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Introduction

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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>• 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>

- 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.

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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

### NEW QUESTION # 18

You manage an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN overlay. You have multiple tenants separated using multiple unique VRF instances. You want to determine the routing information that belongs in each routing instance's routing table.

In this scenario, which property is used for this purpose?

- A. the routing instance type
- B. the VRF table label
- C. the route distinguisher value
- D. the VRF target community

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Understanding VRF and Routing Instances:

\* In an EVPN-VXLAN overlay network, multiple tenants are separated using unique VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances. Each VRF instance maintains its own routing table, allowing for isolated routing domains within the same network infrastructure.

\* Role of Route Distinguisher:

\* Route Distinguisher (RD): The RD is a unique identifier used in MPLS and EVPN environments to distinguish routes belonging to different VRFs. The RD is prepended to the IP address in the route advertisement, ensuring that routes from different tenants remain unique even if they use the same IP address range.

\* Correct Property:

\* D. the route distinguisher value: This is the correct answer because the RD is crucial in determining which routing information belongs to which VRF instance. It ensures that each VRF's routing table only contains relevant routes, maintaining isolation between tenants.

Data Center References:

\* The RD is a key element in MPLS and EVPN-based multi-tenant environments, ensuring proper routing segregation and isolation for different VRFs within the data center fabric.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

You are asked to build redundant gateways in your EVPN-VXLAN environment, but you must conserve address space because these gateways must span across seven PEs.

What should you implement on the PEs to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and MAC address.
- B. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and VLA.
- C. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP address and different MAC addresses.
- D. Use IRB interfaces with different IP addresses and the same VLA.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, when you need redundant gateways across multiple PEs (for hosts in the same VLAN/VRF), you want all PEs to present a single logical gateway IP to the hosts.

This is achieved using anycast IRB:

Same IP address on all PEs → ensures hosts have a single default gateway.

Same MAC address on all PEs → ensures traffic is correctly forwarded to the closest PE without ARP conflicts.

This design conserves IP address space because you don't need a unique gateway IP for each PE.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across the IP backbone. Both data centers have their own unique IP space and do not require any bridging.

In this scenario, which two actions would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure peering for EVPN between all leaf nodes within each data center.
- B. Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- C. Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center.
- D. Configure a Type 2 EVPN route for each unique prefix.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center: In order to interconnect the data centers across the IP backbone, you would configure EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center. Border leaf nodes act as the gateway between the local data center and the external network (in this case, the inter-data-center IP backbone). This ensures that the data centers can communicate and exchange routing information.

Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix: Type 5 EVPN routes are used for inter-subnet communication (i.e., for advertising IP prefixes between data centers). Since the data centers have unique IP address spaces and do not require bridging, Type 5 routes are appropriate for advertising these unique prefixes across the data centers.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

You are adding a server to a tenant's network within your data center and must limit access to a specific traffic type within the tenant network without pushing all tenant traffic through a firewall.

What will satisfy this requirement?

- A. Use a static route in the tenant VRF with a firewall as the next hop for traffic to the new server.
- B. Put the new server on a unique subnet within the tenant's network.
- C. Use route leaking with EVPN and a routing policy.
- D. Use filter-based forwarding.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Use filter-based forwarding: Filter-based forwarding (FBF) allows you to create policies that apply only to specific types of traffic and forward that traffic to a designated path, such as a firewall, without affecting all traffic in the tenant network. This solution enables you to limit access to specific traffic types and send that traffic through a firewall, without pushing all tenant traffic through the firewall. FBF works based on filters, which match specific traffic patterns (e.g., IP, protocol, port), and forwards the matching traffic to a particular next hop.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

You are asked to set up an IP fabric that supports AI or ML workloads. You have chosen to use lossless Ethernet.

In this scenario, which statement is correct about congestion management?

- A. ECN marks packets based on WRED settings.
- B. The switch experiencing the congestion notifies the source device.
- C. ECN is negotiated only among the switches that make up the IP fabric for each queue.
- D. Only the source and destination devices need ECN enabled.

**Answer: B**

In a lossless Ethernet environment, such as one designed to support AI or ML workloads, ECN (Explicit Congestion Notification) is used to signal congestion to the source device. When congestion occurs in the network, the switch experiencing the congestion marks packets with ECN to notify the source device. This allows the source to adjust its sending rate, helping to avoid further congestion and ensuring that traffic continues to flow efficiently.

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