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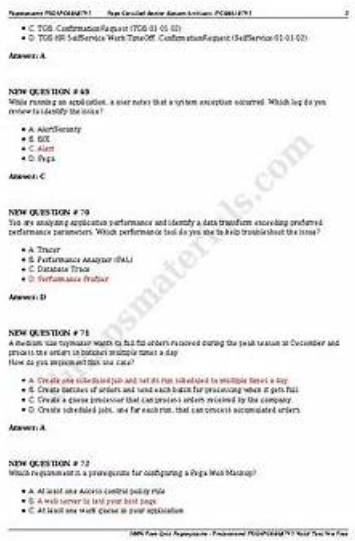

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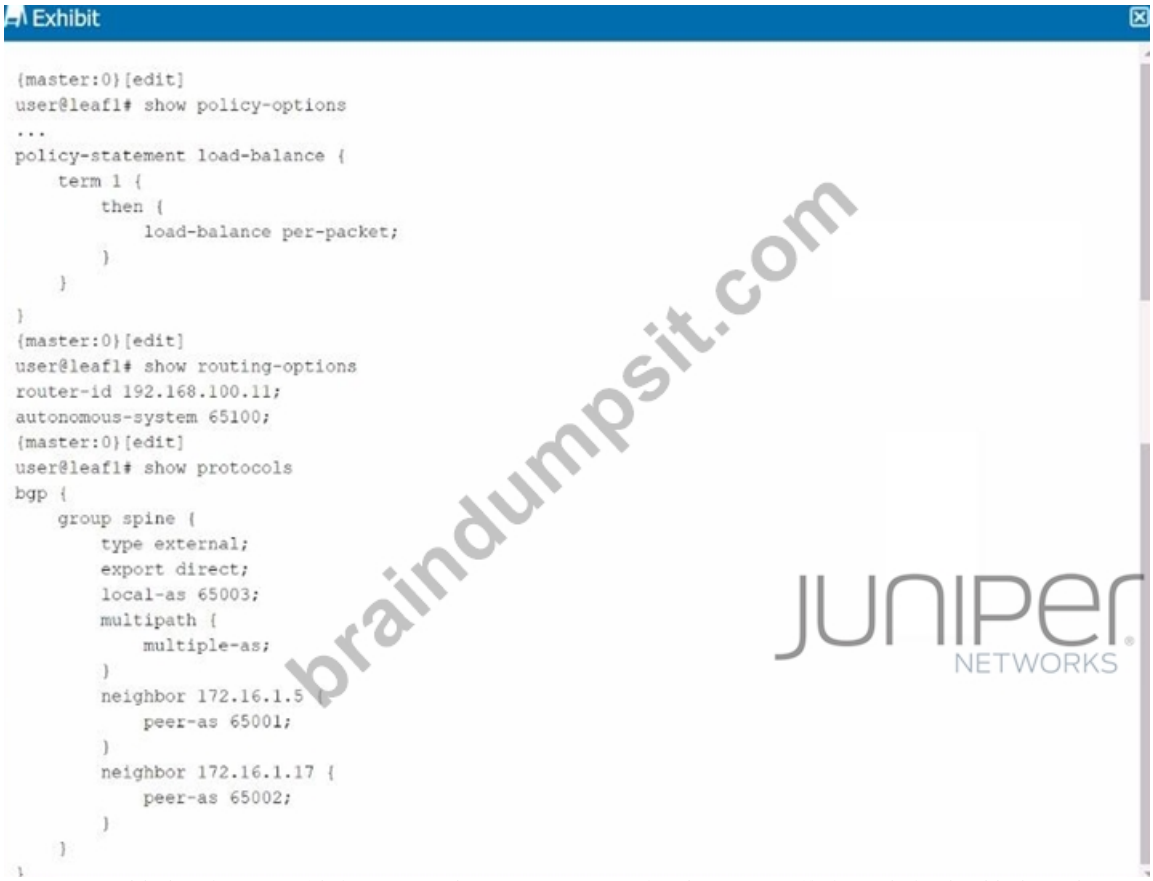
Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Exhibit.



