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Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 3	Data Center Multitenancy: Covers multi-tenant network management through routing zones, VRFs, virtual networks, connectivity templates, security policies, VMware integration, and Data Center Interconnect.

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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

You want to keep virtual networks isolated from each other within the Juniper Apstra system. In this scenario, what are three ways to accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Disable IPv4 connectivity when creating the virtual network within the same Routing Zone.
- **B. Use Connectivity Templates to block access within the same Routing Zone.**
- C. Disable Route Target exports when creating the Routing Zones.
- **D. Put each network in different Routing Zones.**
- **E. Enable Security Policy for virtual networks in the same Routing Zone.**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

To keep virtual networks isolated from each other within the Juniper Apstra system, you can use one or more of the following methods:

Enable Security Policy for virtual networks in the same Routing Zone. This allows you to define rules that control the traffic flow between different virtual networks within the same routing zone.

You can specify the source and destination virtual networks, the protocol, the port, and the action (allow or deny) for each rule. The security policy is applied on the ingress interface of the leaf devices.

Use Connectivity Templates to block access within the same Routing Zone. This allows you to customize the connectivity between different racks within the same routing zone. You can create templates that define the link type, the routing protocol, and the access control list (ACL) for each rack pair. The ACL can be used to filter the traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, the protocol, and the port.

Put each network in different Routing Zones. This allows you to create logical boundaries between different virtual networks based on the route target (RT) values. A routing zone is a collection of virtual networks that share the same RT for importing and exporting routes. Virtual networks in different routing zones do not exchange routes with each other, unless you configure remote EVPN gateways to connect them.

NEW QUESTION # 98

Juniper Apstra has indicated an anomaly with respect to cabling. What are two ways to remediate the issue? (Choose two.)

- **A. Have Apstra autoremediate the cabling map using LLDP.**
- B. Redeploy the errant device.
- C. Set the invalid ports to a disabled state.
- **D. Manually edit the cabling map.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

A cabling anomaly is an issue that occurs when the physical connections between the devices in the data center fabric do not match the expected connections based on the Apstra Reference Design.

A cabling anomaly can cause problems such as incorrect routing, suboptimal traffic flow, or device isolation.

To remediate the issue, you can use one or both of the following methods:

Manually edit the cabling map. This allows you to override the Apstra-generated cabling and specify the correct connections between the devices.

You can use the Apstra UI or the Apstra CLI to edit the cabling map and apply the changes to the fabric.

Have Apstra autoremediate the cabling map using LLDP. This allows Apstra to collect LLDP data from the devices 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 the LLDP data to detect and correct any cabling errors in the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which three multihoming mechanisms are supported in the Juniper Apstra rack design? (Choose three.)

- A. virtual chassis
- **B. MLAG**
- **C. ESI**
- D. VRRP
- **E. vPC**

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 100

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. Domain name
- B. Application signature
- C. Routing zone
- D. Virtual network

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In Apstra 5.1, Security Policies express traffic-permit/deny intent between defined fabric endpoints, and Apstra compiles that intent into ACL enforcement on the appropriate switches (for example, on gateway interfaces for east-west segmentation and on border leaf interfaces for north-south controls). The objects you use to define that policy intent must correspond to fabric connectivity constructs that Apstra understands as endpoints in the blueprint's logical model.

Two such valid objects are Virtual Networks and Routing Zones. A virtual network represents a tenant segment (typically mapped into EVPN-VXLAN constructs such as VNI and associated IRB gateway when L3 is enabled). Policies between virtual networks are a common way to implement micro-segmentation or tier-based segmentation (web/app/db) within the same tenant boundary. A routing zone represents the L3 tenancy boundary (mapped to a VRF) and can be used to group and control connectivity at the tenant level, especially where policy needs to be expressed for aggregated tenant domains or for controls involving external connectivity.

"Domain name" and "application signature" are not endpoint objects for Apstra Security Policies in this context. They may exist in other security ecosystems, but Apstra's security intent model for ACL generation is based on topology and blueprint objects (routing zones, virtual networks, and endpoint definitions), which can then be rendered into Junos v24.4 firewall filter-style enforcement on the fabric devices.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/policy-security.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/routing-zones.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/virtual-networks.html>

NEW QUESTION # 101

You are creating a template using Juniper Apstra

a. In this scenario, what is a rack-based design compared to a pod-based design?

- A. A rack-based design refers to a three-stage Clos, and a pod design refers to a five-stage Clos.
- B. A rack-based design connects local servers only, whereas a pod-based design can include virtual workloads in a public cloud.
- C. 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.
- D. A rack-based design is suitable for physical servers, whereas a pod-based design is used for Kubernetes deployments.

Answer: A

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 # 102

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