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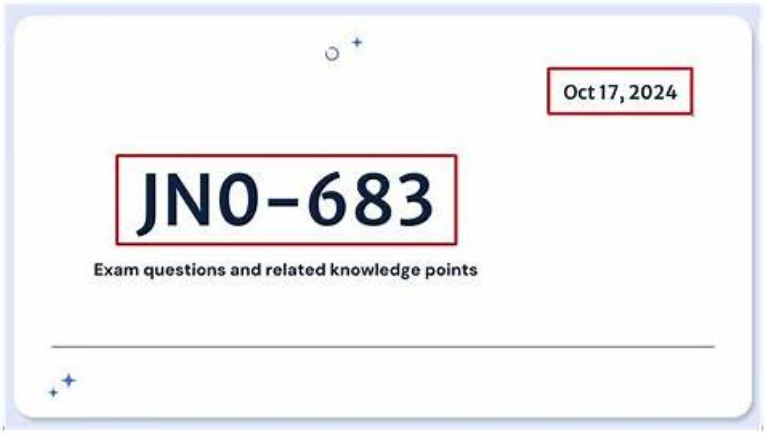

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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. An ERB architecture is being used.
- B. An OTT architecture is being used.
- C. A CRB architecture is being used.
- D. A PBB-EVPN architecture is being used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The configuration provided in the exhibit indicates an EVPN-VXLAN setup with routing instances, VLANs, and associated VXLANs. Specifically, there are routing instances with IRB interfaces (Integrated Routing and Bridging) and associated VLANs, as well as VNI assignments, which are key elements in an Enhanced Routed Bridging (ERB) architecture. This architecture supports both Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity with VXLAN for bridging and routing.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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 ARP lookup for this host has failed.
- B. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- C. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.
- D. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.

Answer: D

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 # 27
You are setting up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture for your new data center. Its initial deployment will be less than 50 switches; however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting
1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers.
- B. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.
- C. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- D. Asymmetric routing is easier lo monitor because of the transit VNI.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance:
Symmetric routing requires an additional VLAN (and corresponding VNI) with an IRB interface for every Layer 3 VRF instance, supporting inter-VLAN routing at every VTEP.
Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers: Symmetric routing is preferred for environments with high scaling needs (such as 1024 VLANs and up to 250 switches) because it avoids the scalability limitations seen in asymmetric routing, which requires all VLANs and VNIs to be configured on every switch, leading to configuration complexity and overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which statement is correct about a collapsed fabric EVPN-VXLAN architecture?

- A. Border gateway functions occur on border leaf devices.
- B. It supports multiple vendors in the fabric as long as all the spine devices are Juniper devices deployed with L2 VTEPs
- C. Fully meshed back-to-back links are needed between the spine devices.
- D. Using Virtual Chassis at the leaf layer increases resiliency.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Border gateway functions occur on border leaf devices: In a collapsed fabric EVPN-VXLAN architecture, the border leaf devices are responsible for interconnecting the data center to external networks (such as the WAN or other data centers). These devices perform the border gateway functions, such as handling routing and bridging for external communication.

NEW QUESTION # 29
You are asked to implement VXLAN group-based policies (GBPs) in your data center. Which two statements are correct in (his scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that must be configured statically on each switch and activated through 802.1X.
- B. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of BGP groups throughout the network.
- C. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that may be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch through 802.1X.
- D. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of security group policies throughout the network.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of security group policies throughout the network: VXLAN Group-Based Policies (GBP) allow for the consistent application of policies related to security groups, network access, and traffic control across all devices in the VXLAN fabric. This helps ensure that security policies are applied consistently based on group membership rather than relying solely on IP subnets or VLANs.
VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that may be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch through 802.1X: In VXLAN GBP, scalable group tags (SGTs) are used to identify group memberships. These tags can be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch using 802.1X authentication, which dynamically applies group-based policies based on user or device attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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