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Introduction

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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Layer 3 Fabrics: This section measures the knowledge of professionals managing IP-based networks in data centers. It covers IP fabric architecture and routing, ensuring candidates understand how the network is structured for scalability and how traffic is routed efficiently.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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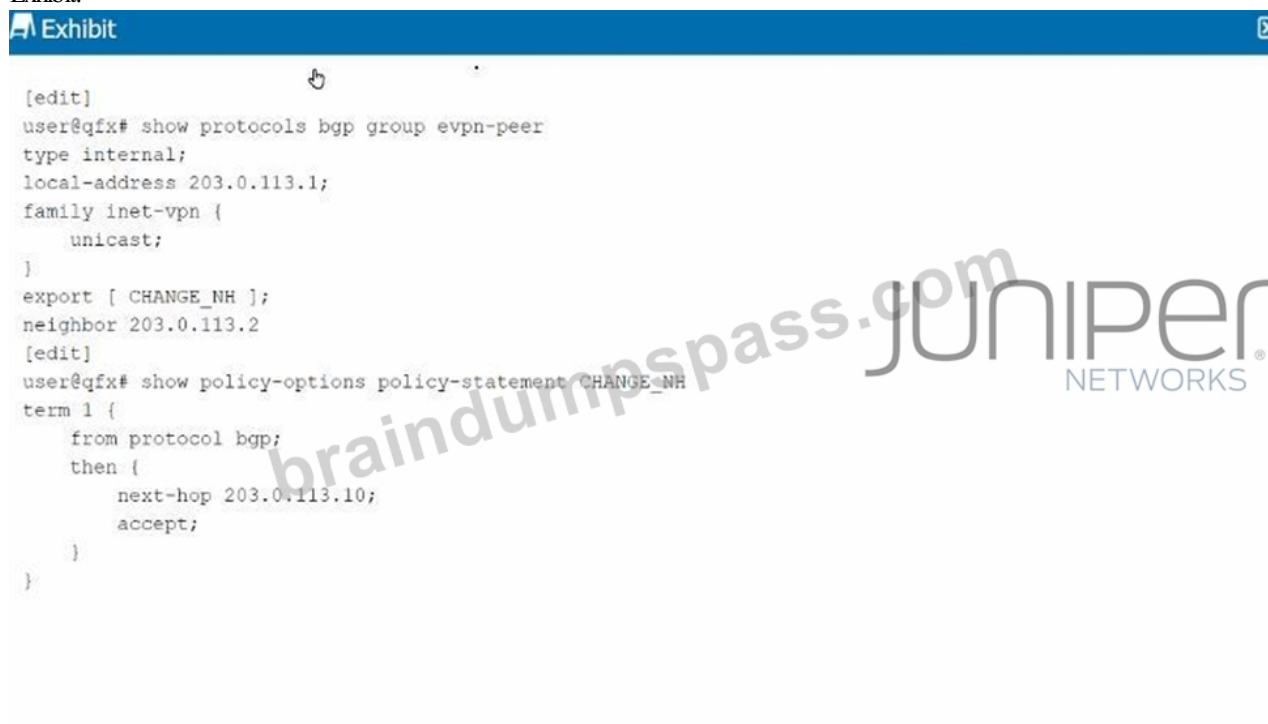
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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Exhibit.



```

[edit]
user@qfx# show protocols bgp group evpn-peer
type internal;
local-address 203.0.113.1;
family inet-vpn {
    unicast;
}
export [ CHANGE_NH ];
neighbor 203.0.113.2
[edit]
user@qfx# show policy-options policy-statement CHANGE_NH
term 1 {
    from protocol bgp;
    then {
        next-hop 203.0.113.10;
        accept;
    }
}

```

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, why has the next hop remained the same for the EVPN routes advertised to the peer 203.0.113.2?

- A. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.
- B. The export policy is incorrectly configured.
- C. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- D. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The configuration shown in the exhibit involves an EVPN (Ethernet VPN) setup using BGP as the routing protocol. The export policy named CHANGE_NH is applied to the BGP group evpn- peer, which includes a rule to change the next hop for routes that match the policy.

