Detail JN0-481 Explanation & Latest JN0-481 Mock Exam

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Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Center Architectures (IP Fabrics, EVPN-VXLAN): Covers spine-leaf topology design, ECMP load balancing, and underlay • overlay routing, along with EVPN and VXLAN concepts including route types, bridge domains, VNI-to-VLAN mapping, and VTEP functions.
Topic 2	• Apstra Design Phase: Covers pre-deployment planning elements such as reference designs, logical devices, device profiles, rack types, interface maps, and templates, including their configuration and troubleshooting.
Topic 3	• Apstra Build and Deploy Phases: Covers fabric deployment tasks including agent installation, cable mapping, device states, deploy modes, and Blueprint UI usage, along with related monitoring and troubleshooting.
Topic 4	• Juniper Apstra Architecture: Introduces core Apstra components including the server, device agents, and UI, along with administrative features such as RBAC, event logging, and syslog.
Topic 5	• Intent-Based Analytics: Covers Apstra's analytics tools including Graph Explorer, graph queries, and intent-based analytics probes for network monitoring, validation, and troubleshooting.

>> Detail JN0-481 Explanation <<

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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
You have created a blueprint and are in the process of assigning systems. You require the leaf3-sonic device in the blueprint but do not want it to actively participate in the routing of the IP fabric.

In the Juniper Apstra UI, which two modes satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Undeploy
- B. Drain
- C. Ready
- D. Deploy

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Apstra deploy modes control how far a device progresses in the configuration lifecycle and whether it becomes active in the fabric. If you must keep leaf3-sonic present in the blueprint (modeled, cabled, and available for future use) but you do not want it to participate in IP-fabric routing, you use modes that keep the device not active.
Ready mode assigns the device to the blueprint and applies only "Ready (Discovery 2)" level configuration-hostnames, interface descriptions, and port speed/breakout settings-while explicitly keeping the device out of fabric routing. In this mode, Apstra does not configure routing/BGP or L3 interface addressing for the IP fabric, so the switch is staged and visible for validation (for example, LLDP wiring checks) but does not forward as part of the Clos underlay.
Undeploy mode removes the complete Apstra service configuration from the device. Operationally, this also ensures the device is not active in the fabric. It is commonly used when a device must be retained in the blueprint inventory/topology but should not be participating (for example, temporarily withdrawn, decommission preparation, or held as a spare).
By contrast, Deploy makes the device active (full rendered fabric configuration, including BGP), and Drain is a maintenance state used to gracefully remove traffic from an already-active device rather than a state for keeping it non-participatory from the outset.
Verified Juniper sources (URLs):
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra6.0/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/device-config-lifecycle.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/device-config-lifecycle.html

NEW QUESTION # 16
You have an EVPN-VXLAN data center IP fabric, with all single-homed hosts/servers. Which two EVPN route types are present in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 3
- B. Type 7
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 2

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In an EVPN-VXLAN fabric where all hosts are single-homed (each endpoint is attached to only one leaf/VTEP), the EVPN control plane still needs to advertise endpoint reachability and enable BUM handling across the overlay. Two EVPN route types are fundamental in this case: Type 2 and Type 3.
EVPN Route Type 2 (MAC/IP Advertisement) is used to advertise learned MAC addresses and, optionally, associated IP addresses for endpoints connected to the local leaf. This enables remote VTEPs to learn where a given host resides (which VTEP to send unicast traffic to) without relying on data-plane flooding for MAC learning. In Junos v24.4 EVPN-VXLAN deployments, Type 2 routes are the core mechanism for distributing endpoint reachability (MAC and MAC+IP bindings) within the EVPN domain.
EVPN Route Type 3 (Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag / IMET) is used to establish the flooding scope for BUM traffic in EVPN-VXLAN. In VXLAN fabrics that use ingress replication (common in data centers), Type 3 routes help build the list of remote VTEPs that should receive replicated BUM traffic for a given segment.
By contrast, Type 4 (Ethernet Segment) routes are associated with EVPN multihoming (ESI-based) and DF election; with only single-homed hosts, Type 4 is not required. Type 7 is not part of the baseline single-homed EVPN-VXLAN host advertisement set in this context.
Verified Juniper sources (URLs):
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/concept/evpn-bgp-multihoming-overview.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/topic-map/assisted-replication-evpn.html

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are creating a template using Juniper Apstr
a. In this scenario, what is a rack-based design compared to a pod-based design?

- A. A rack-based design is suitable for physical servers, whereas a pod-based design is used for Kubernetes deployments.
- B. A rack-based design allows the operator to select a specified number of downlinked servers, whereas a pod-based design only allows the operator to select fixed "pods" of servers.
- C. A rack-based design connects local servers only, whereas a pod-based design can include virtual workloads in a public cloud.
- D. A rack-based design refers to a three-stage Clos, and a pod design refers to a five-stage Clos.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Apstra 5.1, templates are used to describe the intended structure of a data center fabric. A rack-based template is used to build the common 3-stage Clos model (spines connected to racks containing leaf/top-of-rack switches and endpoints). In this design, you define the spine logical devices, select one or more rack types, specify rack counts, and define the intended connectivity between spines and racks. This directly models a leaf-spine IP fabric typically used for EVPN-VXLAN in modern data centers.
A pod-based template, by contrast, is explicitly used to build 5-stage Clos networks. In Apstra's terminology, a pod-based template is essentially a "template of templates": it combines one or more rack-based templates (each representing a 3-stage pod) and adds an additional superspine layer to interconnect those pods into a larger, scalable fabric. This is the architectural distinction: rack-based describes the leaf-spine pod, while pod-based describes the multi-pod superspine architecture.
For Junos v24.4 EVPN-VXLAN deployments, the difference matters operationally because 5-stage fabrics introduce additional tiers and scaling considerations (for example, superspine connectivity and expanded ECMP domains). Apstra's template hierarchy ensures consistent intent modeling across both 3-stage and 5-stage topologies without requiring operators to manually redesign the fabric logic each time they scale out.
Verified Juniper sources (URLs):
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/templates.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/task/template-create-pod-based.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/5-stage-clos.html

NEW QUESTION # 18
Off-box agents are consuming too much CPU and memory on your Juniper Apstra controller.
In this scenario, how would you solve this problem?

- A. Add more CPU and memory to the Apstra controler VM.
- B. Create a worker VM to offload off-box agents from the Apstra controller VM.
- C. Modify the agent profile to consume less resources.
- D. Use on-box agents instead of off-box agents.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When off-box agents consume too much CPU and memory on the Juniper Apstra controller, the best solution is to deploy a separate worker VM. The worker VM offloads off-box agent processing from the main Apstra controller VM, ensuring that the controller remains stable and responsive while still supporting large-scale or resource-intensive environments.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Juniper Apstra provides five different predefined user roles.
Given this information, what is the main difference between the administrator and the user role?

- A. The user role can only be assigned to specific blueprints.
- B. The user role can make changes to any other role.
- C. The user role can only make changes to the view role.
- D. The user role cannot make any changes to other user types.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The key difference is that the administrator role in Juniper Apstra can manage system-wide settings and make changes to other user roles, while the user role is limited to operational tasks within assigned blueprints and cannot make any changes to other user types.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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