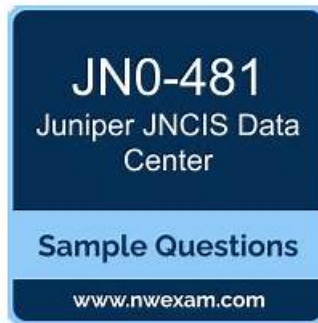


# Juniper JN0-481 Accurate Prep Material - Exam JN0-481 Topics



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## Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Center Multitenancy: Covers multi-tenant network management through routing zones, VRFs, virtual networks, connectivity templates, security policies, VMware integration, and Data Center Interconnect.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Center Architectures (IP Fabrics, EVPN-VXLAN): Covers spine-leaf topology design, ECMP load balancing, and underlay</li><li>• overlay routing, along with EVPN and VXLAN concepts including route types, bridge domains, VNI-to-VLAN mapping, and VTEP functions.</li></ul>

## Exam JN0-481 Topics & Reliable Study JN0-481 Questions

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Referring to the exhibit,

what happens when an operator clicks the Accept Changes button on the right side of the screen in Juniper Apstra?

- A. Apstra will add a similar configuration from a known device context to accomplish the goal of the CLI-entered configuration.
- B. Apstra will not commit new changes to this device until the user clicks the Apply Full Config button.
- C. Apstra will stop warning about the changes, but the changes will be overwritten at the next commit.
- **D. Apstra will incorporate the new CLI into the "golden config".**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Apstra 5.1, this screen represents a configuration deviation workflow: Apstra is comparing the intended (golden) configuration it generated from blueprint intent against the actual configuration currently on the device. When an operator makes a change directly on the switch CLI (for example, on a Junos v24.4 leaf), Apstra detects the difference and flags it as drift because it did not originate from the blueprint's intent model.

Clicking Accept Changes tells Apstra to adopt the device's current CLI state as the new accepted baseline for that device, effectively incorporating the observed CLI delta into Apstra's intended configuration for purposes of future comparison and compliance. In other words, Apstra stops treating that specific deviation as an error because it has been acknowledged and absorbed into the "golden config" (the intent-aligned configuration Apstra considers correct for that node). This is commonly used when an emergency change was made on-box and you want Apstra's source of truth to reflect it, rather than reverting it. This differs from Apply Full Config, which is used to push Apstra's intended configuration down to the device to restore compliance. If you do not accept the change, a later commit/apply action can overwrite the CLI-entered configuration to re-align with blueprint intent.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the purpose of a Juniper Apstra rack?

- A. It stores information on how pods connect to super spines.
- B. It stores IP address and ASN pool information.
- C. It stores device port data rates and vendor information.
- **D. It stores information on how leaf nodes connect to generic devices**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A Juniper Apstra rack is a physical entity that contains one or more network devices, such as leaf nodes, access switches, or generic systems. A rack is used to organize and manage the network devices in the Apstra software application. A rack has the following characteristics:

It stores information on how leaf nodes connect to generic devices. This is because a rack can include generic systems, which are devices that are not managed by Juniper Apstra, but are connected to the network. A generic system can be a server, a firewall, a load balancer, or any other device that has a network interface. A rack stores the information on how the leaf nodes, which are the devices that provide access to the end hosts, connect to the generic devices, such as the port number, the link speed, the LAG mode, and the roles.

It has a rack type, which defines the type and number of leaf devices, access switches, and/or generic systems that are used in the rack. A rack type is a resource that is created in the data center design phase, and it does not specify the vendor or the model of the devices. A rack type can be predefined or custom-made, and it can be used to create multiple racks with the same structure and configuration.

It has a rack build, which assigns the specific vendor and model of the devices to the rack. A rack build is created in the staged phase, and it uses the rack type as a template. A rack build can also assign the resources, such as the IP addresses, the ASNs, and

the VNIs, to the devices in the rack. It has a rack deployment, which applies the network configuration and services to the devices in the rack. A rack deployment is performed in the active phase, and it uses the rack build as a reference. A rack deployment can also monitor the network performance and compliance of the devices in the rack.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

When viewing the devices in the Managed Devices table, you see that some devices are listed in the OOS-READY state. What does this state mean for the device?

- A. The device has an agent installed and is ready to be assigned into a blueprint.
- B. The device is awaiting the installation of a license.
- C. The device is ready to have its NOS upgraded.
- D. The device has been taken out of service for maintenance.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Juniper Apstra, a device in the OOS-READY (Out-Of-Service READY) state indicates that the Apstra agent has been installed and the device is prepared to be assigned into a blueprint, but it has not yet been brought into active service within the fabric.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

You are using Juniper Apstra to create security policies that create ACLs on the fabric devices. What are two valid objects that would be used within Apstra in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. application signature
- B. routing zone
- C. virtual network
- D. domain name

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

When creating security policies in Juniper Apstra, valid objects include:

- Virtual networks, which represent tenant segments in the fabric.
- Routing zones (VRFs), which provide Layer 3 isolation for those segments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

You have accessed your deployed blueprint and see the banner shown in the exhibit. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Resources must be assigned to devices.
- B. There are changes that are not active on the fabric.
- C. Devices must be assigned to profiles.
- D. There are anomalies that must be addressed.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The Uncommitted and Staged indicators in the banner show that there are pending configuration changes that have not yet been pushed live to the fabric, meaning not all changes are active.

The red anomaly indicators (seen on Dashboard and Active) confirm that Apstra has detected anomalies in the deployed blueprint that must be addressed.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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