routing Protocols BGP</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Center Architectures:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High Availability:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Layer 2 Switching and VLANs:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

### NEW QUESTION # 51

A switch receives a frame with a MAC address of FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF. Which action will the switch take on this frame?

- A. It will flood it out of all interfaces, except for the next-hop interface.
- B. It will flood it out of all interfaces, except for the directly connected VLAN.
- C. It will flood it out of all interfaces.
- **D. It will flood it out of all interfaces, except for the ingress interface.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A MAC address of FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF is the Ethernet broadcast address. When a switch receives a frame with this destination MAC address, it is required to forward the frame to all interfaces except the one it was received on.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Broadcast Frame Handling:

When a frame with the broadcast MAC address is received, the switch will flood it out of all active ports that belong to the same VLAN as the incoming frame. The broadcast frame is not sent back out of the ingress interface (the interface where the frame was originally received).

Purpose of Flooding:

Broadcasting is used to ensure that the frame reaches all devices within the broadcast domain (all devices within the same VLAN), which may not have a specific entry for the MAC address in their MAC address table.

Juniper Reference:

Layer 2 Frame Forwarding: Juniper switches flood broadcast frames to all ports in the same VLAN, except the port the frame was received on.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

What does filter-based forwarding in networking typically allow?

- A. Aggregation of multiple routes into a single entry
- **B. Routing decisions based on extended criteria like packet headers**
- C. Load balancing across multiple CPUs
- D. Forwarding decisions based on MAC addresses

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

When considering bidirectional forwarding detection, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The BFD default multiplier is 5.
- **B. You can configure BFD per interface within the protocol stanza.**
- C. The BFD default minimum interval is 3.
- **D. The BFD operation always consists of minimum intervals and multipliers.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a protocol used to detect faults in the forwarding path between two routers. It provides rapid failure detection, enhancing the performance of routing protocols like OSPF, BGP, and IS-IS.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Per Interface Configuration:

BFD can be configured on a per-interface basis within the protocol stanza (e.g., OSPF, BGP). This allows granular control over where BFD is enabled and the failure detection intervals for specific interfaces.

Minimum Interval and Multiplier:

BFD uses a minimum interval (the time between BFD control packets) and a multiplier (the number of missed packets before the path is declared down). The combination of these two defines the detection time for failures.

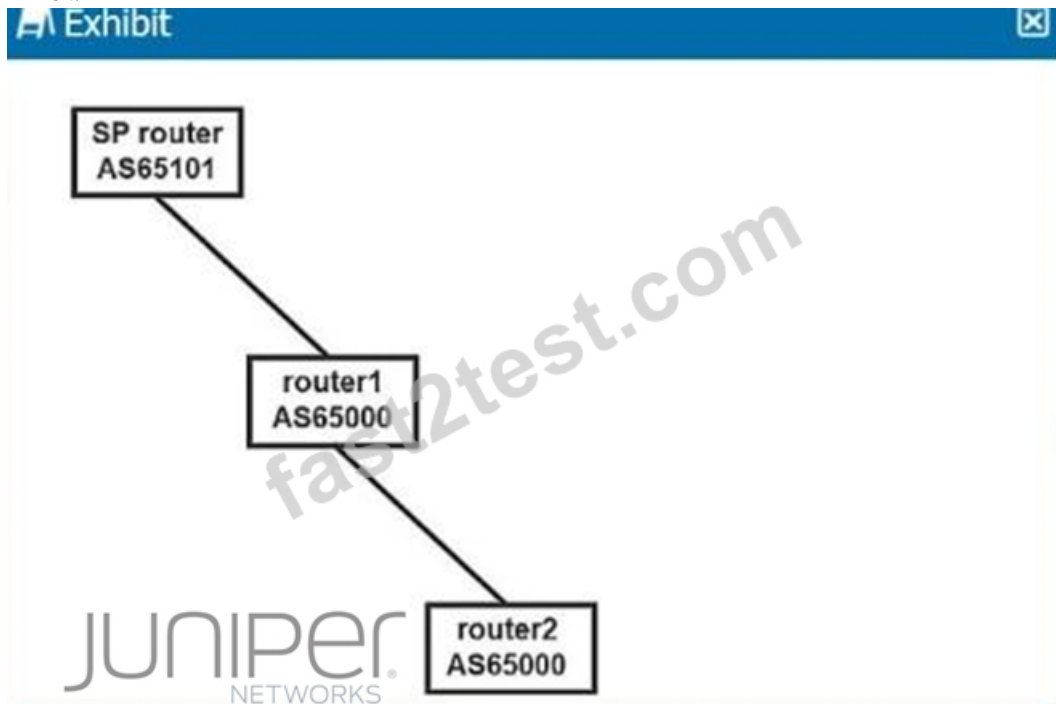
Juniper Reference:

BFD Configuration: In Juniper, BFD is configurable within routing protocol stanzas, with the failure detection mechanism always

based on minimum intervals and multipliers.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

Exhibit:



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about default BGP advertisements? (Choose two.)

- A. When routes advertised by the SP router are received by router2, they will contain the next-hop address of the SP router.
- B. When routes advertised by the SP router are received by router2, they will contain the next-hop address of router1.
- C. When routes advertised by router2 are received by the SP router, they will contain the next-hop address of router2.
- D. When routes advertised by router2 are received by the SP router, they will contain the next-hop address of router1.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a BGP peering scenario between three routers: router1 and router2 are part of the same AS (AS65000), while the SP router is in a different AS (AS65101). This indicates an EBGP (External BGP) peering between the SP router and router1, and IBGP between router1 and router2.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Next-Hop Behavior in BGP:

IBGP: In IBGP, the next-hop address is not modified when advertising routes within the same AS. Thus, when router1 advertises routes learned from router2 to the SP router, it will keep the next-hop address of router1, not router2.

EBGP: In EBGP, the next-hop address is modified. When router1 receives routes from the SP router, it will advertise them to router2 with the next-hop address of router1.

Route Propagation:

Routes received by router1 from router2 will be advertised to the SP router with router1 as the next hop.

Similarly, routes advertised by the SP router will be passed on to router2, with router1 remaining as the next hop.

Juniper Reference:

BGP Next-Hop: Juniper's BGP implementations follow standard BGP next-hop behavior, where the next-hop is modified in EBGP but not in IBGP, ensuring proper route advertisement across autonomous systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

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