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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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
You are selling up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture (or your new data center. thisinitial 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. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- C. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.
- D. Asymmetric routing is easier lo monitor because of the transit VNI.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
* Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Routing in EVPN-VXLAN:
* Symmetric Routing:Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.
* Asymmetric Routing:The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.
* Correct Statements:
* C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers:Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.
* D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch:This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance:This is not accurate. Symmetric routing does not require an extra VLAN per VRF; rather, it uses the same VLAN/VNI across the network, simplifying routing and VLAN management.
* B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI:Asymmetric routing is not necessarily easier to monitor; in fact, it can add complexity due to the split routing logic between ingress and egress points.
Data Center References:
* The choice between symmetric and asymmetric routing in an EVPN-VXLAN environment depends on network size, complexity, and specific operational requirements. Symmetric routing is generally more scalable and easier to manage in large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which two statements are true about a pure IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. An IP fabric supports Layer 2 VLANs.
- B. An IP fabric does not support Layer 2 protocols.
- C. Devices in an IP fabric must be connected to a fabric controller.
- D. Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
An IP fabric does not support Layer 2 protocols: A pure IP fabric is designed to work primarily at Layer 3 and does not require Layer 2 protocols like spanning tree or VLANs for operation. It focuses on IP-based routing and forwarding, and Layer 2 protocols are not typically used within the fabric itself.
Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers: In a pure IP fabric, devices (typically leaf and spine switches) operate primarily as Layer 3 routers. They are responsible for routing IP traffic across the fabric, with VXLAN or other tunneling technologies used for overlay and encapsulation.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You are asked for TX and RX traffic statistics for each interface to which an application server is attached.
The statistics need to be reported every five seconds. Using the Junos default settings, which telemetry method would accomplish this request?

- A. gNMI
- B. OpenConfig
- C. SNMP
- D. Native Sensors

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Telemetry Methods in Junos:
* Telemetry is used to collect and report data from network devices. For high-frequency statistics reporting, such as every five seconds, you need a telemetry method that supports this level of granularity and real-time monitoring.
* Junos Native Sensors:
* Option C:Native Sensors in Junos provide detailed, high-frequency telemetry data, including TX and RX traffic statistics for interfaces. They are designed to offer real-time monitoring with customizable sampling intervals, making them ideal for the five-second reporting requirement.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Native Sensors in Junos are capable of providing the required high-frequency telemetry data every five seconds.

NEW QUESTION # 56
You are designing an IP fabric tor a large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability.
Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- B. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- C. Use OFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- D. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Clos IP Fabric Design:
* A Clos fabric is a network topology designed for scalable, high-performance data centers. It is typically arranged in multiple stages, providing redundancy, high bandwidth, and low latency.
* Three-Stage Clos Fabric:
* Option B:A three-stage Clos fabric, consisting of leaf, spine, and super spine layers, is widely used in data centers. This design scales well and allows for easy expansion by adding more leaf and spine devices as needed.
* Super Spines for Scalability:
* Option D:Using high-capacity devices like the QFX5700 Series as super spines can handle the increased traffic demands in large data centers and support future growth. These devices provide the necessary bandwidth and scalability for large-scale deployments.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-A three-stage Clos fabric is a proven design that addresses growth and scalability concerns in large data centers.
* Option D:Correct-QFX5700 Series devices are suitable for use as super spines in large-scale environments due to their high performance.

NEW QUESTION # 57
You are deploying multiple Juniper switches al the same location. Your switches are currently using the factory-default configuration.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- B. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 58
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