Juniper JN0-683 PDF Questions Exam Preparation and Study Guide



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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 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 3	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 Zerotouch provisioning (ZTP), which automates device setup in data centers without manual input.
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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION #16

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGP and notice that your leaf devices areadvertising 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 loops 2.
- D. You need to configure as-override.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 17 Exhibit.

```
■ Exhibit
                                                                                                    \boxtimes
user@device> show configuration routing-instances
Customer B {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
       graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        auto-export;
    protocols {
        evpn (
           irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10006;
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
                encapsulation vxlan;
                vni 10006;
                              l-nexthon.
                export export policy;
    interface irb.400;
    interface irb.800;
    interface 100.3;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.0.2:20;
    vrf-target target:10006:1;
Customer_A {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        evpn (
            irb-symmetric-routing {
               vni 10000;
            ip-prefix-routes {
               advertise direct-
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restant;
        multipath;
        auto-export,
    protocols (
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10000;
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
                encapsulation vxlan;
                vni 10000;
                export export_policy;
                                                                                         NETWORK
    interface et-0/0/51.5;
    interface irb.3;
    interface irb.300;
    interface irb.1000;
    interface irb.2000;
    interface irb.4000;
    interface 100.2;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.0.2:2;
    vrf-target target:10000:1;
```

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, assume that there is no external router present, and that the configuration is fabric-only.

Which two statements are true about the example configuration? (Choose two.)

• A. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) and irb.800 (vlan 800) are able to communicate over the fabric.

- B. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) are not able to communicate directly with devices in routing instance Customer A.
- C. VNI 10006 is assigned to vlan 800 (irb.800).
- D. Devices in routing instance Customer A are able to communicate with devices in routing instance Customer B

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

- * Understanding the Configuration:
- * The exhibit shows configurations for two VRFs (Customer_A and Customer_B) with specific VLANs and VNIs assigned. Each VRF has interfaces (IRBs) associated with particular VLANs.
- * Communication Between VLANs and Routing Instances:
- * Option B:VLAN 400 (irb.400) is part of Customer_B, and there is no direct connection or routing between Customer_A and Customer_B in the configuration provided. Therefore, devices in irb.400 cannot communicate directly with devices in the Customer A routing instance.
- * Option D:Since irb.400 (VLAN 400) and irb.800 (VLAN 800) are part of the same routing instance (Customer_B), they can communicate over the fabric using VXLAN encapsulation.

Conclusion

- * Option B:Correct-There is no direct communication between devices in irb.400 (Customer_B) and routing instance Customer_A.
- * Option D:Correct-Devices in VLAN 400 and VLAN 800 can communicate within the Customer_B routing instance over the fabric

NEW QUESTION #18

Exhibit.

```
71 EXNID
   QFX10k-1
   routing-instances (
                    EVPN-VXLAN {
                                      instance-type vrf;
                                      interface irb.100;
                                      interface lo0.1;
                                       route-distinguisher 10.10.10.70:5000;
                                      vrf-target target:300:5000;
                                       protocols {
                                                         evpn (
                                                                            ip-prefix-routes {
                                                                                              advertise direct-nexthop;
                                                                                              encapsulation vxlan;
QFX10k-2
routing-instances { actualtestsquiz.com

EVPN-VXLAN {
   instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-instance-
                                        interface irb.400;
                                      interface lo0.1;
                                      route-distinguisher 10.10.10.26:5000;
                                       vrf-target target:300:5000;
                                       protocols {
                                                          evpn (
                                                                            ip-prefix-routes (
                                                                                              advertise direct-nexthop;
                                                                                               encapsulation vxlan;
                                                                                              vni 5000;
                                                                                                                                                NETWORKS
```

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.}

- A. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.
- B. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the

Type 2 route.

• D. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:

- * The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context. Advertise Direct-Nexthop:
- * Option A:The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.

VNI Consistency:

* Option C:For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION #19

You are implementing VXLAN broadcast domains in your data center environment. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets.
- B. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16.777.215.
- C. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP.
- D. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

- * VXLAN Overview:
- * VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network virtualization technology that encapsulates Layer
- 2 Ethernet frames into Layer 3 UDP packets for transmission over an IP network. It allows the creation of Layer 2 overlay networks across a Layer 3 infrastructure.
- * Understanding VXLAN Components:
- * VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint):A VTEP is responsible for encapsulating and decapsulating Ethernet frames into and from VXLAN packets.
- * VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier):A 24-bit identifier used to distinguish different VXLAN segments, allowing for up to 16 million unique segments.
- * Correct Statements:
- * C. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP: This is correct. In a VXLAN deployment, the source VTEP encapsulates the original Layer 2 Ethernet frame into a VXLAN packet before transmitting it over the IP network to the destination VTEP, which then decapsulates it.
- * A. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID: This is correct. The VXLAN header does not carry the original VLAN ID; instead, it uses the VNI to identify the network segment. The VLAN ID is local to the switch and does not traverse the VXLAN tunnel.
- * Incorrect Statements:
- * B. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets: This is incorrect. The VNI is independent of the VLAN tag, and the VLAN ID does not need to match the VNI. The VNI is what the remote VTEP uses to identify the correct VXLAN segment.
- * D. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16,777,215: This is incorrect because the VNI is a 24-bit value, allowing for a range of 0 to 16,777,215.

Data Center References:

* VXLAN technology is critical for modern data centers as it enables scalability and efficient segmentation without the constraints of traditional VLAN limits.

NEW QUESTION #20

Exhibit.



Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.

- A. Configure the setswitch-options route-distinguisher i92.168.100.50:i parameter on Leaf-1.
- B. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)
- C. Configure the setswitch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- D. Configure the setswitch-options vtep-source-interface irb.0parameter on Leaf-1.
- E. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:l parameteron Leaf-2.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

- * Issue Analysis:
- * The problem in the exhibit suggests a mismatch in configuration parameters between Leaf-1 and Leaf-2, leading to communication issues between hosts connected to these leaf devices.
- * Configuration Mismatches:
- * Service-ID:Leaf-1 has service-id 1 configured, while Leaf-2 does not have this parameter. For consistency and proper operation, the service-id should be the same across both leaf devices.
- * VRF Target:Leaf-1 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:1, while Leaf-2 is configured with vrf-target target:65000:2. To allow proper VRF import/export between the two leafs, these should match.
- * Corrective Actions:
- * C. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2:This aligns the VRF targets between the two leaf devices, ensuring they can correctly import and export routes.
- * E. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2: This ensures that both Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 use the same service ID, which is necessary for consistency in the EVPN- VXLAN setup.

Data Center References:

* Correct configuration of VRF targets and service IDs is critical in EVPN-VXLAN setups to ensure that routes and services are correctly shared and recognized between different devices in the network fabric.

NEW QUESTION #21

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