Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-481

Exam Name: Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
When viewing the devices in the Managed Devices table, you see that some devices are listed in the OOS-READY state.

What does this state mean for the device?

A. The device is ready to have its NOS upgraded.
B. The device has an agent installed and is ready to be assigned into a blueprint.
C. The device is awaiting the installation of a license.
D. The device has been taken out of service for maintenance.

Answer: B
Explanation:
In Juniper Apstra, a device in the OOS-READY (Out-Of-Service READY) state indicates that the Apstra agent has been installed and the device is prepared to be assigned into a blueprint, but it has not yet been brought into active service within the fabric.

QUESTION 2
What are two agent processes that operate within the Juniper Apstra device agent? (Choose two.)

A. routing agent
B. authentication agent
C. telemetry agent
D. deployment agent

Answer: CD
Explanation:
Within the Juniper Apstra device agent, two of the key processes are:
- Telemetry agent, which collects operational and state data from the device and reports it back to the Apstra server.
- Deployment agent, which applies configuration changes delivered by Apstra to the device.

QUESTION 3
Which two statements are correct about a Juniper Apstra server? (Choose two.)

A. The Juniper Apstra server uses Layer 2 to communicate with managed devices.
B. The Juniper Apstra server requires one network adapter connection for each managed device.
C. The Juniper Apstra server uses Layer 3 to communicate with managed devices.
D. The Juniper Apstra server requires a single network adapter.

Answer: CD
Explanation:
The Juniper Apstra server communicates with managed devices over Layer 3 using IP connectivity, not Layer 2 adjacency.

The Apstra server requires only a single network adapter, since it manages multiple devices over routed IP connectivity rather than needing dedicated interfaces per device.

QUESTION 4
In Juniper Apstra, which statement about resources is correct?

A. User-defined resources are supported.
B. The scope of a pool is limited to a single blueprint.
C. The scope of a pool can be defined as global or blueprint specific.
D. Only the default resources are supported globally.

Answer: C
Explanation:
In Juniper Apstra, resource pools (such as IP pools, VLAN pools, and ASN pools) can have their scope defined as either global (available to all blueprints) or blueprint-specific (available only within a single blueprint). This flexibility allows for centralized resource management or isolated per-blueprint allocations.

QUESTION 5
What is the purpose of an EVPN Ethernet segment identifier (ESI)?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
An EVPN Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) is used to uniquely identify a multi-homed Ethernet segment, such as when multiple links from a device connect to the same EVPN fabric. Its primary purpose is to prevent loops within a LAG connection by ensuring only one active forwarding path while still enabling redundancy and load balancing.

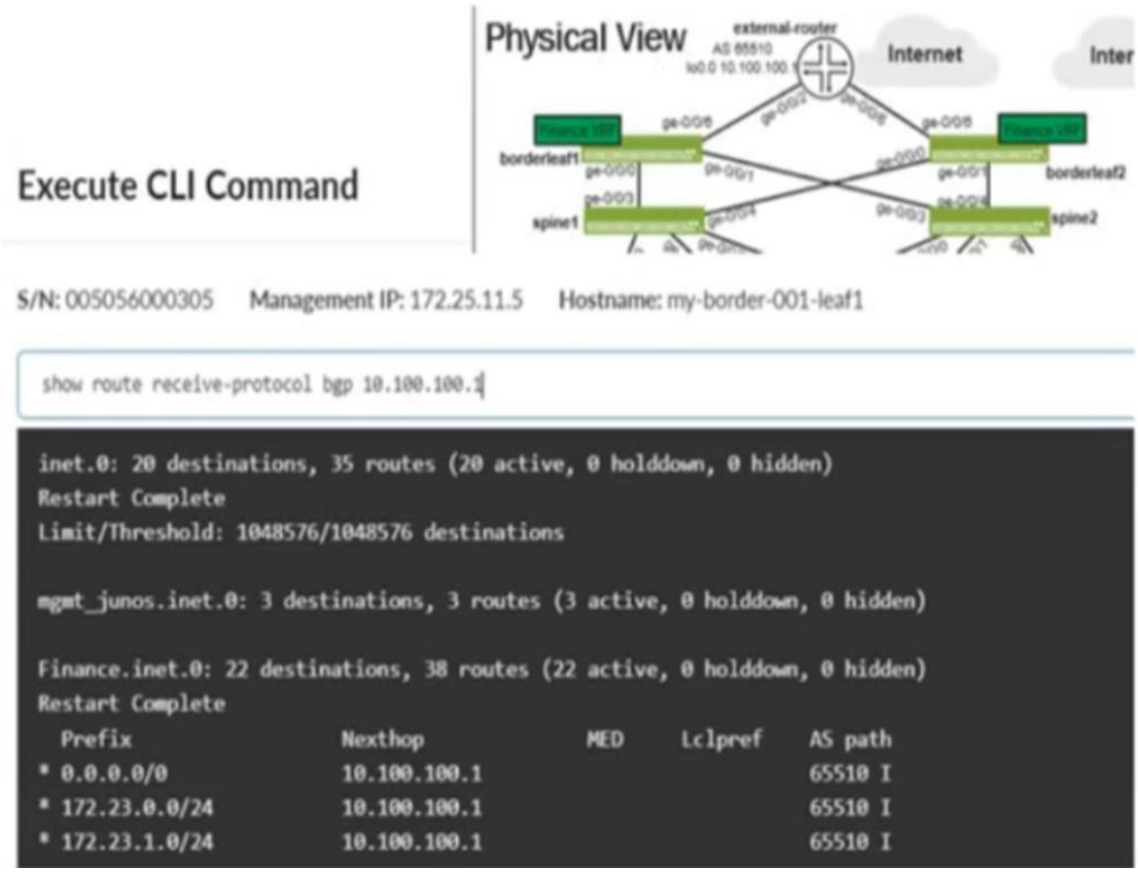
QUESTION 6
What are two available Juniper Apstra template types? (Choose two.)

