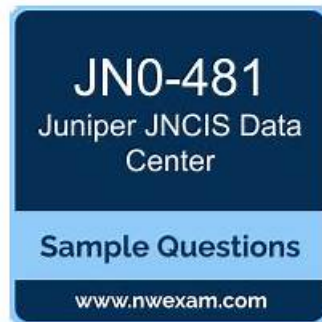


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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

What are two system-defined user roles that are available in Juniper Apstra? (Choose two.)

- A. user
- B. viewer
- C. root
- D. authorized

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Juniper Apstra provides four system-defined user roles that are available in the Apstra GUI environment. They are: administrator, device_ztp, viewer, and user. Based on the web search results, we can infer the following statements:

viewer: This role includes permissions to only view various elements in the Apstra system, such as blueprints, devices, design, resources, external systems, platform, and others. Users with this role cannot create, edit, or delete any element.

user: This role includes permissions to view and edit various elements in the Apstra system, such as blueprints, devices, design, resources, external systems, platform, and others. Users with this role cannot create or delete any element.

authorized: This is not a system-defined user role in Juniper Apstra. It is a term used to describe users who have been authenticated by an external system, such as LDAP, Active Directory, TACACS+, or RADIUS.

root: This is not a system-defined user role in Juniper Apstra. It is a term used to describe the superuser account on a Linux system, which has full access to all commands and files. Creating a user in the Apstra GUI does not provide that user access to the Apstra platform via SSH. To access the Apstra platform via SSH, you must create a local Linux system user.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which attribute enables Juniper Apstra to scale and manage thousands of devices with a single server instance?

- A. Apstra is based on NGINX.
- **B. Apstra is a distributed state system.**
- C. Apstra is available as an OVA.
- D. Apstra is installed as a cloud resource.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The attribute that enables Juniper Apstra to scale and manage thousands of devices with a single server instance is that Apstra is a distributed state system. This means that Apstra uses a graph database to store the network topology and configuration data in a distributed and replicated manner across multiple server nodes. This allows Apstra to handle large-scale networks with high performance, reliability, and availability. Apstra also uses a stateful orchestration engine that ensures the network state is always consistent with the intent of the blueprint, which is the logical representation of the network design and behavior. Apstra can automatically detect and resolve any discrepancies between the desired and actual network state, as well as handle any changes or failures in the network.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Using Juniper Apstra, which component is defined in a template?

- A. the definition of IP pools
- B. the number of spine devices in a topology
- **C. the leaf-to-spine interconnection**
- D. the speed of the links between the spine devices and the leaf devices

Answer: C

Explanation:

A template is a configuration template that defines a network's policy intent and structure. A template can be either rack-based or pod-based, depending on the type and number of racks and pods in the network design. A template includes the following details: Policies: These are the parameters that apply to the entire network, such as the overlay control protocol, the ASN allocation scheme, and the underlay type.

Structure: This is the physical layout of the network, such as the type and number of racks, pods, spines, and leaves. The structure also defines the leaf-to-spine interconnection, which is the number and type of links between the leaf and spine devices. The leaf-to-spine interconnection can be either single or dual, depending on the redundancy and bandwidth requirements.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. the leaf-to-spine interconnection. This is a component that is defined in a template, as it determines the physical connectivity of the network. The speed of the links, the number of spine devices, and the definition of IP pools are not components that are defined in a template, as they are either derived from the device profiles, the resource pools, or the blueprint settings.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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. Manually edit the cabling map.**
- D. Set the invalid ports to a disabled state.

Answer: A,C

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 # 54

Using the Juniper Apstra multitenancy capabilities, which approach will allow a tenant to interconnect two different routing zones?

- **A. Use interconnection through an external gateway.**
- B. Use interconnection through the fabric spine nodes.
- C. Interconnection is the default behavior.
- D. Interconnection cannot be enabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A routing zone is an L3 domain, the unit of tenancy in multi-tenant networks. You create routing zones for tenants to isolate their IP traffic from one another, thus enabling tenants to re-use IP subnets. In addition to being in its own VRF, each routing zone can be assigned its own DHCP relay server and external system connections. You can create one or more virtual networks within a routing zone, which means a tenant can stretch its L2 applications across multiple racks within its routing zone. For virtual networks with Layer 3 SVI, the SVI is associated with a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance for each routing zone isolating the virtual network SVI from other virtual network SVIs in other routing zones. If you're using multiple routing zones, external system connections must be from leaf switches in the fabric. Routing between routing zones must be accomplished with external systems.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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