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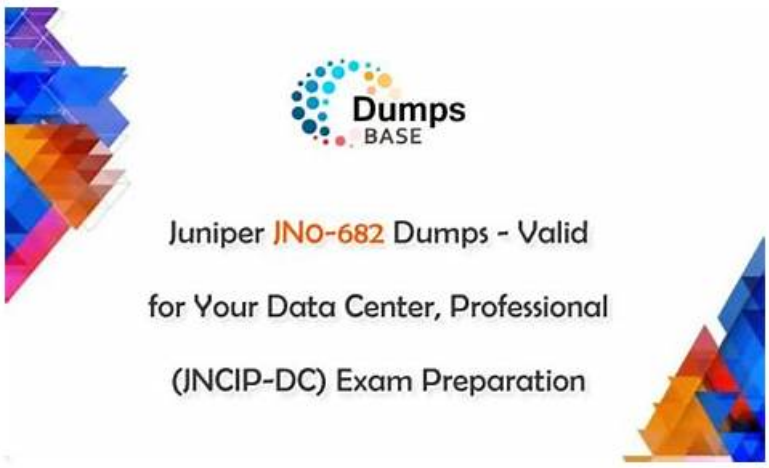

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- B. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.
- C. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP
- D. The remote VTEP is not responding.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:
* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.
* Understanding the Response:
* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Exhibit.

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

- A. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- B. set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
- C. set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
- D. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200

Answer: B,C

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 # 26
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching table
MAC flags (S - static MAC, D - dynamic MAC, L - locally learned, P - Persistent static
           SE - statistics enabled, NM - non configured MAC, R - remote PE MAC, O - ovsdb MAC)
Ethernet switching table : 6 entries, 6 learned
Routing instance : default-switch
   Vlan                MAC                 MAC      Logical                 SVLBNH/      Active
   name                address             flags    interface               VENH Index   source
   v10                 00:00:5e:00:01:01   DRP      esi.1777
                           05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00
   v10                 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39   D        xe-0/0/4.0
   v10                 02:05:86:d9:1b:00   DR       vtep.32769                              192.168.100.13
   v20                 00:00:5e:00:01:01   DRP      esi.1759
                           05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00
   v20                 00:0c:29:08:04:a0   DR       vtep.32769                              192.168.100.13
   v20                 02:05:86:d9:1b:00   DR       vtep.32769                              192.168.100.13
```


Referring to the exhibit, why is the active source field blank for the entry that uses the 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39 MAC address?

- A. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- B. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- C. The ARP lookup for this host has failed.
- D. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, the active source field is blank for the MAC address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39, indicating an issue with how this MAC entry is being processed within the EVPN/VXLAN environment.

Step-by-Step Analysis:
* Understanding the MAC Entry:
* The active source field should normally indicate the source of the route advertisement for a specific MAC address within the EVPN. If it is blank, it suggests that there is a problem with how this entry is being learned or propagated.
* Possible Issues:
* Option A:If the EVPN route for this MAC address does not have a valid next hop, the entry might exist in the MAC table, but it will not have a valid path for forwarding, leading to a blank active source.
* Option B:If the ARP lookup had failed, the entry might not even appear in the MAC table.
However, the entry does exist, suggesting that ARP is not the primary issue here.
* Option C:If the host were locally connected, the active source should reflect a local interface, but the field is blank, ruling out local connection as the cause.
* Option D:Multicast EVPN routes typically do not appear in this manner in the MAC table, and this would not cause the active source to be blank.
Conclusion:The most logical explanation is that the EVPN route for this host exists but does not have a valid next hop, leading to the absence of an active source. This is consistent with how EVPN routing tables work in a VXLAN environment, where the lack of a valid next hop would prevent proper route advertisement and forwarding for the specific MAC address.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
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;
                export export_policy;
            }
        }
    }
    interface irb.400;
    interface irb.800;
    interface lo0.3;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.0.2:20;
    vrf-target target:10006:1;
}
Customer_A {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10000;
            }
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        auto-export;
    }
    protocols {
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10000;
            }
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
                encapsulation vxlan;
                vni 10000;
                export export_policy;
            }
        }
    }
    interface et-0/0/51.5;
    interface irb.3;
    interface irb.300;
    interface irb.1000;
    interface irb.2000;
    interface irb.4000;
    interface lo0.2;
    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.

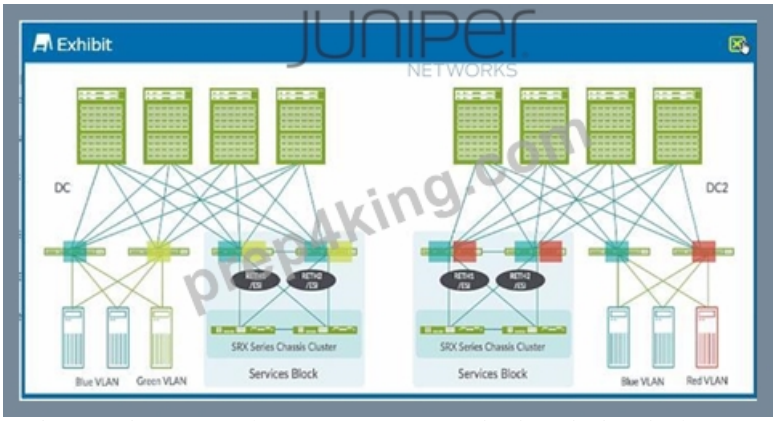
Which two statements are true about the example configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 28
Exhibit.



Both DC and DC2 ate using EVPN-VXLAN technology deployed using an ERB architecture. A server on the Red VLAN must communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. The Blue VLAN in DC and DC2 needs to be the same VLAN.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. A lean super spine device must be added to DC and DC2; all VLANs must be stretched to the lean super spine device and the lean super spine devices must stitch all the VLANs together.
- B. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mush interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stitched together
- C. An interconnect is required between the four SRX Series devices; the Blue VLAN must be stretched and a transit VNI must be added for the Red and Green VLANs.
- D. An interconnect is required between four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* ERB Architecture in EVPN-VXLAN:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is commonly used in data center networks where routing decisions are made at the network edge (leaf or border devices), while bridging (Layer 2 forwarding) is extended across the fabric. This architecture allows for efficient L3 routing while still enabling L2 services like VLANs to span across multiple locations.
* VLAN and VNI Configuration:

* The scenario specifies that a server on the Red VLAN needs to communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. Since these VLANs are in different data centers (DC and DC2), and given the use of EVPN-VXLAN, the communication between these VLANs will require atransit VNI(Virtual Network Identifier). This transit VNI will allow traffic to traverse the VXLAN tunnel across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).
* Interconnect between SRX Series Devices:
* The exhibit shows SRX Series Chassis Clusters used as service devices (likely for firewalling or other security services). These devices need to be interconnected between the two data centers to ensure that VLANs can communicate effectively. The Blue VLAN needs to be stretched between DC and DC2 to maintain the same Layer 2 domain across both data centers.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Interconnecting the SRX Series devices will ensure the necessary service chaining, while stretching the Blue VLAN and adding a transit VNI for the Red and Green VLANs will enable the required communication across the data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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