

## Juniper.JN0-481.v2026-06-23.q32

Exam Code:	JN0-481
Exam Name:	Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC)
Certification Provider:	Juniper
Free Question Number:	32
Version:	v2026-06-23
# of views:	103
# of Questions views:	331
<a href="https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Juniper.JN0-481.v2026-06-23.q32.html">https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Juniper.JN0-481.v2026-06-23.q32.html</a>	

### NEW QUESTION: 1

Referring to the exhibit, what happens when an operator clicks the Accept Changes button on the right side of the screen in Juniper Apstra?

The screenshot displays the Juniper Apstra interface for a device named 'leaf1'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Staged' and 'Active', and a navigation bar with various configuration categories like 'Config', 'Interface', 'MAC', etc. A prominent orange warning banner reads 'Actual config deviated from golden config'. Below this, two columns of configuration text are shown side-by-side: 'Intended running configuration' and 'Actual running configuration'. The text in both columns is identical, showing a configuration for a Juniper device with system settings, user authentication, and network services. A large watermark 'JUNIPER NETWORKS freecram.net' is overlaid across the center of the image.

- A. Apstra will add a similar configuration from a known device context to accomplish the goal of the CLI-entered configuration.
- B. Apstra will incorporate the new CLI into the "golden config".
- C. Apstra will not commit new changes to this device until the user clicks the Apply Full Config button.
- D. Apstra will stop warning about the changes, but the changes will be overwritten at the next commit.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In Juniper Apstra, the Accept Changes button is used when the running configuration on a device has been manually modified outside of Apstra's intent-based automation. Clicking Accept Changes reconciles these differences by updating Apstra's "golden config" to include the CLI- entered changes, ensuring that Apstra's intended state matches the actual device configuration.

This way, Apstra will stop flagging the deviation as a mismatch.

### NEW QUESTION: 2

You are trying to deploy a five-stage template to a blueprint as shown in the exhibit. You cannot see your template name in the list of available templates. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

