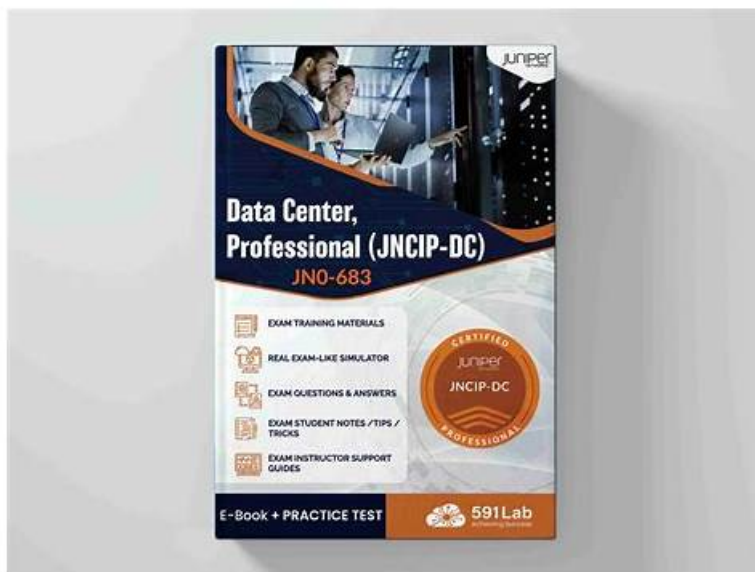# Free PDF JN0-683 - Efficient Valid Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Mock Exam

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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	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which two statements are true about IP fabrics using unnumbered BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet6is configured on each interface.
- B. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv6 peering.
- C. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering.
- D. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet is configured on each interface.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Understanding Unnumbered BGP:
* Unnumbered BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) allows BGP peering between routers without assigning specific IP addresses to the interfaces. Instead, it uses the loopback address or another router identifier for the BGP session, making IP address management more straightforward in large-scale networks.
* Family inet Configuration:
* Option C:The family inet configuration is required on each interface involved in unnumbered BGP peering to support IPv4 address families. This ensures that IPv4 peering sessions can be established between devices.
* Automatic IPv4 Peering:
* Option D:Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering sessions. This simplifies the configuration by eliminating the need to manually assign and manage IP addresses for BGP peering.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Unnumbered BGP requires the family inet configuration for IPv4.
* Option D:Correct-Unnumbered BGP automatically provisions IPv4 peering, simplifying setup.

NEW QUESTION # 47
In your EVPN-VXAN 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 4
- B. Type 7
- C. Type 8
- D. Type 5

Answer: A

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 # 48

Exhibit.

You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture.

Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed?

(Choose three.)

- A. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- B. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- C. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- E. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
* Understanding ERB Architecture:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is a network design where the routing occurs at the edge (leaf devices) rather than in the spine devices. In a VXLAN overlay network with EVPN as the control plane, leaf devices typically act as both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) VXLAN gateways.
* Placement of VXLAN Gateways:
* Option B:All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways to handle the bridging of VLAN traffic into VXLAN tunnels.
* Option C:All leaf devices will also have L3 VXLAN gateways to route traffic between different VXLAN segments (VNIs) and external networks.
* Option E:Spine devices in an ERB architecture generally do not function as VXLAN gateways.
They primarily focus on forwarding traffic between leaf nodes and do not handle VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
* Option C:Correct-All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
* Option E:Correct-Spine devices will not act as VXLAN gateways

NEW QUESTION # 49

Click the Exhibit button. A VXLAN tunnel has been created between leaf1 and leaf2 in your data center.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on Ieaf2.
- B. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 100 on Ieaf2 and forwarded to server2.
- C. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on leaf1.
- D. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 200 on Ieaf2 and forwarded to server2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
D is correct because leaf1, the ingress switch, drops the traffic due to lack of EVPN L2 forwarding entry for destination MAC in a different VNI.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Exhibit.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, the active source field is blank for the MAC address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39, indicating an issue with how this MAC entry is being processed within the EVPN/VXLAN environment.

Step-by-Step Analysis:
* Understanding the MAC Entry:
* The active source field should normally indicate the source of the route advertisement for a specific MAC address within the EVPN. If it is blank, it suggests that there is a problem with how this entry is being learned or propagated.
* Possible Issues:
* Option A:If the EVPN route for this MAC address does not have a valid next hop, the entry might exist in the MAC table, but it will not have a valid path for forwarding, leading to a blank active source.
* Option B:If the ARP lookup had failed, the entry might not even appear in the MAC table.
However, the entry does exist, suggesting that ARP is not the primary issue here.
* Option C:If the host were locally connected, the active source should reflect a local interface, but the field is blank, ruling out local connection as the cause.
* Option D:Multicast EVPN routes typically do not appear in this manner in the MAC table, and this would not cause the active source to be blank.
Conclusion:The most logical explanation is that the EVPN route for this host exists but does not have a valid next hop, leading to the absence of an active source. This is consistent with how EVPN routing tables work in a VXLAN environment, where the lack of a valid next hop would prevent proper route advertisement and forwarding for the specific MAC address.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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