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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 18
Exhibit.
You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB interface must be configured on spinel and spine2.
- C. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.
- D. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Exhibit Setup:
* The network diagram shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup, a common design for modern data centers enabling Layer 2 and Layer 3 services over an IP fabric.
* Leaf1 and Leaf2 are the leaf switches connected to Server1 and Server2, respectively, with each server in a different subnet (172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* Spine1 and Spine2 are part of the IP fabric, interconnecting the leaf switches.
* EVPN-VXLAN Basics:
* EVPN (Ethernet VPN) provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPN services using MP-BGP.
* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) encapsulates Layer 2 frames into Layer 3 packets for transmission across an IP network.
* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) interfaces on leaf devices handle VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.
* Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB):
* IRB interfaces are required on leaf1 and leaf2 (where the endpoints are directly connected) to route between different subnets (in this case, between 172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* The IRB interfaces provide the necessary L3 gateway functions for inter-subnet communication.
* Traffic Flow Analysis:
* Traffic from Server1 (172.16.1.1) destined for Server2 (172.16.2.1) must traverse from leaf1 to leaf2.
* The traffic will be VXLAN encapsulated on leaf1, sent over the IP fabric, and decapsulated on leaf2.
* Since the communication is between different subnets, the IRB interfaces on leaf1 and leaf2 are crucial for routing the traffic correctly.
* Correct Statements:
* C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2:This is necessary to perform the inter-subnet routing for traffic between Server1 and Server2.
* D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2:
This describes the correct VXLAN operation where the traffic is encapsulated by leaf1 and decapsulated by leaf2.
Data Center References:
* In EVPN-VXLAN architectures, the leaf switches often handle both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing via IRB interfaces. This allows for efficient routing within the data center fabric without the need to involve the spine switches for every routing decision.
* The described traffic flow aligns with standard EVPN-VXLAN designs, where direct VXLAN tunnels between leaf switches enable seamless and scalable communication across a data center network.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which two statements are true about IP fabrics using unnumbered BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv6 peering.
- B. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet is configured on each interface.
- C. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering.
- D. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet6is configured on each interface.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Unnumbered BGP:
* Unnumbered BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) allows BGP peering between routers without assigning specific IP addresses to the interfaces. Instead, it uses the loopback address or another router identifier for the BGP session, making IP address management more straightforward in large-scale networks.
* Family inet Configuration:
* Option C:The family inet configuration is required on each interface involved in unnumbered BGP peering to support IPv4 address families. This ensures that IPv4 peering sessions can be established between devices.
* Automatic IPv4 Peering:
* Option D:Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering sessions. This simplifies the configuration by eliminating the need to manually assign and manage IP addresses for BGP peering.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Unnumbered BGP requires the family inet configuration for IPv4.
* Option D:Correct-Unnumbered BGP automatically provisions IPv4 peering, simplifying setup.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are deploying a new network to support your AI workloads on devices that support at least 400 Gbps Ethernet. There is no requirement for any Layer 2 VLANs in this network.
Which network architecture would satisfy this requirement?

- A. an IP fabric using PIM-SM to signal VXLAN overlay
- B. an IP fabric using the EVPN-MPLS architecture
- C. an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN architecture
- D. an IP fabric using EBGP

Answer: D

Explanation:
For high-performance AI workloads requiring speeds of 400 Gbps or more, a pure Layer 3 IP fabric using EBGP underlay routing is typically deployed for scalability and efficiency. This avoids the complexities of Layer 2 VLANs and minimizes oversubscription.
EBGP-based IP fabrics are common in modern data centers to provide large-scale, scalable, and high-bandwidth connectivity between leaves and spines with VXLAN or other overlays as appropriate but without mandatory Layer 2 VLANs.
EBGP-based IP fabrics typically provide a pure Layer 3 routing underlay that scales easily with high port speeds such as 400Gbps.

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are deploying a Clos IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove spine devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove spine devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add spine devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add spine devices.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Oversubscription in a Clos Fabric:
* The oversubscription ratio in a Clos IP fabric measures the ratio of the amount of edge (leaf) bandwidth to the core (spine) bandwidth. An oversubscription ratio of 3:1 means that there is three times more edge bandwidth compared to core bandwidth.
* Impact of Adding/Removing Spine Devices:
* Option C:If youremove spine devices, the total available core bandwidth decreases, while the edge bandwidth remains the same. This results in anincrease in the oversubscription ratio because there is now less core bandwidth to handle the same amount of edge traffic.
* Option B:Conversely, if youadd spine devices, the total core bandwidth increases. This decreases the oversubscription ratio because more core bandwidth is available to handle the edge traffic.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Removing spine devices increases the oversubscription ratio.

* Option B:Correct-Adding spine devices decreases the oversubscription ratio.

NEW QUESTION # 22
You want to ensure that VXLAN traffic from the xe-0/0/12 interface is being encapsulated by logical vtep.32770 and sent to a remote leaf device.
In this scenario, which command would you use to verify that traffic is flowing?

- A. monitor traffic interface xe-0/0/12
- B. show interface terse vtep.32770
- C. show interfaces terse vtep.32770 statistics
- D. show interfaces vtep.32770 detail

Answer: D

Explanation:
show interfaces vtep.32770 detail: This command shows detailed counters, including encapsulation and decapsulation statistics, allowing you to confirm that VXLAN traffic is being encapsulated and forwarded through the VTEP interface.
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/cli-reference/topics/ref/command/show-interfaces-detail.html

NEW QUESTION # 23
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