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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 | • 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. |

**>> JN0-683 Trustworthy Practice <<**

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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

**NEW QUESTION # 17**
Exhibit.
You are troubleshooting an IP fabric (or your data center. You notice that your traffic is not being load balanced to your spine devices from your leaf devices. Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what must be configured to solve this issue?

- A. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP
- B. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
- C. The multipast multiple -as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
- D. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Configuration in the Exhibit
The exhibit provides three configuration snippets from a leaf device (user@leaf#):
* Policy Options:
user@leaf# show policy-options
policy-statement load-balance {
term 1 {
then {
load-balance per-packet;
}
}
}
* A policy named load-balance is defined, which applies the load-balance per-packet action. In Juniper terminology, per-packet actually means per-flow load balancing (a common point of confusion). This policy is intended to enable load balancing across multiple paths.
* Routing Options:
user@leaf# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.100.11;
autonomous-system 65100;
* The router ID is set to 192.168.100.11, and the autonomous system (AS) number is 65100. There' s no mention of applying the load-balance policy here, which is a clue to the issue.
* BGP Configuration:
user@leaf# show protocols
bgp {
group spine {
type external;
export direct;
local-as 65003;
multipath {
multiple-as;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
peer-as 65001;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.17 {
peer-as 65002;
}
}
}
* BGP is configured with an external group spine, where the leaf device (local AS 65003) peers with spine devices (AS 65001 and 65002).
* The multipath multiple-as statement is enabled, which allows BGP to install multiple paths for the same prefix in the routing table, even if the paths come from different AS numbers. This is a prerequisite for load balancing in a multi-AS environment like an IP fabric.
* The export direct policy is applied, which likely exports directly connected routes to the spine devices.
Step 2: Identify the Problem
The issue is that traffic from the leaf to the spine devices is not being load-balanced, despite the presence of a load-balance policy and BGP multipath. For load balancing to work in this scenario:
* BGP multipath ensures multiple paths are installed in the routing table.

* The load-balance per-packet policy is meant to distribute traffic across those paths.
* However, the load-balance policy is defined but not applied anywhere in the configuration shown. For load balancing to take effect, the policy must be applied in the correct context.
Step 3: Evaluate the Options
Let's go through each option to determine the correct solution:
* A. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
* In Junos, to enable load balancing across multiple paths for forwarding, the load-balance policy must be applied at the forwarding table level. This is done under the routing-options hierarchy using the forwarding-table export statement. For example:
set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance
* This ensures that the load-balancing policy is applied to the forwarding table, allowing traffic to be distributed across multiple equal-cost paths installed by BGP.
* B. The multipath multiple-as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
* The multipath multiple-as statement is already configured under the spine group, and it applies to all neighbors in that group (172.16.1.5 and 172.16.1.17). There's no need to configure it per peer, as the group-level configuration is sufficient. This option is incorrect because the required setting is already in place.
* C. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP.
* Applying the load-balance policy as a BGP export policy (e.g., export load-balance under the BGP group) would affect the routes advertised to the spine devices. However, the load-balance per-packet action is a forwarding action, not a route advertisement action. Applying it as a BGP export policy would not achieve the desired load balancing for traffic forwarding and is incorrect.
* D. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
* The load-balance policy currently applies the load-balance per-packet action unconditionally (no from statement). Adding a from protocol bgp condition would make the policy apply only to BGP routes, but this is unnecessary in this context. The policy needs to be applied to the forwarding table to affect traffic, not modified with a from statement. This option doesn't address the core issue of applying the policy.
Step 4: Determine the Correct Answer
The key issue is that the load-balance policy is defined but not applied. For load balancing to work, it must be applied to the forwarding table under routing-options. This matchesOption A:
* A. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
Step 5: Provide Official Juniper Documentation Reference
Since I don't have direct access to Juniper's proprietary documents, I can provide an explanation based on standard Junos documentation practices and publicly available resources, such as the Juniper TechLibrary, which is the official source for Junos configuration guides.
In Juniper's official documentation, specifically in theJunos OS Routing Protocols and Policies Configuration Guide, the process for enabling load balancing is described as follows:
* Load Balancing in Junos: To enable per-flow load balancing across multiple paths, you must define a policy with the load-balance per-packet action and apply it to the forwarding table. The relevant configuration hierarchy is:
routing-options {
forwarding-table {
export <policy-name>;
}
}
* Explanation from Documentation: The load-balance per-packet action (which performs per-flow balancing) requires the policy to be applied at the forwarding-table level to influence how traffic is distributed across multiple paths in the forwarding table. Without this, even if BGP installs multiple paths (via multipath), the forwarding engine will not load-balance traffic.
This aligns with the JNCIP-DC exam objectives, which include understanding how to configure and troubleshoot load balancing in an IP fabric, such as applying policies for traffic distribution.