### Create Blueprint

---

Blueprint parameters

Name \*

Reference Design \*

Datacenter  
 Freeform

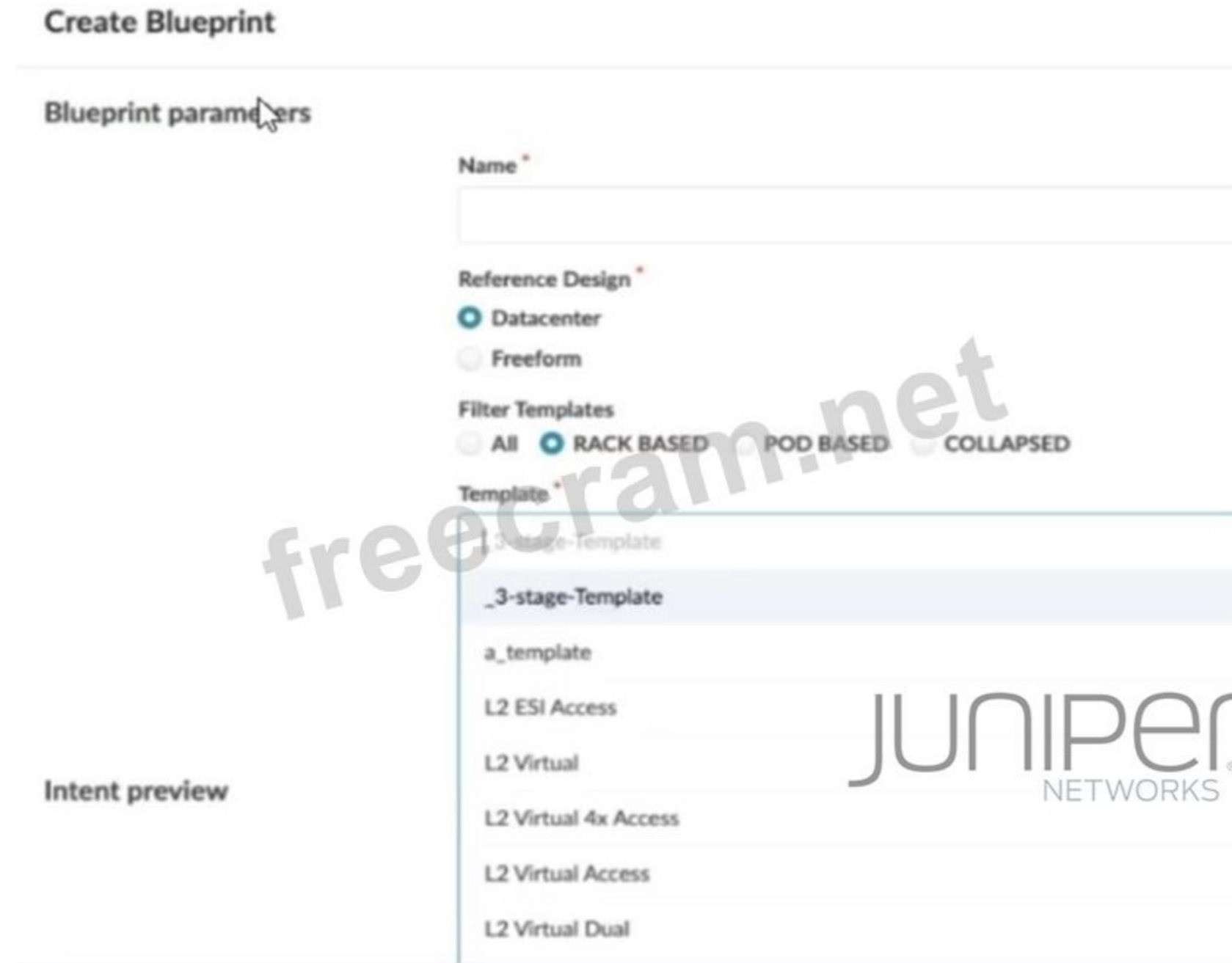
Filter Templates

All  RACK BASED  POD BASED  COLLAPSED

Template \*

- \_3-stage-Template
- \_3-stage-Template**
- a\_template
- L2 ESI Access
- L2 Virtual
- L2 Virtual 4x Access
- L2 Virtual Access
- L2 Virtual Dual

Intent preview



- A. The COLLAPSED option should be selected.
- B. You must include "five-stage" in the template name for it to appear in the list.
- C. The POD BASED option should be selected.
- D. Only Freeform-type blueprints support five-stage templates.

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows that the RACK BASED filter is currently selected, which limits the visible templates to only those designed for rack-based topologies (e.g., 3-stage). Five-stage designs are based on POD-based templates, which introduce an additional layer in the fabric hierarchy.

To see and select your five-stage template, you must select the POD BASED filter, which will reveal templates structured for five-stage IP Clos fabrics.

**NEW QUESTION: 3**

You are allowed to assign tags for which three objects? (Choose three.)

- A. virtual networks
- B. interfaces
- C. generic systems
- D. property sets
- E. device profiles

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

In Juniper Apstra, tags can be assigned to specific objects to make searching, filtering, and organizing easier. The supported objects include:

- Virtual networks
- Interfaces
- Generic systems

**NEW QUESTION: 4**

Which element of an intent-based analytics (IBA) probe is used to specify the database objects to which the probe will apply?

- A. reference design schema
- B. graph query
- C. database nodes
- D. node-edge relationship

**Answer:** [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

In Juniper Apstra's Intent-Based Analytics (IBA), a graph query defines the database objects and relationships that the probe will evaluate. This query specifies the exact scope of data (such as nodes, links, or metrics) to which the probe applies, enabling precise monitoring and validation against the intended state.

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

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?

## Create Property Set

Name <sup>\*</sup>

Input Type

Editor  Builder

Values <sup>\*</sup>

JSON **YAML**

1	sv_ksh
2	
3	
4	
5	



### Server-side Validation Errors

```
{  
  "values_yaml": "Value should be dict"  
}
```

Create Another?

**Create**

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

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

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\_xhx alone is just a string, not a dictionary.

To fix the issue, update the Values field to something like:

```
sv_xhx: some_value
```

This will satisfy the required structure for a valid YAML dictionary.

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

What is the primary reason for creating an Apstra worker node?

- A. to support more than one blueprint
- B. to create a space for storing event logs
- C. to run zero-touch provisioning (ZTP)
- D. to offload off-box agents and IBA

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The primary reason for creating an Apstra worker node is to offload resource-intensive tasks such as running off-box agents and Intent-Based Analytics (IBA) probes from the main Apstra server. This improves performance and scalability, especially in larger or more complex deployments.

