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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 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
You are deploying an IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add leaf devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add leaf devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove leaf devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove leaf devices.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Adding leaf devices increases the edge bandwidth (workload-facing ports), which lowers the oversubscription ratio because the amount of bandwidth facing the workloads increases relative to the fabric bandwidth.
However, the oversubscription ratio itself remains the same when you add leaf devices if the fabric design and spine capacity remain unchanged because the ratio is a function of edge bandwidth to spine bandwidth. Adding leaf devices without changing spine devices keeps the ratio at the same level.
Removing leaf devices would increase the oversubscription ratio because the amount of edge bandwidth decreases while spine bandwidth remains the same.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Referring to the exhibit, Host1 (10.1.1.1) if failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) in a data center that uses an ERB architecture.
What do you determine from the output?

```
user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
Logical System Name       Id  SVTEP-IP          IFL   L3-Idx    SVTEP-Mode    ELP-
SVTEP-IP
                          0   192.168.100.11    lo0.0    0
 RVTEP-IP         L2-RTT                   IFL-Idx   Interface    NH-Id   RVTEP-Mode
 ELP-IP        Flags
 192.168.100.13   default-switch           571       vtep.32769   1758    RNVE
    VNID          MC-Group-IP
    5010          0.0.0.0
    5020          0.0.0.0
user@leaf1> show interfaces vtep.32769
  Logical interface vtep.32769 (Index 571) (SNMP ifIndex 534)
    Flags: Up SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
    VXLAN Endpoint Type: Remote, VXLAN Endpoint Address: 192.168.100.13, L2 Routing
Instance: default-switch, L3 Routing Instance: default
    Input packets : 0
    Output packets: 19
  ...
user@leaf1> show evpn database
Instance: default-switch
VLAN  DomainId  MAC address        Active source                  Timestamp
       IP address
     5010       00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00  Apr 15 22:27:02
 10.1.1.254
     5010       00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  xe-0/0/4.0                     Apr 15 19:41:27
 10.1.1.1
     5010       02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.10                         Apr 15 18:50:45
 10.1.1.101
     5020       00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00  Apr 15 22:26:51
 10.1.2.254
     5020       00:0c:29:08:04:a0  192.168.100.13                 Apr 15 23:07:22
 10.1.2.1
     5020       02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.20                         Apr 15 22:26:51
 10.1.2.101
user@leaf1> show route table bgp.evpn.0 evpn-mac-address 00:0c:29:08:04:a0
bgp.evpn.0: 28 destinations, 42 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
92.168.100.13:1::5020::00:0c:29:08:04:a0/304 MAC/IP
                *[BGP/170] 00:49:55, localpref 100, from 192.168.100.1
                  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                 >  to 172.16.1.0 via xe-0/0/0.0
                    to 172.16.1.6 via xe-0/0/1.0
r@leaf1> show route forwarding-table matching 10.1.2.1

tination         Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index    NhRef Netif
1.2.1/32         dest     0 0:c:29:8:4:a0      ucst     1775     1 vtep.32769
```

