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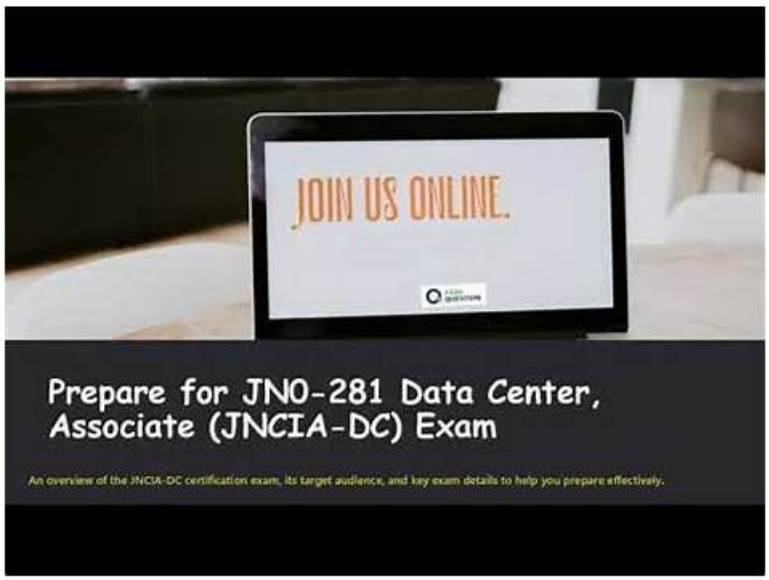

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Juniper JN0-281 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which two statements are correct about BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. EBGP uses the AS path to avoid loops.
- B. IBGP peers do not advertise routes learned from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- C. EBGP sessions are typically established between router loopback interfaces.
- D. IBGP sessions are typically established between physical router interfaces.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which statement is correct about aggregate routes?

- A. The default next hop is reject.
- B. The default next hop is resolve.
- C. The default next hop is readvertise.
- D. The default next hop is discard.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An aggregate route is a summarized route that is created by combining multiple specific routes into a single, broader route. In Junos OS, when an aggregate route is configured, its default next hop is set to reject.
Step-by-Step Explanation:
Aggregate Route:
Aggregate routes are used to reduce the size of routing tables by representing a collection of more specific routes with a single summary route. They help improve routing efficiency and scalability, especially in large networks.
Default Next Hop Behavior:

When you configure an aggregate route in Junos OS, it has a reject next hop by default.
The reject next hop means that if a packet matches the aggregate route but there is no more specific route in the routing table for that destination, the packet will be discarded, and an ICMP "destination unreachable" message is sent to the source.
This behavior helps to prevent routing loops and ensures that traffic isn't forwarded to destinations for which there is no valid route.
Modifying Next Hop:
If needed, the next hop behavior of an aggregate route can be changed to discard (which silently drops the packet) or to another specific next hop. However, by default, the next hop is set to reject.
Juniper Reference:
Junos Command: set routing-options aggregate route <route> reject to configure an aggregate route with a reject next hop.
Verification: Use show route to verify the presence and behavior of aggregate routes.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What information in the Ethernet header is used to populate the bridging table?

- A. type
- B. source address
- C. destination address
- D. protocol

Answer: B

Explanation:
The source MAC address in the Ethernet header is used to populate the bridging table (also called the MAC address table) on a switch. When a frame arrives at a switch, the switch examines the source MAC address and records it along with the ingress port in its MAC address table.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
Learning Process:
When an Ethernet frame arrives on a switch port, the switch looks at the source MAC address and adds this MAC address to the MAC table along with the port it was received on. This process is called MAC learning.
Purpose:
The switch uses this information to determine the correct port to send frames destined for that MAC address in future transmissions, thus ensuring efficient Layer 2 forwarding.
Juniper Reference:
Ethernet Switching: Juniper switches use source MAC addresses to build and maintain the MAC address table, which is essential for Layer 2 switching.

NEW QUESTION # 30
How does OSPF calculate the best path to a particular prefix?

- A. It finds the path with the least number of hops.
- B. It finds the path with the shortest autonomous system path.
- C. It finds the path with the numerically lowest route preference.
- D. It finds the path with the numerically lowest cost.

Answer: D

Explanation:
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) calculates the best path based on the cost of the route, which is derived from the bandwidth of the interfaces along the path.
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
OSPF Path Selection:
OSPF assigns a cost to each link, typically based on the link's bandwidth (higher bandwidth equals lower cost).
The OSPF algorithm computes the shortest path to a destination by adding the costs of all links in the path. The path with the numerically lowest total cost is chosen as the best path.
Cost Calculation:
The OSPF cost can be manually adjusted or automatically calculated using the default formula:
Cost=Reference BandwidthLink Bandwidth\text{Cost} = \frac{\text{Reference Bandwidth}}{\text{Link Bandwidth}}Cost=Link BandwidthReference Bandwidth Juniper Reference:
OSPF Best Path Selection: OSPF selects the path with the lowest cumulative cost, ensuring efficient use of higher-bandwidth links in

Junos networks.

NEW QUESTION # 31
When configuring static routes, which command is typically used?

- A. set routing-options rib-groups
- B. set firewall filter
- C. set route aggregate
- D. set protocols static route

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 32
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