**NEW QUESTION # 18**
You are deploying an EVPN-VXLAN overlay. You must ensure that Layer 3 routing happens on the spine devices. In this scenario, which deployment architecture should you use?

- A. CRB
- B. distributed symmetric routing
- C. ERB
- D. bridged overlay

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Understanding EVPN-VXLAN Architectures:

* EVPN-VXLAN overlays allow for scalable Layer 2 and Layer 3 services in modern data centers.
* CRB (Centralized Routing and Bridging):In this architecture, the Layer 3 routing is centralized on spine devices, while the leaf devices focus on Layer 2 switching and VXLAN tunneling. This setup is optimal when the goal is to centralize routing for ease of management and to avoid complex routing at the leaf level.
* ERB (Edge Routing and Bridging):This architecture places routing functions on the leaf devices, making it a distributed model where each leaf handles routing for its connected hosts.
* Architecture Choice for Spine Routing:
* Given the requirement to ensure Layer 3 routing happens on the spine devices, theCRB (Centralized Routing and Bridging)architecture is the correct choice. This configuration offloads routing tasks to the spine, centralizing control and potentially simplifying the overall design.
* Explanation:
* With CRB, the spine devices perform all routing between VXLAN segments. Leaf switches handle local switching and VXLAN encapsulation, but routing decisions are centralized at the spine level.
* This model is particularly advantageous in scenarios where centralized management and routing control are desired, reducing the complexity and configuration burden on the leaf switches.
Data Center References:
* The CRB architecture is commonly used in data centers where centralized control and simplified management are key design considerations. It allows the spines to act as the primary routing engines, ensuring that routing is handled in a consistent and scalable manner across the fabric.

**NEW QUESTION # 19**
You are implementing VXLAN broadcast domains in your data center environment. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP.
- B. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets.
- C. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID.
- D. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16.777.215.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP: In a VXLAN environment, Layer 2 frames (Ethernet frames) are encapsulated by the source VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) into VXLAN packets. The VTEP adds a VXLAN header to the original Layer 2 frame and forwards the encapsulated packet over the IP network to the destination VTEP.
A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID: VXLAN operates at Layer 2 and encapsulates Ethernet frames within a VXLAN header, but it does not carry a traditional VLAN ID as part of the encapsulated packet. Instead, it uses a VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to identify the broadcast domain.

**NEW QUESTION # 20**
Referring to the exhibit, why is the active source field blank for the entry that uses the
00:0c:29:e8:b7:39 MAC address?

- A. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- B. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.
- C. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- D. The ARP lookup for this host has failed.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In an Ethernet switching table, if a MAC address is learned on a local interface (e.g., xe-0/0/4.0), the active source will be blank since the source is local and not learned via EVPN from another VTEP or remote site.
Remote entries (learned via VXLAN/EVPN) typically display the VTEP information as the active source; local entries do not populate this field.

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

Exhibit.

You are troubleshooting an IP fabric (or your data center. You notice that your traffic is not being load balanced to your spine devices from your leaf devices. Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what must be configured to solve this issue?

- A. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP
- B. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
- C. The multipastmultiple -as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
- D. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
* IP Fabric Load Balancing:
* In the provided configuration, traffic is not being load-balanced to the spine devices. The issue likely relates to how BGP routes are being selected and whether Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is functioning correctly.
* Multipath Multiple-AS:
* Option B:The multipath multiple-as configuration is essential when using BGP in an IP fabric where devices belong to different Autonomous Systems (AS). This setting allows BGP to consider multiple paths (even across different AS numbers) as equal cost, enabling ECMP and proper load balancing across spine devices.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The multipath multiple-as configuration is necessary for achieving ECMP and effective load balancing in a multi-AS BGP environment.

**NEW QUESTION # 22**
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