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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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Exhibit.
Referring tothe exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- B. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.
- C. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- D. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:
* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.
* Understanding the Response:
* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.

NEW QUESTION # 11
You are designing an IP fabricfora large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability.
Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 12
You are asked to identify microburst traffic occurring in the network leading lo packet drops in your data center switches Which two tools would be used in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Identifying Microburst Traffic:
* Microbursts are short spikes in network traffic that can overwhelm buffers and cause packet drops. Detecting and analyzing

microbursts is crucial for understanding where packet loss might be occurring in a data center network.
* Port Buffer Monitoring:
* Port Buffer Monitoring:This tool specifically tracks the usage of switch buffers, helping to identify when microbursts are causing buffers to overflow, leading to packet drops.
* Port Mirroring:
* Port Mirroring:This tool allows you to monitor real-time traffic on a specific port by copying the traffic to another port where it can be analyzed, often with a packet analyzer. While port mirroring doesn't directly detect microbursts, it helps capture traffic patterns that can indicate microbursts.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Port buffer monitoring directly identifies buffer overflows caused by microbursts.
* Option A:Correct-Port mirroring allows for the detailed capture and analysis of traffic patterns, which can reveal microburst behavior.
Options B(Traceoptions) andD(Syslog) are less effective in identifying microburst traffic. Traceoptions focus on control plane traffic debugging, and Syslog is more about logging system events than detecting high- frequency traffic spikes.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Exhibit.
Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, why has the next hop remained the same for the EVPN routes advertised to the peer 203.0.113.2?

- A. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- B. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.
- C. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.
- D. The export policy is incorrectly configured.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Configuration:
* The configuration shown in the exhibit involves an EVPN (Ethernet VPN) setup using BGP as the routing protocol. The export policy named CHANGE_NH is applied to the BGP group evpn- peer, which includes a rule to change the next hop for routes that match the policy.
* Issue with Next Hop Not Changing:
* The policy CHANGE_NH is correctly configured to change the next hop to 203.0.113.10 for the matching routes. However, the next hop remains unchanged when advertising EVPN routes to the peer 203.0.113.2.
* Reason for the Issue:
* In Junos OS, when exporting routes for VPNs (including EVPN), the next-hop change defined in a policy will not take effect unless the vpn-apply-export parameter is used inthe BGP configuration. This parameter ensures that the export policy is applied specifically to VPN routes.
* The vpn-apply-export parameter must be included to apply the next-hop change to EVPN routes.
* Correct Answer Explanation:
* D. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer:This is the correct solution because the next hop in EVPN routes won't be altered without this parameter in the BGP configuration. It instructs the BGP process to apply the export policy to the EVPN routes.
Data Center References:
* This behavior is standard in EVPN deployments with Juniper Networks devices, where the export policies applied to VPN routes require explicit invocation using vpn-apply-export to take effect.

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
- C. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- D. set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
VLAN 100 (BLUE) does not have an IRB interface configured, meaning there is no Layer 3 gateway for hosts in VLAN 100.
Adding an IRB.100 interface with an IP address will allow routing between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200.
Even after configuring the IRB interface for VLAN 100, you need to bind it to VLAN 100 so that the switch correctly associates VLAN 100 traffic with the IRB. This ensures that the VLAN can route traffic through the correct Layer 3 gateway.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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