

JN0-481인증덤프샘플문제 & JN0-481퍼펙트덤프샘플 다운로드



그리고 Itexamdump JN0-481 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-YBFJMeaXxBB0hFk27sBFy0EnQQEK4Xu>

Juniper JN0-481인증시험은 현재IT업계에서 아주 인기 있는 시험입니다.많은 IT인사들이 관련 자격증을 취득하려고 노력하고 있습니다.Juniper JN0-481인증시험에 대한 열기는 식지 않습니다.Juniper JN0-481자격증은 여러분의 사회 생활에 많은 도움이 될 것이며 연봉상승 등 생활보장에 업그레이드 될 것입니다.

IT인증자격증을 취득하는 것은 IT업계에서 자신의 경쟁율을 높이는 유력한 수단입니다. 경쟁에서 밀리지 않으려면 자격증을 많이 취득하는 편이 안전합니다. 하지만 IT자격증취득은 생각보다 많이 어려운 일입니다. Juniper인증 JN0-481시험은 인기자격증을 취득하는데 필요한 시험과목입니다. Itexamdump는 여러분이 자격증을 취득하는 길에서의 없어서는 안될 동반자입니다. Itexamdump의Juniper인증 JN0-481덤프로 자격증을 편하게 취득하는게 어떨까요?

>> JN0-481인증덤프 샘플문제 <<

100% 합격보장 가능한 JN0-481인증덤프 샘플문제 시험

Itexamdump전문가들은Juniper JN0-481인증시험만을 위한 특별학습가이드를 만들었습니다.Juniper JN0-481인증시험을 응시하려면 30분이란 시간만 투자하여 특별학습가이드로 빨리 관련지식을 장악하고,또 다시 복습하고 안전하

게 Juniper JN0-481 인증 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. 자격증 취득 많은 시간과 돈을 투자한 분들보다 더 가볍게 이루어 졌습니다

최신 JNCIS-DC JN0-481 무료 샘플문제 (Q74-Q79):

질문 # 74

What are two available Juniper Apstra template types? (Choose two.)

- A. Rack-based
- B. Collapsed
- C. Device-based
- D. Compressed

정답: A,B

설명:

In Juniper Apstra 5.1, a template is a design abstraction used to create a blueprint. It captures the intended topology shape and design rules without tying the design to a specific vendor's CLI. Apstra supports multiple template types to match common data center fabric architectures.

A rack-based template is used for the standard three-stage Clos (leaf-spine) approach. In this model, you define the spine logical devices and one or more rack types (containing leaf devices and optional endpoint constructs). This is the dominant pattern for EVPN-VXLAN IP fabrics: leaf switches provide server attachment, VXLAN encapsulation (VTEP function), and optional IRB gateways, while spines provide high-capacity L3 transit with ECMP.

A collapsed template is used for a spine-less (spineless) topology. Instead of a separate spine tier, a collapsed design models a fabric where leaf nodes interconnect in a mesh-like arrangement (as supported by the template type) to provide underlay reachability and redundancy. This can be useful for smaller environments or edge data centers where a full spine tier is unnecessary.

"Compressed" and "device-based" are not Apstra template types. Junos v24.4 is relevant when the blueprint is instantiated and deployed, but the template type selection is an Apstra design-time decision that determines the fabric topology class.

질문 # 75

Which two statements about ESI values are correct for the server connections to the fabric shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. A valid ESI value for Server A is 0x00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
- B. A valid ESI value for Server B is 0x00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
- C. A valid ESI value for Server B is 0x00.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.
- D. A valid ESI value for Server A is 0x00.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

정답: B,D

설명:

To answer this question, we need to understand the concept of ESI values in EVPN LAGs. An ESI is a 10-byte value that identifies an Ethernet segment, which is a set of links that connect a multihomed device (such as a server) to one or more PE devices (such as leaf switches) in an EVPN network. The same ESI value must be configured on all the PE devices that connect to the same Ethernet segment. This allows the PE devices to form an EVPN LAG, which supports active-active or active-standby multihoming for the device. The ESI value can be manually configured (type 0) or automatically derived from LACP (type 1) or other methods. In the exhibit, Server A is connected to two leaf switches (QFX 5210) using a LAG with LACP enabled. Server B is connected to three leaf switches (QFX 5120) using a LAG with LACP enabled.

질문 # 76

You are creating a new security policy using Juniper Apstra.

Referring to the exhibit, which application point should you select to allow or deny traffic to or from a particular VRF?

- A. Internal Endpoint
- B. Virtual Network
- C. Routing Zone
- D. External Endpoint

정답: C

설명:

In Apstra 5.1, multitenancy is modeled using routing zones, which map directly to the network operating system concept of a VRF. A VRF is an isolated Layer 3 routing instance with its own routing table and forwarding context, and Apstra's routing zone is the intent-based abstraction used to define and manage that isolation consistently across the fabric. Therefore, if your goal is to allow or deny traffic to or from a particular VRF, you must select Routing Zone as the security policy application point. This choice enables you to express policy at the tenant boundary (VRF boundary) rather than at a single segment boundary. In EVPN-VXLAN data center fabrics, a tenant VRF commonly contains multiple virtual networks (VXLAN segments) and their associated IRB gateways on the leaf switches. Applying policy at the routing-zone level allows Apstra to compile intent and deploy enforcement consistently where traffic enters or exits that VRF context-typically as ACL constructs rendered as Junos firewall filters on the appropriate interfaces (for example, IRB interfaces for east-west controls or border interfaces for north-south controls). By contrast, selecting Virtual Network targets a single segment (not the whole VRF), and Internal/External Endpoint targets specific endpoints or endpoint groups rather than the VRF-wide policy boundary. Hence, Routing Zone is the correct application point when policy scope is the VRF.

질문 # 77

You are using Juniper Apstra to create your DC fabric. The fabric requires the use of configlets and requires a property set, which you call "test." While creating the property set, you encounter an error message. Referring to the exhibit, how would you correct the error?

- A. Use valid YAML syntax of key:value.
- B. Use the Builder option for input type of YAML.
- C. Remove the trailing blank lines.
- D. Change to JSON and click create.

정답: A

설명:

The error message states "Value should be dict", which means the YAML input must be a dictionary format. In YAML, a dictionary is defined using key: value pairs. The input `sv_xxh` alone is just a string, not a dictionary. To fix the issue, update the Values field to something like:
`sv_xxh: some_value`
This will satisfy the required structure for a valid YAML dictionary.

질문 # 78

You are considering the bridged overlay EVPN-VXLAN architecture. In this scenario, how many VLANs would be enabled in the VLAN-based service type at the MAC-VRF EVPN instance level?

- A. four VLANs
- B. one VLAN
- C. two VLANs
- D. 4000 VLANs

정답: B

설명:

In a bridged overlay EVPN-VXLAN architecture using the VLAN-based service type, one VLAN is mapped to a single MAC-VRF EVPN instance. Each VLAN requires its own EVPN instance, ensuring isolation at the MAC-VRF level.

질문 # 79

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Itexamdump의 경험이 풍부한 IT전문가들이 연구제작해낸 Juniper인증 JN0-481덤프는 시험패스율이 100%에 가까워 시험의 첫번째 도전에서 한방에 시험패스하도록 도와드립니다. Juniper인증 JN0-481덤프는 Juniper인증 JN0-481최신 실제시험문제의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 덤프에 있는 내용만 공부하시면 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전할 수 있습니다.

JN0-481퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/JN0-481.html>

