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```
[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;
    }
}
```

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Exhibit.

You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- B. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- C. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop
- D. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.

* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.

* Problem Identification:

* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.

* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.

* Corrective Action:

* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop: Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.

Data Center References:

* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept-remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) in a data center that uses an ERB architecture. What do you determine from the output?

- A. The traffic is failing because load balancing is not configured correctly.
- B. The irb.20 interface is not configured on leaf1.
- C. The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel.
- D. Host1 and Host2 are directly connected to leaf1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding the Problem:

* Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) within an EVPN-VXLAN environment using ERB architecture.

Analysis of the Exhibit:

* The provided output includes information from the show route forwarding-table matching command for IP 10.1.2.1. The next hop is shown as vtep.32769, which indicates that the traffic destined for 10.1.2.1 is being forwarded into the VXLAN tunnel with the correct VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint).

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- The traffic from Host1 is entering the VXLAN tunnel, as evidenced by the next hop pointing to a VTEP.

However, the issue could lie elsewhere, possibly with the remote VTEP, routing configurations, or the receiving leaf/spine devices.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 49

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

Answer: A

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 # 50

You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface. In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100
- B. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive
- C. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- D. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Scenario Overview:

* Converting an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway involves transitioning the router's functionality from simply bridging traffic within a VXLAN segment to routing traffic between different segments.

* Key Configuration Requirement:

* IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging) Interface: An IRB interface allows for both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing. To enable routing for a specific VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier), the IRB interface must be associated with the routing function in the corresponding bridge domain.

* Correct Command:

* C. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100: This command correctly binds the IRB interface to the bridge domain, enabling Layer 3 routing functionality within the VXLAN for VNI 100. This effectively transitions the device from operating solely as a Layer 2 gateway to a Layer 3 gateway.

Data Center References:

* This configuration step is essential when converting a Layer 2 VXLAN gateway to a Layer 3 gateway, enabling the MX Series router to route between VXLAN segments.

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