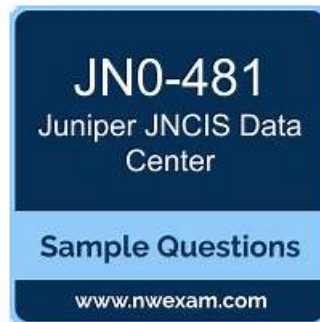


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## Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the purpose of an EVPN Ethernet segment identifier (ESI)?

- A. To prevent loops within a LAG connection
- B. To identify Layer 2 frame types for filtering purposes
- C. To specify a BGP community
- D. To provide a hop count between devices

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In EVPN multihoming, the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) is the mandatory identifier used to represent a multihomed Ethernet segment—for example, a server or downstream switch that is dual-homed to two leaf devices using a single logical LAG/port-channel. By assigning the same ESI to the participating leaf-facing interfaces, the fabric recognizes those links as belonging to one Ethernet segment and can apply EVPN multihoming procedures consistently across the pair.

A key outcome of EVPN multihoming is loop prevention for multi-attached Layer 2 domains. EVPN uses the Ethernet segment concept (identified by the ESI) along with Designated Forwarder (DF) election to ensure that only the appropriate device forwards BUM (broadcast, unknown unicast, multicast) traffic toward the multihomed segment, avoiding duplicate forwarding and L2 loops. In addition, ESI-based multihoming supports resilient forwarding behavior during failures (for example, link or node loss) while maintaining correct advertisement and convergence in the EVPN control plane.

Therefore, among the provided options, the purpose that best matches how ESI is used operationally is to prevent loops within a LAG/multihomed connection, which is fundamental to EVPN-VXLAN data center designs on Junos v24.4 leaf devices and is also explicitly supported by Apstra when modeling ESI-based dual-homing.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/nce/evpn-lag-multihoming-guide/topics/concept/evpn-lag-guide-introduction.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/nce/evpn-lag-multihoming-guide/topics/task/evpn-lag-guide-esi-types-lacp.html>

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/topic-map/evpn-mh-df-election.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Referring to the exhibit, when you create the virtual network, which another component is automatically created by Juniper Apstra?

Create Virtual Network

Virtual Network Parameters

Type  
 VLAN  VXLAN

Will create single VXLAN for all selected nodes

Name\*  
finance-www

Routing Zone\*  
Finance

Description

VNI\*  
100 (VLAN ID (on leaf))

Reserve across blueprint

Route Target\*  
Not assigned

DHCP Service  
 Disabled  Enabled

IP Connectivity  
 Disabled  Enabled

Virtual Gateway IPv4 Enabled?

Virtual Gateway IPv4  
10.30.42.1

Create Connectivity Templates for  
 Tagged  Untagged

- A. VLAN pool
- **B. connectivity template**
- C. routing zone
- D. IP pool

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

As shown in the exhibit, the "Create Connectivity Templates for" option is checked (for Untagged), which means Juniper Apstra will automatically generate a connectivity template along with the creation of the virtual network. This template allows the new virtual network to be easily applied to interfaces across the fabric.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which type of generic system should you select when adding a new server inside an existing rack type?

- A. Internal generic
- B. Rack generic
- C. External generic
- D. Embedded generic

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Apstra 5.1, servers that connect to leaf switches are represented as generic systems so Apstra can model links, apply connectivity templates, attach virtual networks, and validate intent. The selection of generic system type depends on whether the endpoint is considered part of the rack's internal topology or an external attachment. When you add a new server inside an existing rack type, that server is treated as a component of the rack topology (that is, it lives "within" the rack alongside leaf switches and any other rack-internal endpoints). Apstra documentation refers to such systems as internal generic systems.

Internal generic systems are not managed like switches (no full device management), but they are first-class topology objects: they occupy ports on leaf switches, can be tagged with roles, and can be associated with link definitions that drive correct interface intent (LAG vs single link, VLAN tagging, and virtual network association). This modeling is essential in EVPN-VXLAN fabrics because correct endpoint attachment on leaf ports determines VLAN/VNI mapping and the resulting Junos v24.4 configuration rendered by Apstra.

