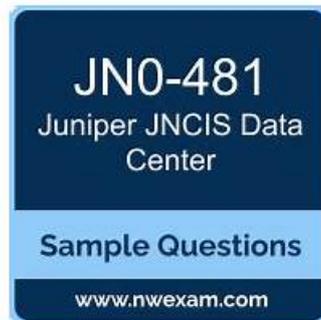


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The Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) (JN0-481) certification is a requirement if you want to succeed in the Juniper industry quickly. But after deciding to take the JN0-481 exam, the next challenge you face is the inability to find genuine JN0-481 Questions for quick preparation. People who don't study with JN0-481 real dumps fail the test and lose their precious resources.

Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

You want to apply a configlet to a specific device using Juniper Apstra. Which two parameters would be used to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. port group
- B. hostname
- C. form factor
- D. tags

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To apply a configlet to a specific device using Juniper Apstra, you need to specify the device's hostname and tags. The hostname is the unique identifier of the device in the Apstra system, and the tags are the labels that you can assign to the device to group it with other devices that share the same characteristics. You can use the hostname and tags to filter the devices that you want to apply the configlet to in the blueprint catalog.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which attribute enables Juniper Apstra to scale and manage thousands of devices with a single server instance?

- A. Apstra is a distributed state system.
- B. Apstra is based on NGINX.
- C. Apstra is available as an OVA.
- D. Apstra is installed as a cloud resource.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The attribute that enables Juniper Apstra to scale and manage thousands of devices with a single server instance is that Apstra is a distributed state system. This means that Apstra uses a graph database to store the network topology and configuration data in a distributed and replicated manner across multiple server nodes. This allows Apstra to handle large-scale networks with high performance, reliability, and availability. Apstra also uses a stateful orchestration engine that ensures the network state is always consistent with the intent of the blueprint, which is the logical representation of the network design and behavior. Apstra can automatically detect and resolve any discrepancies between the desired and actual network state, as well as handle any changes or failures in the network.

NEW QUESTION # 26

You must configure a static route for traffic to exit a configured routing zone. In the Juniper Apstra UI, where would you accomplish this task?

- A. under Staged -> Virtual -> Routing Zones
- B. under Active -> Connectivity Templates
- C. under Staged -> Connectivity Templates
- D. under Active -> Virtual -> Routing Zones

Answer: C

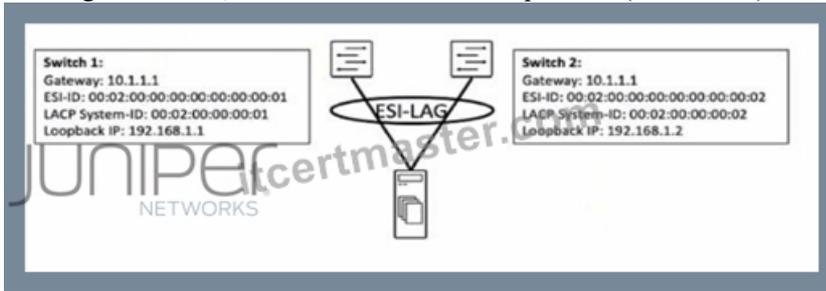
Explanation:

To configure a static route for traffic to exit a configured routing zone, you need to use the Connectivity Templates feature in the Juniper Apstra UI. A Connectivity Template is a set of configuration parameters that can be applied to a device or a group of devices in a blueprint. You can use Connectivity Templates to configure static routes, BGP, OSPF, and other network services. To create a Connectivity Template, you need to go to the Staged tab and select Connectivity Templates from the left menu. Then, you can click on the + icon to create a new template. You can specify the name, description, and scope of the template. The scope determines which devices or device groups the template will be applied to. You can also specify the order of the template, which determines the priority of the template when multiple templates are applied to the same device. After creating the template, you can add configuration items to the template. To add a static route, you need to select Static Route from the drop-down menu and enter the destination network, subnet mask, and next-hop IP address. You can also specify the administrative distance and the track object for the static route. After adding the configuration items, you need to save the template and commit the changes to the blueprint.

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are working to build an ESI-LAG for a multihomed server. The ESI-LAG is not coming up as multihomed.

Referring to the exhibit, what are two solutions to this problem? (Choose two.)



- A. The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same.
- B. The ESI ID on both devices must be the same.
- C. The loopback IP addresses on both devices must be the same.
- D. The gateway IP addresses on both devices must be different.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

An ESI-LAG is a link aggregation group (LAG) that spans two or more devices and is identified by an Ethernet segment identifier (ESI). An ESI-LAG provides redundancy and load balancing for a multihomed server in an EVPN-VXLAN network. To configure an ESI-LAG, you need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the LACP protocol can negotiate the LAG parameters and form a single logical interface for the server.

The ESI ID on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the EVPN control plane can advertise the ESI-LAG as a single Ethernet segment and synchronize the MAC and IP addresses of the server across the devices.

The VLAN ID and VNI on both devices must be the same. This ensures that the server can communicate with other hosts in the same virtual network and that the VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation can work properly.

In the exhibit, the LACP system ID and the ESI ID on both devices are different, which prevents the ESI-LAG from coming up as multihomed. Therefore, the correct answer is B and D. The LACP system ID on both devices must be the same and the ESI ID on both devices must be the same.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You use Juniper Apstra to enable a new VXLAN virtual network. Which two components would be automatically derived in this situation? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN VNI
- B. Route Zone
- C. VLAN-ID
- D. IP subnet

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

A VXLAN virtual network is a collection of Layer 2 forwarding domains that span multiple racks in a fabric. A VXLAN virtual network requires a name and a VXLAN network identifier (VNI), which is a 24-bit number that identifies the virtual network. The VNI can be either explicitly assigned or auto-assigned from a resource pool. A VXLAN virtual network can also have Layer 3 connectivity, which enables routing between different VNIs within a routing zone. A routing zone is an L3 domain that isolates the IP traffic of different tenants. A routing zone can have one or more VNIs associated with it. To enable Layer 3 connectivity, a VXLAN virtual network needs an IP subnet, which is a range of IP addresses that can be assigned to the hosts in the virtual network. The IP subnet can be either explicitly assigned or auto-assigned from a resource pool. Therefore, the correct answer is A and C. IP subnet and VXLAN VNI are two components that would be automatically derived when enabling a new VXLAN virtual network using Juniper Apstra.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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