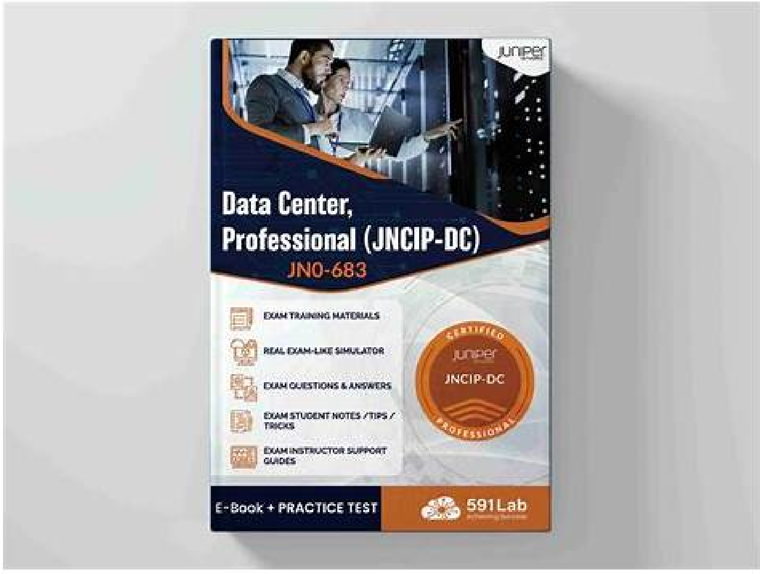
JN0-683 Learning Materials: Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) - JN0-683 Actual Lab Questions



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Of course, the future is full of unknowns and challenges for everyone. Even so, we all hope that we can have a bright future. Pass the JN0-683 exam, for most people, is an ability to live the life they want, and the realization of these goals needs to be established on a good basis of having a good job. A good job requires a certain amount of competence, and the most intuitive way to measure competence is whether you get a series of the test Juniper certification and obtain enough qualifications. With the qualification certificate, you are qualified to do this professional job. Therefore, getting the test Juniper certification is of vital importance to our future employment. And the JN0-683 Study Materials can provide a good learning platform for users who want to get the test Juniper certification in a short time.

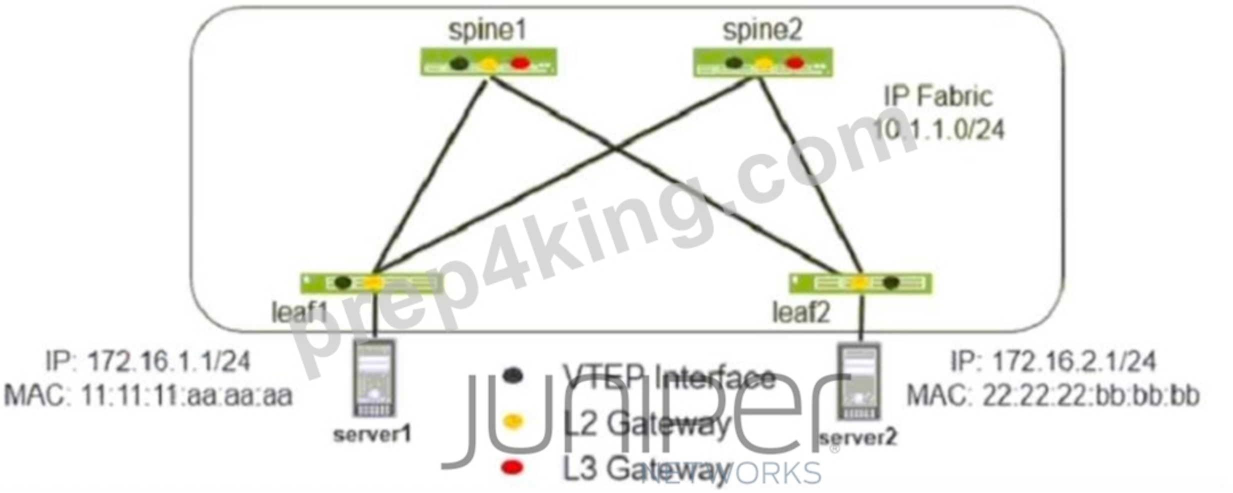
Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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 4	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Click the Exhibit button. You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device server1 must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



- A. An IRB interface must be configured on spinel and spine2.
- B. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leafl and leaf2.
- C. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine1 or spine2, then a VXLAN tunnel from spine1 or spine2 to leaf2.
- D. An IRB Interface must be configured on leafl and Ieaf2.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
When routing is done in the spines (CRB model) a IREB must be configured at the spines.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
{master:0}[edit]
user@leaf1# show policy-options
...
policy-statement load-balance {
    term 1 {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
{master:0}[edit]
user@leaf1# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.100.11;
autonomous-system 65100;
{master:0}[edit]
user@leaf1# 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;
        }
    }
}
```

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 have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
- B. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP
- C. The multipast multiple -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: D

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 # 51
You want to provide a OCI that keeps each data center routing domain isolated, while also supporting translation of VNIs. Which DCI scheme allows these features?

- A. over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways
- B. over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled
- C. VXLAN stitching
- D. MPLS DCI label exchange

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding DCI (Data Center Interconnect) Schemes:
* DCI schemes are used to connect multiple data centers, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing between them. The choice of DCI depends on the specific requirements, such as isolation, VNI translation, or routing domain separation.
* VXLAN Stitching:
* VXLAN stitching involves connecting multiple VXLAN segments, allowing VNIs (VXLAN Network Identifiers) from different segments to communicate with each other while maintaining separate routing domains.
* This approach is particularly effective for keeping routing domains isolated while supporting VNI translation, making it ideal for scenarios where you need to connect different data centers or networks without merging their control planes.
* Other Options:
* A. MPLS DCI label exchange:This option typically focuses on MPLS-based interconnections and does not inherently support VNI translation or isolation in the context of VXLAN.
* B. Over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled:This could support VNI translation but does not inherently ensure routing domain isolation.
* D. Over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways:This typically involves using external gateways for traffic routing and may not directly support VNI translation or isolation in the same way as VXLAN stitching.
Data Center References:
* VXLAN stitching is a powerful method in multi-data center environments, allowing for flexibility in connecting various VXLAN segments while preserving network isolation and supporting complex interconnect requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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 routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
- B. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200
- C. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- D. set vlans vn10013-interface irb.100

Answer: A,D

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 # 53
You are deploying an IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove leaf devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add leaf devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove leaf devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add leaf devices.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Oversubscription Ratio in IP Fabrics:
* The oversubscription ratio in an IP fabric typically refers to the ratio of the available bandwidth at the edge of the network (leaves) to the available bandwidth at the core or spine. A 3:1 oversubscription ratio means that for every 3 units of bandwidth at the leaves, there is 1 unit of bandwidth at the spine.
* Impact of Adding or Removing Leaf Devices:
* Removing Leaf Devices:When you remove leaf devices, the amount of total edge bandwidth decreases while the bandwidth in the spine remains constant. This causes the oversubscription ratio toincreasebecause there is now less total bandwidth to distribute across the same amount of spine bandwidth.
* Adding Leaf Devices:Conversely, when you add leaf devices, the total edge bandwidth increases. Since the spine bandwidth remains the same, the oversubscription ratio would remain the same if the additional leaves consume their share of the available bandwidth proportionally.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Removing leaf devices increases the oversubscription ratio.
* Option D:Correct-Adding leaf devices typically maintains the oversubscription ratio assuming uniform bandwidth distribution.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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