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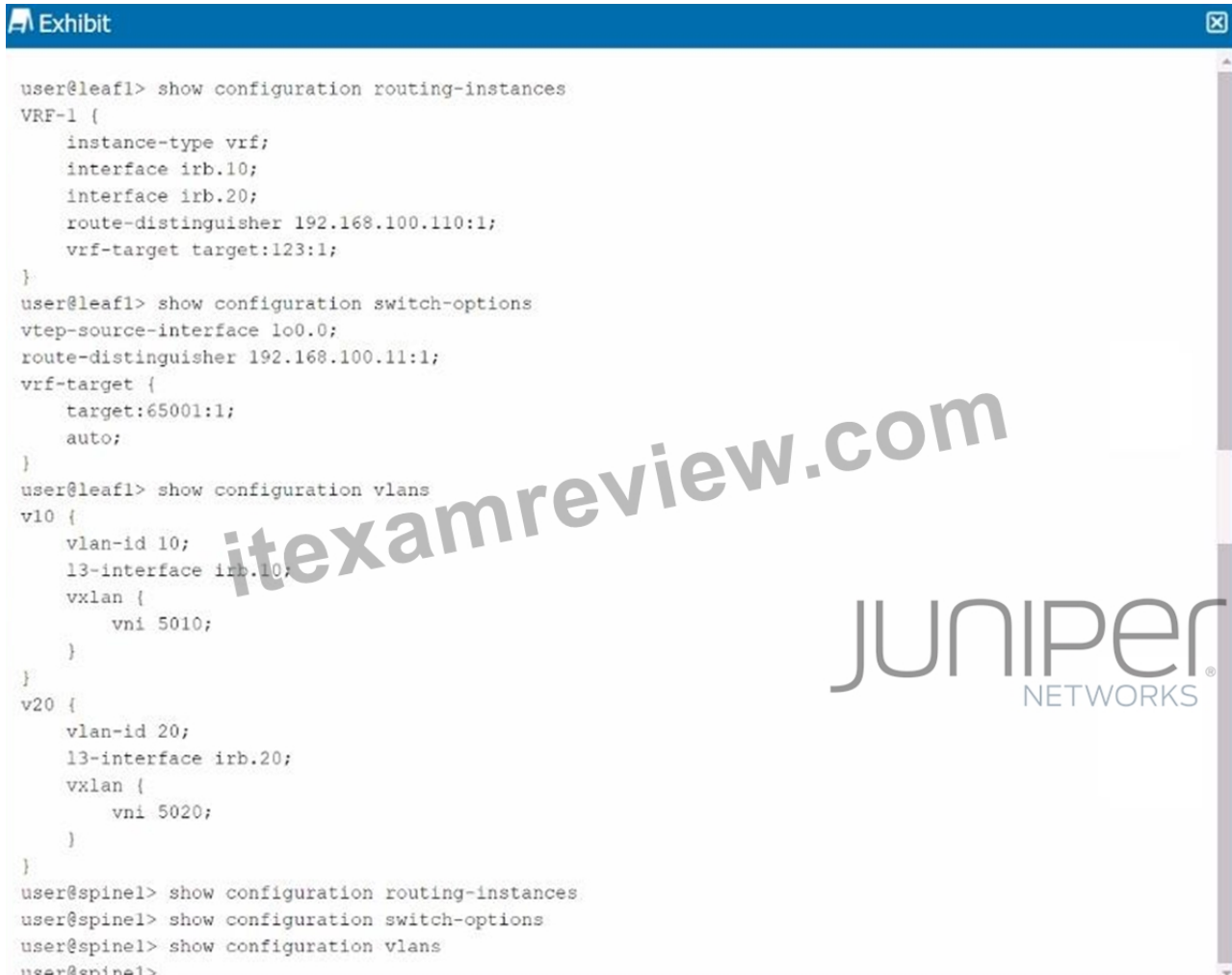
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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Exhibit.



The exhibit shows a terminal window titled "Exhibit" with a close button. It displays network configurations for two devices: leaf1 and spine1. The configurations are as follows:

```
user@leaf1> show configuration routing-instances
VRF-1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.10;
    interface irb.20;
    route-distinguisher 192.168.100.110:1;
    vrf-target target:123:1;
}
user@leaf1> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.11:1;
vrf-target {
    target:65001:1;
    auto;
}
user@leaf1> show configuration vlans
v10 {
    vlan-id 10;
    l3-interface irb.10;
    vxlan {
        vni 5010;
    }
}
v20 {
    vlan-id 20;
    l3-interface irb.20;
    vxlan {
        vni 5020;
    }
}
user@spine1> show configuration routing-instances
user@spine1> show configuration switch-options
user@spine1> show configuration vlans
user@spine1>
```

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:

* Understanding Network Architectures:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture involves routing at the network's edge (leaf nodes), while traffic between leaf nodes is switched. This is commonly used in VXLAN-EVPN setups.

