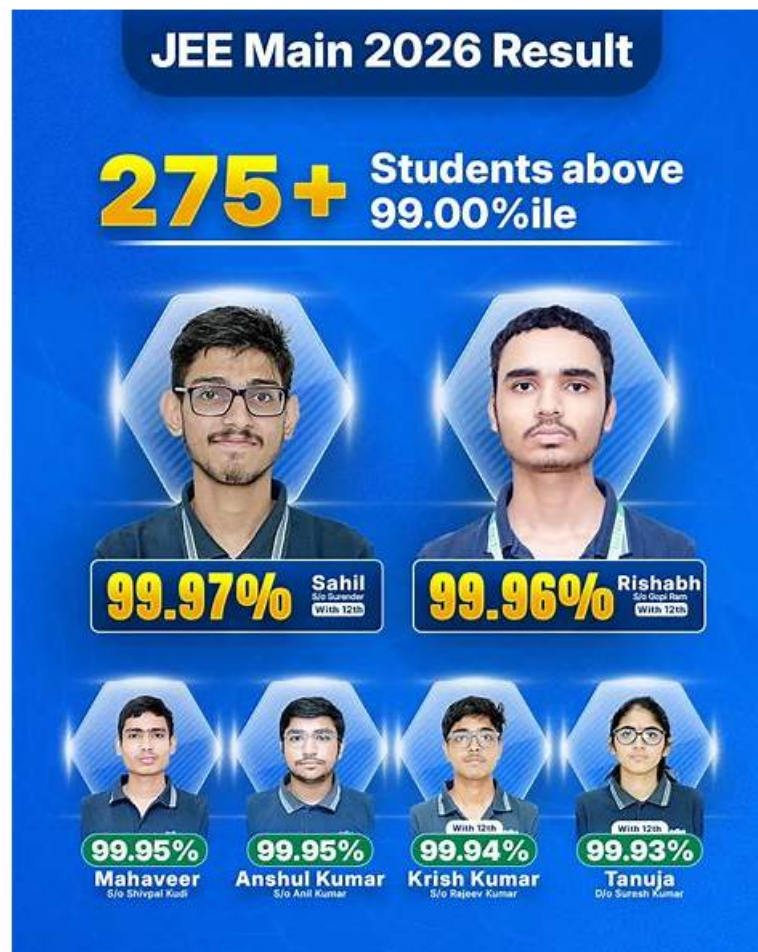


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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

You are asked to build redundant gateways in your EVPN-VXLAN environment, but you must conserve address space because these gateways must span across seven PES. What should you implement on the PEs to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and MAC address.
- B. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and VMA.
- C. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP address and different MAC addresses.
- D. Use IRB interfaces with different IP addresses and the same VMA.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Redundant Gateways in EVPN-VXLAN:

* In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, providing redundant gateway functionality typically involves the use of Anycast Gateway. This allows multiple PEs (Provider Edge devices) to use the same IP address and MAC address for the gateway, enabling seamless failover and redundancy without IP conflicts.

* Conserving Address Space:

* Using the same IP address across multiple PEs conserves address space because only one IP address is needed for the gateway function, regardless of the number of PEs. The shared MAC address ensures that ARP resolution and forwarding behavior are consistent across all the PEs.

Conclusion:

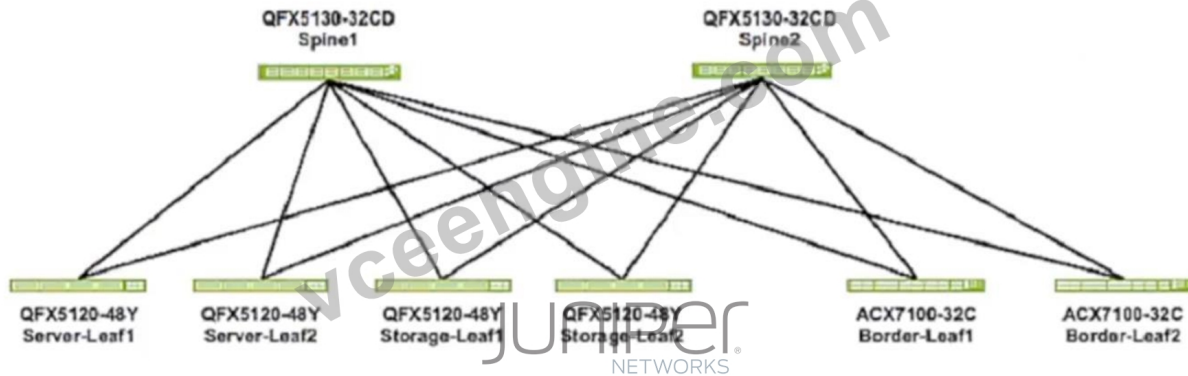
* Option C: Correct-Using IRB interfaces with the same IP and MAC address across all PEs satisfies the need for redundancy while conserving address space.

