

JN0-281퍼펙트덤프샘플다운로드시험기출문제와예상 문제모음자료



Juniper JNCIA-DC JN0-281자



격증 덤프

Itexamdump JN0-281 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Rrbddmrh8j8HwpsXnPs3w537EEqBbaTK>

Itexamdump는 IT인증시험 자격증 공부자료를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. Itexamdump제품은 100%통과율을 자랑하고 있습니다. Juniper인증 JN0-281시험이 어려워 자격증 취득을 망설이는 분들이 많습니다. Itexamdump가 있으면 이런 걱정은 하지 않으셔도 됩니다. Itexamdump의Juniper인증 JN0-281덤프로 시험을 한방에 통과하여 승진이나 연봉인상에 도움되는 자격증을 취득합시다.

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	• 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 4	• 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 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.
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>> JN0-281퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 <<

높은 통과율 JN0-281퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 시험대비 공부문제

Itexamdump에서는 IT인증시험에 관한 모든 덤프를 제공해드립니다. 우선 시험센터에서 정확한 시험코드를 확인하시고 그 코드와 동일한 코드로 되어있는 덤프를 구매해서 덤프에 있는 문제와 답을 기억하시면 시험을 쉽게 패스하실수 있습니다.JN0-281시험은 IT인증시험중에서 많은 인기를 가지고 있는 시험입니다.JN0-281시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하시면 취업이나 승진에 많은 가산점이 되어드릴것입니다.

최신 JNCIA-DC JN0-281 무료샘플문제 (Q43-Q48):

질문 # 43

Which statement about switches is correct?

- A. Each port is in a unique broadcast domain by default.
- B. All ports reside in the same collision domain.
- C. Each port is a member of VLAN 2 by default.
- D. Every port is in a unique collision domain.

정답: D

설명:

Each port on a modern switch creates a separate collision domain. This allows multiple devices to communicate simultaneously without collisions on different ports.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Collision Domain:

A collision domain is a network segment where data packets can collide if two devices send packets simultaneously.

On a switch, each port creates a separate collision domain, so collisions only occur if two devices connected to the same port (through a hub, for instance) try to send data at the same time.

Switches vs Hubs:

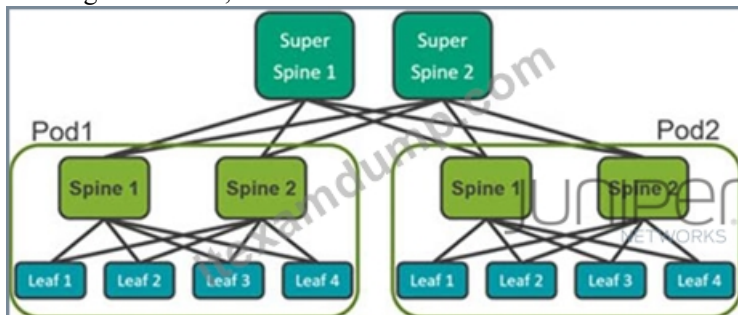
Unlike hubs, which have one large collision domain, switches isolate collisions to individual ports, improving performance.

Juniper Reference:

Switch Port Behavior: In Juniper switches, each port operates in its own collision domain, enhancing network efficiency by reducing the chances of packet collisions.

질문 # 44

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct about the IP fabric? (Choose two.)



- A. This is a five-stage fabric.

- B. All traffic must traverse the super spine devices.
- C. This is a three-stage IP fabric.
- D. Only traffic between pods must traverse the super spine devices.

정답: A,D

질문 # 45

Which two statements are true about how switches handle Layer 2 traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic is forwarded based on the source MAC address.
- B. The MAC address is learned based on the source MAC address.
- C. The MAC address is learned based on the destination MAC address.
- D. Traffic is forwarded based on the destination MAC address.

정답: B,D

설명:

In Layer 2 switching, switches learn MAC addresses based on the source MAC address of incoming frames and forward frames based on the destination MAC address.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

MAC Learning:

When a switch receives a frame, it records the source MAC address and the port on which it arrived. This allows the switch to know where to send traffic destined for that MAC address.

Forwarding Based on Destination:

The switch then looks at the destination MAC address and forwards the frame out of the port associated with that MAC address. If the MAC is unknown, the switch floods the frame to all ports.

Juniper Reference:

Layer 2 Switching: Juniper switches use source MAC addresses to build MAC tables and forward traffic based on the destination MAC address.

질문 # 46

What is the primary purpose of MAC address filtering on a switch?

- A. To distribute traffic evenly across multiple links.
- B. To prevent unauthorized devices from accessing the network.
- C. To control the flow of encrypted data.
- D. To limit the rate of incoming packets.

정답: B

질문 # 47

What is the function of the 'Weight' attribute in BGP, and where is it used in the route selection process?

- A. It is used to balance load among multiple links and is considered after the MED attribute.
- B. It determines the stability of a route and is checked after the Local Preference attribute.
- C. It is a Cisco-specific attribute used to prefer paths from one BGP speaker over another, evaluated before the Local Preference.
- D. It is used to prioritize routes received from different EBGp peers and is considered before the AS_PATH attribute.

정답: C

질문 # 48

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Juniper인증 JN0-281시험은 빨리 패스해야 되는데 어디서부터 어떻게 시험준비를 시작해야 하는지 갈피를 잡을수 없는 분들은 Itexamdump가 도와드립니다. Itexamdump의 Juniper인증 JN0-281덤프만 공부하면 시험패스에 자신이 생

Itexamdump JN0-281 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Rrbddmrh8j8HwpsXnP3s3w537EEqBbaTK>