You are troubleshooting an IP fabric (or your data center. You notice that your traffic is not being load balanced to your spine devices from your leaf devices. Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what must be configured to solve this issue?

- A. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
- B. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
- C. The multipastmultiple -as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
- D. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP

Answer: C

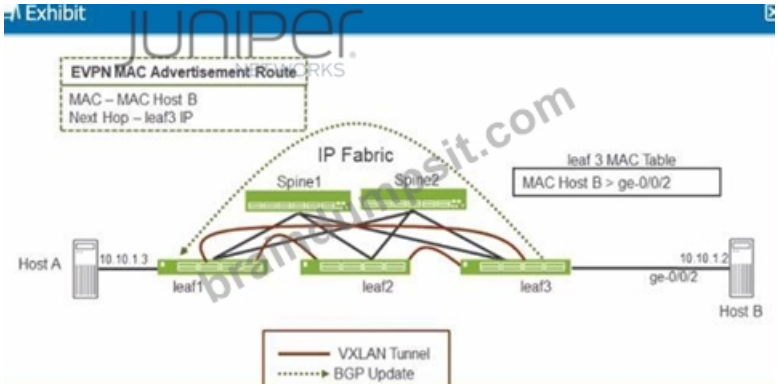
Explanation:
* IP Fabric Load Balancing:
* In the provided configuration, traffic is not being load-balanced to the spine devices. The issue likely relates to how BGP routes are being selected and whether Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is functioning correctly.
* Multipath Multiple-AS:
* Option B:The multipath multiple-as configuration is essential when using BGP in an IP fabric where devices belong to different Autonomous Systems (AS). This setting allows BGP to consider multiple paths (even across different AS numbers) as equal cost, enabling ECMP and proper load balancing across spine devices.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The multipath multiple-as configuration is necessary for achieving ECMP and effective load balancing in a multi-AS BGP environment.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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 as-override.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 35
Exhibit.



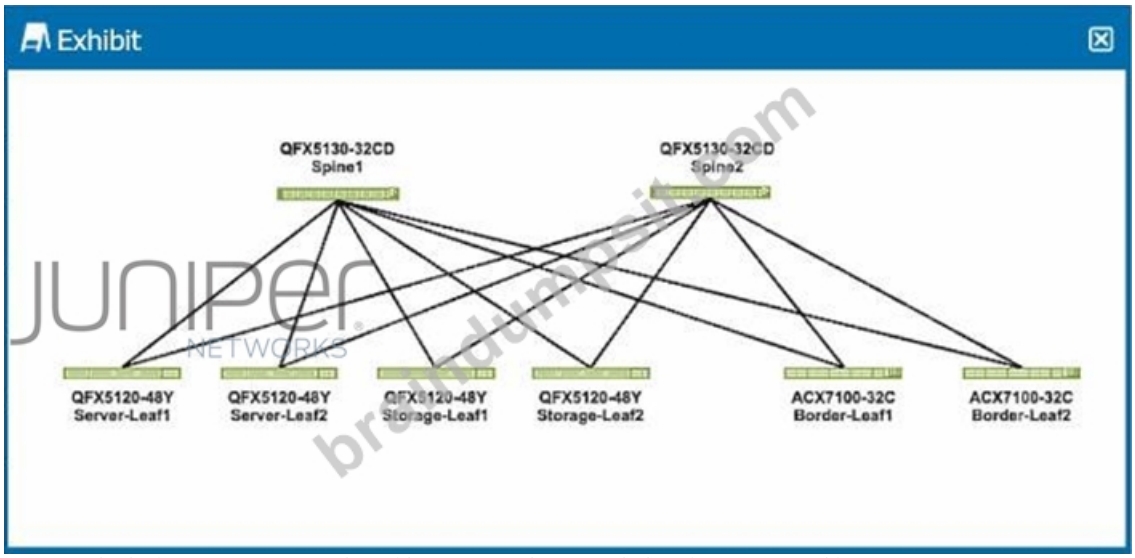
Referring to the exhibit, when Host A sends an ARP request for Host B's IP address, which Junos feature does leaf1 require to send an ARP response back to Host A without having to send a broadcast frame over the fabric?

