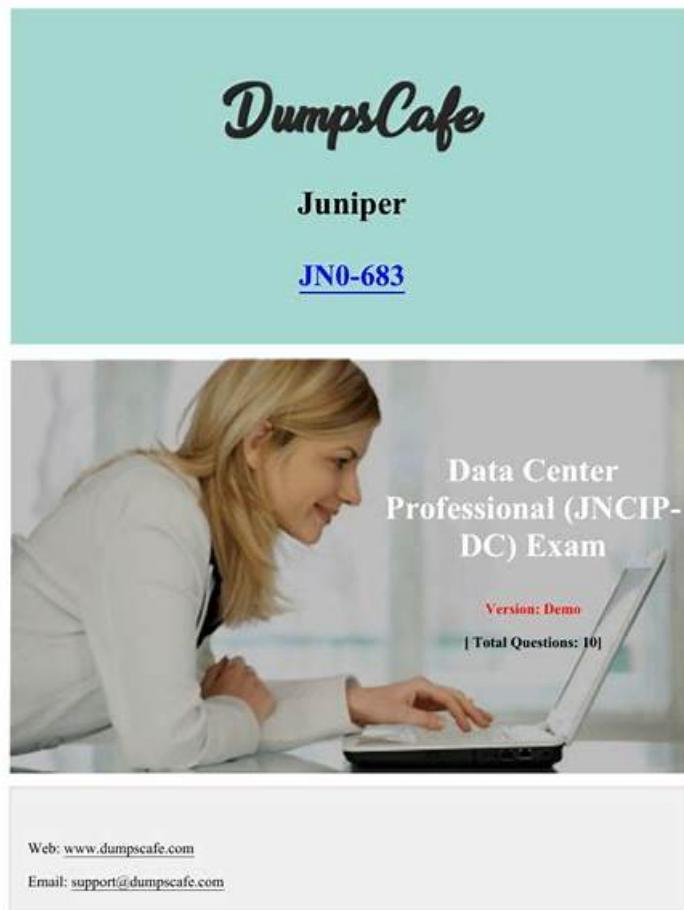


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## **Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 64**

You are asked to implement VXLAN group-based policies (GBPs) in your data center. Which two statements are correct in (his scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of security group policies throughout the network.
- B. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that may be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch through 802.1X.
- C. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that must be configured statically on each switch and activated through 802.1X.
- D. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of BGP groups throughout the network.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

\* VXLAN Group-Based Policies (GBP):

\* VXLAN Group-Based Policies are used to apply security policies consistently across the network. These policies are often tied to user or device identities rather than static IP addresses, which allows for more dynamic and scalable security management.

\* Scalable Group Tags via RADIUS and 802.1X:

\* Option B:VXLAN GBP can use scalable group tags configured on a RADIUS server, which are then pushed to network devices through 802.1X. This allows for centralized and automated policy application based on user or device identity.

\* Consistent Security Policy Application:

\* Option C:GBP ensures that security policies are consistently applied across the network, regardless of where a user or device connects. This consistency is crucial in environments where security policies must follow the user or device.

Conclusion:

\* Option B:Correct-Group tags can be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed via 802.1X, enabling centralized policy management.

\* Option C:Correct-GBP ensures consistent application of security policies, which is essential for maintaining security across a dynamic network environment.

### **NEW QUESTION # 65**

Exhibit.

**Exhibit**The Juniper Networks logo, featuring the word "JUNIPER" in a large, bold, sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol, and "NETWORKS" in a smaller, all-caps font below it.

```
user@leaf1> show configuration
...
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
        description "facing_spine1:ge-0/0/1";
        speed 10g;
        mtu 9192;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                mtu 9170;
                address 172.16.0.9/31;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-0/0/1 {
        description "facing_spine2:ge-0/0/1";
        speed 10g;
        mtu 9192;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                mtu 9170;
                address 172.16.0.11/31;
            }
        }
    }
    irb {
        unit 200 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.200.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
}
vlans {
    vn100 {
        vlan-id 100;
        description "BLUE";
    }
    vn200 {
        description RED;
        vlan-id 200;
        13-interface irb.200;
    }
}
```

Host A is connected to vlan 100 on lead. Host B is connected to vlan 200 on leaf1. Host A and Host B are unable to communicate. You have reviewed the routing and your hosts have the correct default route. (1) Referring to the exhibit, which two commands will solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. **set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10**
- B. **set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192.168.100.1**
- C. **delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200**
- D. **set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

\* VLAN Assignment:

\* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.

However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.

Command to solve this:

set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100

\* Static Route Configuration:

\* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.

Command to solve this:

set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

\* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.

\* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.

Data Center References:

For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center Infrastructure Management) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.

Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.

This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

## NEW QUESTION # 66

Which two statements are correct about an IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. The multipath multiple-as statement is required to enable ECMP if every device has a different AS number.
- B. Only a single point to point EBGP session is required between peers in an IP fabric.
- C. All leaf devices can use the same AS number in an IP fabric without making any adjustments to the EBGP configuration
- D. FBGP is only required to route mostrouting information to external devices outside the fabric.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

\* BGP in IP Fabric:

\* In an IP fabric, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used to manage the routing between leaf and spine devices. Each device can have the same or different Autonomous System (AS) numbers depending on the network design.

\* Multipath Multiple-AS:

\* Option B: If every device in the fabric has a different AS number, then enabling Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing requires the multipath multiple-as statement. This configuration allows BGP to consider multiple paths across different AS numbers as equal cost, enabling efficient load balancing across the network.

\* Same AS Number Configuration:

\* Option A: It's possible for all leaf devices to use the same AS number in an IP fabric, which simplifies the configuration. EBGP (External BGP) will still function correctly in this setup because BGP considers the peering relationship rather than strictly enforcing different AS numbers in this specific use case.

Conclusion:

\* Option B: Correct- This statement is essential for enabling ECMP in a multi-AS environment.

\* Option A: Correct- Leaf devices can share the same AS number without needing special EBGP configuration.

## NEW QUESTION # 67

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

**Answer: B,D**

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 # 68

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGP and notice that your leaf devices are advertising and receiving all the routes. However, the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.

Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- C. You need to configure as-override.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

\* Issue Overview:

\* The leaf devices in an IP fabric using EBGP are advertising and receiving all routes, but the routes are not being installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden. This typically indicates an issue with the BGP configuration, particularly with next-hop handling or AS path concerns.

\* Corrective Actions:

\* B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy: This action ensures that the leaf devices modify the next-hop attribute to their own IP address before advertising routes to their peers. This is particularly important in EBGP setups where the next-hop may not be directly reachable by other peers.

\* D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as: This setting allows the router to accept multiple paths from different autonomous systems (ASes) and use them for load balancing.

Without this, the BGP process might consider only one path and mark others as hidden.

\* Incorrect Statements:

\* A. You need to configure as-override: AS-override is used to replace the AS number in the AS-path attribute to prevent loop detection issues in MPLS VPNs, not in a typical EBGP IP fabric setup.

\* C. You need to configure loops 2: There is no specific BGP command loops 2 relevant to resolving hidden routes in this context. It might be confused with allowas-in, which is used to allow AS path loops under certain conditions.

Data Center References:

\* Proper BGP configuration is crucial in IP fabrics to ensure route propagation and to prevent routes from being marked as hidden. Configuration parameters like next-hop self and multipath multiple-as are common solutions to ensure optimal route installation and load balancing in a multi-vendor environment.

## NEW QUESTION # 69

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