* Analysis of the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows configurations related to routing instances, VXLAN, and VLANs, with VNIs being used for each VLAN. This setup is characteristic of an ERB architecture where each leaf device handles Layer 3 routing for its connected devices.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct - The configuration shown corresponds to an ERB architecture where routing occurs at the network's edge (leaf devices).

NEW QUESTION # 14

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 MAC-VRF.
- D. Symmetric routing supports the EVPN service VLAN bundle.

- E. Symmetric routing requires an extra transit VNI for each VRF.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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. Move `vrf-target target: 65000:1` to the `evpn` hierarchy.
- B. Add a VLAN configuration with an `l3-interface` to the `tenant1` routing instance.
- C. Change: `5001` in the `route-distinguisher` to `: 10010`.
- D. Add encapsulation `vxlan` to the `evpn` hierarchy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

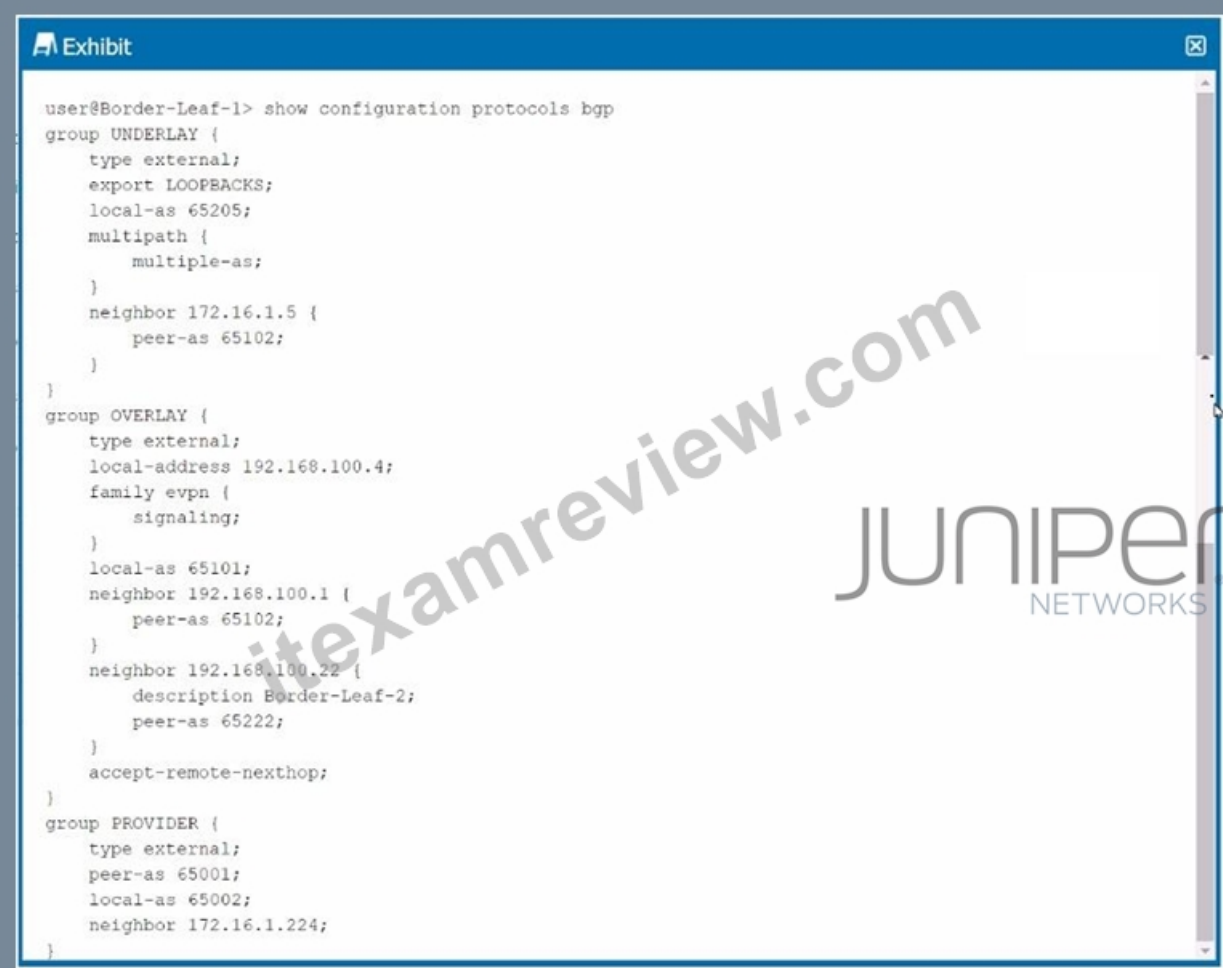
- * Option C: Adding VXLAN encapsulation may be necessary for other scenarios but does not directly address the Type 5 route advertisement.

- * 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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two statements are true about IP fabrics using unnumbered BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv6 peering.
- B. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering.
- C. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet6 is configured on each interface.
- D. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet is configured on each interface.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

<https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/ncce/ncce-225-bgp-unnumbered/index.html>

NEW QUESTION # 18

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