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

Which three multihoming mechanisms are supported in the Juniper Apstra rack design? (Choose three.)

- A. VRRP
- B. virtual chassis
- C. MLAG
- D. ESI
- E. vPC

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

What are two types of policies that Juniper Apstra uses to push to switches using Security Policies? (Choose two.)

- A. filter-based forwarding (ChooseFBF)
- B. firewall filters
- C. policy-based routing (ChoosePBR)
- D. access control lists (ChooseACLs)

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Firewall filters are one of the policy types that Juniper Apstra pushes to switches to enforce security rules. Access control lists (ACLs) are also used by Apstra security policies to control traffic flows at the switch level.

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

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: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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.

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

At which point in the design process does the operator choose IPv4 or IPv6 for a spine-and-leaf link underlay type?

- A. when selecting an IP pool
- B. when creating a blueprint
- C. when designing a new rack type
- D. when creating a template

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Juniper Apstra, the choice of IPv4 or IPv6 for the spine-and-leaf underlay is made during blueprint creation. At this stage, the operator defines the fundamental design parameters of the fabric, including the underlay addressing type, which then determines how IP pools are allocated to inter-device links.

#### NEW QUESTION: 11

What are two types of virtual networks defined inside Juniper Apstra software? (Choose two.)

- A. VLAN
- B. L3 VPN
- C. VXLAN
- D. L2 VPN

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Juniper Apstra supports two primary types of virtual networks within a data center fabric:

VLAN-based virtual networks - Used in simpler Layer 2 designs or collapsed architectures.

VXLAN-based virtual networks - Used in scalable, modern data center fabrics leveraging EVPN- VXLAN overlays for multi-tenant isolation and Layer 2 extension over Layer 3.

#### NEW QUESTION: 12

What are three port group roles that you are allowed to assign to a logical device? (Choose three.)

- A. leaf
- B. empty
- C. generic
- D. spine
- E. root

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When assigning port group roles to a logical device in Juniper Apstra, the valid roles you can assign include:

Leaf - for ports that connect to servers or access layer devices.

Spine - for ports that connect to spine or core switches.

Generic - for ports that connect to systems not playing a fabric role (e.g., firewalls, external routers, or appliances).

#### NEW QUESTION: 13

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?

## Create Security Policy

### Common Parameters

Name \*

Description

Enabled

Tags

### Application Points

Source Point Type

Internal Endpoint

External Endpoint

External Endpoint Group

Internal Endpoint Group

Virtual Network

Routing Zone

Destination Point Type

Internal Endpoint

External Endpoint

External Endpoint Group

Internal Endpoint Group

Virtual Network

Routing Zone

Source Point

Destination Point

### Rules

There are no rules added

Add Deny All / Permit All

JUNIPER  
NETWORKS

Create Another?

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

In Juniper Apstra, a Routing Zone corresponds to a VRF. If you want to create a security policy that controls traffic to or from a particular VRF, you must select Routing Zone as the application point. This ensures the policy is applied at the VRF level rather than to specific endpoints or virtual networks.

**NEW QUESTION: 14**

You are creating a new template that will connect two rack based templates together. Which rack type should be used to accomplish this task?

- A. pod based
- B. rack based
- C. isolated
- D. collapsed

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

Which Root Cause Identifier is currently supported in Juniper Apstra software?

- A. virtual network
- B. connectivity
- C. ESI imbalance
- D. BGP

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

As of current Juniper Apstra software capabilities, the only supported Root Cause Identifier (RCI) is BGP. The RCI feature analyzes control-plane anomalies to identify and highlight the root cause of BGP-related issues within the fabric, helping operators quickly pinpoint failures or misconfigurations.

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

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 controller 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: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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.

**Valid JN0-481 Dumps** shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing JN0-481 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest JN0-481 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com JN0-481 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com JN0-481 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Juniper/JN0-481/premium/> (77 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF Special Discount Code: freecram**)

**NEW QUESTION: 17**

You are building an IP fabric and have decided to use Junos devices to create an EBGp underlay. You must ensure that traffic is load balanced throughout your fabric.

You must also ensure that regardless of the path used through the fabric that all traffic is handled consistently and load balanced predictably.

