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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

>> JN0-683 Valid Exam Answers <<

Juniper JN0-683 Test Assessment, JN0-683 Study Materials Review

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

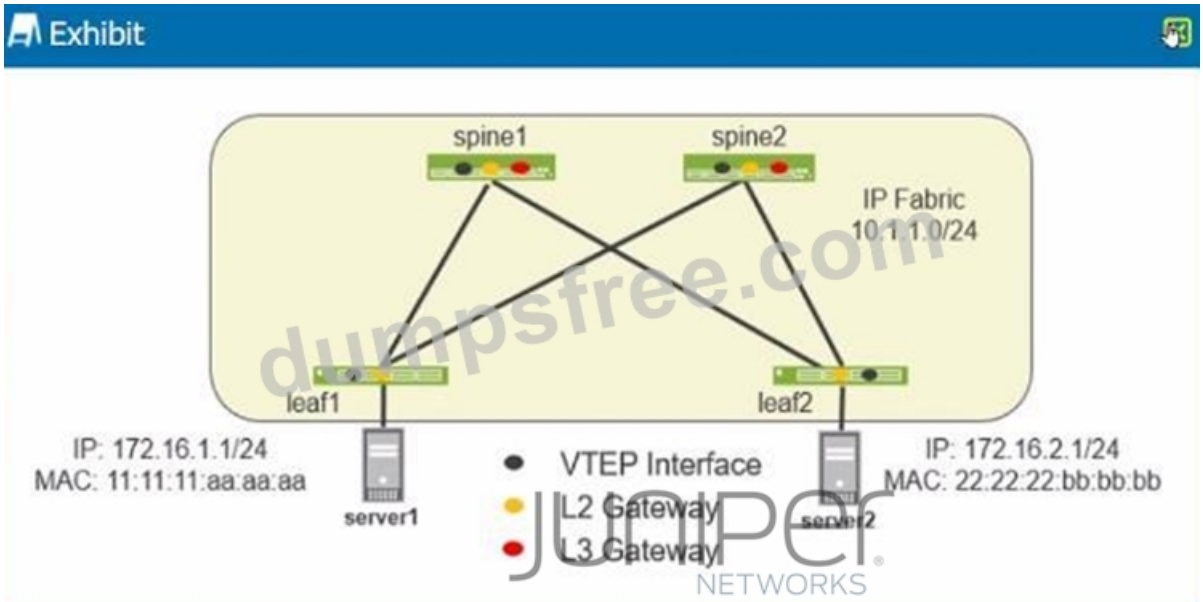
NEW QUESTION # 52
You are deploying a new network lo support your Al workloads on devices that support at least 400 Gbps Ethernet. There is no requirement for any Layer 2 VLANs in this network. Which network architecture would satisfy this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements for AI Workloads:
* The scenario requires a network that supports at least 400 Gbps Ethernet and does not require Layer 2 VLANs. This setup is well-suited for a pure Layer 3 network, which can efficiently route traffic between devices without the overhead or complexity of maintaining Layer 2 domains.
* Choosing the Right Network Architecture:
* Option D:An IP fabric using EBGP (External BGP) is ideal for this scenario. In a typical IP fabric, EBGP is used to handle routing between spine and leaf switches, creating a scalable and efficient network. Since there is no need for Layer 2 VLANs, the pure IP fabric design with EBGP provides a straightforward and effective solution.
* Options A, B, and Cinvolve more complex architectures (like VXLAN or EVPN), which are unnecessary when there's no requirement for Layer 2 overlays or VLANs.
Conclusion:
* Option D:Correct-An IP fabric with EBGP is the most suitable and straightforward architecture for a network that needs to support high-speed AI workloads without Layer 2 VLANs.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Exhibit.



You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.

