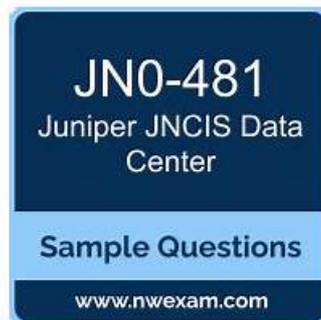


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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which statement is correct about the Juniper Apstra Rendered configuration?

- A. It is built at commit time and stored in a MySQL database.
- B. It is rendered from the graph database and stored locally.
- C. It is stored in a NoSQL database and incrementally updated.
- D. It is dynamically rendered at commit time.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Juniper Apstra Rendered configuration is the configuration that is generated from the staged blueprint and applied to the devices in the network. The Rendered configuration is dynamically rendered at commit time, which means that it is created on the fly based on the latest changes and validations in the blueprint. The Rendered configuration is not stored in any database, but it can be viewed in the Apstra UI or downloaded as a file. The Rendered configuration reflects the desired state of the network as defined by the intent of the blueprint.

NEW QUESTION # 62

In the Juniper Apstra UI, which three resources are assigned under the Resources menu?
(Choose three.)

- A. IP address pools
- B. logical device pools
- C. ASN pools
- D. VNI pools
- E. VTEP pools

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

In the Juniper Apstra UI, the Resources menu allows you to create and manage global and local resources that are used for various elements of the network design and configuration. The Resources menu includes the following three types of resources that can be assigned to the network devices and virtual networks:

ASN pools: These are pools of autonomous system numbers (ASNs) that are used for the underlay routing protocol (EBGP) between the leaf and spine devices. You can create ASN pools with either 2-byte or 4-byte ASNs, and assign them to the logical devices in the blueprint. VNI pools: These are pools of virtual network identifiers (VNIs) that are used for the overlay network (VXLAN) between the end hosts. You can create VNI pools with a range of VNIs, and assign them to the virtual networks in the blueprint.

IP address pools: These are pools of IPv4 or IPv6 addresses that are used for various purposes in the network, such as the loopback addresses for the devices, the IP prefixes for the virtual networks, the host IP addresses for the end hosts, and the gateway IP addresses for the IRB interfaces. You can create IP address pools with a range of IP addresses, and assign them to the logical devices and virtual networks in the blueprint.

The following two types of resources are not assigned under the Resources menu:

VTEP pools: These are not resources that can be created or assigned by the user. VTEPs are VXLAN tunnel endpoints that are automatically generated by the Apstra server based on the loopback IP addresses of the devices. VTEPs are used as the source and destination IP addresses for the VXLAN tunnels in the overlay network.

Logical device pools: These are not resources that can be created or assigned by the user.

Logical device pools are groups of logical devices that share the same role, interface map, and resource assignments in the blueprint. Logical device pools are used to simplify the network design and configuration by applying the same settings to multiple devices.

NEW QUESTION # 63

In Juniper Apstra, which statement is correct?

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

Answer: A

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 # 64

Which two statements are correct about repairing a Juniper Apstra cabling map before deploying your blueprint? (Choose two.)

- A. Apstra can use LLDP data from the spine-to-leaf fabric devices to update the connections in the cabling map.
- B. Apstra can use LLDP data from the leaf devices to update the leaf-to-generic connections in the cabling map.
- C. You must manually change the cabling map to update spine-to-leaf fabric links.
- D. You must manually change the cabling map to update leaf-to-generic links.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The cabling map is a graphical representation of the physical connections between the devices in the data center fabric. It shows the status of the cables, interfaces, and BGP sessions for each device. You can use the cabling map to verify and repair the cabling before deploying your blueprint. Based on the web search results, we can infer the following statements:

Apstra can use LLDP data from the spine-to-leaf fabric devices to update the connections in the cabling map. This is true because Apstra can collect LLDP data from the devices using the Generic Graph Collector processor and use it to update the cabling map automatically.

LLDP is a protocol that allows devices to exchange information about their identity, capabilities, and neighbors. Apstra can use LLDP data from the leaf devices to update the leaf-to-generic connections in the cabling map. This is true because Apstra can also collect LLDP data from the leaf devices and use it to update the connections to the generic devices, such as routers, firewalls, or servers. Generic devices are devices that are not managed by Apstra but are part of the data center fabric.

You must manually change the cabling map to update spine-to-leaf fabric links. This is false because Apstra can use LLDP data to update the spine-to-leaf fabric links automatically, as explained above. However, you can also manually change the cabling map to override the Apstra-generated cabling, if needed.

You must manually change the cabling map to update leaf-to-generic links. This is false because Apstra can use LLDP data to update the leaf-to-generic links automatically, as explained above.

However, you can also manually change the cabling map to override the Apstra-generated cabling, if needed.

NEW QUESTION # 65

When working with logical devices, you specify where each port group is connected. In this scenario, which two Juniper Apstra UI options are available to the operator? (Choose two.)

- A. generic
- B. unused
- C. router
- D. firewall

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When working with logical devices, you specify where each port group is connected by selecting the port group layout and the port speed and role (s) for each port group. The Juniper Apstra UI offers two options to the operator for the port group role: unused and generic.

Unused: This option means that the port group is not configured or used by Apstra. This can be useful for ports that are faulty, reserved, or not part of the data center fabric.

Generic: This option means that the port group is configured with a generic role that is not specific to any device type or function. This can be useful for ports that are used for testing, troubleshooting, or custom purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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