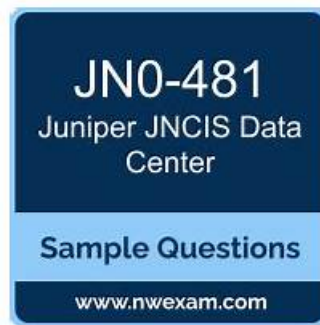


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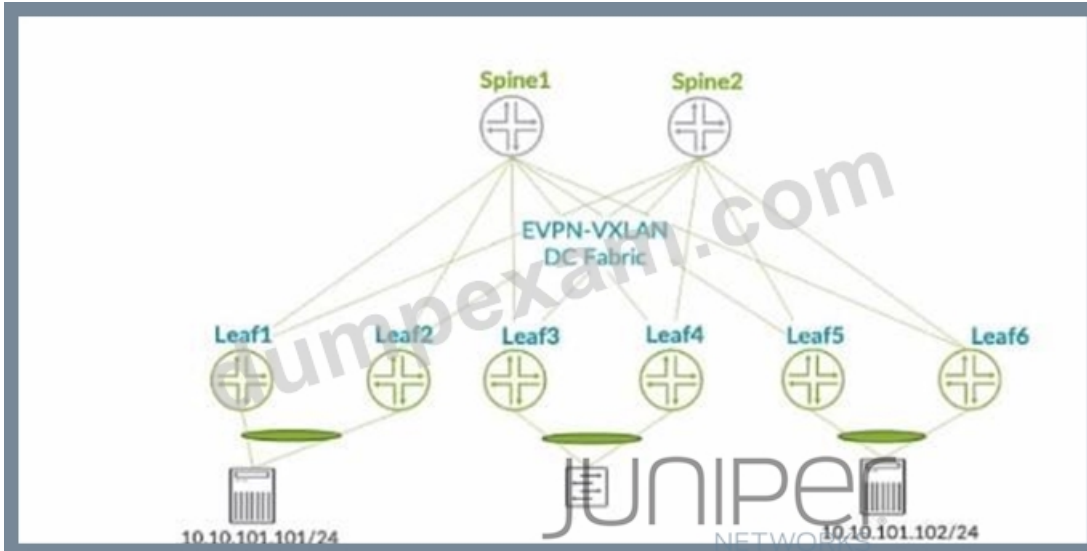
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Juniper Data Center, Specialist (JNCIS-DC) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

In the EVPN-VXLAN data center fabric bridged overlay architecture shown in the exhibit, the servers are connected to Lead and

Leaf6 using the same virtual network identifier (VNI). Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)



- A. The underlay must be provisioned with PIMv2.
- B. The underlay must use IRB interfaces.
- C. The underlay EBGp peering's must be established between leaf and spine devices.
- D. Loopback IPv4 addresses must be advertised into the EBGp underlay from leaf and spine devices.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In the EVPN-VXLAN data center fabric bridged overlay architecture shown in the exhibit, the servers are connected to Leaf1 and Leaf6 using the same virtual network identifier (VNI). This means that the servers belong to the same Layer 2 domain and can communicate with each other using VXLAN tunnels across the fabric. The underlay network provides the IP connectivity between the leaf and spine devices, and it uses EBGp as the routing protocol. Therefore, the following two statements are correct in this scenario:

Loopback IPv4 addresses must be advertised into the EBGp underlay from leaf and spine devices. This is because the loopback addresses are used as the source and destination IP addresses for the VXLAN tunnels, and they must be reachable by all the devices in the fabric.

The loopback addresses are also used as the router IDs and the BGP peer addresses for the EBGp sessions.

The underlay EBGp peering's must be established between leaf and spine devices. This is because the EBGp sessions are used to exchange the underlay routing information and the EVPN routes for the overlay network. The EBGp sessions are established using the loopback addresses of the devices, and they follow a spine-and-leaf topology, where each leaf device peers with all the spine devices, and each spine device peers with all the leaf devices.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two statements about VXLAN VNIs are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. VNIs can have over 16 million unique values.
- B. VNIs are alphanumeric values.
- C. VNIs identify a collision domain.
- D. VNIs identify a broadcast domain

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

VXLAN VNIs are virtual network identifiers that are used to identify and isolate Layer 2 segments in the overlay network. VXLAN VNIs have the following characteristics:

VNIs can have over 16 million unique values. This is because VXLAN VNIs are 24-bit fields that can range from 4096 to 16777214, according to the VXLAN standard. This allows VXLAN to support a large number of Layer 2 segments and tenants in the network. VNIs identify a broadcast domain. This is because VXLAN VNIs are used to group the end hosts that belong to the same Layer 2 segment and can communicate with each other using VXLAN tunnels. The VXLAN tunnels are established using the VTEP information that is distributed by EVPN. The VTEPs are VXLAN tunnel endpoints that perform the VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.

