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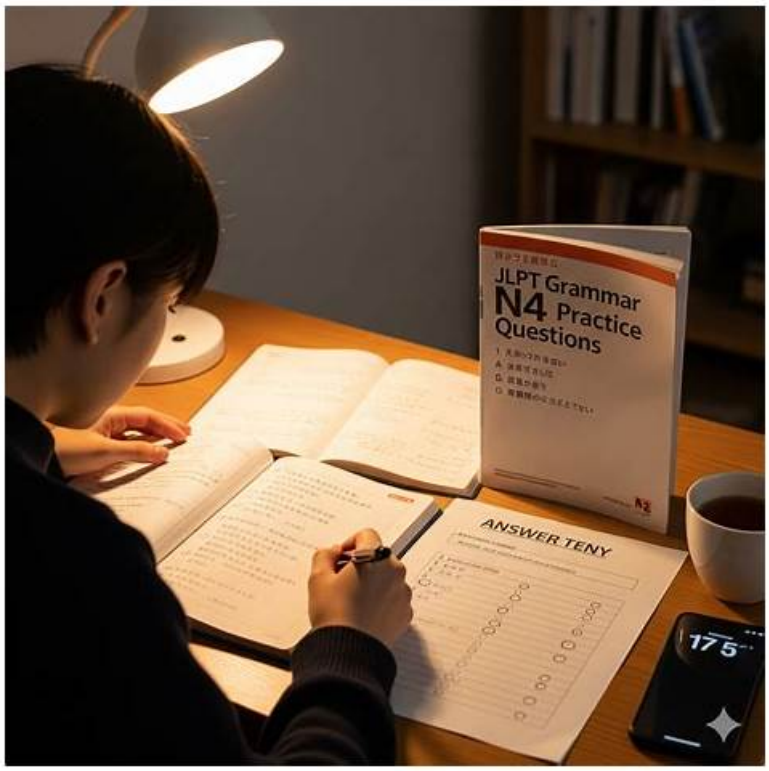

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Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Apstra Build and Deploy Phases: Covers fabric deployment tasks including agent installation, cable mapping, device states, deploy modes, and Blueprint UI usage, along with related monitoring and troubleshooting.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
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. agent profiles
- B. templates
- C. device profiles
- D. interface map

Answer: C

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 # 53
Off-box agents are consuming too much CPU and memory on your Juniper Apstra controller. In this scenario, how would you solve this problem?

- A. Modify the agent profile to consume less resources.
- B. Use on-box agents instead of off-box agents.
- C. Create a worker VM to offload off-box agents from the Apstra controller VM.
- D. Add more CPU and memory to the Apstra controller VM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Apstra 5.1, off-box agents and analytics services are delivered as containerized workloads that consume CPU and memory within the Apstra cluster. When these workloads are concentrated on the controller node, the controller can become resource-constrained, impacting overall responsiveness and scaling limits. The supported architectural solution is to add a worker node (worker VM) and allow Apstra to place offbox (and, if applicable, iba) containers on that worker. This increases cluster capacity and shifts runtime load away from the controller, which should remain focused on core control-plane and management functions.
Juniper's sizing guidance also treats worker nodes as the scalable unit for off-box agent growth: each VM node (controller or worker) supports a bounded number of off-box agents, and when one VM is insufficient, the prescribed approach is to increase capacity by adding worker nodes to the Apstra VM cluster. This method scales horizontally and avoids overloading the controller with operational containers.
While increasing CPU/memory on the controller might help temporarily, the documented design pattern for sustained growth is to distribute the off-box workloads across worker nodes. Switching to on-box agents is a different operational model and not the direct remediation for controller resource pressure in an off-box deployment.
Verified Juniper sources (URLs):
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-install-upgrade/topics/ref/apstra-server-resources.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.0/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/apstra-cluster-nodes.html
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/apstra-cluster-nodes.html

NEW QUESTION # 54
When editing a device configuration to install some manual changes, which procedure should be followed?

- A. Add a persistent change to a device configuration with a configlet.
- B. Edit the configuration on the device directly by the CLI; the changes will automatically be adjusted in the Juniper Apstra configuration

- C. Edit the pristine configuration of the device.
- D. Delete the device from the Juniper Apstra system, change the configuration, then re-import the device.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A configlet is a small piece of configuration that can be applied to a device or a group of devices to make persistent changes that are not overwritten by Apstra. Configlets can be used to install manual changes that are not part of the Apstra rendered configuration, such as custom commands, scripts, or features. Configlets can be created, edited, and deleted from the Apstra GUI or CLI.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You have created a blueprint and are in the process of assigning systems. You require the leaf3- sonic device in the blueprint but do not want it to actively participate in the routing of the IP fabric.
In the Juniper Apstra UI, which two modes satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Undeploy
- B. Ready
- C. Drain
- D. Deploy

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Drain mode keeps the device assigned to the blueprint but prevents it from forwarding or participating in routing, which satisfies the requirement.
Ready mode means the device is assigned and recognized in the blueprint but not yet deployed, so it does not actively participate in fabric routing.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which two statements are correct about probes? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the variable parameters tor default probes can be edited and saved.
- B. Default probes are enabled, based on the intent for a blueprint.
- C. Default probes can be cloned, modified, and saved.
- D. All default probes are enabled for all blueprints.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Probes are the basic unit of abstraction in Intent-Based Analytics (IBA). They are used to collect, process, and analyze data from the network and raise anomalies based on specified conditions.
Probes are composed of processors and stages that form a directed acyclic graph (DAG) of data flow.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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