According to Juniper Networks, what are three best practices that you should employ to help you achieve the desired behavior? (Choose three.)

- A. All spine devices should be the same model including linecards and port density.
- B. Leaf devices should use a variety of link speeds for each uplink to the spine devices.
- C. All leaf devices should be the same model including linecards and port density.
- D. Each leaf device should be a different model including linecards and port density.
- E. Each leaf device must use the same link speed for all uplinks to the spine devices.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 18**

Which three statements are correct about property sets? (Choose three.)

- A. They are imported when a configlet is imported into a blueprint.
- B. The key/value pairs are used for variable substitution.
- C. They are used only by configlets in a blueprint.
- D. The syntax used when creating property sets is specific to each supported vendor.
- E. Multiple property sets can be referenced by a configlet.

**Answer:** A,B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Property sets can be automatically imported with a configlet to provide reusable configuration variables.

They use key/value pairs for variable substitution within configlets, enabling templated configuration.

A single configlet can reference multiple property sets, allowing flexible and modular configuration inputs.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

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:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

In a three-stage Clos network, what are important key design aspects of a data center fabric?

(Choose two.)

- A. External traffic enters and exits the spine devices.
- B. Fabric traffic enters and exits the border devices.
- C. Servers are connected to leaf devices.
- D. Servers are connected to spine devices.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Fabric traffic enters and exits the border devices: In a three-stage Clos fabric, border leaf devices serve as the gateway between the internal fabric and external networks, such as the internet or WAN.

Servers are connected to leaf devices: Leaf switches are responsible for connecting endpoints like servers, storage systems, or other access layer devices.

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

You are adding a new tenant to your Juniper Apstra-managed fabric and need to add a VXLAN type virtual network for the new tenant.

Which two components must be completed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. A VNI must be manually specified.
- B. Either IPv4 or IPv6 connectivity must be enabled.
- C. The routing zone must be selected.
- D. The virtual network name must be specified.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The routing zone must be selected - Every virtual network in Juniper Apstra must be associated with a routing zone (VRF) to define its Layer 3 domain.

The virtual network name must be specified - A unique name is required to identify the virtual network being created.

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

What does clicking the indicated icon shown in the exhibit accomplish?



- A. It refreshes the screen.
- B. It fetches the discovered Link Layer Discovery Protocol (ChooseLLDP) data.
- C. It erases the entire cable map to start over.
- D. It changes the speed of existing links.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the Juniper Apstra Staged → Physical → Links view, clicking the indicated refresh-style icon fetches the most recent LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) data. This updates the cable map with the latest discovered physical connectivity information from the devices.

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

Which of the following two statements are correct?

- A. VXLAN encapsulation discards VLAN IDs
- B. VXLAN encapsulation discards VNIs
- C. VXLAN is a Layer 2 encapsulation protocol
- D. VXLAN is a Layer 3 encapsulation protocol

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

You are building a blueprint using Juniper Apstra and must change the cable map to match the physical environment.

Where in the blueprint UI is this task accomplished?

- A. Active --> Physical --> Links
- B. Staged --> Physical --> Links
- C. Active --> Connectivity Templates
- D. Staged --> Connectivity Templates

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To modify the cable map in Juniper Apstra so it matches the actual physical environment, you must do it in the Staged → Physical → Links section of the blueprint UI. Changes made in the staged view allow adjustments before committing them to the active fabric.

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

The servers attached to your Juniper Apstra managed data center fabric are running VMware.

You want to get the details about which VMs are attached to which leaf interface.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

The screenshot shows the Juniper Apstra interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Dashboard, Analytics, Staged, Uncommitted, Active, and Time Voyager. Below these is a search bar and a navigation menu with options: Physical, Virtual, Policies, DCI, Catalog, Query, Anomalies, Connectivity Templates, and Fabric Settings. The 'Virtual' tab is selected, and the 'VMs' sub-tab is active. Below the sub-tabs is a search bar and a table with the following columns: VMName, Hosted On, Hypervisor Hostname, Hypervisor Version, VM IPs, ToR Switch/Interface, and Port Group Name:VLAN ID. The table is currently empty, showing 'No Items'.

