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**Exam : JN0-281**

**Title : Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC)**

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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 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Center Routing Protocols BGP</li> <li>• OSPF: This section of the exam measures the 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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### Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Exhibit:

Referring to the exhibit, which behavior does this configuration enable on the ge-0/0/1.0 interface?

- A. This configuration enables the device to place a MAC address that persistently causes network errors into a special protected VLAN.
- B. **This configuration enables a MAC address learned on the interface to be persistently retained in the Ethernet-switching table, even after a reboot.**
- C. This configuration enables the interface to learn and remember MAC addresses, until the device is rebooted.
- D. This configuration enables the device to shut down the interface when a particular MAC address persistently sends broadcast traffic.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The configuration in the exhibit shows the persistent-learning feature enabled on interface ge-0/0/1.0.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Persistent Learning:

Persistent-learning ensures that the MAC addresses learned on the interface are retained in the Ethernet-switching table, even after a

device reboot. This prevents the need to re-learn MAC addresses after the device restarts, improving stability and reducing downtime.

Use Case:

This feature is particularly useful in environments where the re-learning of MAC addresses could cause temporary disruptions or delays in communication, such as in critical Layer 2 network segments.

Command Example:

```
set switch-options interface ge-0/0/1.0 persistent-learning
```

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Reference: Persistent MAC Learning: In Junos, enabling persistent-learning ensures that learned MAC addresses are not lost during reboots, contributing to smoother network operations in environments where stability is crucial.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which statement is correct about per-flow load balancing?

- A. Packets associated with the same flow are sent through the same egress port.
- B. The packets are guaranteed to arrive at their destination in a different order in which they were sent.
- C. Packets associated with the same flow are sent through different egress ports.
- D. The packets are guaranteed to arrive at their destination in the same order in which they were sent.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Per-flow load balancing ensures that packets within the same flow are always forwarded over the same path, ensuring that packet order is preserved.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Flow Definition:

A flow is typically defined by a combination of packet attributes like source/destination IP, source/destination port, and protocol type. Packets that belong to the same flow are routed over the same path to avoid reordering.

Per-Flow Behavior:

In per-flow load balancing, the hashing algorithm ensures that all packets in a particular flow use the same egress port, maintaining order across the network. Juniper Reference: Load Balancing in Juniper: This method ensures that flows are balanced across multiple paths while preventing packet reordering within a single flow.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

What is the primary purpose of OSPF in network routing?

- A. To encrypt data traffic between different networks.
- B. To redistribute routes between autonomous systems.
- C. To provide path vector routing within an autonomous system.
- D. To offer dynamic routing within an autonomous system using link-state information.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

In the context of Link Aggregation Groups (LAG), what is the primary purpose of LACP?

- A. To provide a method for encrypting data packets
- B. To reduce the speed of data transfer
- C. To dynamically manage the bundling of several physical ports
- D. To increase the error rate in data transmission

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Load balancing in routing is used to:

- A. Distribute traffic evenly across multiple paths.
- B. Automatically update routing tables.
- C. Compress data to improve transmission speed.
- D. Encrypt data packets.

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION # 44

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