* Issue with Next Hop Not Changing:

* The policy CHANGE_NH is correctly configured to change the next hop to 203.0.113.10 for the matching routes. However, the next hop remains unchanged when advertising EVPN routes to the peer 203.0.113.2.

* Reason for the Issue:

* In Junos OS, when exporting routes for VPNs (including EVPN), the next-hop change defined in a policy will not take effect unless the vpn-apply-export parameter is used in the BGP configuration. This parameter ensures that the export policy is applied specifically to VPN routes.

* The vpn-apply-export parameter must be included to apply the next-hop change to EVPN routes.

* Correct Answer Explanation:

* D. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer: This is the correct solution because the next hop in EVPN routes won't be altered without this parameter in the BGP configuration. It instructs the BGP process to apply the export policy to the EVPN routes.

Data Center References:

* This behavior is standard in EVPN deployments with Juniper Networks devices, where the export policies applied to VPN routes require explicit invocation using vpn-apply-export to take effect.

NEW QUESTION # 32

You are designing an IP fabric for a large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability. Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- B. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- C. Use OX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- D. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across the IP backbone. Both data centers have their own unique IP space and do not require any bridging. In this scenario, which two actions would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- B. Configure a Type 2 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- C. Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center.
- D. Configure peering for EVPN between all leaf nodes within each data center.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* Interconnecting Data Centers:

* The scenario requires interconnecting two data centers with unique IP spaces across an IP backbone. The key point is that bridging is not required, so Layer 3 routing methods must be used.

* EVPN Configuration:

* Option B: Establishing EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center is the most appropriate solution as it allows for exchanging routing information between the two data centers. This ensures that the routes are properly distributed without the need for L2 bridging.

* Option C: Configuring Type 5 EVPN routes is necessary for advertising IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) across the EVPN. Type 5 routes allow for the exchange of IP prefixes between the two data centers, enabling the necessary routing functionality without the need for bridging.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct—Peering between border leaf nodes sets up the necessary route exchange between data centers.

* Option C: Correct—Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for exchanging Layer 3 prefixes between data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You want to ensure that VXLAN traffic from the xe-0/0/12 interlace is being encapsulated by logical vtep.32770 and sent to a remote leaf device in this scenario, which command would you use to verify that traffic is flowing?

- A. show interfaces terse vtep.32770 statistics
- B. show interfaces vtep.32770 detail
- C. monitor traffic interface xe-0/0/12
- D. show interface terse vtep.32770

Answer: A

Explanation:

* VXLAN Traffic Verification:

* To ensure VXLAN traffic from the xe-0/0/12 interface is correctly encapsulated by the logical vtep.32770 and sent to a remote leaf device, it is essential to monitor the relevant interface statistics.

* The command show interfaces terse vtep.32770 statistics provides a concise overview of the traffic statistics for the specific VTEP interface, which can help verify whether traffic is being correctly encapsulated and transmitted.

* Explanation:

* This command is particularly useful for quickly checking the traffic counters and identifying any potential issues with VXLAN encapsulation or transmission.

* It allows you to confirm that traffic is flowing as expected, by checking the transmitted and received packet counters.

Data Center References:

* Monitoring interface statistics is a crucial step in troubleshooting and validating network traffic, particularly in complex overlay environments like EVPN-VXLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Exhibit.



```
user@switch> ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan vni 100 tunnel-src 192.168.2.10 tunnel-dst 192.168.2.20
mac 00:00:5E:00:53:cc count 1
ping-overlay protocol vxlan
  vni 100
    tunnel src ip 192.168.2.10
    tunnel dst ip 192.168.2.20
    mac address 00:00:5E:00:53:cc
    count 5
    ttl 255

WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -
  hash computation may not succeed

  end-host smac
  end-host dmac
  end-host src ip
  end-host dst ip
  end-host protocol
  end-host 14-src-port
  end-host 14-dst-port

Request for seq 1, to 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs
Response for seq 1, from 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs, rtt 6 msecs
Overlay-segment present at RVTEP 192.168.2.20
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:

* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel

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