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Test JN0-281 Score Report - JN0-281 Practice Exam

n modern society, whether to obtain JN0-281 certification has become a standard to test the level of personal knowledge. Many well-known companies require the JN0-281 certification at the time of recruitment. Whether you're a student or a white-collar worker, you're probably trying to get the certification in order to get more job opportunities or wages. If you are one of them, our JN0-281 Exam Guide will effectively give you a leg up.

Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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.
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	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which statement is correct about member interfaces when creating a LAG?

- A. Member interfaces must all be allocated on the same chassis when using a Virtual Chassis.
- B. Member interfaces must all be allocated on the same PFE.
- C. The interface's duplex settings and link speed must be the same on all member interfaces.
- D. The interface's MTU settings must match on all member interfaces.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When creating a LAG (Link Aggregation Group) in Junos, the duplex settings and link speed must be the same across all member interfaces.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
LAG Overview:
A LAG combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface to increase bandwidth and provide redundancy. All member links must act as a single cohesive unit.
Interface Requirements:

Duplex: All member interfaces must operate in the same duplex mode (either full-duplex or half-duplex). Mismatched duplex settings can cause performance issues, packet drops, or interface errors.

Link Speed: All interfaces in the LAG must have the same link speed (e.g., all interfaces must be 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps). Mismatched speeds would prevent the interfaces from functioning correctly within the LAG.

Configuration and Validation: Ensure that all member interfaces have identical settings before adding them to the LAG. These settings can be checked using the show interfaces command, and the LAG can be configured using:
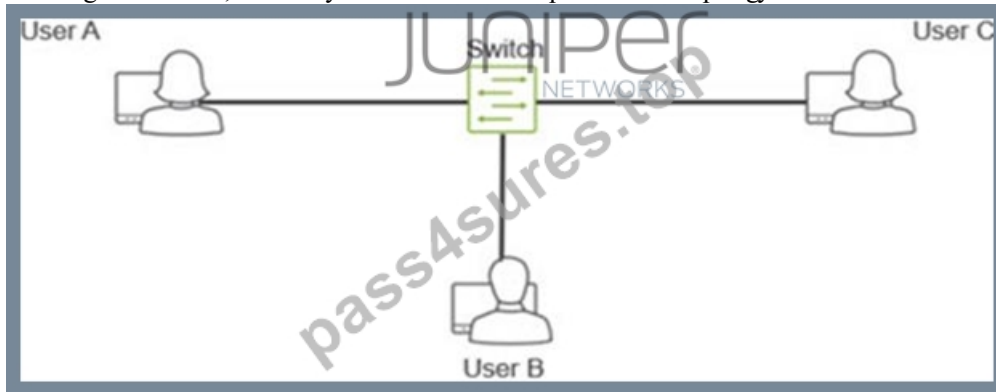
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 10g

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 ether-options 802.3ad ae0

Juniper Reference:

LAG Configuration: Duplex and link speed must be consistent across member interfaces to ensure proper LAG operation in Juniper devices.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Referring to the exhibit, how many collision domains are present in the topology?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 66

You want to enable a Junos device to support aggregated Ethernet interfaces. In this scenario, which configuration hierarchy would you use?

- A. [edit switch-options]
- B. [edit chassis]
- C. [edit system]
- D. [edit interfaces]

Answer: B

Explanation:

To configure aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces on a Junos device, the configuration is done under the [edit chassis] hierarchy.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Chassis Configuration:

The chassis configuration is responsible for enabling the hardware to support Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs), allowing multiple physical interfaces to be bundled into a single logical interface for load balancing and redundancy.

Command Example:

set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count <number>

This command enables a specific number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the device.

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Reference: LAG Configuration in Junos: The chassis hierarchy is used to allocate and manage hardware resources for aggregated Ethernet interfaces in Juniper devices.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Which statement is correct about IBGP?

- A. It ensures that duplicate AS numbers are not present in the AS path.
- B. It requires a logical full mesh.
- C. It requires a physical full mesh.
- D. It ensures that the local and remote peers use different AS numbers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In IBGP (Internal Border Gateway Protocol), all routers within the same AS (Autonomous System) must have a logical full-mesh topology. This means that every IBGP router must be able to communicate with every other IBGP router directly or indirectly to ensure proper route propagation.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
Logical Full Mesh:
In an IBGP setup, routers do not re-advertise routes learned from one IBGP peer to another IBGP peer. This rule is in place to prevent routing loops within the AS.
To ensure full route propagation, a logical full mesh is required, meaning every IBGP router must peer with every other IBGP router in the AS. This can be done either directly or via route reflection or confederation.
Physical Full Mesh Not Required:
The physical topology does not need to be a full mesh, but the BGP peering relationships must form a logical full mesh. Techniques like route reflectors or BGP confederations can reduce the need for manual full-mesh peering.
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Reference: IBGP Configuration: IBGP logical full mesh requirements can be simplified using route reflectors to avoid the complexity of manually configuring many IBGP peers.

NEW QUESTION # 68
What is the first route selection mechanism for IBGP?

- A. MED
- B. origin
- C. local preference
- D. as path

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 69
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Guide

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