- C. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- D. An IRB interface must be configured on spinel and spine2.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Exhibit Setup:
* The network diagram shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup, a common design for modern data centers enabling Layer 2 and Layer 3 services over an IP fabric.
* Leaf1 and Leaf2 are the leaf switches connected to Server1 and Server2, respectively, with each server in a different subnet (172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* Spine1 and Spine2 are part of the IP fabric, interconnecting the leaf switches.
* EVPN-VXLAN Basics:
* EVPN (Ethernet VPN) provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPN services using MP-BGP.
* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) encapsulates Layer 2 frames into Layer 3 packets for transmission across an IP network.
* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) interfaces on leaf devices handle VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.
* Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB):
* IRB interfaces are required on leaf1 and leaf2 (where the endpoints are directly connected) to route between different subnets (in this case, between 172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* The IRB interfaces provide the necessary L3 gateway functions for inter-subnet communication.
* Traffic Flow Analysis:
* Traffic from Server1 (172.16.1.1) destined for Server2 (172.16.2.1) must traverse from leaf1 to leaf2.
* The traffic will be VXLAN encapsulated on leaf1, sent over the IP fabric, and decapsulated on leaf2.
* Since the communication is between different subnets, the IRB interfaces on leaf1 and leaf2 are crucial for routing the traffic correctly.
* Correct Statements:
* C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2:This is necessary to perform the inter-subnet routing for traffic between Server1 and Server2.
* D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2:
This describes the correct VXLAN operation where the traffic is encapsulated by leaf1 and decapsulated by leaf2.
Data Center References:
* In EVPN-VXLAN architectures, the leaf switches often handle both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing via IRB interfaces. This allows for efficient routing within the data center fabric without the need to involve the spine switches for every routing decision.
* The described traffic flow aligns with standard EVPN-VXLAN designs, where direct VXLAN tunnels between leaf switches enable seamless and scalable communication across a data center network.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which parameter is used to associate a received route with a local VPN route table?

- A. route-distinguisher
- B. VNI
- C. VLAN ID
- D. route-target community

Answer: D

Explanation:
route-target community: The route-target community is used to associate a received route with a local VPN route table in an EVPN or MPLS VPN environment. It acts as an import and export policy for routes, ensuring that only the relevant routes are imported into a particular VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instance) based on the matching route-target.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You are asked to set up an IP fabric that supports AI or ML workloads. You have chosen to use lossless Ethernet.
In this scenario, which statement is correct about congestion management?

- A. Only the source and destination devices need ECN enabled.
- B. ECN is negotiated only among the switches that make up the IP fabric for each queue.
- C. The switch experiencing the congestion notifies the source device.
- D. ECN marks packets based on WRED settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a lossless Ethernet environment, such as one designed to support AI or ML workloads, ECN (Explicit Congestion Notification) is used to signal congestion to the source device. When congestion occurs in the network, the switch experiencing the congestion marks packets with ECN to notify the source device. This allows the source to adjust its sending rate, helping to avoid further congestion and ensuring that traffic continues to flow efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which two statements are correct about an IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. The multipath multiple-as statement is required to enable ECMP if every device has a different AS number.
- B. Only a single point to point EBGP session is required between peers in an IP fabric.
- C. FBGP is only required to route mostrouting information to external devices outside the fabric.
- D. All leaf devices can use the same AS number in an IP fabric without making any adjustments to the EBGP configuration

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* BGP in IP Fabric:
* In an IP fabric, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used to manage the routing between leaf and spine devices. Each device can have the same or different Autonomous System (AS) numbers depending on the network design.
* Multipath Multiple-AS:
* Option B:If every device in the fabric has a different AS number, then enabling Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing requires the multipath multiple-as statement. This configuration allows BGP to consider multiple paths across different AS numbers as equal cost, enabling efficient load balancing across the network.
* Same AS Number Configuration:
* Option A:It's possible for all leaf devices to use the same AS number in an IP fabric, which simplifies the configuration. EBGP (External BGP) will still function correctly in this setup because BGP considers the peering relationship rather than strictly enforcing different AS numbers in this specific use case.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-This statement is essential for enabling ECMP in a multi-AS environment.
* Option A:Correct-Leaf devices can share the same AS number without needing special EBGP configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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