

JN0-481試験の準備方法 | 実用的なJN0-481模擬モード試験 | 権威のあるData Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)学習指導



BONUS!!! JPNTest JN0-481ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1T1rdMwqAvRO253kIqmYSZ5WBc_IDNQnX

市場の他の教育プラットフォームと比較して、JPNTestはより信頼性が高く、非常に効率的です。これは、JN0-481試験に合格したい受験者に高い合格率JN0-481の教材を提供し、すべてのお客様が最初の試行でJN0-481試験に合格しています。ウェブサイトでJN0-481試験に合格するには、20~30時間かかります。それは本当に他のことをするために多くの時間とエネルギーを節約するのを助けることができる非常に効率的な試験ツールです。

今の多士済々な社会の中で、IT専門人はとても人気がありますが、競争も大きいです。だからいろいろな方は試験を借って、自分の社会の地位を固めたいです。JN0-481認定試験はJuniperの中に重要な認証試験の一つですが、JPNTestにIT業界のエリートのグループがあって、彼達は自分の経験と専門知識を使ってJuniper JN0-481「Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)」認証試験に参加する方に対して問題集を研究続けています。

>> JN0-481模擬モード <<

試験の準備方法-高品質なJN0-481模擬モード試験-正確的なJN0-481学習指導

JN0-481パススルートレントの設計に多くの変更があります。最も印象的なバージョンは、APPオンラインバージョンです。通常、あらゆる種類のデジタルデバイスで使用できます。しかし、オンラインではないときにオンラインバージョンを使用できるという特別な利点もあります。ネットワーク環境で初めて使用する場合は、どこからでもJPNTestのJN0-481学習ガイドのオンラインバージョンを使用できます。ネットワーク接続なし。オンライン版のJN0-481試験問題はあなたに適した選択肢だと思えます

Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) 認定 JN0-481 試験問題 (Q66-Q71):

質問 # 66

What is the purpose of an EVPN Ethernet segment identifier (ESI)?

- A. To prevent loops within a LAG connection
- B. To provide a hop count between devices
- C. To identify Layer 2 frame types for filtering purposes
- D. To specify a BGP community

正解: A

解説:

In EVPN multihoming, the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) is the mandatory identifier used to represent a multihomed Ethernet

segment—for example, a server or downstream switch that is dual-homed to two leaf devices using a single logical LAG/port-channel. By assigning the same ESI to the participating leaf-facing interfaces, the fabric recognizes those links as belonging to one Ethernet segment and can apply EVPN multihoming procedures consistently across the pair.

A key outcome of EVPN multihoming is loop prevention for multi-attached Layer 2 domains. EVPN uses the Ethernet segment concept (identified by the ESI) along with Designated Forwarder (DF) election to ensure that only the appropriate device forwards BUM (broadcast, unknown unicast, multicast) traffic toward the multihomed segment, avoiding duplicate forwarding and L2 loops. In addition, ESI-based multihoming supports resilient forwarding behavior during failures (for example, link or node loss) while maintaining correct advertisement and convergence in the EVPN control plane.

Therefore, among the provided options, the purpose that best matches how ESI is used operationally is to prevent loops within a LAG/multihomed connection, which is fundamental to EVPN-VXLAN data center designs on Junos v24.4 leaf devices and is also explicitly supported by Apstra when modeling ESI-based dual-homing.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/nce/evpn-lag-multihoming-guide/topics/concept/evpn-lag-guide-introduction.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/nce/evpn-lag-multihoming-guide/topics/task/evpn-lag-guide-esi-types-lacp.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/topic-map/evpn-mh-df-election.html>

質問 # 67

Which three statements describe intent-based analytics? (Choose three.)

- A. It is used to establish network performance baselines.
- B. It indicates when device operating versions require updating.
- C. It is a real-time information processing pipeline.
- D. It alerts the network operator when network performance moves away from the baseline.
- E. It collects information from vendor websites.

正解: A、C、D

解説:

Intent-based analytics (IBA) is a feature of Juniper Apstra that allows you to combine intent from the network design with current and historic data from devices to reason about the network at- large.

IBA has the following characteristics:

It is a real-time information processing pipeline. This means that IBA can ingest, process, and analyze large amounts of data from devices in real time, using agents and probes.

Agents are software components that collect data from devices and send them to the Apstra server.

Probes are user-defined queries that aggregate data across devices and generate advanced data that can be more easily reasoned about.

It is used to establish network performance baselines. This means that IBA can use the advanced data to measure and monitor the network performance against the expected outcomes and service levels.

IBA can also use the historic data to create baselines that represent the normal behavior and state of the network.

It alerts the network operator when network performance moves away from the baseline. This means that IBA can detect and report any anomalies or deviations from the baseline or the intent in the network.

IBA can also provide insights and recommendations for troubleshooting and resolving the issues.