The VXLAN tunnels preserve the Layer 2 semantics and support the broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast traffic within the same VNI.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which two statements are correct about the graph query output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

```
{
  "count": 1,
  "items": [
    {
      "interface": {
        "id": "0be7ea4e-d691-44ff-aec7-da4fb2836555",
        "type": "interface",
        "label": null,
        "description": "to.cf-l2-esi-access",
        "evpn_esi_mac": null,
        "if_name": "ae2",
        "if_type": "port_channel",
        "ipv4_addr": null,
        "ipv4_addr_type": null,
        "ipv4_enabled": null,
        "ipv6_addr": null,
        "ipv6_addr_type": null,
        "ipv6_enabled": null,
        "lag_mode": "lacp_active",
        "loopback_id": null,
        "mlag_id": null,
        "mode": null,
        "po_control_protocol": null,
        "port_channel_id": 2,
        "property_set": null,
        "protocols": null,
        "ref_count": null,
        "subintf_id": null,
        "tags": null,
        "vlan_id": null
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. The interface has tags assigned to it.
- **B. The output shows a LAG connection.**
- C. The interface has an IP address assigned to it.
- **D. The switch in the output is a Juniper device.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The graph query output shown in the exhibit is a JSON representation of an interface node and its properties in the Apstra graph database. Based on the output, we can infer the following statements:

The output shows a LAG connection. This is true because the interface node has a property called `lag_mode` which is set to `lacp_active`, indicating that the interface is part of a link aggregation group (LAG) that uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to negotiate the link state and parameters.

The switch in the output is a Juniper device. This is true because the interface node has a property called `if_name` which is set to `ae`, indicating that the interface name follows the Juniper naming convention for aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

The interface has an IP address assigned to it. This is false because the interface node has properties called `ipv4_addr` and `ipv6_addr` which are both set to `null`, indicating that the interface does not have any IPv4 or IPv6 address configured.

The interface has tags assigned to it. This is false because the interface node has a property called `tags` which is set to `null`, indicating that the interface does not have any tags associated with it.

NEW QUESTION # 38

What is the purpose of an interface map in Juniper Apstra?

- A. An interface map specifies the number of ports and the port speeds of a logical device.
- B. An interface map associates a logical device with a device profile.
- C. An interface map specifies the connections between racks in a template.
- **D. An interface map specifies a connection between the interfaces of two devices.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An interface map is a configuration template that maps interfaces between logical devices and physical hardware devices (represented with device profiles) while adhering to vendor specifications. An interface map specifies a connection between the interfaces of two devices, such as a leaf and a spine, a leaf and a server, or a leaf and an external gateway. An interface map can also specify port transformations, such as breaking out a 40 GbE port into four 10 GbE ports, or disabling unused ports. An interface map can be used to achieve the intended network configuration rendering and to enable features such as LAG, ESI-LAG, or MLAG.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Juniper Apstra has indicated an anomaly with respect to cabling. What are two ways to remediate the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Manually edit the cabling map.
- B. Have Apstra autoremediate the cabling map using LLDP.
- C. Set the invalid ports to a disabled state.
- D. Redeploy the errant device.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A cabling anomaly is an issue that occurs when the physical connections between the devices in the data center fabric do not match the expected connections based on the Apstra Reference Design.

A cabling anomaly can cause problems such as incorrect routing, suboptimal traffic flow, or device isolation.

To remediate the issue, you can use one or both of the following methods:

Manually edit the cabling map. This allows you to override the Apstra-generated cabling and specify the correct connections between the devices.

You can use the Apstra UI or the Apstra CLI to edit the cabling map and apply the changes to the fabric.

Have Apstra autoremediate the cabling map using LLDP. This allows Apstra to collect LLDP data from the devices and use it to update the cabling map automatically.

LLDP is a protocol that allows devices to exchange information about their identity, capabilities, and neighbors. Apstra can use the LLDP data to detect and correct any cabling errors in the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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