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Juniper JN0-481 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data Center Multitenancy: Covers multi-tenant network management through routing zones, VRFs, virtual networks, connectivity templates, security policies, VMware integration, and Data Center Interconnect.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Intent-Based Analytics: Covers Apstra's analytics tools including Graph Explorer, graph queries, and intent-based analytics probes for network monitoring, validation, and troubleshooting.
Topic 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which two statements are correct about the graph query output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface has tags assigned to it.
- B. The interface has an IP address assigned to it.
- C. The switch in the output is a Juniper device.
- D. The output shows a LAG connection.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The graph query output shown in the exhibit is a JSON representation of an interface node and its properties in the Apstra graph database. Based on the output, we can infer the following statements:

The output shows a LAG connection. This is true because the interface node has a property called `lag_mode` which is set to `lacp_active`, indicating that the interface is part of a link aggregation group (LAG) that uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to negotiate the link state and parameters.

The switch in the output is a Juniper device. This is true because the interface node has a property called `if_name` which is set to `ae`, indicating that the interface name follows the Juniper naming convention for aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

The interface has an IP address assigned to it. This is false because the interface node has properties called `ipv4_addr` and `ipv6_addr` which are both set to null, indicating that the interface does not have any IPv4 or IPv6 address configured.

The interface has tags assigned to it. This is false because the interface node has a property called `tags` which is set to null, indicating that the interface does not have any tags associated with it.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Within Managed Devices in the Juniper Apstra UI, you notice that several devices have the OOS- Quarantined status. The devices cannot be added to any blueprint. Which action would solve this problem?

- A. Acknowledge the device.
- B. Install the agent, even though connectivity is established.
- C. Upload a new pristine configuration.
- D. Fix the hardware issues with the quarantined devices.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an agent installation is successful, devices are placed into the Out of Service Quarantined (OOS-QUARANTINED) state using the Juniper Apstra UI. This state means that the device is not yet managed by Apstra and has not been assigned to any blueprint. The device configuration at this point is called Pristine Config. To make the device ready for use in a blueprint, you need to acknowledge the device, which is a manual action that confirms the device identity and ownership. Acknowledging the device changes its status to Out of Service Ready (OOS- READY).

NEW QUESTION # 58

You are using Juniper Apstra to create logical devices and interface maps. You use them in three different rack types. You then modify the logical devices to support the required increased interface speeds and receive an error message when updating the logical devices.

Referring to the exhibit, which action is needed to remove the error?

- A. Remove any templates that reference the logical device.
- B. Remove any templates, racks, and interface maps that reference the logical device.
- C. Remove any racks that reference the logical device.

- D. Remove any interface maps that reference the logical device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Juniper Apstra, logical devices must remain semantically valid across all references (templates, racks, and interface maps). If you change interface speeds or roles, any existing references to that logical device can become inconsistent, leading to the validation error shown.

To resolve it, you must remove all dependencies - templates, racks, and interface maps - that reference the logical device, then recreate or update them with the modified logical device definition.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Using the Juniper Apstra multitenancy capabilities, which approach will allow a tenant to interconnect two different routing zones?

- A. Interconnection is the default behavior.
- B. Interconnection cannot be enabled.
- C. Use interconnection through an external gateway.
- D. Use interconnection through the fabric spine nodes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A routing zone is an L3 domain, the unit of tenancy in multi-tenant networks. You create routing zones for tenants to isolate their IP traffic from one another, thus enabling tenants to re-use IP subnets. In addition to being in its own VRF, each routing zone can be assigned its own DHCP relay server and external system connections. You can create one or more virtual networks within a routing zone, which means a tenant can stretch its L2 applications across multiple racks within its routing zone. For virtual networks with Layer 3 SVI, the SVI is associated with a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance for each routing zone isolating the virtual network SVI from other virtual network SVIs in other routing zones. If you're using multiple routing zones, external system connections must be from leaf switches in the fabric. Routing between routing zones must be accomplished with external systems.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which two statements are correct about probes? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 61

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