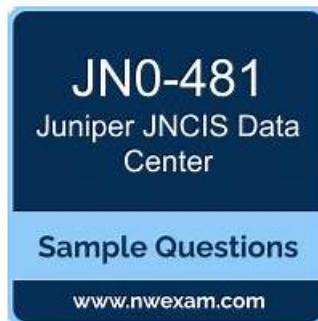


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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

In the Juniper Apstra UI. You are creating a VNI pool for virtual networks. In this scenario, which VNI range is acceptable?

- A. The valid VNI range is 4096 through 16777214.
- B. The valid VNI range is 1 through 10000.
- C. Any range is acceptable for the VNI pool.
- D. The valid VNI range is 2 through 4096.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Juniper Apstra UI, you can create VNI pools for virtual networks that use VXLAN encapsulation in the overlay network. A VNI pool is a resource pool that contains a range of VNIs that can be assigned to the virtual networks. The valid VNI range for a VNI pool is 4096 through 16777214, according to the VXLAN standard. Therefore, the statement B is correct in this scenario. The following three statements are incorrect in this scenario:

Any range is acceptable for the VNI pool. This is not true, because the VNI range has a lower and upper limit defined by the VXLAN standard. The lower limit is 4096, and the upper limit is 16777214. Any VNI outside this range is invalid and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation.

The valid VNI range is 2 through 4096. This is not true, because the VNI range does not start from 2, but from 4096. The VNIs from 2 to 4095 are reserved and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation. The valid VNI range is 1 through 10000. This is not true, because the VNI range does not include 1, which is also reserved and cannot be used for VXLAN encapsulation. The VNI range also does not end at 10000, but at 16777214, which is the maximum possible value for a 24-bit VNI field.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which two statements are correct about Time Voyager? {Choose two.)

- A. Time Voyager retains the five most recent blueprint commits.
- B. Time Voyager retains up to twenty-five saved revisions.
- C. Time Voyager retains all of the blueprint revisions from the last Juniper Apstra backup.
- D. Time Voyager retains the last ten blueprint commits.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Time Voyager is a feature of Juniper Apstra that allows you to restore previous revisions of a blueprint, which is a logical representation of your network design and configuration. Time Voyager automatically saves the five most recent blueprint commits, which are the changes that you apply to the network. You can also manually save up to twenty-five revisions by keeping them, which prevents them from being overwritten by new commits.

NEW QUESTION # 31

What are two system-defined user roles that are available in Juniper Apstra? (Choose two.)

- A. root
- B. viewer
- C. user
- D. authorized

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Juniper Apstra provides four system-defined user roles that are available in the Apstra GUI environment. They are: administrator, device_ztp, viewer, and user. Based on the web search results, we can infer the following statements:

viewer: This role includes permissions to only view various elements in the Apstra system, such as blueprints, devices, design, resources, external systems, platform, and others. Users with this role cannot create, edit, or delete any element.

user: This role includes permissions to view and edit various elements in the Apstra system, such as blueprints, devices, design, resources, external systems, platform, and others. Users with this role cannot create or delete any element.

authorized: This is not a system-defined user role in Juniper Apstra. It is a term used to describe users who have been authenticated by an external system, such as LDAP, Active Directory, TACACS+, or RADIUS.

root: This is not a system-defined user role in Juniper Apstra. It is a term used to describe the superuser account on a Linux system, which has full access to all commands and files. Creating a user in the Apstra GUI does not provide that user access to the Apstra platform via SSH. To access the Apstra platform via SSH, you must create a local Linux system user.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

Answer: A,D,E

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 # 33

In the Juniper Apstra design phase, which object dictates port count, port speed, and how the ports would be used?

- A. interface map
- B. logical devices
- C. network devices
- D. rack type

Answer: A

Explanation:

Interface maps are objects that map interfaces between logical devices and physical hardware devices in the Juniper Apstra design phase. They dictate port count, port speed, and how the ports would be used for achieving the intended network configuration rendering. Interface maps also allow you to select device ports, transformations, and interfaces, provision breakout ports, and disable unused ports.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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