Options A, B, and D introduce unnecessary complexity or do not fully utilize the efficient Anycast Gateway approach, which is best practice for conserving IP space and providing redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Click the Exhibit button. 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: A,D,E

Explanation:

Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways: In a typical VXLAN-based architecture with EVPN, spine devices do not function as VXLAN gateways. Their role is to provide connectivity and forwarding for VXLAN traffic, but they do not act as gateways for Layer 2 or Layer 3.

Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways: In an EVPN-VXLAN setup, L3 VXLAN gateways are typically placed on the border and leaf devices. These devices are responsible for bridging between Layer 2 and Layer 3 domains, handling routing for traffic that needs to go between different VXLAN segments or between VXLAN and external networks.

All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways: Leaf devices often function as L2 VXLAN gateways. They handle the bridging between VXLAN segments and provide Layer 2 connectivity for hosts within the same VXLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 62

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across an IP backbone. Both data centers require Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

In this scenario, which three actions would accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- B. Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes.
- C. Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- D. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all spine nodes within both data centers.
- E. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all leaf nodes within data centers.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI: Type 5 EVPN routes are used for advertising IP prefixes between different data centers. These routes allow Layer 3 connectivity between the two data centers. By advertising Type 5 EVPN routes across the Data Center Interconnect (DCI), you can establish Layer 3 communication between the data centers.

Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI: Type 2 EVPN routes are used for MAC address learning and distribution. These routes ensure Layer 2 connectivity between data centers, which is required to extend VLANs across the DCI and allow devices in one data center to communicate with devices in another data center at Layer 2.

Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes: The border leaf nodes are responsible for routing traffic between the data centers and ensuring that Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity is maintained. These nodes need to exchange EVPN routes to properly advertise MAC addresses (for Layer 2) and IP prefixes (for Layer 3) between the data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 63

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGp and notice that your leaf devices are advertising and receiving all the routes. However,

the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.
Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure loops 2.
- B. You need to configure as-override.
- C. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- D. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

You need to configure a next-hop self policy: When using EBGP, the next-hop IP address in the routing advertisements might not be reachable from the receiving device, causing the routes to be marked as hidden. By configuring the next-hop-self policy, the leaf devices will change the next-hop IP to their own IP address for the routes they advertise, making them reachable within the fabric and allowing the routes to be installed in the routing table.

You need to configure loops 2: When all leaves share the same AS (common-AS design), BGP loop prevention drops routes learned from the same AS. Configuring loops 2 allows the leaf to accept routes with its own AS in the path twice, which is needed in an eBGP IP fabric with repeated AS numbers.

NEW QUESTION # 64

You are implementing seamless stitching between two data centers and have a proposed configuration for a border leaf device. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The translation-vni must match in both data centers.
- B. The translation-vni must be different in each data center.
- C. The ESI must be different in each data center.
- D. The ESI must match in both data centers.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Understanding Seamless Stitching:

* Seamless stitching is used in EVPN to interconnect two data centers, allowing for consistent Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across them. This is often achieved by translating VNIs (Virtual Network Identifiers) between the data centers.

* Translation-VNI:

* Option B: The translation VNI must be different in each data center to ensure that traffic can be correctly routed and distinguished as it crosses between the data centers. This differentiation helps to maintain the integrity of the traffic flows and prevents any potential overlap or conflict in VNIs.

* Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI):

* Option D: The ESI must match in both data centers to ensure that the same Ethernet segment (which could be multihomed) is recognized consistently across the data centers. Matching ESIs are crucial for maintaining a unified view of the Ethernet segment across the interconnected fabric.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-Translation VNIs must be unique to each data center for proper traffic distinction.

* Option D: Correct-Matching ESIs are necessary to maintain consistent Ethernet segment identification across both data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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