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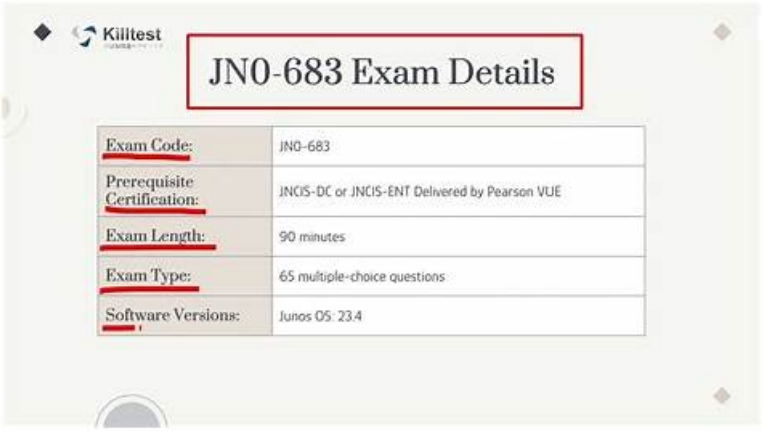

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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• EVPN-VXLAN Signaling: This section assesses an understanding of Ethernet VPN (EVPN) concepts, including route types, multicast handling, and Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP). It also covers EVPN architectures like CRB and ERB, MAC learning, and symmetric routing.
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 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 4	• Data Center Deployment and Management: This section assesses the expertise of data center networking professionals like architects and engineers, focusing on key deployment concepts. Topics include Zero-touch provisioning (ZTP), which automates device setup in data centers without manual input.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
user@leaf1> show configuration
...
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
        description "facing_spine1:ge-0/0/1";
        speed 10g;
        mtu 9192;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                mtu 9170;
                address 172.16.0.9/31;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/1 {
        description "facing_spine2:ge-0/0/1";
        speed 10g;
        mtu 9192;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                mtu 9170;
                address 172.16.0.11/31;
            }
        }
    }
    irb {
        unit 200 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.200.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    vn100 {
        vlan-id 100;
        description "BLUE";
    }
    vn200 {
        description RED;
        vlan-id 200;
        l3-interface irb.200;
    }
}
```

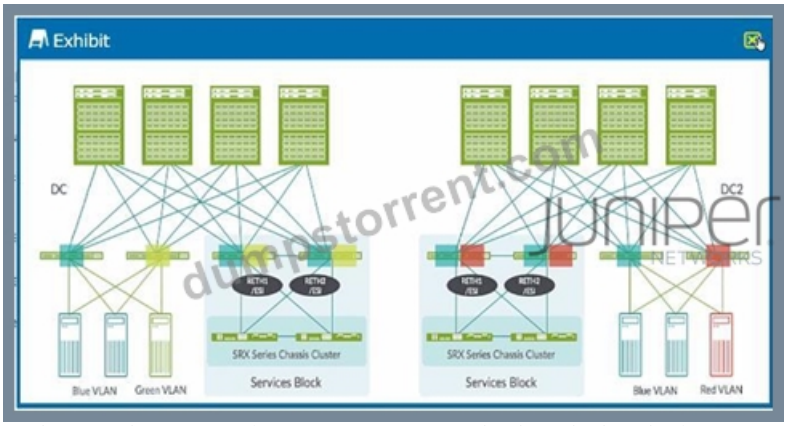

Host A is connected to vlan 100 on lead. Host B is connected to vlan 200 on leaf1. Host A and Host B ate unable to communicate. You have reviewed the touting and your hosts have the correct default route (.1) Referring to the exhibit, which two commands will solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- B. set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
- C. set vlans vn10013-interface irb.100
- D. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.
Step-by-Step Analysis:
* VLAN Assignment:
* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.
However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.
Command to solve this:
set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
* Static Route Configuration:
* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.
Command to solve this:
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
Explanation of Incorrect Options:
* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.
* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1
/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.
Data Center References:
For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center InfrastructureManagement) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.
Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.
This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. 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.
- B. 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
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 38
Which three statements are correct about symmetric IRB routing with EVPN Type 2 routes? (Choose three.)

- A. Symmetric routing is less efficient than asymmetric routing.
- B. Symmetric routing supports the EVPN service VLAN bundle.
- C. Symmetric routing requires an extra transit VNI for each VRF.
- D. Symmetric routing requires MAC-VRF.
- E. An L3 interface (IRB) is required for each local VLAN.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
* Symmetric IRB Routing with EVPN Type 2 Routes:
* Symmetric Routing: In symmetric IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging), routing occurs in both directions at the ingress and egress leaf nodes using the same routing logic. This is contrasted with asymmetric routing, where different routing logic is used depending on the direction of the traffic.
* Required Components:
* Option A:An L3 IRB interface is necessary for each VLAN that participates in routing, as it handles the Layer 3 processing for the VLAN.
* Option B:MAC-VRF is required for symmetric routing to maintain a mapping of MAC addresses to the appropriate VRF, ensuring correct forwarding within the EVPN.
* Option D:A transit VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) is required for each VRF to encapsulate the Layer 3 traffic as it traverses the network, allowing the IP traffic to be appropriately forwarded.
Conclusion:
* Option A:Correct-Each local VLAN needs an IRB interface for L3 processing.
* Option B:Correct-MAC-VRF is necessary for handling MAC address resolution in symmetric routing.
* Option D:Correct-Transit VNIs are required for routing VRF-specific traffic across the network.
OptionsCandEare incorrect because:
* C:Symmetric routing can work with various VLAN models, including single or multiple VLANs within an EVPN instance.
* E:Symmetric routing is generally more efficient than asymmetric routing as it uses consistent routing logic in both directions.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
    type external;
    export LOOPBACKS;
    local-as 65205;
    multipath {
        multiple-as;
    }
    neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
}
group OVERLAY {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.100.4;
    family evpn {
        signaling;
    }
    local-as 65101;
    neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
        description Border-Leaf-2;
        peer-as 65222;
    }
    accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
    type external;
    peer-as 65001;
    local-as 65002;
    neighbor 172.16.1.224;
}
```


You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- B. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks
- C. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Configuration:
* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.
* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.
* Problem Identification:
* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.
* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.
* Corrective Action:
* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop:Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.
Data Center References:
* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept- remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are asked to identify microburst traffic occurring in the network leading lo packet drops in your data center switches Which two tools would be used in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. port buffer monitoring
- B. Traceoptions
- C. syslog
- D. port mirroring

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Identifying Microburst Traffic:
* Microbursts are short spikes in network traffic that can overwhelm buffers and cause packet drops. Detecting and analyzing microbursts is crucial for understanding where packet loss might be occurring in a data center network.
* Port Buffer Monitoring:
* Port Buffer Monitoring:This tool specifically tracks the usage of switch buffers, helping to identify when microbursts are causing buffers to overflow, leading to packet drops.
* Port Mirroring:
* Port Mirroring:This tool allows you to monitor real-time traffic on a specific port by copying the traffic to another port where it can be analyzed, often with a packet analyzer. While port mirroring doesn't directly detect microbursts, it helps capture traffic patterns that can indicate microbursts.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Port buffer monitoring directly identifies buffer overflows caused by microbursts.
* Option A:Correct-Port mirroring allows for the detailed capture and analysis of traffic patterns, which can reveal microburst behavior.
Options B(Traceoptions) andD(Syslog) are less effective in identifying microburst traffic. Traceoptions focus on control plane traffic debugging, and Syslog is more about logging system events than detecting high- frequency traffic spikes.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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