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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Center Multitenancy and Security: This section tests knowledge of single-tenant and multitenant data center setups. Candidates such as Data Center Professionals are evaluated on ensuring tenant traffic isolation at both Layer 2 and Layer 3 levels in shared infrastructure environments.
Topic 2	• VXLAN: This part requires knowledge of VXLAN, particularly how the control plane manages communication between devices, while the data plane handles traffic flow. Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, Monitor, or Troubleshoot VXLAN.
Topic 3	• Data Center Interconnect: For Data Center Engineers, this part focuses on interconnecting data centers, covering Layer 2 and Layer 3 stretching, stitching fabrics together, and using EVPN-signaled VXLAN for seamless communication between data centers.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

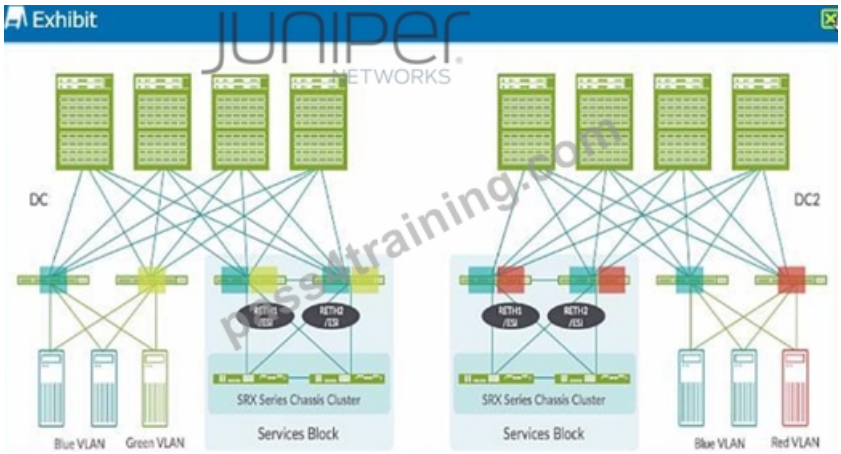
NEW QUESTION # 61
You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface. In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive
- B. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- C. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive
- D. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Scenario Overview:
* Converting an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway involves transitioning the router's functionality from simply bridging traffic within a VXLAN segment to routing traffic between different segments.
* Key Configuration Requirement:
* IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging) Interface:An IRB interface allows for both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing. To enable routing for a specific VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier), the IRB interface must be associated with the routing function in the corresponding bridge domain.
* Correct Command:
* C. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100:This command correctly binds the IRB interface to the bridge domain, enabling Layer 3 routing functionality within the VXLAN for VNI 100. This effectively transitions the device from operating solely as a Layer 2 gateway to a Layer 3 gateway.
Data Center References:
* This configuration step is essential when converting a Layer 2 VXLAN gateway to a Layer 3 gateway, enabling the MX Series router to route between VXLAN segments.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Exhibit.



Both DC and DC2 ate using EVPN-VXLAN technology deployed using an ERB architecture. A server on the Red VLAN must communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. The Blue VLAN in DC and DC2 needs to be the same VLAN.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. An interconnect is required between the four SRX Series devices; the Blue VLAN must be stretched and a transit VNI must be added for the Red and Green VLANs.
- B. An interconnect is required between four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.
- C. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mush interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stitched together
- D. A lean super spine device must be added to DC and DC2; all VLANs must be stretched to the lean super spine device and the lean super spine devices must stitch all the VLANs together.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* ERB Architecture in EVPN-VXLAN:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is commonly used in data center networks where routing decisions are made at the network edge (leaf or border devices), while bridging (Layer 2 forwarding) is extended across the fabric. This architecture allows for efficient L3 routing while still enabling L2 services like VLANs to span across multiple locations.
* VLAN and VNI Configuration:

* The scenario specifies that a server on the Red VLAN needs to communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. Since these VLANs are in different data centers (DC and DC2), and given the use of EVPN-VXLAN, the communication between these VLANs will require atransit VNI(Virtual Network Identifier). This transit VNI will allow traffic to traverse the VXLAN tunnel across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).
* Interconnect between SRX Series Devices:
* The exhibit shows SRX Series Chassis Clusters used as service devices (likely for firewalling or other security services). These devices need to be interconnected between the two data centers to ensure that VLANs can communicate effectively. The Blue VLAN needs to be stretched between DC and DC2 to maintain the same Layer 2 domain across both data centers.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Interconnecting the SRX Series devices will ensure the necessary service chaining, while stretching the Blue VLAN and adding a transit VNI for the Red and Green VLANs will enable the required communication across the data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 63
Exhibit.

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.)

- A. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- B. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.
- D. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:

* The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.
Advertise Direct-Nexthop:
* Option A:The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.
VNI Consistency:
* Option C:For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP
- B. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.
- C. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- D. The remote VTEP is not responding.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:
* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.
* Understanding the Response:
* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.

NEW QUESTION # 65

You are asked to implement VXLAN group-based policies (GBPs) in your data center. Which two statements are correct in (his scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of security group policies throughout the network.
- B. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that may be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch through 802.1X.
- C. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags thatmust be configured statically on each switch and activated through 802.1X.
- D. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of BGP groups throughout the network.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
* VXLAN Group-Based Policies (GBP):
* VXLAN Group-Based Policies are used to apply security policies consistently across the network. These policies are often tied to user or device identities rather than static IP addresses, which allows for more dynamic and scalable security management.
* Scalable Group Tags via RADIUS and 802.1X:
* Option B:VXLAN GBP can use scalable group tags configured on a RADIUS server, which are then pushed to network devices through 802.1X. This allows for centralized and automated policy application based on user or device identity.
* Consistent Security Policy Application:
* Option C:GBP ensures that security policies are consistently applied across the network, regardless of where a user or device connects. This consistency is crucial in environments where security policies must follow the user or device.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Group tags can be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed via 802.1X, enabling centralized policy management.
* Option C:Correct-GBP ensures consistent application of security policies, which is essential for maintaining security across a dynamic network environment.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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Topics

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