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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Referring to the exhibit, the spine1 device has an underlay BGP group that is configured to peer with its neighbors' directly connected interfaces.

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

□

- A. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly.
- B. The multihop statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- C. The multihop statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- D. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The multihop statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: In this scenario, the BGP peering is done with directly connected neighbors, so the multihop statement is not necessary. The multihop statement is typically used when BGP peers are not directly connected and are separated by intermediate devices. Since the peering is established directly between spine1 and the other devices, no multihop configuration is needed.

Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly: The configuration shows the use of multipath with the multiple-as option, which enables ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) load balancing for the underlay network. This configuration allows for traffic to be distributed across multiple paths to the BGP neighbors, assuming multiple equal-cost paths exist, and the multiple- as option enables the use of multiple autonomous systems for load balancing.

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are asked to automatically provision new Juniper Networks devices in your network with minimal manual intervention. Before you begin, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You must have a DHCP server that provides the location of the software image and configuration files.
- B. You must have an NTP server to perform time synchronization.
- C. You must have a file server that stores software image and configuration files.
- D. You must have a system log (syslog) server to manage system log messages and alerts.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP):

* ZTP is a feature that allows for the automatic provisioning of devices with minimal manual intervention. It is widely used in large-scale deployments to quickly bring new devices online.

* Key Requirements for ZTP:

* A. DHCP Server: A DHCP server is crucial for ZTP as it provides the necessary information to new devices, such as the IP address, the location of the software image, and configuration files.

* D. File Server: The file server is where the software image and configuration files are stored. The device downloads these files during the provisioning process.

* Incorrect Options:

* B. Syslog Server: While a syslog server is important for logging and monitoring, it is not a requirement for the initial provisioning process.

* C. NTP Server: An NTP server is used for time synchronization, which is essential for accurate logging and operation but not specifically required for ZTP.

Data Center References:

* ZTP simplifies the deployment process by automating the initial configuration steps, relying heavily on DHCP for communication and a file server for delivering the necessary configuration and software.

NEW QUESTION # 31

You are selling up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture (or your new data center. this initial deployment will be less than 50 switches: however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- **B. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers.**
- **C. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.**
- D. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Routing in EVPN-VXLAN:

* Symmetric Routing: Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.

* Asymmetric Routing: The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.

* Correct Statements:

* C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers: Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.

* D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch: This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance: This is not accurate. Symmetric routing does not require an extra VLAN per VRF; rather, it uses the same VLAN/VNI across the network, simplifying routing and VLAN management.

* B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI: Asymmetric routing is not necessarily easier to monitor; in fact, it can add complexity due to the split routing logic between ingress and egress points.

Data Center References:

* The choice between symmetric and asymmetric routing in an EVPN-VXLAN environment depends on network size, complexity, and specific operational requirements. Symmetric routing is generally more scalable and easier to manage in large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which two statements are true about EVPN routes for Data Center Interconnect? (Choose two.)

- **A. Type 2 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.**
- B. Type 5 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- C. Type 2 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.

- D. Type 5 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Type 5 EVPN routes (IP Prefix Routes) are used for Layer 3 (IP) interconnects between data centers. These routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel because they are IP-routed instead of being MAC-based like Type 2 routes. The next-hop resolution happens at the IP layer, not at the VXLAN tunnel level.

Type 2 EVPN routes (MAC/IP Advertisement Routes) are used to transport MAC addresses and associated IP addresses of endpoints. Since Type 2 routes are Layer 2-based, they require a VXLAN tunnel between the VTEPs (Virtual Tunnel Endpoints) to forward Ethernet frames correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

Answer: A

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 # 34

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