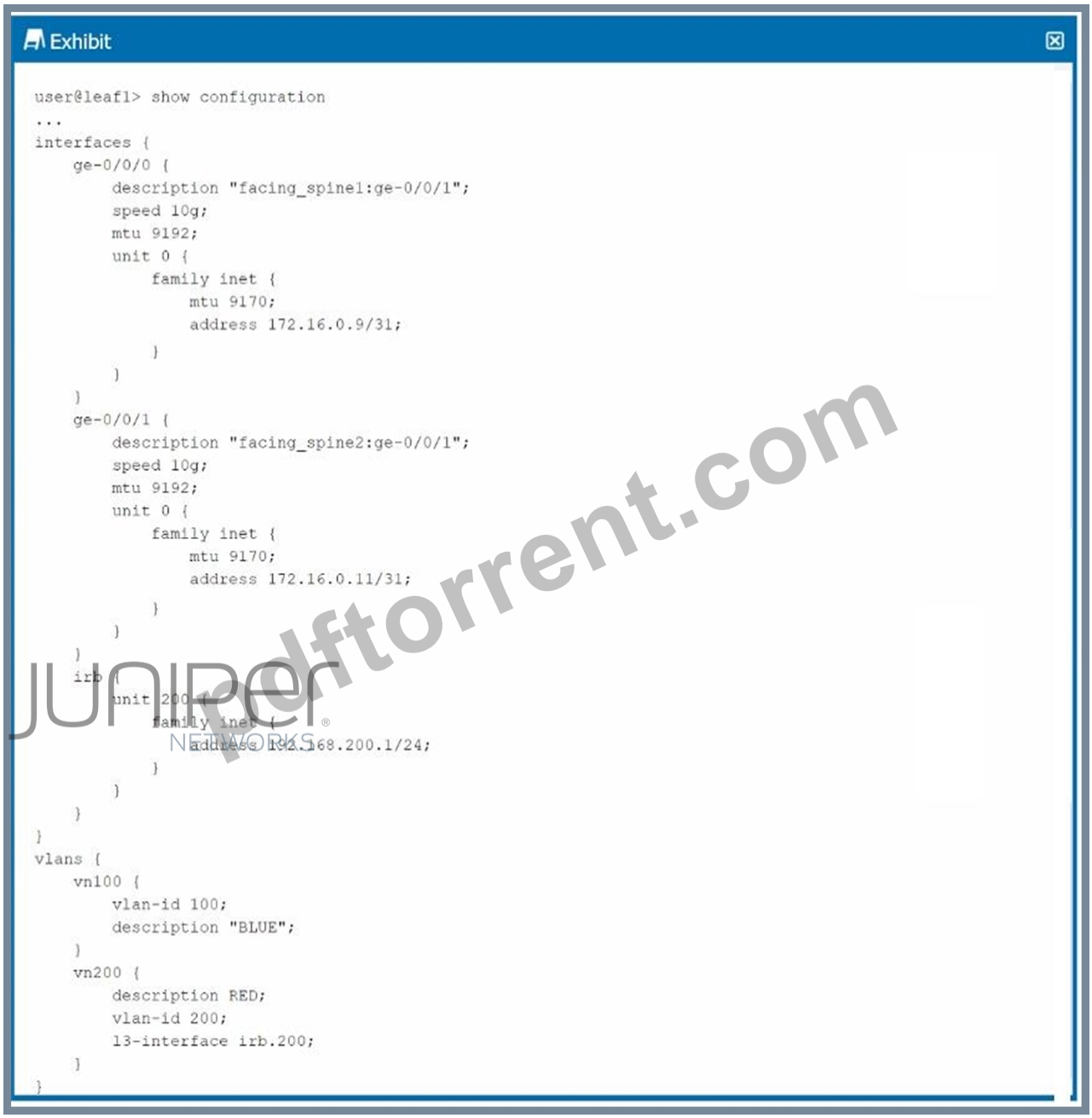

- A. Host1 and Host2 are directly connected to leaf1.
- B. The traffic is failing because load balancing is not configured correctly.
- C. The irb.20 interface is not configured on leaf1.
- D. The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel: This is the most likely cause of the issue, as indicated by the presence of VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) configurations and EVPN (Ethernet VPN) MAC address tables in the exhibit. The communication between Host1

and Host2 may not be properly routed through the VXLAN tunnel, causing the failure.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Exhibit.



Host A is connected to vlan 100 on lead. Host B is connected to vlan 200 on leaf1. Host A and Host B ate unable to communicate. You have reviewed the touting and your hosts have the correct default route (.1) Referring to the exhibit, which two commands will solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200
- B. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- C. set vlans vn10013-interface irb.100
- D. set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.

Step-by-Step Analysis:
* VLAN Assignment:
* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.
However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.
Command to solve this:
set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
* Static Route Configuration:
* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.
Command to solve this:
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
Explanation of Incorrect Options:
* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.
* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1
/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.
Data Center References:
For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center InfrastructureManagement) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.
Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.
This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Whatare two ways in which an EVPN-signaled VXLAN is different from a multicast-signaled VXLAN?
(Choose two.)

- A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS.
- B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence.
- 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 # 56
You are using E8GP peering in an underlay IP fabric. Which two statements are correct in this scenario?
(Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Understanding EBGP in an IP Fabric:
* EBGP (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 EBGP:
* Option B:EBGP peering does not require an IGP for adjacency establishment. This is because EBGP 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 # 57
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