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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Collapsed

B- Rack-based

C- Compressed

D- Device-based

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

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

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Apstra deploy modes control how far a device progresses in the configuration lifecycle and whether it becomes active in the fabric. If you must keep leaf3-sonic present in the blueprint (modeled, cabled, and available for future use) but you do not want it to participate in IP-fabric routing, you use modes that keep the device not active.

Ready mode assigns the device to the blueprint and applies only ''Ready (Discovery 2)'' level configuration---hostnames, interface descriptions, and port speed/breakout settings---while explicitly keeping the device out of fabric routing. In this mode, Apstra does not configure routing/BGP or L3 interface addressing for the IP fabric, so the switch is staged and visible for validation (for example, LLDP wiring checks) but does not forward as part of the Clos underlay.

Undeploy mode removes the complete Apstra service configuration from the device. Operationally, this also ensures the device is not active in the fabric. It is commonly used when a device must be retained in the blueprint inventory/topology but should not be participating (for example, temporarily withdrawn, decommission preparation, or held as a spare).

By contrast, Deploy makes the device active (full rendered fabric configuration, including BGP), and Drain is a maintenance state used to gracefully remove traffic from an already-active device rather than a state for keeping it non-participatory from the outset.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra6.0/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/device-config-lifecycle.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/topic-map/device-config-lifecycle.html

Question 3

In a three-stage Clos network, what are important key design aspects of a data center fabric? (Choose two.)

Options:

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:

B, C

Explanation:

A three-stage Clos (leaf--spine) data center fabric separates roles to keep forwarding predictable and scalable. The leaf layer is the attachment point for endpoints, so servers connect to leaf devices. This is where the fabric accepts workload traffic, applies edge policies, and provides tenant/service constructs (for EVPN-VXLAN fabrics, the leafs typically act as VTEPs and host IRB gateways as required). The spine layer provides the non-blocking transit core between leafs using L3 underlay routing and ECMP, but it is not the place where servers attach directly.

For north-south connectivity, a typical three-stage Apstra data center architecture includes border leaf switches. These border devices provide the controlled connection point between the fabric and external networks (Internet/WAN/DCI or upstream services). As a result, fabric traffic enters and exits the border devices, not the spines. This design keeps the spines dedicated to high-speed east-west transit and simplifies operations: external routing policies, security controls, and inter-domain handoffs are concentrated at the border, while the spines remain a uniform L3 transit tier. In Junos v24.4 EVPN-VXLAN deployments, this separation also helps maintain clean overlay boundaries and consistent underlay behavior across the fabric.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/juniper-data-center-assurance/user-guide/topics/concept/dc-network-topology-on-dc-assurance.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/jvd/jvd-3-stage-datacenterdesign-with-juniper-apstra/solution_architecture.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- One VLAN
B- Two VLANs
C- 4000 VLANs
D- Four VLANs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Junos EVPN, the service type determines how VLANs (broadcast domains) are mapped into EVPN constructs. With VLAN-based service, the mapping is one-to-one: a single VLAN (single broadcast domain) maps to a single EVPN instance (EVI), resulting in a separate bridge table per VLAN. When you implement EVPN-VXLAN in a bridged overlay (L2 extension over an L3 underlay), leaf devices act as VTEPs and encapsulate VLAN traffic into VXLAN using the associated VNI, but the service-type mapping rule still applies.

At the MAC-VRF hierarchy, you configure the EVPN-VXLAN parameters and choose the service type for that EVPN instance. If the service type selected is VLAN-based, then the EVI represents exactly one VLAN at that EVPN instance level. If you need multiple VLANs under the same MAC-VRF/EVI construct, Junos provides alternative service types (for example, VLAN-aware or VLAN-bundle) specifically intended to associate multiple VLANs with a single EVPN instance; that is not what VLAN-based service does.

Therefore, in a bridged overlay EVPN-VXLAN design using VLAN-based service at the MAC-VRF EVPN instance level, the correct answer is one VLAN. This remains true regardless of how many total VLANs exist across the fabric; each VLAN-based EVI handles a single VLAN.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/concept/evpn-based-services.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/evpn/topics/concept/mac-vrf-routing-instance-overview.html

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

In Apstra 5.1, property sets are structured data objects (YAML/JSON) used to hold values that templates can consume at render time. Their most common use is with configlets, where property set key/value pairs are referenced as variables inside the template so Apstra can perform variable substitution during configuration generation. This directly supports statement B.

Property sets are also designed to be reusable. A single configlet can reference more than one property set (for example, one set for NTP servers and another for syslog collectors), allowing clean separation of data domains and easier lifecycle updates. This supports statement E.

Operationally, when you bring design content into a blueprint, the blueprint must have the required supporting objects available. In Apstra workflows, configlets that use property sets require those property sets to be present in the blueprint context (commonly accomplished by importing the relevant property set(s) from the catalog into the blueprint as part of bringing in the configlet and its dependencies). This aligns with statement A as the blueprint-level outcome: the property sets used by an imported configlet are imported/available in the blueprint for rendering.

Statements C and D are incorrect because property sets are not limited only to configlets (they are

also used with Analytics probes), and the syntax is not vendor-specific---Apstra uses standard YAML/JSON structures independent of NOS.

Verified Juniper sources (URLs):

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/property-set-datacenter-design.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra4.2/apstra-user-guide/topics/concept/property-set-datacenter-design.html

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/apstra5.1/apstra-user-guide/topics/ref/configlet-examples.html

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