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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Exhibit.
Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.
Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.
- B. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 100. 0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- C. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Review of the Exhibit:
* The exhibit shows the switch configuration for Leaf-1 and Leaf-2. The configurations include route distinguishers, VRF targets, and service IDs, all of which are crucial for ensuring proper operation in an EVPN-VXLAN environment.
* Service-ID Consistency:
* The service ID must be consistent across all participating leaf devices in the same EVPN instance to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN overlay network.
* VRF Target Consistency:
* The vrf-target parameter must also be consistent across devices to ensure that VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances) are correctly imported and exported between leaf nodes.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Setting the same service-id on Leaf-2 ensures that it is part of the same VXLAN overlay as Leaf-1.
* Option D:Correct-The vrf-target on Leaf-2 should match Leaf-1 to ensure consistent routing policies and proper route exchange.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Exhibit.
You want to enable the border leaf device to send Type 5 routes of local networks to the border leaf device in another data center.
What must be changed to the configuration shown in the exhibit to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Add a VLAN configuration with an 13-interface to the tenant1 routing instance.
- B. Move vrf-target target: 65000:1 to the evpn hierarchy.
- C. Add encapsulation vxlan to the evpn hierarchy.
- D. Change: 5001 in the route-distinguisher to : 10010.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, you want the border leaf device to advertise Type 5 EVPN routes to another border leaf in a different data center. Type 5 routes in EVPN are used to advertise IP prefixes, which means that for proper route advertisement, you need to configure the correct settings within the evpn hierarchy.
Step-by-Step Analysis:

* Understanding EVPN Type 5 Routes:
* EVPN Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes across EVPN instances, which allow different data centers or networks to exchange routing information effectively.
* VRF Target Setting:
* The vrf-target configuration is crucial because it defines the export and import policies for the VRF within the EVPN instance. For EVPN Type 5 routes to be advertised to other border leaf devices, the vrf-target needs to be correctly configured under the evpn hierarchy, not just within the routing instance.
Command to solve this:
move vrf-target target:65000:1 to evpn
* Other Options:
* Option B:Adding a VLAN configuration would not address the requirement to advertise Type 5 routes.
* Option C:Adding VXLAN encapsulation may be necessary for other scenarios but does not directly address the Type 5 route advertisement.
* Option D:Changing the route-distinguisher will differentiate routes but does not impact the advertisement of Type 5 routes to other data centers.
By moving the vrf-target to the evpn hierarchy, you enable the proper route advertisement, ensuring that the Type 5 routes for local networks are shared with other data center border leaf devices. This is aligned with best practices for multi-data center EVPN implementations, which emphasize the correct placement of routing policies within the EVPN configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Click the Exhibit button. Both DC and DC2 are 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?

- A. 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.
- 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 four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an EVPN-VXLAN ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture, Layer 2 VLANs can be stretched across data centers using VXLAN, while Layer 3 communication between different VLANs requires routing at the edge. Since the Blue VLAN must remain the same across DC and DC2, it must be stretched using VXLAN. However, inter-VLAN communication (between the Red and Green VLANs) requires Layer 3 routing, which is typically handled by a services block, such as the SRX Series chassis cluster shown in the diagram.
To enable inter-VLAN communication, a transit VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) must be introduced, allowing the Red and Green VLANs to communicate across the two data centers. The interconnect between the SRX Series devices ensures that Layer 3 routing can be performed while maintaining VXLAN encapsulation between the two sites.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are deploying a new network to support your AI workloads on devices that support at least 400 Gbps Ethernet. There is no requirement for any Layer 2 VLANs in this network.
Which network architecture would satisfy this requirement?

- A. an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN architecture
- B. an IP fabric using PIM-SM to signal VXLAN overlay
- C. an IP fabric using the EVPN-MPLS architecture
- D. an IP fabric using EBGP

Answer: D

Explanation:

For high-performance AI workloads requiring speeds of 400 Gbps or more, a pure Layer 3 IP fabric using EBGP underlay routing is typically deployed for scalability and efficiency. This avoids the complexities of Layer 2 VLANs and minimizes oversubscription. EBGP-based IP fabrics are common in modern data centers to provide large-scale, scalable, and high-bandwidth connectivity between leaves and spines with VXLAN or other overlays as appropriate but without mandatory Layer 2 VLANs.
EBGP-based IP fabrics typically provide a pure Layer 3 routing underlay that scales easily with high port speeds such as 400Gbps.

NEW QUESTION # 33
What are three actions available tor MAC move limiting? (Choose three.)

- A. enable
- B. shutdown
- C. filter
- D. log
- E. drop

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
* MAC Move Limiting:
* MAC move limiting is a security feature used in network switches to detect and mitigate rapid changes in MAC address locations, which could indicate a network issue or an attack such as MAC flapping or spoofing.
* When a MAC address is learned on a different interface than it was previously learned, the switch can take various actions to prevent potential issues.
* Available Actions:
* A. drop:This action drops packets from the MAC address if it violates the move limit, effectively blocking communication from the offending MAC address.
* D. log:This action logs the MAC move event without disrupting traffic, allowing network administrators to monitor and investigate the event.
* E. shutdown:This action shuts down the interface on which the MAC address violation occurred, effectively stopping all traffic on that interface to prevent further issues.
* Other Actions (Not Correct):
* B. filter:Filtering is not typically associated with MAC move limiting; it generally refers to applying ACLs or other mechanisms to filter traffic.
* C. enable:This is not an action related to MAC move limiting, as it does not represent a specific reaction to a MAC move event.
Data Center References:
* MAC move limiting is crucial for maintaining network stability and security, particularly in environments with dynamic or large-scale Layer 2 networks where MAC addresses might frequently change locations.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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