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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

In the Juniper Apstra UI. You are creating a VNI pool for virtual networks.

In this scenario, which VNI range is acceptable?

- A. The valid VNI range is 2 through 4096.
- B. Any range is acceptable for the VNI pool.
- **C. The valid VNI range is 4096 through 16777214.**
- D. The valid VNI range is 1 through 10000.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Juniper Apstra UI, you can create VNI pools for virtual networks that use VXLAN encapsulation in the overlay network. A VNI pool is a resource pool that contains a range of VNIs that can be assigned to the virtual networks. The valid VNI range for a VNI pool is 4096 through

16777214, according to the VXLAN standard. Therefore, the statement B is correct in this scenario. The following three statements are incorrect in this scenario:

Any range is acceptable for the VNI pool. This is not true, because the VNI range has a lower and upper limit defined by the VXLAN standard. The lower limit is 4096, and the upper limit is

16777214. Any VNI outside this range is invalid and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation.

The valid VNI range is 2 through 4096. This is not true, because the VNI range does not start from 2, but from 4096. The VNIs from 2 to 4095 are reserved and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation. The valid VNI range is 1 through 10000. This is not true, because the VNI range does not include 1, which is also reserved and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation. The VNI range also does not end at 10000, but at 16777214, which is the maximum possible value for a 24-bit VNI field.

NEW QUESTION # 44

In Juniper Apstra, which statement is correct?

- A. VMware anomaly detection requires an Apstra server running on VMware.
- B. VMware anomaly detection requires a VMware hypervisor with exports enabled.
- **C. VMware anomaly detection requires a vCenter server configured under External Systems**
- D. VMware anomaly detection is on by default.

Answer: C

Explanation:

VMware anomaly detection is a feature of Apstra that provides visibility and validation of the virtual network settings and the physical network settings in a VMware vSphere environment. To enable this feature, Apstra requires a connection to a vCenter server that manages the ESX/ESXi hosts and the VMs connected to the Apstra-managed leaf switches. The vCenter server must be configured under External Systems in the Apstra web interface, and the vCenter integration must be staged and committed in the blueprint. This allows Apstra to collect information about VMs, ESX/ESXi hosts, port groups, and VDS, and to flag any inconsistencies or mismatches that might affect VM connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which two actions are required during Juniper Apstra's deploy phase? (Choose two.)

- **A. Assign device profiles to the blueprint.**
- B. Assign interlace maps to the blueprint.
- **C. Assign resources to the blueprint.**
- D. Assign user roles to the blueprint.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The deploy phase is the final step in the Juniper Apstra data center fabric design and deployment process. In this phase, you apply the Apstra-rendered configuration to the devices and verify the intent of the blueprint. Based on the web search results, we can infer the following actions are required during the deploy phase:

Assign device profiles to the blueprint. This action associates a specific vendor model to each logical device in the blueprint. Device profiles contain extensive hardware model details, such as form factor, ASIC, CPU, RAM, ECMP limit, and supported features. Device profiles also define how configuration is generated, how telemetry commands are rendered, and how configuration is deployed on a device. Device profiles enable the Apstra system to render and deploy the configuration according to the Apstra

Reference Design. Assign resources to the blueprint. This action allocates the physical devices, IP addresses, VLANs, and ASNs to the logical devices, networks, and routing zones in the blueprint. Resources can be assigned manually or automatically by the Apstra system. Assigning resources ensures that the blueprint has all the necessary elements to generate the configuration and deploy the fabric5 . Assign user roles to the blueprint. This action is not required during the deploy phase. User roles are defined at the system level, not at the blueprint level. User roles determine the permissions and access levels of different users in the Apstra system. User roles can be system-defined or custom-defined .

Assign interface maps to the blueprint. This action is not required during the deploy phase.

Interface maps are defined at the design phase, not at the deploy phase. Interface maps are objects that map the logical interfaces of a logical device to the physical interfaces of a device profile. Interface maps enable the Apstra system to generate the correct interface configuration for each device in the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 46

You are working to build an ESI-LAG for a multihomed server. The ESI-LAG is not coming up as multihomed.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two solutions to this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The ESI ID on both devices must be the same.
- B. The gateway IP addresses on both devices must be different.
- C. The loopback IP addresses on both devices must be the same.
- D. The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

An ESI-LAG is a link aggregation group (LAG) that spans two or more devices and is identified by an Ethernet segment identifier (ESI). An ESI-LAG provides redundancy and load balancing for a multihomed server in an EVPN-VXLAN network. To configure an ESI-LAG, you need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the LACP protocol can negotiate the LAG parameters and form a single logical interface for the server.

The ESI ID on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the EVPN control plane can advertise the ESI-LAG as a single Ethernet segment and synchronize the MAC and IP addresses of the server across the devices.

The VLAN ID and VNI on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the server can communicate with other hosts in the same virtual network and that the VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation can work properly.

In the exhibit, the LACP system ID and the ESI ID on both devices are different, which prevents the ESI-LAG from coming up as multihomed. Therefore, the correct answer is B and D. The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same and the ESI ID on both devices must be the same.

NEW QUESTION # 47

You have a virtual network that needs controlled access to other virtual networks in the same routing zone. Using the Juniper Apstra UI, which feature would be used to accomplish this task?

- A. routing policy
- B. security policy
- C. interface policy
- D. anti-affinity policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

A security policy is the feature that would be used to accomplish the task of controlling access to other virtual networks in the same routing zone using the Juniper Apstra UI. A security policy allows you to define rules that specify which traffic is allowed or denied between different virtual networks, IP endpoints, or routing zones. A security policy can be applied to one or more virtual networks in the same routing zone, and it can use various criteria to match the traffic, such as source and destination IP addresses, protocols, ports, or tags. A security policy can also support DHCP relay, which enables the forwarding of DHCP requests from one virtual network to another.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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