- A. A Virtual Infra Manager must be defined.
- B. Only kvm-based VMs are supported.
- C. An agent needs to be installed on each server.
- D. A policy needs to be defined in Interface Policies.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Juniper Apstra, to see details about which VMs are attached to which leaf interface, Apstra requires integration with the Virtual Infrastructure Manager (VIM), such as VMware vCenter for ESXi environments. Without defining and integrating a VIM, the VMs tab (as shown in the exhibit) will not display any data, even if servers are connected and running.

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

What is correct about the selected device shown in the exhibit?



- A. It is a peer switch.
- B. It is an external generic system.
- C. It is an internal generic system.
- D. It is an access switch.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the exhibit, the selected node node100 is labeled as a Generic System. In Juniper Apstra, a generic system represents an external device (such as a server, firewall, or third-party system) that connects to the fabric but is not managed as part of the internal fabric infrastructure. Therefore, it is an external generic system.

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

You have accessed your deployed blueprint and see the banner shown in the exhibit.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)



- A. Devices must be assigned to profiles.
- B. There are changes that are not active on the fabric.
- C. Resources must be assigned to devices.
- D. There are anomalies that must be addressed.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Uncommitted and Staged indicators in the banner show that there are pending configuration changes that have not yet been pushed live to the fabric, meaning not all changes are active.

The red anomaly indicators (seen on Dashboard and Active) confirm that Apstra has detected anomalies in the deployed blueprint that must be addressed.

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

When creating a probe, an operator wants to make it easy to view that probe's output.

In this scenario, which element must be created to accomplish this task?

- A. a dashboard widget
- B. a predefined probe
- C. a processor
- D. a stage

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

To make the output of a probe easily viewable in Juniper Apstra, the operator must create a dashboard widget. Widgets allow probe results to be visualized directly in the Apstra UI, making it simple to monitor and analyze the probe's output.

**NEW QUESTION: 30**

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(s)

Finance-reserved-pool

VLAN ID (on leafs)

100

Reserve across blueprint

Route Target

Not assigned

DHCP Service

Disabled

Enabled

Create Connectivity Templates for

Tagged  Untagged

IPv4 Connectivity

Disabled

Enabled

IPv4 Subnet

10.30.42.0/24

Virtual Gateway IPv4 Enabled

Virtual Gateway IPv4

10.30.42.1

JUNIPER NETWORKS

- A. routing zone
- B. IP pool
- C. connectivity template

D. VLAN pool

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 31**

What are two formats that the cabling map can be exported as? (Choose two.)

- A. JSON
- B. CSV
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**Valid JN0-481 Dumps** shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing JN0-481 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest JN0-481 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com JN0-481 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com JN0-481 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Juniper/JN0-481/premium/> (77 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

**NEW QUESTION: 32**

You have created a blueprint and are in the process of assigning systems. You require the leaf3- sonic device in the blueprint but do not want it to actively participate in the routing of the IP fabric. In the Juniper Apstra UI, which two modes satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

## Assign Systems

leaf1	Leaf	leaf1	005056000303 (172.25.11.3) 	<input type="radio"/> Not Set <input checked="" type="radio"/> Deploy <input type="radio"/> Ready <input type="radio"/> Drain <input type="radio"/> Undeploy <input type="radio"/> Not Set
leaf2	Leaf	leaf2	005056000304 (172.25.11.4) 	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Deploy <input type="radio"/> Ready <input type="radio"/> Drain <input type="radio"/> Undeploy <input type="radio"/> Not Set
leaf3-sonic	Leaf	leaf3-sonic	005056000307 (172.25.11.7) 	<input type="radio"/> Deploy <input type="radio"/> Ready <input type="radio"/> Drain <input type="radio"/> Undeploy <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Set

Update Assignments

- A. Drain
- B. Ready
- C. Deploy
- D. Undeploy

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Drain mode keeps the device assigned to the blueprint but prevents it from forwarding or participating in routing, which satisfies the requirement.

Ready mode means the device is assigned and recognized in the blueprint but not yet deployed, so it does not actively participate in fabric routing.

**Valid JN0-481 Dumps** shared by EduDump.com for Helping Passing JN0-481 Exam! EduDump.com now offer the **newest JN0-481 exam dumps**, the EduDump.com JN0-481 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** EduDump.com JN0-481 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.edudump.com/exams/Juniper/JN0-481/premium/> (77 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)