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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	 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	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 3	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 4	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.
Topic 5	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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION #26

A local VTEP has two ECMP paths to a remote VTEP

Which two statements are correctwhen load balancing is enabled in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- B. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- C. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing.
- D. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

- * Load Balancing in VXLAN:
- * VXLAN uses UDP encapsulation to transport Layer 2 frames over an IP network. For load balancing across Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) links, various fields in the packet can be used to ensure even distribution of traffic.
- * Key Load Balancing Fields:
- * C. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: This is correct.

The source UDP port in the VXLAN packet is typically calculated based on a hash of the inner packet's fields. This makes the source port vary between packets, enabling effective load balancing across multiple paths.

- * D. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: This is also correct. Fields such as the source and destination IP addresses, source and destination MACaddresses, and possibly even higher-layer protocol information from the inner packet can be used to generate the hash that determines the ECMP path.
- * Incorrect Statements:
- * A. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing. This is incorrect as the inner packet fields are indeed critical for generating the hash used in load balancing.
- * B. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: This is incorrect because the destination UDP port in VXLAN packets is typically fixed (e.g., port 4789 for VXLAN), and therefore cannot be used for effective load balancing. Data Center References:
- * Effective load balancing in VXLAN is crucial for ensuring high throughput and avoiding congestion on specific links. By using a combination of the source UDP port and inner packet fields, the network can distribute traffic evenly across available paths.

NEW QUESTION #27

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 5 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- D. Type 2 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

- * Type 2 EVPN Routes:
- * Type 2 routesadvertise MAC addresses within an EVPN instance and are used primarily for Layer 2 bridging. These routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop because they operate within the same Layer 2 domain.
- * Type 5 EVPN Routes:
- * Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) within EVPN. Similar to Type 2 routes, they do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop because they represent L3 routes, which are managed at the routing layer without the need for VXLAN encapsulation.

Conclusion:

- * Option B:Correct-Type 2 routes do not need a VXLAN tunnel to the next hop, as they are used for Layer 2.
- * Option D:Correct-Type 5 routes also do not need a VXLAN tunnel because they operate at Layer 3, handling IP prefixes.

NEW OUESTION #28

You are preparing an sFlow monitoring system configuration.

In this scenario, what Information will be included in the datagram sent to the sFlow collector? (Choose two.)

- A. the interlace through which the packets entered the agent
- B. the source and destination VLAN for sampled packets
- C. the sending device's serial number
- D. the CRC from the sampled packet

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

- * Understanding sFlow Monitoring:
- * sFlow is a packet sampling technology used to monitor traffic in a network. It sends sampled packet data and interface counters to an sFlow collector, which analyzes the traffic patterns.
- * Information Included in sFlow Datagram:
- * Option A:The datagram sent to the sFlow collector includes information about the interface through which the packets entered the agent (the switch or router). This is crucial for understanding where in the network the traffic was captured.
- * Option D:sFlow datagrams also include the source and destination VLAN for the sampled packets. This allows for detailed analysis of the traffic flow within different VLANs.

Conclusion:

- * Option A:Correct-The ingress interface is included in the sFlow datagram.
- * Option D:Correct-The source and destination VLANs are also included, providing context for the sampled traffic.

NEW QUESTION #29

Exhibit.

```
A Exhibit
user@spinel# show protocols bgp group underlay
type external;
export Export-Directs;
local-as 65101;
                               am-killer.com
multipath {
   multiple-as;
neighbor 172.16.1.1 (
   peer-as 65201;
neighbor 172.16.1.5 (
   peer-as 65203;
neighbor 172.16.1.3 (
   neer-as 65202;
user@spinel# show policy-opti
policy-statement Export-Direct
   term loopback {
       from {
           protocol direct;
           route-filter 192.168.100.0
       then accept;
```

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

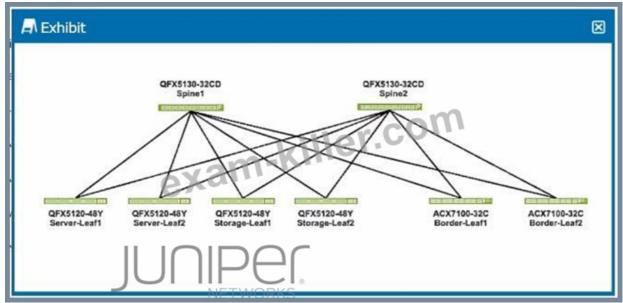
- * Understanding BGP Configuration in the Exhibit:
- * The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on spine 1 with a group named underlay, configured to peer with directly connected interfaces of other devices in the network.
- * Multipath multiple-as:This statement allows the router to install multiple paths in the routing table for routes learned from different ASes, facilitating load balancing.
- * Key Statements:
- * A. The multihop statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: In this case, the BGP peers are directly connected (as indicated by their neighbor IP addresses), so the multihop statement is unnecessary. Multihop is typically used when BGP peers are not directly connected and packets need to traverse multiple hops.
- * D. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly: The multipath { multiple-as; } statement in the configuration enables load balancing across multiple paths from different autonomous systems, which is appropriate for underlay networks in data center fabrics.
- * Incorrect Statements:
- * C. The multihop statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: This is incorrect because the peers are directly connected, making the multihop statement unnecessary.
- * B. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly: This is incorrect because the configuration includes the necessary multipath settings for load balancing.

Data Center References:

* BGP configurations in EVPN-VXLAN underlay networks are crucial for ensuring redundancy, load balancing, and efficient route propagation across the data center fabric.

NEW QUESTION #30

Exhibit.



You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture. Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed? (Choose three.)

- A. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- B. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- C. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- E. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

- * Understanding ERB Architecture:
- * ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is a network design where the routing occurs at the edge (leaf devices) rather than in the spine devices. In a VXLAN overlay network with EVPN as the control plane, leaf devices typically act as both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) VXLAN gateways.
- * Placement of VXLAN Gateways:
- * Option B:All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways to handle the bridging of VLAN traffic into VXLAN tunnels.
- * Option C:All leaf devices will also have L3 VXLAN gateways to route traffic between different VXLAN segments (VNIs) and external networks.
- * Option E:Spine devices in an ERB architecture generally do not function as VXLAN gateways.

 They primarily focus on forwarding traffic between leaf nodes and do not handle VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation.

 Conclusion:
- * Option B:Correct-All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- * Option C:Correct-All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- * Option E:Correct-Spine devices will not act as VXLAN gateways

NEW QUESTION #31

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