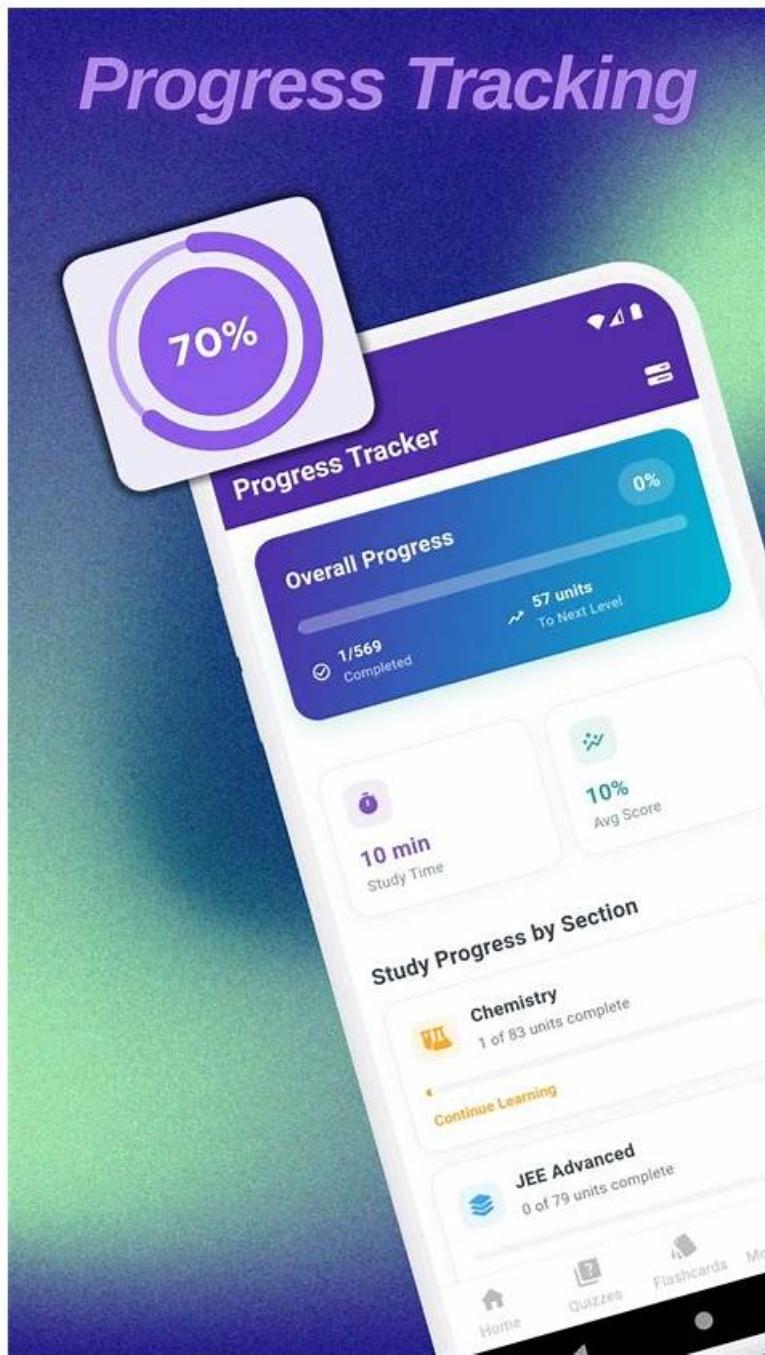


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## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

A local VTEP has two ECMP paths to a remote VTEP.

Which two statements are correct when load balancing is enabled in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing.
- B. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing.
- C. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- D. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: In an ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) scenario with VXLAN, the source port in the UDP header is one of the fields used to hash the traffic and determine which path to use. This helps distribute traffic across multiple equal-cost paths between VTEPs.

The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: For VXLAN traffic, the inner packet fields (such as the inner source and destination IP addresses, and sometimes the inner VLAN) are included in the hash calculation to determine the forwarding path. This allows for more effective load balancing across the available paths.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Exhibit.

□

Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.

- A. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)
- C. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface irb.0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- E. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 92.168.100.50:i parameter on Leaf-1.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

\* Issue Analysis:

\* The problem in the exhibit suggests a mismatch in configuration parameters between Leaf-1 and Leaf-2, leading to communication issues between hosts connected to these leaf devices.

\* Configuration Mismatches:

\* Service-ID:Leaf-1 has service-id 1 configured, while Leaf-2 does not have this parameter. For consistency and proper operation, the service-id should be the same across both leaf devices.

\* VRF Target:Leaf-1 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:1, while Leaf-2 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:2. To allow proper VRF import/export between the two leafs, these should match.

\* Corrective Actions:

\* C. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2: This aligns the VRF targets between the two leaf devices, ensuring they can correctly import and export routes.

\* E. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2: This ensures that both Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 use the same service ID, which is necessary for consistency in the EVPN- VXLAN setup.

Data Center References:

\* Correct configuration of VRF targets and service IDs is critical in EVPN-VXLAN setups to ensure that routes and services are correctly shared and recognized between different devices in the network fabric.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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

**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 # 45

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 advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.

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

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 46

In your EVPN-VXLAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies of BUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 8
- C. Type 5
- D. Type 4

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN environment with active-active multihoming, a multihomed server connected to multiple leaf switches can receive duplicate copies of BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast) traffic. To prevent this, Type 4 (Ethernet Segment Route) is used.

EVPN Type 4 routes are responsible for DF (Designated Forwarder) election, which ensures that only one leaf switch forwards BUM traffic to the multihomed server. This prevents duplicate frames and optimizes network efficiency.

## NEW QUESTION # 47

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