JN0-481試験概要 & JN0-481問題サンプル

ちなみに、JPNTest JN0-481の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1scYm_muGJN-plwLyY2r2vD8y_3zIqOre

従来の見解では、練習資料は、実際の試験に現れる有用な知識を蓄積するために、それらに多くの時間を割く必要があります。 JPNTestただし、Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)の学習に関する質問はJuniperその方法ではありません。 以前のJN0-481試験受験者のデータによると、合格率は最大98〜100％です。 最小限の時間と費用で試験に合格するのに役立つ十分なコンテンツがあります。Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) JN0-481準備資料の最新コンテンツで学習できるように、当社の専門家が毎日更新状況を確認し、彼らの勤勉な仕事と専門的な態度が練習資料に高品質をもたらします。 Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)トレーニングエンジンの初心者である場合は、疑わしいかもしれませんが、参照用に無料のデモが提供されています。

Juniper JN0-481 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• データセンターのマルチテナント：ルーティングゾーン、VRF、仮想ネットワーク、接続テンプレート、セキュリティポリシー、VMware統合、データセンター相互接続を通じたマルチテナントネットワーク管理を網羅しています。
トピック 2	• Apstra設計フェーズ：リファレンスデザイン、論理デバイス、デバイスプロファイル、ラックタイプ、インターフェースマップ、テンプレートなどの導入前計画要素を網羅し、それらの構成とトラブルシューティングも行います。
トピック 3	• Apstraの構築および展開フェーズ：エージェントのインストール、ケーブルマッピング、デバイスの状態、展開モード、Blueprint UIの使用など、ファブリック展開タスクに加え、関連する監視とトラブルシューティングについて説明します。

>> JN0-481試験概要 <<

JN0-481試験参考書、Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)　JN0-481練習テスト

JPNTestは認定で優秀なIT資料のウエブサイトで、ここでJuniper JN0-481認定試験の先輩の経験と暦年の試験の材料を見つけることができるとともに部分の最新の試験の題目と詳しい回答を無料にダウンロードこともできますよ。弊社のIT技術専門家たち は質が高い問題集と答えを提供し、お客様が合格できるように努めています。

Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) 認定 JN0-481 試験問題 (Q41-Q46):

質問 # 41

What is the purpose of an interface map in Juniper Apstra?

- A. An interface map specifies the number of ports and the port speeds of a logical device
- B. An interface map specifies a connection between the interfaces of two devices.
- C. An interface map associates a logical device with a device profile.
- D. An interface map specifies the connections between racks in a template.

正解：B

解説：
According to the Juniper documentation1, an interface map is a configuration template that maps interfaces between logical devices and physical hardware devices (represented with device profiles) while adhering to vendor specifications. An interface map specifies a connection between the interfaces of two devices, such as a leaf and a spine, a leaf and a server, or a leaf and an external gateway. An interface map can also specify port transformations, such as breaking out a 40 GbE port into four 10 GbE ports, or disabling unused ports. An interface map can be used to achieve the intended network configuration rendering and to enable features such as LAG, ESI-LAG, or MLAG. Therefore, the correct answer is B. An interface map specifies a connection between the interfaces of two devices. Reference: Interface Maps (Datacenter Design)

質問 # 42
Which three statements are correct about property sets? (Choose three.)

- A. The syntax used when creating property sets is specific to each supported vendor.
- B. Multiple property sets can be referenced by a configlet.
- C. They are imported when a configlet is imported into a blueprint.
- D. The key/value pairs are used for variable substitution.
- E. They are used only by configlets in a blueprint.

正解：B、C、D

解説：
In Apstra 5.1, property sets are structured data objects (YAML/JSON) used to hold values that templates can consume at render time. Their most common use is with configlets, where property set key/value pairs are referenced as variables inside the template so Apstra can perform variable substitution during configuration generation. This directly supports statement B.
Property sets are also designed to be reusable. A single configlet can reference more than one property set (for example, one set for NTP servers and another for syslog collectors), allowing clean separation of data domains and easier lifecycle updates. This supports statement E.
Operationally, when you bring design content into a blueprint, the blueprint must have the required supporting objects available. In Apstra workflows, configlets that use property sets require those property sets to be present in the blueprint context (commonly accomplished by importing the relevant property set(s) from the catalog into the blueprint as part of bringing in the configlet and its dependencies). This aligns with statement A as the blueprint-level outcome: the property sets used by an imported configlet are imported/available in the blueprint for rendering.
Statements C and D are incorrect because property sets are not limited only to configlets (they are also used with Analytics probes), and the syntax is not vendor-specific-Apstra uses standard YAML/JSON structures independent of NOS.
Verified Juniper sources (URLs):
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/property-set-datacenter-design.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/property-set-datacenter-design.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/ref/configlet-examples.html

質問 # 43
You want to make a widget appear on the main dashboard in Juniper Apstr a. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. Widgets automatically appear on the blueprint dashboard.
- B. When creating the widget, select the Add to Blueprint Dashboard option.
- C. On the blueprint dashboard, click on the Add Widget option.
- D. Set the Default toggle switch to On for the desired widget.