質問 # 68

Which protocol is used to advertise EVPN routes?

- A. OSPF
- B. BGP
- C. IS-IS
- D. RIP

正解: B

解説:

BGP is the protocol used to advertise EVPN routes. EVPN routes are a new type of BGP network layer reachability information (NLRI) that carry MAC address and IP prefix information for Ethernet VPNs. EVPN routes are exchanged between PEs using BGP multiprotocol extensions (MP-BGP) over MPLS, VXLAN, SR, or SRv6 tunnels. EVPN routes enable PEs to learn the

reachability of MAC addresses and IP prefixes of different sites within the same EVPN instance. EVPN routes also support various features such as fast convergence, redundancy, aliasing, and inter-subnet routing.

質問 # 69

You are using Juniper Apstra to create your DC fabric. The fabric requires the use of configlets and requires a property set, which you call "test." While creating the property set, you encounter an error message.



Referring to the exhibit, how would you correct the error?

- A. Remove the trailing blank lines.
- B. Change to JSON and click Create.
- C. Use valid YAML syntax of key: value.
- D. Use the Builder option for input type of YAML.

正解: C

解説:

In Apstra 5.1, a property set is a structured data object used to parameterize configlets (config templates). The key point is that Apstra expects the property set "values" to be a dictionary/map so that the configlet can reference variables by name (for example, {{ NTP_SRV1 }} or nested keys). The exhibit shows a server-side validation error indicating that values_yaml "should be dict," which occurs when the YAML content is entered as a single scalar string (such as try_ksh) instead of a key-value mapping. To correct this, rewrite the YAML using valid key: value syntax so the top-level structure is a dictionary. For example, a minimal valid property set would look like role: try_ksh (or any meaningful key name aligned to the variables your configlet expects). If multiple variables are needed, add additional keys, and if your configlet uses nested objects, represent them as nested YAML dictionaries. This correction aligns the property set with Apstra's intent-based model: values are stored as named properties and then rendered deterministically into device configuration. This is independent of Junos v24.4 specifics; Junos becomes relevant when the rendered configlet content is applied to devices, but the property set itself must first validate as a dictionary for Apstra to render the template correctly.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/task/property-set-datacenter-design-create.html>

<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/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/ref/property-sets-api.html>

質問 # 70

What are two types of policies that Juniper Apstra uses to push to switches using Security Policies? (Choose two.)

- A. Access control lists (ChooseACLs)
- B. Policy-based routing (ChoosePBR)
- C. Filter-based forwarding (ChooseFBF)
- D. Firewall filters

正解: A、D

解説:

Apstra 5.1 Security Policies are intended to enforce permit/deny controls for traffic between defined endpoints such as routing

zones, virtual networks, and IP endpoints. Apstra expresses this security intent in an implementation-independent way, then renders and deploys the equivalent enforcement configuration onto the appropriate devices and interfaces. In Apstra terminology, the outcome is an ACL applied at enforcement points, such as virtual network interfaces (SVIs/IRBs) for east-west controls and border leaf interfaces for external-to-internal controls.

Therefore, the two correct policy types in this context are access control lists (ACLs) and firewall filters. "ACL" is the abstract policy object Apstra compiles and applies, while on Junos v24.4 the concrete enforcement mechanism for stateless packet filtering on interfaces is typically implemented as a firewall filter. Apstra automatically places these rendered ACLs/filters where needed: when you add VXLAN endpoints (such as expanding a rack/leaf in a VN), the ACL is placed on the corresponding VN interface; when you add external connectivity points, relevant ACLs are placed on the border leaf enforcement points. This automation ensures that security intent remains consistent as the fabric scales or changes, reducing the risk of manual rule drift. In contrast, filter-based forwarding / policy-based routing changes forwarding decisions rather than expressing permit/deny security intent, and is not the primary mechanism used by Apstra Security Policies for reachability control.

質問 # 71

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ほとんどの人は時間を節約するために速達を使用する傾向があるため、JN0-481準備試験は購入後5~10分以内に送信されます。プラットフォームで料金を支払う限り、指定された時間内に関連する試験資料をメールボックスに配信します。当社はサービス全体を非常に重視しており、JN0-481試験資料の配信に問題がある場合：Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)、お知らせください。メッセージまたは電子メールを利用できます。

JN0-481学習指導: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/JN0-481-mondaishu>

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腫を潤ませているセツ、宮殿のたくさんの美女、Juniper JN0-481日本語 関連復習関連勉強資料に受かったら成功への鍵を握ったと言った人もいます、すべての顧客のニーズを満たすために、当社はこの分野で多くの主要な専門家と教授を採用しました。

最新のJN0-481模擬モード & 合格スムーズJN0-481学習指導 | 効果的なJN0-481的中率 Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)

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