



Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-281

Exam Name: Data Center, Associate (JNCIA-DC)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which two actions are needed to advertise OSPF routes to BGP neighbors? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a policy to match and accept the OSPF routes.
- B. Apply the policy to the BGP group as an export policy.
- C. Create a policy to match and accept the BGP routes.
- D. Apply the policy to the BGP group as an import policy.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

You must create a policy to match and accept the OSPF routes for advertisement.

You must apply this policy as an export policy to the BGP group so the matched OSPF routes are advertised to BGP neighbors.

QUESTION 2

What are three examples of martian addresses? (Choose three.)

- A. 224.0.0.0/4
- B. 172.36.0.0/24
- C. 192.0.0.0/24
- D. 198.60.0.0/16
- E. 127.0.0.0/8

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

224.0.0.0/4 (multicast range), 192.0.0.0/24 (reserved), 127.0.0.0/8 (loopback range) are all considered martian addresses - reserved and not routable on the public Internet.

QUESTION 3

Which high availability feature permits you to combine multiple Ethernet interfaces into a single link layer interface?

- A. graceful Routing Engine switchover
- B. link aggregation groups
- C. nonstop bridging
- D. nonstop active routing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Link aggregation groups (LAGs) allow you to combine multiple Ethernet interfaces into a single link layer interface for redundancy and increased bandwidth.

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are correct about an underlay IP fabric in a data center? (Choose two.)

- A. All fabric devices must be the same model to ensure that traffic is distributed across physical connections.
- B. ECMP load balancing ensures that traffic is distributed across physical connections.
- C. Routing protocols are used to prevent loops when multiple paths exist.
- D. Spanning tree protocols are used to prevent loops when multiple paths exist.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) load balancing ensures that traffic is efficiently distributed across multiple physical connections.

Routing protocols are used in the underlay to prevent loops and manage multiple paths in the IP fabric.

QUESTION 5

What are two characteristics of EBGp? (Choose two.)

- A. EBGp sessions do not require an IGP.
- B. EBGp sessions require loopback IP address peering.
- C. EBGp does not support sessions with non-directly connected peers.
- D. EBGp sessions are typically established between directly connected peers.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

EBGP sessions do not require an IGP, as they are typically established between directly connected peers.

EBGP sessions are typically established between directly connected peers for external routing between autonomous systems.

QUESTION 6

Referring to the exhibit, which export policy applies to the BGP neighbor 172.16.1.101?

```
{master:0}
user@router> show configuration protocols bgp
group ext-64512 {
    type external;
    export advertise-aggregate;
    peer-as 64512;
    neighbor 172.16.1.101 {
        export advertise-ospf;
    }
}
export advertise-static;
{master:0}
user@router>
```

- A. the advertise-aggregate policy
- B. the advertise-ospf policy
- C. the advertise-static policy
- D. the BGP default export policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The export advertise-ospf; policy is specifically applied to the BGP neighbor 172.16.1.101, overriding the group-level export policy.

QUESTION 7

What are two BGP message types? (Choose two.)

- A. open
- B. hello
- C. update
- D. LSA

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Open and Update are two of the main BGP message types used to establish and maintain BGP sessions and to exchange routing information.

QUESTION 8

Within OSPF, what is the purpose of a designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) on a broadcast network?

- A. to reduce the resource overhead of maintaining a full mesh of adjacencies
- B. to ensure that only external LSAs from other routers are directed to the correct destination
- C. to coordinate routing updates to all the other routers of the point-to-point network
- D. to provide a backup path in case the Designated Router goes down

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of a designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) on a broadcast network is to reduce the resource overhead of maintaining a full mesh of adjacencies among all routers.

QUESTION 9

In a three-stage IP fabric, what is the sequence of fabric node stages that a packet passes through?

- A. leaf to spine to spine to leaf
- B. spine to leaf to spine
- C. leaf to spine to leaf
- D. superspine to spine to leaf

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a three-stage IP fabric, a packet travels from a leaf node to a spine node and then to another leaf node - leaf to spine to leaf.

QUESTION 10

On an EX Series switch, which interface is used to route traffic between different VLANs?

- A. fxp0
- B. GRE
- C. IRB
- D. me0

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging) interface provides Layer 3 gateway functionality for VLANs on an EX Series switch, enabling routing between different VLANs by assigning an IP address to the VLAN's IRB interface.

QUESTION 11

What does VLAN tagging add to a standard Ethernet frame?

- A. six header bytes that include VLAN tag control information and 16 bits for the VLAN ID
- B. four header bytes that include VLAN tag control information and 12 bits for the VLAN ID
- C. four header bytes of VLAN tag control information and four bytes for the VLAN ID
- D. two header bytes for the VLAN ID and two header bytes for assigning class-of-service parameters to the frame

Answer: B

Explanation:

IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging inserts a 4-byte tag into the Ethernet frame header, which includes VLAN tag control information (TPID and TCI). The TCI contains a 12-bit VLAN ID field that identifies the VLAN.

QUESTION 12

What are two loop avoidance mechanisms used by EBGp? (Choose two.)

- A. AS path
- B. MED value
- C. physical interface peering
- D. logical full mesh between loopbacks

Answer: AC

Explanation:

EBGP uses the AS path to detect and prevent routing loops by rejecting routes containing its own AS number. EBGp also typically relies on directly connected (physical interface) peering by default, which limits session formation to adjacent neighbors and helps avoid multi-hop loop scenarios unless explicitly configured.

QUESTION 13

Which statement is correct about a generated route?

- A. A generated route can be used to replace a dynamic routing protocol.
- B. A generated route allows qualified next hops to be used.
- C. Generated routes are conditional on other routes in the table.
- D. Generated routes always use the closest next hop.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A generated route is installed only when specific conditions are met -- typically the presence of other routes that match the generation criteria -- so it is dependent on existing routes in the routing table.

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