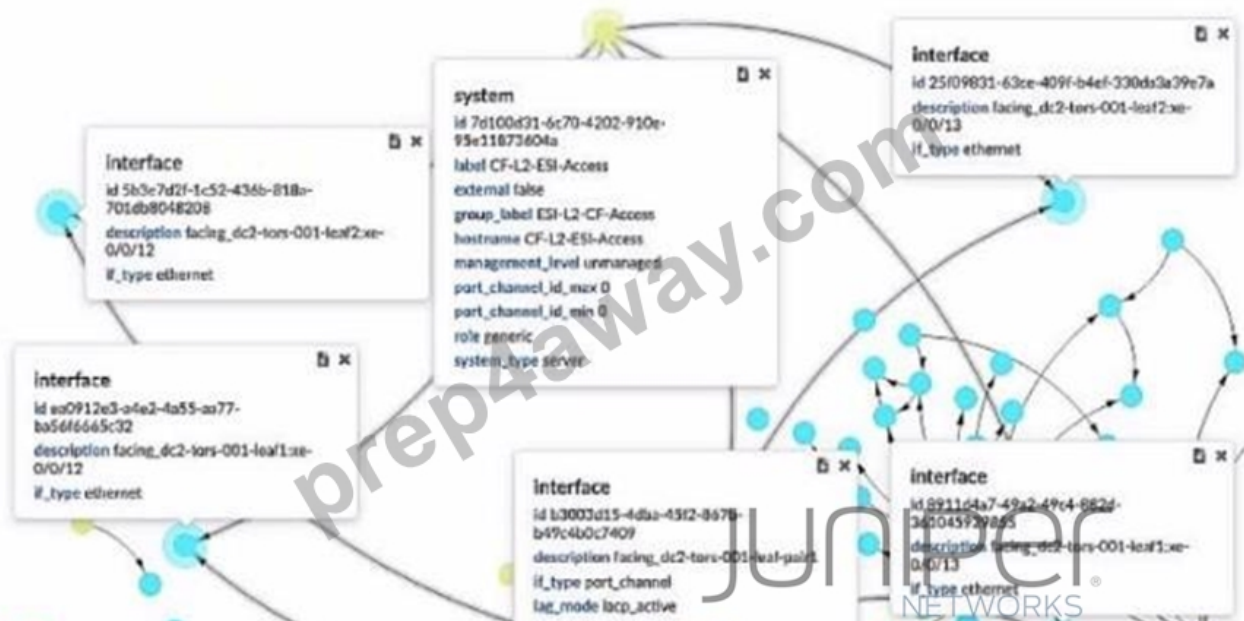
External generic systems, by contrast, represent devices outside the rack topology (often used for external routers, firewalls, or other non-rack-contained endpoints). Because the question explicitly places the server inside an existing rack type, the correct choice is Internal generic.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Which two statements are correct about the information shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)



- A. The device shown is a generic system.
- B. Four physical interfaces exist in a LAG facing the leaf pair.
- C. The system is fully managed by Juniper Apstra.
- D. The physical ports are not part of the LAG.

