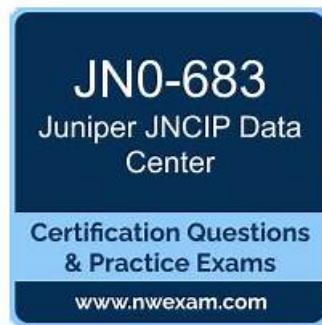


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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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 (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Why is a designated forwarder required in a multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN environment using EVPN signalling?

- A. The designated forwarder is required to prevent a traffic storm from being received on multihomed hosts.
- B. The designated forwarder is required to prevent flooding of MAC addresses to multihomed hosts.
- **C. The designated forwarder is required to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts.**
- D. The designated forwarder is required to prevent packets from looping between the PEs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The designated forwarder is required to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts: In a multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN environment using EVPN signaling, a host may be connected to more than one PE. Without a designated forwarder, both PEs could forward the same broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic to the multihomed host, leading to duplicate packets. The designated forwarder ensures that only one PE forwards traffic to the host, preventing this issue.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Exhibit.

The exhibit shows a Juniper network configuration window with the following commands and output:

```
user@leaf1> show configuration routing-instances
VRF-1 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface irb.10;
  interface irb.20;
  route-distinguisher 192.168.100.110:1;
  vrf-target target:123:1;
}
user@leaf1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.11:1;
vrf-target {
  target:65001:1;
  auto;
}
user@leaf1> show configuration vlans
v10 {
  vlan-id 10;
  l3-interface irb.10;
  vxlan {
    vni 5010;
  }
}
v20 {
  vlan-id 20;
  l3-interface irb.20;
  vxlan {
    vni 5020;
  }
}
user@spine1> show configuration routing-instances
user@spine1> show configuration switch-options
user@spine1> show configuration vlans
user@spine1>
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Understanding Network Architectures:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture involves routing at the network's edge (leaf nodes), while traffic between leaf nodes is switched. This is commonly used in VXLAN-EVPN setups.

* Analysis of the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows configurations related to routing instances, VXLAN, and VLANs, with VNIs being used for each VLAN. This setup is characteristic of an ERB architecture where each leaf device handles Layer 3 routing for its connected devices.

Conclusion:

* Option B is correct. The configuration shown corresponds to an ERB architecture where routing occurs at the network's edge (leaf devices).

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are using EBGp peering in an underlay IP fabric.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Every leaf node has one peering session to every spine node: In an EBGp peering setup within an underlay IP fabric, each leaf node typically establishes a single EBGp session with each spine node. This is a common design for scalability, as it ensures that the leaf nodes can exchange routing information with all spine nodes directly.

EBGP peering does not require an IGP protocol for adjacency establishment: EBGp (External BGP) peering in an underlay IP fabric does not require an IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) such as OSPF or IS-IS to establish peering relationships. EBGp is used for establishing external routing between different ASes, and within a single AS, the peering is established directly between devices. This eliminates the need for an IGP for the actual EBGp session.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Exhibit.



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

- A. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)
- C. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 192.168.100.51:1 parameter on Leaf-1.
- E. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

* Issue Analysis:

* The problem in the exhibit suggests a mismatch in configuration parameters between Leaf-1 and Leaf-2, leading to communication issues between hosts connected to these leaf devices.

* Configuration Mismatches:

* Service-ID: Leaf-1 has service-id 1 configured, while Leaf-2 does not have this parameter. For consistency and proper operation, the service-id should be the same across both leaf devices.

* VRF Target: Leaf-1 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:1, while Leaf-2 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:2. To allow proper VRF import/export between the two leafs, these should match.

* Corrective Actions:

* C. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2: This aligns the VRF targets between the two leaf devices, ensuring they can correctly import and export routes.

* E. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2: This ensures that both Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 use the same service ID, which is necessary for consistency in the EVPN- VXLAN setup.

Data Center References:

* Correct configuration of VRF targets and service IDs is critical in EVPN-VXLAN setups to ensure that routes and services are correctly shared and recognized between different devices in the network fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Click the Exhibit button. The exhibit shows the truncated output of the show evpn database command.

```
user@leaf1> show evpn database
```

Instance: evpn-1					
VLAN address	DomainId	MAC address	Active source	Timestamp	IP
10001		00:1c:73:00:00:01	irb.4000	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.1					
10001		40:00:dc:01:00:01	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.2					
10001		40:00:dc:01:00:02	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.3					
10001		40:00:dc:01:00:03	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.4					
10001		40:00:dc:01:00:04	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.5					
10001		40:00:dc:01:00:05	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.4.4.6					
10001		44:11:01:00:00:01	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:11:01:00:00:02	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:11:01:00:00:03	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:11:01:00:00:04	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:11:01:00:00:05	00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:12:01:00:00:01	00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:12:01:00:00:02	00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:12:01:00:00:03	00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:12:01:00:00:04	00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001		44:12:01:00:00:05	00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002		00:1c:73:00:00:01	irb.300	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10.3.3.1					
10002		30:00:dc:01:00:01	00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002		30:00:dc:01:00:02	00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002		30:00:dc:01:00:03	00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002		30:00:dc:01:00:04	00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	

Given this output, which two statements are correct about the host with MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04? (Choose two.)

- A. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.
- B. The host is originating from irb.300.
- C. The host is located on VNI 10002.
- D. The host is originating from an ESI LAG.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5: The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed alongside the IP address 10.4.4.5 in the output, indicating that this host is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5.

The host is originating from an ESI LAG: The Active source value 02:02:00:00:00:04:00:04 is in the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) format, which indicates the host is behind an EVPN multihomed ESI LAG.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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