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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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 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.

Juniper Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

```
{master:0}[edit protocols bgp]
user@switch# show
group DC_overlay {
  multihop;
  local-address 192.168.100.1;
  family evpn {
    signaling;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.100.2;
}
```

- A. The BGP group is configured to attempt an EBGP peering session with 192.168.100.1.
- **B. The BGP group is configured to attempt an EBGP peering session with 192.168.100.2.**
- C. The configuration will pass the commit check.

- D. The configuration will not pass the commit check.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which two statements are correct about aggregated Ethernet bundles? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable the chassis to support aggregated Ethernet interfaces.
- B. You must purchase a services license for the chassis to support aggregate Ethernet interfaces.
- C. You must enable LACP when configuring aggregated Ethernet bundles.
- D. You must specify which interfaces are members of a specific aggregated Ethernet bundle.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is the behavior of the default export policy for OSPF?

- A. Accept all routes.
- B. Reject all routes.
- C. Forward all routes.
- D. Redistribute all routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Junos, the default export policy for OSPF is to reject all routes from being exported.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Default Export Policy:

By default, OSPF in Junos does not export any routes to other routing protocols or neighbors. This is a safety mechanism to prevent unintended route advertisements. Custom Export Policies:

If you need to export routes, you must create a custom export policy that explicitly defines which routes to advertise.

Example: You can create an export policy to redistribute static or connected routes into OSPF.

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Reference: OSPF Export Behavior: In Juniper devices, the default policy for OSPF is to reject route advertisements unless explicitly configured otherwise through custom policies.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which EBGP feature must be used when peering to a non-directly connected peer address?

- A. AS path
- B. multipath
- C. multihop
- D. local preference

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 24

By default, which two statements are correct about BGP advertisements? (Choose two.)

- A. BGP peers advertise routes received from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- B. BGP peers advertise routes received from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers.
- C. BGP peers advertise routes from EBGP peers to other IBGP peers using its own address as the next hop.
- D. BGP peers advertise routes from IBGP peers to EBGP peers using its own address as the next hop.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Reference: BGP Advertisement Rules: Junos adheres to BGP standards, where IBGP peers do not propagate routes to other IBGP peers, but EBGP peers receive IBGP routes with the advertising router as the next hop.

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