

Free Questions for JN0-280

Shared by Wilkerson on 04-10-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the default route preference of a static route in the Junos OS?

Options:

A- 0

B- 10

C- 1

D- 5

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Junos OS, the default route preference for a static route is 5. Route preference values are used to determine which route should be installed in the routing table when multiple routes to the same destination are available.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Static Route Preference:

A static route, by default, has a preference of 5, making it a highly preferred route. Lower preference values are more preferred in Junos, meaning static routes take precedence over most dynamic routing protocol routes, such as OSPF (preference 10) or BGP (preference 170).

Route Preference:

Route preference is a key factor in the Junos routing decision process. Routes with lower preference values are preferred and installed in the forwarding table.

Juniper Reference:

Static Routes: In Junos, the default preference for static routes is 5, making them more preferred than most dynamic routes.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When evaluating BGP routes, what will be evaluated first?

Options:

- A- The local preference value
- B- The AS path
- C- The MED value
- D- The origin value

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), when evaluating multiple routes to the same destination, the first attribute that is considered is the local preference value. The local preference is a BGP attribute used to influence outbound routing decisions within an Autonomous System (AS).

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Local Preference:

The local preference attribute is used to determine which path is preferred for traffic leaving the AS. The higher the local preference value, the more preferred the route.

BGP Path Selection:

The BGP path selection process evaluates the following attributes in this order:

Local Preference (higher is preferred)

AS Path (shorter is preferred)

Origin (IGP > EGP > incomplete)

MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) (lower is preferred)

Juniper Reference:

BGP Path Selection: In Junos, the local preference attribute is the first to be evaluated when determining the best path for outbound traffic.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit:

Exhibit

```
{master:0}[edit switch-options]
user@switch# show
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    persistent-learning;
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, which behavior does this configuration enable on the ge-0/0/1.0 interface?

Options:

A- This configuration enables a MAC address learned on the interface to be persistently retained in the Ethernet-switching table, even after a reboot.

- B-** This configuration enables the device to place a MAC address that persistently causes network errors into a special protected VLAN.
- C-** This configuration enables the device to shut down the interface when a particular MAC address persistently sends broadcast traffic.
- D-** This configuration enables the interface to learn and remember MAC addresses, until the device is rebooted.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The configuration in the exhibit shows the persistent-learning feature enabled on interface ge-0/0/1.0.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Persistent Learning:

Persistent-learning ensures that the MAC addresses learned on the interface are retained in the Ethernet-switching table, even after a device reboot. This prevents the need to re-learn MAC addresses after the device restarts, improving stability and reducing downtime.

Use Case:

This feature is particularly useful in environments where the re-learning of MAC addresses could cause temporary disruptions or delays in communication, such as in critical Layer 2 network segments.

Command Example:

```
set switch-options interface ge-0/0/1.0 persistent-learning
```

Juniper Reference:

Persistent MAC Learning: In Junos, enabling persistent-learning ensures that learned MAC addresses are not lost during reboots, contributing to smoother network operations in environments where stability is crucial.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which state in the adjacency process do OSPF routers check the MTU size?

Options:

- A- Init
- B- Exchange
- C- Done
- D- ExStart

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In OSPF, routers exchange link-state information in different stages to establish full adjacency. The MTU size is checked during the Exchange state.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

OSPF Adjacency Process:

OSPF routers go through multiple stages when forming an adjacency: Down, Init, 2-Way, ExStart, Exchange, Loading, and Full.

Exchange State:

During the Exchange state, OSPF routers exchange Database Description (DBD) packets to describe their link-state databases. The MTU size is checked at this stage to ensure both routers can successfully exchange these packets without fragmentation.

If there is an MTU mismatch, the routers may fail to proceed past the Exchange state.

Juniper Reference:

MTU Checking in OSPF: Junos uses the Exchange state to check for MTU mismatches, ensuring that routers can properly exchange database information without packet fragmentation issues.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two device roles in a five-member Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- PFE
- B- Control-board
- C- Line card
- D- Routing-engine

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

In a Virtual Chassis (VC) configuration, multiple Juniper switches are interconnected to form a single logical device. Each member switch in the Virtual Chassis plays a specific role.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Line Card Role:

Member switches acting as line cards provide additional ports for traffic forwarding but do not perform control or routing functions. These switches depend on the routing engine to handle control-plane tasks.

Routing Engine Role:

A switch in the routing-engine role is responsible for control-plane operations such as routing protocol management and control of the Virtual Chassis.

Virtual Chassis Roles:

Master Routing Engine: Handles control-plane functions and manages the entire Virtual Chassis.

Backup Routing Engine: Takes over if the master fails.

Line Card: Provides additional ports and handles data-plane operations.

Juniper Reference:

Virtual Chassis: In a five-member Virtual Chassis, multiple switches act as line cards, while one or more switches are designated as the routing engines (master and backup).

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which static routing parameter will silently drop the packet if it is set as the next hop?

Options:

- A- Reject
- B- Resolve
- C- Readvertise
- D- Discard

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When the discard option is configured as the next hop for a static route, it silently drops any packets that match the route without sending any notification to the sender.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Discard Behavior:

If a route uses the discard next hop, the router drops the packet without generating any ICMP message or error back to the sender. This is useful for creating null routes to prevent routing loops or blackhole traffic intentionally.

Reject vs. Discard:

The reject next hop, in contrast, drops the packet but sends an ICMP Destination Unreachable message back to the source.

Juniper Reference:

Static Route Behavior: In Junos, the discard option ensures packets matching a static route are dropped silently, providing a way to discard traffic without alerting the source.

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