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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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ExamTorrent is one of the trusted and reliable platforms that is committed to offering quick Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam preparation. To achieve this objective ExamTorrent is offering valid, updated, and real Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam questions. These Juniper exam dumps will provide you with everything that you need to prepare and pass the final Juniper JN0-683 exam with flying colors.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
What are three actions available tor MAC move limiting? (Choose three.)

- A. shutdown
- B. drop
- C. filter
- D. log

- E. enable

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
* MAC Move Limiting:
* MAC move limiting is a security feature used in network switches to detect and mitigate rapid changes in MAC address locations, which could indicate a network issue or an attack such as MAC flapping or spoofing.
* When a MAC address is learned on a different interface than it was previously learned, the switch can take various actions to prevent potential issues.
* Available Actions:
* A. drop:This action drops packets from the MAC address if it violates the move limit, effectively blocking communication from the offending MAC address.
* D. log:This action logs the MAC move event without disrupting traffic, allowing network administrators to monitor and investigate the event.
* E. shutdown:This action shuts down the interface on which the MAC address violation occurred, effectively stopping all traffic on that interface to prevent further issues.
* Other Actions (Not Correct):
* B. filter:Filtering is not typically associated with MAC move limiting; it generally refers to applying ACLs or other mechanisms to filter traffic.
* C. enable:This is not an action related to MAC move limiting, as it does not represent a specific reaction to a MAC move event.
Data Center References:
* MAC move limiting is crucial for maintaining network stability and security, particularly in environments with dynamic or large-scale Layer 2 networks where MAC addresses might frequently change locations.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Exhibit.


```
user@switch> ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan vni 100 tunnel-src 192.168.2.10 tunnel-dst 192.168.2.20
mac 00:00:5E:00:53:cc count 1
ping-overlay protocol vxlan
      vni 100
        tunnel src ip 192.168.2.10
      tunnel dst ip 192.168.2.20
      mac address 00:00:5E:00:53:cc
      count 5
      ttl 255

      WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -
            hash computation may not succeed

            end-host smac
            end-host dmac
            end-host src ip
            end-host dst ip
            end-host protocol
            end-host l4-src-port
            end-host l4-dst-port
Request for seq 1, to 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs
Response for seq 1, from 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs, rtt 6 msecs
  Overlay-segment present at RVTEP 192.168.2.20
      End-System Not Present
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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

Answer: D

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 # 48
In your EVPN-VXAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies of BUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Type 8
- B. Type 7
- C. Type 5
- D. Type 4

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Scenario:
* In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, when using multi-homing in active/active scenarios, there's a risk that a multihomed server might receive duplicate copies of Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast (BUM) traffic. This is because multiple VTEPs might forward the same BUM traffic to the server.
* EVPN Route Types:
* Type 4 Route (Ethernet Segment Route):This route type is used to advertise the Ethernet Segment (ES) to which the device is connected. It is specifically used in multi-homing scenarios to signal the ES and its associated Ethernet Tag to all the remote VTEPs. The Type 4 route includes information that helps prevent BUM traffic duplication in active/active multi-homing by using a split-horizon mechanism, which ensures that traffic sent to a multihomed device does not get looped back.
* Explanation:
* The Type 4 route is crucial for ensuring that in a multi-homed setup, particularly in an active
/active configuration, BUM traffic does not result in duplication at the server. The route helps coordinate which VTEP is responsible for forwarding the BUM traffic to the server, thereby preventing duplicate traffic.
Data Center References:
* Type 4 routes are essential for managing multi-homing in EVPN to avoid the issues of BUM traffic duplication, which could otherwise lead to inefficiencies and potential network issues.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Exhibit.

```
user@Leaf-1> show configuration switch-options
service-id 1;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1;
vrf-target target:65000:55;
user@Leaf-2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2;
vrf-target target:65000:54;
```

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 route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.
- B. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 100. 0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Review of the Exhibit:
* The exhibit shows the switch configuration for Leaf-1 and Leaf-2. The configurations include route distinguishers, VRF targets, and service IDs, all of which are crucial for ensuring proper operation in an EVPN-VXLAN environment.
* Service-ID Consistency:
* The service ID must be consistent across all participating leaf devices in the same EVPN instance to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN overlay network.
* VRF Target Consistency:
* The vrf-target parameter must also be consistent across devices to ensure that VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances) are correctly imported and exported between leaf nodes.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Setting the same service-id on Leaf-2 ensures that it is part of the same VXLAN overlay as Leaf-1.
* Option D:Correct-The vrf-target on Leaf-2 should match Leaf-1 to ensure consistent routing policies and proper route exchange.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Exhibit.

```
user@switch> ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan vni 100 tunnel-src 192.168.2.10 tunnel-dst 192.168.2.20
mac 00:00:5E:00:53:cc count 1
ping-overlay protocol vxlan
        vni 100
          tunnel src ip 192.168.2.10
        tunnel dst ip 192.168.2.20
        mac address 00:00:5E:00:53:cc
        count 5
        ttl 255

        WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -
                hash computation may not succeed

                end-host smac
                end-host dmac
                end-host src ip
                end-host dst ip
                end-host protocol
                end-host l4-src-port
                end-host l4-dst-port
Request for seq 1, to 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs
Response for seq 1, from 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msecs, rtt 6 msecs
    Overlay-segment present at RVTEP 192.168.2.20
        End-System Not Present
```

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

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

Answer: D

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 # 51

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