正解：D

解説：
In Juniper Apstra, a widget is a graphical element that displays data from an intent-based analytics (IBA) probe. A widget can be used to monitor different aspects of the network and raise alerts to any anomalies. A widget can be viewed by itself or added to an analytics dashboard. A dashboard is a collection of widgets that can be customized and organized according to the user's preference1.
The main dashboard in Juniper Apstra is the blueprint dashboard, which is the default view that shows the network information and configuration for the active blueprint. A blueprint is a logical representation of the network design and intent. The blueprint dashboard can display the system-generated dashboards, the user-generated dashboards, and the individual widgets that are relevant to the network2.
To make a widget appear on the main dashboard in Juniper Apstra, the user needs to set the Default toggle switch to On for the desired widget. This will add the widget to the blueprint dashboard, where it can be viewed along with other network information. The user can also remove the widget from the blueprint dashboard by setting the Default toggle switch to Off for the widget3. Therefore, the statement D is correct in this scenario.
The following three statements are incorrect in this scenario:
When creating the widget, select the Add to Blueprint Dashboard option. This is not true, because there is no such option when creating a widget in Juniper Apstra. The user can only select the widget type, the probe, and the display mode when creating a widget4. To add the widget to the blueprint dashboard, the user needs to set the Default toggle switch to On for the widget after creating it3.
On the blueprint dashboard, click on the Add Widget option. This is not true, because there is no such option on the blueprint dashboard in Juniper Apstra. The user can only view, edit, or delete the existing widgets and dashboards on the blueprint dashboard2. To add a widget to the blueprint dashboard, the user needs to set the Default toggle switch to On for the widget from the widgets table view3.
Widgets automatically appear on the blueprint dashboard. This is not true, because widgets do not automatically appear on the blueprint dashboard in Juniper Apstra. The user needs to manually add the widgets to the blueprint dashboard by setting the Default toggle switch to On for the widgets that they want to see on the blueprint dashboard3. The only exception is the widgets that are part of the system-generated dashboards, which are automatically created and added to the blueprint dashboard based on the state of the active blueprint2.
Reference:
Widgets Overview
Blueprint Summaries and Dashboard
Widgets Introduction
Create Widget

質問 # 44
What is the purpose of a Juniper Apstra rack?

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

正解：A

解説：
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 roles1.
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 configuration2.
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 rack3.
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 rack4.
The following three statements are incorrect in this scenario:
It stores information on how pods connect to super spines. This is not true, because a rack does not store any information on the pod or the super spine level of the network. A pod is a cluster of leaf and spine devices that form a 3-stage Clos topology, and a super spine is a device that connects multiple pods in a 5-stage Clos topology. A rack only stores information on the leaf and the access level of the network1.
It stores IP address and ASN pool information. This is not true, because a rack does not store any information on the IP address and ASN pools. IP address and ASN pools are resources that are created in the data center design phase, and they contain a range of IP addresses and ASNs that can be assigned to the devices and the virtual networks. A rack only uses the IP address and ASN pools to assign the resources to the devices in the rack build2.
It stores device port data rates and vendor information. This is not true, because a rack does not store any information on the device port data rates and vendor information. The device port data rates and vendor information are specified in the rack build, which assigns the specific vendor and model of the devices to the rack. A rack only uses the rack build to apply the network configuration and services to the devices in the rack deployment3.
Reference:
Racks (Staged)
Rack Types (Datacenter Design)
Rack Builds (Staged)
Racks (Active)

質問 # 45
What is the built-in probe that alerts network operators when traffic is cleared from a device placed into maintenance mode?

- A. maintenance probe
- B. drain traffic anomaly probe
- C. device system health probe
- D. processor probe

正解：B

解説：
The drain traffic anomaly probe is a built-in probe in Juniper Apstra that alerts network operators when traffic is not properly drained from a device placed into maintenance mode. It helps ensure that no active traffic remains on the device before it is taken out of service, preventing potential disruptions.

質問 # 46
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- 試験の準備方法-効率的なJN0-481試験概要試験-正確的なJN0-481問題サンプル □ □ www.goshiken.com □の無料ダウンロード➤ JN0-481 □ページが開きますJN0-481試験関連情報
- JN0-481試験概要: Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)一発合格-簡単JN0-481問題サンプル □ URL ☀ www.passtest.jp □☀□をコピーして開き、➽ JN0-481 □を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいJN0-481サンプル問題集
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