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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

You are deploying multiple Juniper switches at the same location. Your switches are currently using the factory-default configuration. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using all interfaces that are connected and are operational.
- B. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- C. The DHCP server configuration cannot provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- D. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* DHCP Behavior in Factory-Default Configuration:

* Option B: In the factory-default configuration, Juniper switches are designed to send DHCP requests on all operational interfaces. This behavior ensures that the switch can obtain an IP address for management and further configuration from any available DHCP server.

* Option D: The DHCP server can provide additional configuration parameters, including the required Junos version. This allows for automated provisioning and ensures that the switch is running the correct software version.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-The switch will use any operational interface to request an IP address via DHCP.

* Option D: Correct-The DHCP server can specify Junos version requirements, enabling automated software management.

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are using E8GP peering in an underlay IP fabric. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. E8GP peering requires an IGP protocol for adjacency establishment.
- B. E8GP peering does not require an IGP protocol for adjacency establishment.
- C. Every leaf node has one peering session to every spine node.
- D. Every leaf node has a peering session to every other leaf node.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Understanding E8GP in an IP Fabric:

* E8GP (External Border Gateway Protocol) is commonly used in IP fabrics to establish peering between routers, such as leaf and spine nodes, without relying on an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) like OSPF or IS-IS.

* IGP Requirement for E8GP:

* Option B: E8GP peering does not require an IGP for adjacency establishment. This is because E8GP peers are typically directly

connected, and BGP establishes its own sessions without needing an underlying IGP.

* Leaf-to-Spine Peering:

* Option C: In a typical IP fabric, each leaf node establishes an EBGp session with every spine node. This ensures full connectivity between leaves and spines, facilitating efficient routing and forwarding within the fabric.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-EBGP does not require an IGP for establishing peering sessions.

* Option C: Correct-Each leaf node peers with every spine node, which is a standard practice in IP fabrics to ensure connectivity and redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Exhibit.

□ 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 route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.
- B. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 100. 0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Review of the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows the switch configuration for Leaf-1 and Leaf-2. The configurations include route distinguishers, VRF targets, and service IDs, all of which are crucial for ensuring proper operation in an EVpn-VXLAN environment.

* Service-ID Consistency:

* The service ID must be consistent across all participating leaf devices in the same EVpn instance to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN overlay network.

* VRF Target Consistency:

* The vrf-target parameter must also be consistent across devices to ensure that VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances) are correctly imported and exported between leaf nodes.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-Setting the same service-id on Leaf-2 ensures that it is part of the same VXLAN overlay as Leaf-1.

* Option D: Correct-The vrf-target on Leaf-2 should match Leaf-1 to ensure consistent routing policies and proper route exchange.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

To convert the VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100, you need to assign the IRB interface (which is configured for Layer 3 routing) to the relevant bridge domain.

This is accomplished with the command set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100.

This command links the IRB interface (irb.100) to the bridge domain (VLAN-100) and enables Layer 3 routing for that VNI.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Referring to the exhibit, when Host A sends an ARP request for Host B's IP address, which Junos feature does leaf1 require to send an ARP response back to Host A without having to send a broadcast frame over the fabric?

□

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