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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface. In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- B. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive
- C. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive
- D. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 36
Exhibit.

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.)

- A. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.
- B. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.
- D. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:
* The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.
Advertise Direct-Nexthop:
* Option A:The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.
VNI Consistency:
* Option C:For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 37
You are implementing seamless stitching between two data centers and have a proposedconfiguration for a border leafdevice.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? {Choose two.)

- A. The ESI must be different in each data center.
- B. The ESI must match in both data centers.
- C. The translation-vni must be different in each data center.

- D. The translation-vni must match in both data centers.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Seamless Stitching:
* Seamless stitching is used in EVPN to interconnect two data centers, allowing for consistent Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across them. This is often achieved by translating VNIs (Virtual Network Identifiers) between the data centers.
* Translation-VNI:
* Option B:The translation VNI must be different in each data center to ensure that traffic can be correctly routed and distinguished as it crosses between the data centers. This differentiation helps to maintain the integrity of the traffic flows and prevents any potential overlap or conflict in VNIs.
* Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI):
* Option D:The ESI must match in both data centers to ensure that the same Ethernet segment (which could be multihomed) is recognized consistently across the data centers. Matching ESIs are crucial for maintaining a unified view of the Ethernet segment across the interconnected fabric.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Translation VNIs must be unique to each data center for proper traffic distinction.
* Option D:Correct-Matching ESIs are necessary to maintain consistent Ethernet segment identification across both data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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 switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using all interfaces that are connected and are operational.
- B. The DHCP server configuration cannot provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- C. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.
- D. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.

Answer: A,D

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 # 39
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 # 40
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