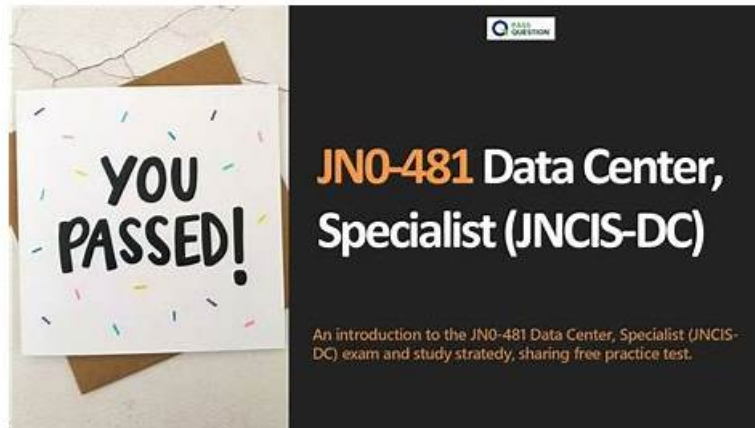


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Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blueprint Operations: Covers day-to-day blueprint management including making and reverting changes, querying, virtual networks, Time Voyager, anomaly detection, property sets, configlets, and configuration types.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Center Architectures (IP Fabrics, EVPN-VXLAN): Covers spine-leaf topology design, ECMP load balancing, and underlay overlay routing, along with EVPN and VXLAN concepts including route types, bridge domains, VNI-to-VLAN mapping, and VTEP functions.

- Apstra Design Phase: Covers pre-deployment planning elements such as reference designs, logical devices, device profiles, rack types, interface maps, and templates, including their configuration and troubleshooting.

Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

IBA probes analyze telemetry data from specified devices within a blueprint. Which component identifies devices that supply data for a specific probe?

- A. graph query
- B. data selector
- C. processor
- D. search engine

Answer: A

Explanation:

A graph query is a component that identifies devices that supply data for a specific probe. A graph query is an expression that matches nodes in the Apstra graph database based on their attributes, such as device name, role, type, or tag. A graph query can be used to select the source devices for the input processors of a probe, as well as to filter the data by device attributes in the subsequent processors of a probe.

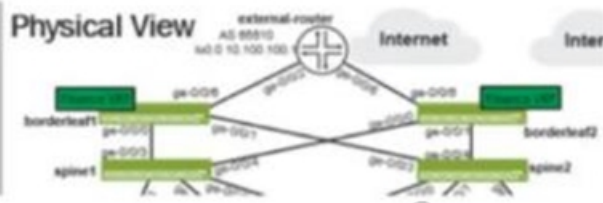
NEW QUESTION # 46

The same connectivity template is applied to the ge-0/0/6 interface on both borderleaf1 and borderleaf2 nodes. This connectivity template describes the intended configuration of the eBGP session between each of the borderleaf nodes and the external router. You want to ensure that the 172.23.x/24 routes are not installed in the borderleaf nodes' Finance routing table.

Execute CLI Command

S/N: 005056000305 Management IP: 172.25.11.5 Hostname: my-border-001-leaf1

```
show route receive-protocol bgp 10.100.100.1
```



```
inet.0: 20 destinations, 35 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
Limit/Threshold: 1048576/1048576 destinations

mgmt_junos.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

Finance.inet.0: 22 destinations, 38 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
Prefix          Nexthop          MED    Lclpref  AS path
* 0.0.0.0/0     10.170.107.1    0      0        65510 I
* 172.23.0.0/24 10.140.101.1    0      0        65510 I
* 172.23.1.0/24 10.140.101.1    0      0        65510 I
```

Referring to the exhibit, what would you change in Juniper Apstra to accomplish this task?

- A. Select the "Expect Default IPv4 Route" checkbox.
- B. Modify the import policy to only allow the default route.
- C. Add an aggregate prefix to the routing policy.
- D. Modify the export policy to only allow the default route.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the border leaf receiving multiple routes via BGP from the external router, including 172.23.x/24 prefixes, and those routes appearing in the Finance VRF routing table. To stop these routes from being installed in the Finance table, you must change what the border leaf imports from that eBGP session. In Apstra, this control is implemented through a Routing Policy attached to the protocol session described by the connectivity template. By setting the Import Policy to accept default route only, Apstra renders Junos policy so that only 0.0.0.0/0 is imported into the VRF, while the 172.23.x/24 prefixes are rejected and therefore never installed in Finance.inet.0.

Option C is a common trap: the "Expect Default IPv4 Route" setting is an assurance expectation-it generates an expectation/anomaly if the default route is missing, but it does not change device configuration or filtering behavior. Export-policy changes (option D) would only affect what the border leaf advertises outbound to the external router, not what it learns inbound. Aggregation (option A) does not prevent installation of the specific learned /24s; it changes advertisement behavior rather than import filtering. The correct fix is to tighten the import policy on that external eBGP session.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

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

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra6.0/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/routing-policies.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/connectivity-templates.html>

NEW QUESTION # 47

What are two types of virtual networks defined inside Juniper Apstra software? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN
- B. L3 VPN
- C. VLAN
- D. L2 VPN

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Apstra 5.1, a Virtual Network (VN) is Apstra's abstraction for a Layer 2 forwarding domain that groups endpoints into a logical segment across the fabric. Apstra defines virtual networks as being constructed using either VLANs or VXLANs. A VLAN-based VN represents a Layer 2 domain identified by a VLAN ID and is typically used where you want traditional VLAN semantics (often in smaller environments, migration scenarios, or designs where an overlay is not required). A VXLAN-based VN represents the same Layer 2 intent but uses a VXLAN VNI for scalable overlay segmentation, which is the common approach in EVPN-VXLAN data center fabrics.

In an IP fabric architecture, VXLAN provides encapsulation to carry tenant segments over the routed underlay, while EVPN provides the control-plane signaling for MAC/IP reachability. Junos v24.4 leaf devices act as VTEPs, mapping local VLANs/bridge-domains to VNIs and participating in EVPN for advertisement and convergence. Apstra's VN construct allows you to create the segment once (as VLAN or VXLAN type), then consistently attach it to racks, ports, and endpoints through intent-driven workflows (such as connectivity templates and virtual network assignments).

"L2 VPN" and "L3 VPN" are service provider terms and are not the VN "types" in Apstra's data center reference design. In Apstra, tenant L3 separation is modeled by routing zones (VRFs), while the VN itself is specifically either VLAN-based or VXLAN-based.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which protocol is used to advertise EVPN routes?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

