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## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

You are asked for TX and RX traffic statistics for each interface to which an application server is attached.

The statistics need to be reported every five seconds. Using the Junos default settings, which telemetry method would accomplish this request?

- A. Native Sensors
- B. SNMP
- C. OpenConfig
- D. gNMI

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Telemetry Methods in Junos:

\* Telemetry is used to collect and report data from network devices. For high-frequency statistics reporting, such as every five seconds, you need a telemetry method that supports this level of granularity and real-time monitoring.

\* Junos Native Sensors:

\* Option C: Native Sensors in Junos provide detailed, high-frequency telemetry data, including TX and RX traffic statistics for interfaces. They are designed to offer real-time monitoring with customizable sampling intervals, making them ideal for the five-second reporting requirement.

Conclusion:

\* Option C: Correct-Native Sensors in Junos are capable of providing the required high-frequency telemetry data every five seconds.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Exhibit.

```
user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching table
MAC flags (S - static MAC, D - dynamic MAC, L - locally learned, P - Persistent static
SE - statistics enabled, NM - non configured MAC, R - remote PE MAC, O - ovsdb MAC)
Ethernet switching table : 6 entries, 6 learned
Routing instance : default-switch
Vlan      MAC      MAC      Logical
name      address  flags    interface
v10       00:00:5e:00:01:01  DRP      esi.1777
          05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00
v10       00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  D        ge-0/0/4.0
v10       02:05:86:d9:1b:00  DR       vtep.32769      192.168.100.13
v20       00:00:5e:00:01:01  DRP      esi.1759
          05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00
v20       00:0c:29:08:04:a0  DR       vtep.32769      192.168.100.13
v20       02:05:86:d9:1b:00  DR       vtep.32769      192.168.100.13
```

Referring to the exhibit, why is the active source field blank for the entry that uses the 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39 MAC address?

- A. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- B. The ARP lookup for this host has failed.
- C. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- D. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In this scenario, the active source field is blank for the MAC address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39, indicating an issue with how this MAC entry is being processed within the EVPN/VXLAN environment.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

\* Understanding the MAC Entry:

\* The active source field should normally indicate the source of the route advertisement for a specific MAC address within the EVPN. If it is blank, it suggests that there is a problem with how this entry is being learned or propagated.

\* Possible Issues:

\* Option A: If the EVPN route for this MAC address does not have a valid next hop, the entry might exist in the MAC table, but it will not have a valid path for forwarding, leading to a blank active source.

\* Option B: If the ARP lookup had failed, the entry might not even appear in the MAC table.

However, the entry does exist, suggesting that ARP is not the primary issue here.

\* Option C: If the host were locally connected, the active source should reflect a local interface, but the field is blank, ruling out local connection as the cause.

\* Option D: Multicast EVPN routes typically do not appear in this manner in the MAC table, and this would not cause the active source to be blank.

Conclusion: The most logical explanation is that the EVPN route for this host exists but does not have a valid next hop, leading to the absence of an active source. This is consistent with how EVPN routing tables work in a VXLAN environment, where the lack of a valid next hop would prevent proper route advertisement and forwarding for the specific MAC address.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

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 mirroring
- B. syslog
- C. Traceoptions
- 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) and D (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 # 45

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Understanding Bridged Overlay Architecture:

\* 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.

\* Communication Between Different Virtual Networks:

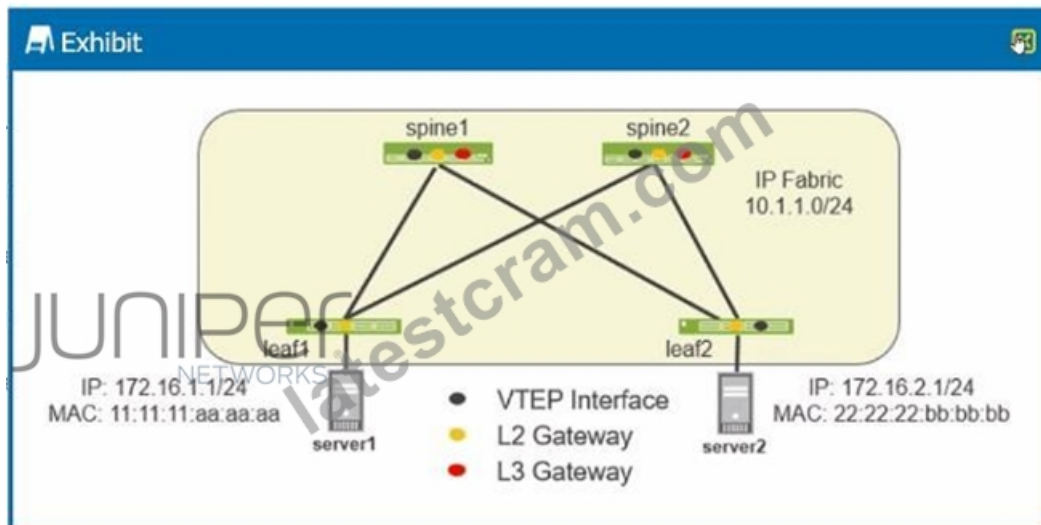
\* A. off-fabric using an external device: This is correct. In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity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

Data Center References:

\* 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 # 46

Exhibit.



You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. An IRB interface must be configured on spine1 and spine2.
- B. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine1 or spine2, then a VXLAN tunnel from spine1 or spine2 to leaf2.
- C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2.
- D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2.

Answer: A,B

## NEW QUESTION # 47

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