A. collapsed
B. rack-based
C. compressed
D. device-based

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Juniper Apstra provides two main template types:
- Rack-based templates, which define the layout and connectivity of racks in the data center fabric.
- Device-based templates, which define specific device roles and their configurations.

QUESTION 7
The same connectivity template is applied to the ge-0/0/6 interface on both borderleaf1 and borderleaf2 nodes. This connectivity template describes the intended configuration of the EBGP session between each of the borderleaf nodes and the external router. You want to ensure that the 172.23.x/24 routes are not installed in the borderleaf nodes' Finance routing table.

Referring to the exhibit, what would you change in Juniper Apstra to accomplish this task?



A. Add an aggregate prefix to the routing policy.
B. Modify the import policy to only allow the default route.
C. Select the "Expect Default IPv4 Route" checkbox.
D. Modify the export policy to only allow the default route.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The exhibit shows that the border leaf is receiving multiple routes (including 172.23.x/24) from the external router via EBGP. To prevent these specific routes from being installed in the Finance routing table, you must modify the import policy applied to the EBGP session so that only the default route (0.0.0.0/0) is permitted. This ensures the border leaf nodes accept only the intended default route and deny the 172.23.x/24 prefixes.

QUESTION 8
Off-box agents are consuming too much CPU and memory on your Juniper Apstra controller.

In this scenario, how would you solve this problem?

A. Add more CPU and memory to the Apstra controler VM.
B. Create a worker VM to offload off-box agents from the Apstra controller VM.
C. Use on-box agents instead of off-box agents.
D. Modify the agent profile to consume less resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When off-box agents consume too much CPU and memory on the Juniper Apstra controller, the best solution is to deploy a separate worker VM. The worker VM offloads off-box agent processing from the main Apstra controller VM, ensuring that the controller remains stable and responsive while still supporting large-scale or resource-intensive environments.

QUESTION 9
In Juniper Apstra terminology, to which network operating system concept does a routing zone refer?

A. IRB
B. VRF
C. VLAN
D. access list

Answer: B
Explanation:
In Juniper Apstra terminology, a routing zone corresponds to a VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance in a network operating system. It represents a separate routing table that provides traffic isolation between tenants or applications.

QUESTION 10
You want to route between tenants in a multitenant environment in Juniper Apstra.

What are two ways to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. Route between VRFs on a VTEP-enabled device.
B. Use an external device to route between tenants.
C. Use IBGP to route within the same AS number.
D. Use virtual networks to route between VRFs.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
You can route between VRFs on a VTEP-enabled device (such as a border leaf), enabling inter-VRF communication within the fabric.

You can also use an external device, such as a firewall or external router, to perform inter-tenant routing when routing must occur outside the fabric.

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