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最新的 JNCIS-DC JN0-481 免費考試真題 (Q37-Q42):

問題 #37

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

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

答案：C

解題說明：

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.

問題 #38

In the EVPN-VXLAN data center fabric bridged overlay architecture shown in the exhibit, the servers are connected to Leaf1 and Leaf6 using the same virtual network identifier (VNI). Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The underlay must use IRB interfaces.
- B. Loopback IPv4 addresses must be advertised into the EBGp underlay from leaf and spine devices.
- C. The underlay must be provisioned with PIMv2.
- D. The underlay EBGp peering's must be established between leaf and spine devices.

答案: B,D

解題說明:

In the EVPN-VXLAN data center fabric bridged overlay architecture shown in the exhibit, the servers are connected to Leaf1 and Leaf6 using the same virtual network identifier (VNI). This means that the servers belong to the same Layer 2 domain and can communicate with each other using VXLAN tunnels across the fabric. The underlay network provides the IP connectivity between the leaf and spine devices, and it uses EBGp as the routing protocol. Therefore, the following two statements are correct in this scenario:

Loopback IPv4 addresses must be advertised into the EBGp underlay from leaf and spine devices. This is because the loopback addresses are used as the source and destination IP addresses for the VXLAN tunnels, and they must be reachable by all the devices in the fabric.

The loopback addresses are also used as the router IDs and the BGP peer addresses for the EBGp sessions.

The underlay EBGp peering's must be established between leaf and spine devices. This is because the EBGp sessions are used to exchange the underlay routing information and the EVPN routes for the overlay network. The EBGp sessions are established using the loopback addresses of the devices, and they follow a spine-and-leaf topology, where each leaf device peers with all the spine devices, and each spine device peers with all the leaf devices.

問題 #39

Which two statements are correct about the information shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The physical ports are not part of the LAG.
- B. Four physical interfaces exist in a LAG facing the leaf pair.
- C. The system is fully managed by Juniper Apstra.
- D. The device shown is a generic system.

答案: B,D

解題說明:

A generic system is a device that is not managed by Juniper Apstra and does not have a specific role or type assigned to it. A generic system can be used to represent a server, a firewall, a load balancer, or any other device that is not part of the fabric. In the exhibit, the device shown is a generic system, as indicated by its role, system type, and management level. Therefore, the correct answer is B. The device shown is a generic system. A LAG is a link aggregation group that bundles multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface. A LAG can provide increased bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing for the network traffic. In the exhibit, the device shown has four physical interfaces that are part of a LAG, as indicated by their description and li_type. The LAG is facing the leaf pair, which are the two switches that connect to the device.

問題 #40

The 10.100.0.0/16 route is being advertised into your BGP IP fabric. ECMP load balancing has been properly enabled on all devices.

In this scenario, how many routes will the leaf device in AS 65000 receive for the 10.100.0.0/16 prefix?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

答案: B

解題說明:

The leaf device in AS 65000 will receive three routes for the 10.100.0.0/16 prefix, one from each spine device in AS 65001, AS 65002, and AS 65003. Since ECMP load balancing is enabled, the leaf device will install all three routes in its routing table and

distribute the traffic among them.

問題 #41

What is the purpose of a Juniper Apstra rack?

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

答案： B

解題說明：

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 roles.

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 configuration.

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 rack. 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 rack.

問題 #42

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