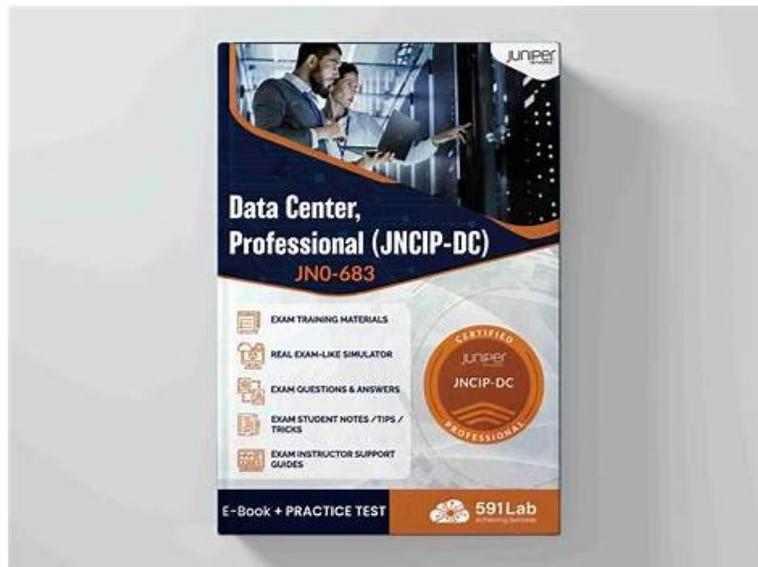


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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

### NEW QUESTION # 31

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 vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Configure the set switch-options service-id 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 # 32

You are asked for TX and RX traffic statistics for each interface to which an application server is attached. The statistics need to be reported every five seconds. Using the Junos default settings, which telemetry method would accomplish this request?

- A. OpenConfig
- B. SNMP
- C. gNMI
- D. Native Sensors

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Native Sensors: Junos provides "Native Sensors" as part of its telemetry capabilities, which can be used to gather interface statistics like TX (transmit) and RX (receive) traffic. With the default configuration, native sensors can be configured to report traffic statistics at a specified interval, such as every five seconds, making this the correct method to fulfill the requirement for periodic traffic reporting.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

BGP unnumbered peering uses only link-local IPv6 addresses on interfaces to automatically discover and establish BGP peer sessions. No routable IP addresses are required on the underlay interfaces.

You must configure the interfaces with family inet6 to enable the link-local IPv6 addresses used for peering.

The BGP peering session is dynamically created based on interface names, which simplifies the configuration significantly compared to manual peering with routable IP addresses.

The peer IP and remote AS numbers are automatically configured for BGP unnumbered peering.

This means unnumbered BGP automatically provisions IPv6 peering using the link-local addresses.

It also supports IPv4 route exchange over the IPv6 next-hop established by unnumbered BGP.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 34

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

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

\* Interconnecting Data Centers:

\* The scenario requires interconnecting two data centers with unique IP spaces across an IP backbone. The key point is that bridging is not required, so Layer 3 routing methods must be used.

\* EVPN Configuration:

\* Option B: Establishing EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center is the most appropriate solution as it allows for exchanging routing information between the two data centers. This ensures that the routes are properly distributed without the need for L2 bridging.

\* Option C: Configuring Type 5 EVPN routes is necessary for advertising IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) across the EVPN. Type 5 routes allow for the exchange of IP prefixes between the two data centers, enabling the necessary routing functionality without the need for bridging.

Conclusion:

\* Option B: Correct- Peering between border leaf nodes sets up the necessary route exchange between data centers.

\* Option C: Correct- Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for exchanging Layer 3 prefixes between data centers.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, why has the next hop remained the same for the EVPN routes advertised to the peer 203.0.113.2?

- A. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- B. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.
- C. The export policy is incorrectly configured.
- D. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer: In the given configuration, the policy statement CHANGE\_NH is defined to change the next-hop IP for routes. However, the vpn-apply-export parameter is missing, which is necessary for applying export policies to routes associated with a particular VPN. Without this parameter, the export policy does not apply to the EVPN routes, and thus the next-hop remains unchanged.

#### NEW QUESTION # 36

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