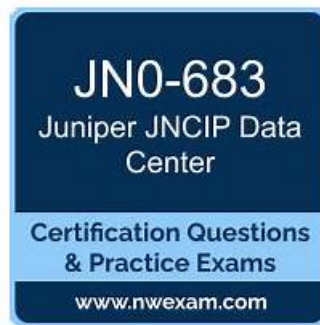


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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

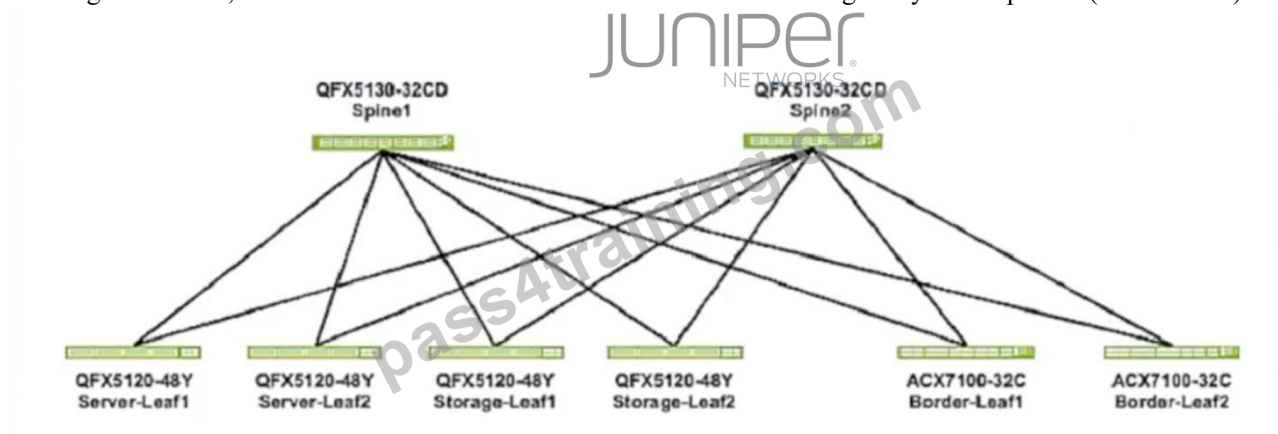
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Center Interconnect: For Data Center Engineers, this part focuses on interconnecting data centers, covering Layer 2 and Layer 3 stretching, stitching fabrics together, and using EVPN-signaled VXLAN for seamless communication between data centers.
Topic 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"> • 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

Click the Exhibit button. You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture.

Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where then VXLAN gateways will be placed? (Choose three.)



- A. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- B. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- C. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- E. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways: In a typical VXLAN-based architecture with EVPN, spine devices do not function as VXLAN gateways. Their role is to provide connectivity and forwarding for VXLAN traffic, but they do not act as gateways for Layer 2 or Layer 3.

Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways: In an EVPN-VXLAN setup, L3 VXLAN gateways are typically placed on the border and leaf devices. These devices are responsible for bridging between Layer 2 and Layer 3 domains, handling routing for traffic that needs to go between different VXLAN segments or between VXLAN and external networks.

All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways: Leaf devices often function as L2 VXLAN gateways. They handle the bridging between VXLAN segments and provide Layer 2 connectivity for hosts within the same VXLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Exhibit.

Exhibit					
user@leaf1> show evpn database					
Instance: evpn-1					
VLAN	DomainId	MAC address	Active source	Timestamp	IP address
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	

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

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 originating from irb.300.
- B. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.
- C. The host is originating from an ESI LAG.
- D. The host is located on VN10002.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Understanding the Output:

* The show evpn database command output shows the MAC address, VLAN, active source, timestamp, and IP address associated with various hosts in the EVPN instance.

* Analysis of the MAC Address:

* Option A: The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5, as indicated by the output in the IP address column. This confirms that this host has been assigned the IP 10.4.4.5.

* Option D: The active source for the MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed as 00:02:00:00:00:04:00:04:00:04:00:04, which indicates that the host is connected via an ESI (Ethernet Segment Identifier) LAG (Link Aggregation Group). This setup is typically used in multi-homing scenarios to provide redundancy and load balancing across multiple physical links.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct- The host with MAC 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is assigned IP 10.4.4.5.

* Option D: Correct- The host is originating from an ESI LAG, as indicated by the active source value.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which parameter is used to associate a received route with a local VPN route table?

- A. VNI
- B. route-distinguisher
- C. route-target community
- D. VLAN ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Understanding VPN Route Table Association:

* In MPLS/VPN and EVPN networks, the route-target community is a BGP extended community attribute used to control the import and export of VPN routes. It associates received routes with the appropriate VPN route tables on the PE (Provider Edge) routers.

* Function of Route-Target Community:

* The route-target community tag ensures that routes are imported into the correct VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance, allowing them to be correctly routed within the VPN.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct-The route-target community is used to associate received routes with a local VPN route table.

NEW QUESTION # 65

You are asked to identify microburst traffic occurring in the network leading to packet drops in your data center switches. Which two tools would be used in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. port buffer monitoring
- B. syslog
- C. port mirroring
- D. Traceoptions

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

port buffer monitoring: Port buffer monitoring is an effective tool for detecting microbursts in network traffic. By monitoring buffer utilization on the switch ports, you can identify periods of high congestion where the buffer might overflow, leading to packet drops. This allows you to observe when and where traffic is overwhelming the port buffers, which is a typical sign of microbursts.

port mirroring: Port mirroring allows you to capture the traffic on a specific port or set of ports and send it to a monitoring device for analysis. This can be useful for identifying microburst traffic, as it allows you to analyze the traffic patterns and volume to determine if short bursts of traffic are causing packet drops on the network.

NEW QUESTION # 66

You are using a single tenant data center with a bridged overlay architecture. In this scenario, how do hosts of the different virtual networks communicate with each other?

- A. using EVPN Type 5 routes
- B. off-fabric using an external device
- C. using anycast gateway addresses configured on the leaf devices
- D. using virtual gateway addresses configured on the spine

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a single-tenant data center using a bridged overlay architecture, virtual networks (VLANs) are typically isolated within the fabric, with traffic between these VLANs handled outside the fabric.

off-fabric using an external device: In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity within each VLAN, leaving inter-VLAN routing to be handled externally.

This design is common in smaller or simpler data center environments where a single tenant does not require complex on-fabric routing and prefers to handle inter-VLAN routing through dedicated devices.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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