Answer: A,B

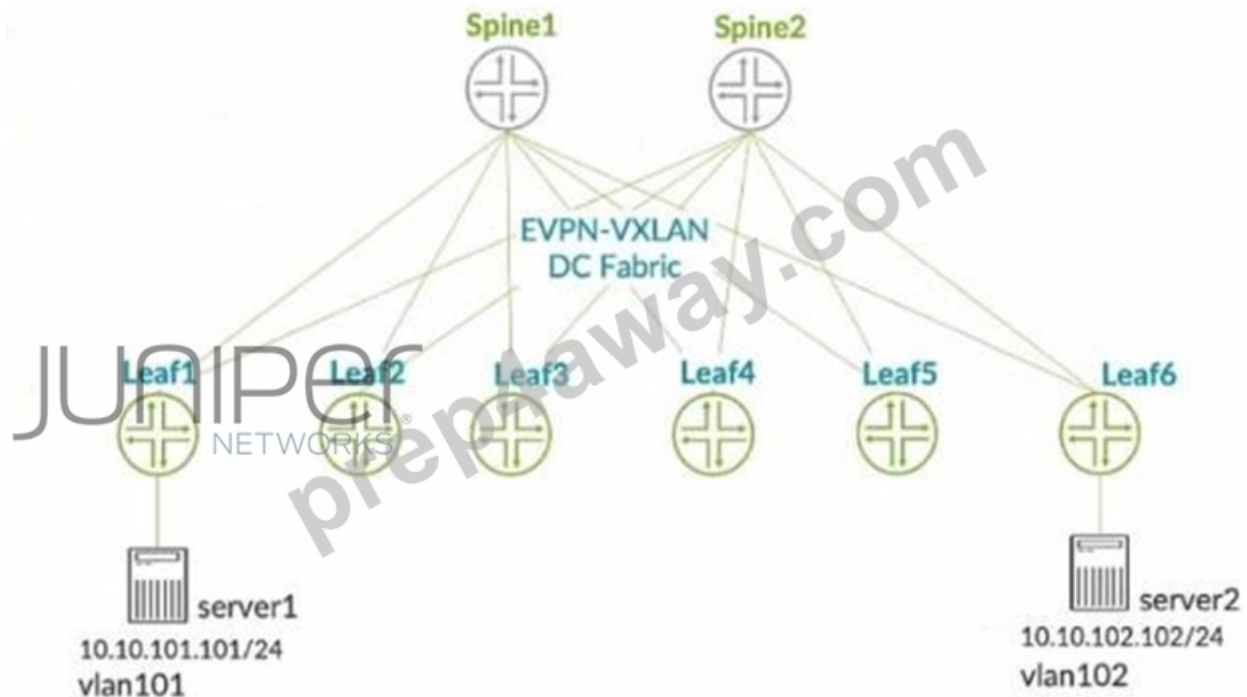
Explanation:

A generic system is a device that is not managed by Juniper Apstra and does not have a specific role or type assigned to it. A generic system can be used to represent a server, a firewall, a load balancer, or any other device that is not part of the fabric. In the exhibit, the device shown is a generic system, as indicated by its role, system type, and management level. Therefore, the correct answer is B. The device shown is a generic system. A LAG is a link aggregation group that bundles multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface. A LAG can provide increased bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing for the network traffic. In the

exhibit, the device shown has four physical interfaces that are part of a LAG, as indicated by their description and li\_type. The LAG is facing the leaf pair, which are the two switches that connect to the device.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

You connect two single-homed servers using Juniper Apstra as shown in the exhibit. You are using the ERB design blueprint with two virtual networks in a common routing zone. In this scenario, which two types of VXLAN tunnels will be automatically created by the EVPN control plane? (Choose two.)



- A. EVPN signaled route Type-3 VXLAN tunnels
- B. EVPN signaled route Type-2 VXLAN tunnels
- C. EVPN signaled route Type-6 VXLAN tunnels
- D. EVPN signaled route Type-8 VXLAN tunnels

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

EVPN route Type-3 is used to advertise the IP address of the VTEP and the VNIs that it supports.

This allows the VTEPs to discover each other and form VXLAN tunnels for the VNIs that they have in common. EVPN route Type-2 is used to advertise the MAC and IP addresses of the hosts connected to the VTEPs. This allows the VTEPs to learn the MAC-to-IP bindings and the MAC-to-VTEP mappings for the hosts in the same VNI. Therefore, these two types of VXLAN tunnels will be automatically created by the EVPN control plane when using Juniper Apstra with the ERB design blueprint and two virtual networks in a common routing zone.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

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