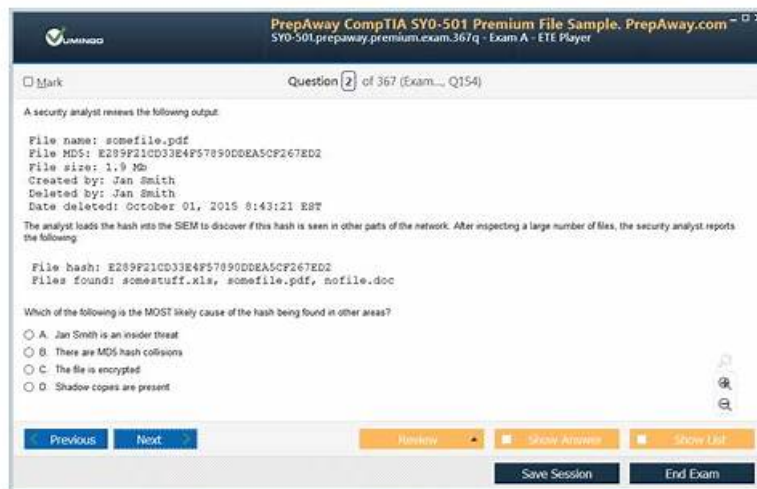


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## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</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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designed a straightforward operation system, with the natural and seamless user interfaces of JN0-683 exam question grown to be more fluent, we assure that our practice materials provide you a total ease of use.

## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

### NEW QUESTION # 12

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

□

- A. A CRB architecture is being used.
- B. A PBB-EVPN architecture is being used.
- C. An ERB architecture is being used.
- D. An OTT architecture is being used.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The configuration provided in the exhibit indicates an EVPN-VXLAN setup with routing instances, VLANs, and associated VXLANs. Specifically, there are routing instances with IRB interfaces (Integrated Routing and Bridging) and associated VLANs, as well as VNI assignments, which are key elements in an Enhanced Routed Bridging (ERB) architecture. This architecture supports both Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity with VXLAN for bridging and routing.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

You are implementing seamless stitching between two data centers and have a proposed configuration for a border leaf device. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? {Choose two.}

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

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

When implementing seamless VXLAN stitching between two data centers, the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) must match in both data centers to ensure that the same multi-homed segment is recognized consistently across the environments. This allows seamless failover and redundancy. However, the translation VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) must be different in each data center because VXLAN stitching involves mapping different VNIs to enable interconnectivity between distinct VXLAN domains.

If the same translation VNI is used in both data centers, there would be no differentiation between network segments, leading to potential routing and forwarding issues. Keeping them different ensures proper traffic isolation and mapping.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

Which two statements are true about a pure IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. An IP fabric does not support Layer 2 protocols.
- B. Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers.
- C. An IP fabric supports Layer 2 VLANs.
- D. Devices in an IP fabric must be connected to a fabric controller.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

An IP fabric does not support Layer 2 protocols: A pure IP fabric is designed to work primarily at Layer 3 and does not require Layer 2 protocols like spanning tree or VLANs for operation. It focuses on IP-based routing and forwarding, and Layer 2 protocols are not typically used within the fabric itself.

Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers: In a pure IP fabric, devices (typically leaf and spine switches) operate primarily as Layer 3 routers. They are responsible for routing IP traffic across the fabric, with VXLAN or other tunneling technologies used for overlay and encapsulation.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

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 multipath multiple-as.
- B. You need to configure as-override.
- C. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

You need to configure a next-hop self policy: When using EBGp, the next-hop IP address in the routing advertisements might not be reachable from the receiving device, causing the routes to be marked as hidden. By configuring the next-hop-self policy, the leaf devices will change the next-hop IP to their own IP address for the routes they advertise, making them reachable within the fabric and allowing the routes to be installed in the routing table.

You need to configure loops 2: When all leaves share the same AS (common-AS design), BGP loop prevention drops routes learned from the same AS. Configuring loops 2 allows the leaf to accept routes with its own AS in the path twice, which is needed in an eBGp IP fabric with repeated AS numbers.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Click the Exhibit button. Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.50:1 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface irb.0 parameter on Leaf-1.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2: The vrf-target parameter on Leaf-2 must match the vrf-target on Leaf-1 to ensure that both leaves use the same routing information for their respective VRFs. In the configuration, Leaf-1 has vrf-target target:65000:1, while Leaf-2 has vrf-target target:65000:2. These must be consistent to allow proper communication and routing between the leaves.

Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2: The service-id configuration should be consistent across all leaf nodes to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN service. Leaf-1 is configured with service-id 1, so Leaf-2 should be configured with the same service-id 1 to ensure consistency in the VXLAN deployment.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

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