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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

Answer: A,B,D

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 # 48

You are using Juniper Apstra to design a data center fabric. In this scenario, which object type associates a specific vendor model to a logical device?

- A. templates
- B. device profiles
- C. interface map
- D. agent profiles

Answer: B

Explanation:

Device profiles are objects that associate a specific vendor model to a logical device in Juniper Apstra. Device profiles contain extensive hardware model details, such as form factor, ASIC, CPU, RAM, ECMP limit, and supported features. Device profiles also define how configuration is generated, how telemetry commands are rendered, and how configuration is deployed on a device. Device profiles enable the Apstra system to render and deploy the configuration according to the Apstra Reference Design.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Referring to the exhibit, what needs to change in the IP fabric to make it a valid IP fabric?

- A. The connection between the two spine nodes must be removed.
- B. The IP fabric connections must be increased to a speed greater than 10 Gbps.
- C. The IP fabric must consist of only one device model throughout the fabric.
- D. The connection between the two spine nodes must be increased to 40 Gbps.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To make the IP fabric a valid IP fabric, the connection between the two spine nodes must be removed. This is because an IP fabric is a network topology that uses a spine-leaf architecture, where the spine devices are only connected to the leaf devices, and the leaf devices are only connected to the spine devices. This creates a non-blocking, high-performance, and scalable network that supports Layer 3 routing protocols such as BGP or OSPF. The connection between the two spine nodes in the exhibit violates the spine-leaf design principle and introduces unnecessary complexity and potential loops in the network.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 51

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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