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最新的 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 免費考試真題 (Q32-Q37):

問題 #32

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGp and notice that your leaf devices are advertising and receiving all the routes. However, the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.

Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure as-override.
- B. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.

- C. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

答案：B,D

問題 #33

Exhibit.

```

QFX10k-1
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.100;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.70:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

QFX10k-2
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.400;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.26:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

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

答案：A,D

解題說明：

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.

問題 #34

Which three statements are correct about symmetric IRB routing with EVPN Type 2 routes? (Choose three.)

- A. Symmetric routing is less efficient than asymmetric routing.
- B. An L3 interface (IRB) is required for each local VLAN.
- C. Symmetric routing requires an extra transit VNI for each VRF.
- D. Symmetric routing requires MAC-VRF.
- E. Symmetric routing supports the EVPN service VLAN bundle.

答案: B,C,D

解題說明:

* Symmetric IRB Routing with EVPN Type 2 Routes:

* Symmetric Routing: In symmetric IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging), routing occurs in both directions at the ingress and egress leaf nodes using the same routing logic. This is contrasted with asymmetric routing, where different routing logic is used depending on the direction of the traffic.

* Required Components:

* Option A: An L3 IRB interface is necessary for each VLAN that participates in routing, as it handles the Layer 3 processing for the VLAN.

* Option B: MAC-VRF is required for symmetric routing to maintain a mapping of MAC addresses to the appropriate VRF, ensuring correct forwarding within the EVPN.

* Option D: A transit VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) is required for each VRF to encapsulate the Layer 3 traffic as it traverses the network, allowing the IP traffic to be appropriately forwarded.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct-Each local VLAN needs an IRB interface for L3 processing.

* Option B: Correct-MAC-VRF is necessary for handling MAC address resolution in symmetric routing.

* Option D: Correct-Transit VNIs are required for routing VRF-specific traffic across the network.

Options C and E are incorrect because:

* C: Symmetric routing can work with various VLAN models, including single or multiple VLANs within an EVPN instance.

* E: Symmetric routing is generally more efficient than asymmetric routing as it uses consistent routing logic in both directions.

問題 #35

Exhibit.

```

user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
    type external;
    export LOOPBACKS;
    local-as 65205;
    multipath {
        multiple-as;
    }
    neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
}
group OVERLAY {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.100.4;
    family evpn {
        signaling;
    }
    local-as 65101;
    neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
        description Border-Leaf-2;
        peer-as 65222;
    }
    accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
    type external;
    peer-as 65001;
    local-as 65002;
    neighbor 172.16.1.224;
}

```

You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center. The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks
- B. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- C. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop

答案：D

解題說明：

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.

* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.

* Problem Identification:

* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.

* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.

* Corrective Action:

* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop: Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.

Data Center References:

* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept-remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

問題 #36

Exhibit.



```
routing-instances {
  tenant1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
      auto-export {
        family inet {
          unicast;
        }
      }
    }
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-next-hop;
          vni 10010;
        }
      }
    }
    interface lo0.10 {
      route-distinguisher 192.168.100.14:5001;
      vrf-target target:65000:1;
    }
  }
}
```

You want to enable the border leaf device to send Type 5 routes of local networks to the border leaf device in another data center. What must be changed to the configuration shown in the exhibit to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Add encapsulation vxlan to the evpn hierarchy.
- **B. Move vrf-target target: 65000:1 to the evpn hierarchy.**
- C. Change: 5001 in the route-distinguisher to : 10010.
- D. Add a VLAN configuration with an 13-interface to the tenant1 routing instance.

答案: B

解題說明:

In this scenario, you want the border leaf device to advertise Type 5 EVPN routes to another border leaf in a different data center. Type 5 routes in EVPN are used to advertise IP prefixes, which means that for proper route advertisement, you need to configure the correct settings within the evpn hierarchy.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

* Understanding EVPN Type 5 Routes:

* EVPN Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes across EVPN instances, which allow different data centers or networks to exchange routing information effectively.

* VRF Target Setting:

* The vrf-target configuration is crucial because it defines the export and import policies for the VRF within the EVPN instance. For EVPN Type 5 routes to be advertised to other border leaf devices, the vrf-target needs to be correctly configured under the evpn hierarchy, not just within the routing instance.

Command to solve this:

```
move vrf-target target:65000:1 to evpn
```

* Other Options:

* Option B: Adding a VLAN configuration would not address the requirement to advertise Type 5 routes.

* Option C: Adding VXLAN encapsulation may be necessary for other scenarios but does not directly address the Type 5 route advertisement.

* Option D: Changing the route-distinguisher will differentiate routes but does not impact the advertisement of Type 5 routes to other data centers.

By moving the vrf-target to the evpn hierarchy, you enable the proper route advertisement, ensuring that the Type 5 routes for local networks are shared with other data center border leaf devices. This is aligned with best practices for multi-data center EVPN implementations, which emphasize the correct placement of routing policies within the EVPN configuration.

問題 #37

.....

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