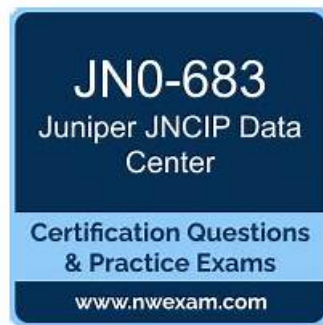


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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 46

Click the Exhibit button.

```
user@Leaf-1> show configuration switch-options
service-id 1;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1;
vrf-target target:65000:55;
user@Leaf-2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2;
vrf-target target:65000:54;
```

Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface lo0.0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 47

What are two ways in which an EVPN-signaled VXLAN is different from a multicast-signaled VXLAN? (Choose two.)

- A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence.
- B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS.
- C. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP.
- D. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource intensive.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

* Multicast-Signaled VXLAN:

* In traditional multicast-signaled VXLAN, VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) use multicast to flood and learn about remote VTEPs. This method relies on multicast in the underlay network to distribute BUM (Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast) traffic.

* This approach can be resource-intensive due to the need for multicast group management and increased network traffic, especially in large deployments.

* EVPN-Signaled VXLAN:

* EVPN-signaled VXLAN uses BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) to signal the presence of VTEPs and distribute MAC address information. BGP is used for VTEP autodiscovery and the distribution of endpoint information.

* This method is more efficient because it reduces the reliance on multicast, instead using BGP control-plane signaling to handle

VTEP discovery and MAC learning, which reduces the overhead on the network and improves scalability.

* Correct Statements:

* B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP: This is correct because EVPN uses BGP for VTEP autodiscovery, making it more efficient and scalable compared to multicast-based methods.

* C. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource-intensive: This is correct because it eliminates the need for multicast flooding in the underlay, instead using BGP for signaling, which is less demanding on network resources.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS: This is incorrect because EVPN relies on BGP, not IS-IS, for VTEP discovery and signaling.

* D. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence: This is incorrect; EVPN with BGP typically provides faster convergence due to its use of a control plane rather than relying on data plane learning.

Data Center References:

* EVPN-VXLAN is widely adopted in modern data center designs due to its scalability, efficiency, and reduced resource consumption compared to multicast-based VXLAN solutions. It leverages the strengths of BGP for control-plane-driven operations, resulting in more efficient and scalable networks.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* Issue Overview:

* The leaf devices in an IP fabric using eBGP are advertising and receiving all routes, but the routes are not being installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden. This typically indicates an issue with the BGP configuration, particularly with next-hop handling or AS path concerns.

* Corrective Actions:

* B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy: This action ensures that the leaf devices modify the next-hop attribute to their own IP address before advertising routes to their peers. This is particularly important in eBGP setups where the next-hop may not be directly reachable by other peers.

* D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as: This setting allows the router to accept multiple paths from different autonomous systems (ASes) and use them for load balancing.

Without this, the BGP process might consider only one path and mark others as hidden.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. You need to configure as-override: AS-override is used to replace the AS number in the AS-path attribute to prevent loop detection issues in MPLS VPNs, not in a typical eBGP IP fabric setup.

* C. You need to configure loops 2: There is no specific BGP command loops 2 relevant to resolving hidden routes in this context. It might be confused with allow-as-in, which is used to allow AS path loops under certain conditions.

Data Center References:

* Proper BGP configuration is crucial in IP fabrics to ensure route propagation and to prevent routes from being marked as hidden. Configuration parameters like next-hop self and multipath multiple-as are common solutions to ensure optimal route installation and load balancing in a multi-vendor environment.

NEW QUESTION # 49

You are asked to configure telemetry on the OFX Series devices in your data center fabric. You want to use sensors that have a vendor-neutral data model. Which type of sensor should you use in this scenario?

- A. **JTI OpenConfig sensors**
- B. JTI native sensors
- C. Python sensors
- D. analog sensors

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Telemetry in Data Centers:

* Telemetry allows for real-time monitoring of network devices by collecting and exporting data such as interface statistics, routing table updates, and other key metrics.

* Vendor-Neutral Data Models:

* Option A: JTI (Junos Telemetry Interface) OpenConfig sensors use a vendor-neutral data model, which is important for ensuring compatibility across different network devices and systems.

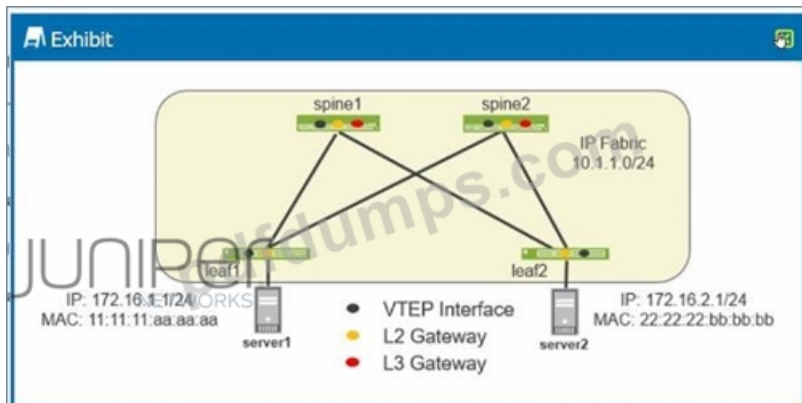
OpenConfig is an industry-standard model, which facilitates integration with various telemetry collection systems.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct - OpenConfig sensors provide a vendor-neutral solution for telemetry, ensuring broad compatibility and flexibility in data center environments.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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. An IRB interface must be configured on spine1 and spine2.
- B. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2.
- C. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2.
- D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine1 or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spine1 or spine2 to leaf2.

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 # 51

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