- A. proxy ARP
- B. DAD
- C. proxy NDP
- D. GARP

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Scenario Overview:
* In the exhibit, Host A is trying to resolve Host B's IP address (10.10.1.2) through ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). Normally, an ARP request would be broadcasted over the network, and the host owning the IP address (Host B) would respond.
* Role of Proxy ARP:
* Option A:Proxy ARPallows a router or switch (in this case, leaf1) to respond to ARP requests on behalf of another host. Leaf1, knowing the MAC address of Host B through the EVPN MAC advertisement, can reply to Host A's ARP request directly without broadcasting the request across the entire network fabric. This feature reduces unnecessary traffic and increases network efficiency.
Conclusion:
* Option A:Correct-Proxy ARP enables leaf1 to respond to Host A's ARP request for Host B's IP without broadcasting over the IP fabric, thus providing the ARP response locally.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- E. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

Answer: B,C,D

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 # 37
Exhibit.

You are troubleshooting an IP fabric (or your data center. You notice that your traffic is not being load balanced to your spine devices from your leaf devices. Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, what must be configured to solve this issue?

- A. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
- B. The multipast multiple -as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
- C. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
- D. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Configuration in the Exhibit
The exhibit provides three configuration snippets from a leaf device (user@leaf#):
* Policy Options:
user@leaf# show policy-options
policy-statement load-balance {
term 1 {
then {
load-balance per-packet;
}
}
}
* A policy named load-balance is defined, which applies the load-balance per-packet action. In Juniper terminology, per-packet actually means per-flow load balancing (a common point of confusion). This policy is intended to enable load balancing across multiple paths.
* Routing Options:
user@leaf# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.100.11;
autonomous-system 65100;
* The router ID is set to 192.168.100.11, and the autonomous system (AS) number is 65100. There' s no mention of applying the load-balance policy here, which is a clue to the issue.

* BGP Configuration:
user@leaf# show protocols
bgp {
group spine {
type external;
export direct;
local-as 65003;
multipath {
multiple-as;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
peer-as 65001;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.17 {
peer-as 65002;
}
}
}
* BGP is configured with an external group spine, where the leaf device (local AS 65003) peers with spine devices (AS 65001 and 65002).
* The multipath multiple-as statement is enabled, which allows BGP to install multiple paths for the same prefix in the routing table, even if the paths come from different AS numbers. This is a prerequisite for load balancing in a multi-AS environment like an IP fabric.
* The export direct policy is applied, which likely exports directly connected routes to the spine devices.
Step 2: Identify the Problem
The issue is that traffic from the leaf to the spine devices is not being load-balanced, despite the presence of a load-balance policy and BGP multipath. For load balancing to work in this scenario:
* BGP multipath ensures multiple paths are installed in the routing table.
* The load-balance per-packet policy is meant to distribute traffic across those paths.
* However, the load-balance policy is defined but not applied anywhere in the configuration shown. For load balancing to take effect, the policy must be applied in the correct context.
Step 3: Evaluate the Options
Let's go through each option to determine the correct solution:
* A. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
* In Junos, to enable load balancing across multiple paths for forwarding, the load-balance policy must be applied at the forwarding table level. This is done under the routing-options hierarchy using the forwarding-table export statement. For example:
set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance
* This ensures that the load-balancing policy is applied to the forwarding table, allowing traffic to be distributed across multiple equal-cost paths installed by BGP.
* B. The multipath multiple-as configuration must be configured for each peer in the BGP spine group.
* The multipath multiple-as statement is already configured under the spine group, and it applies to all neighbors in that group (172.16.1.5 and 172.16.1.17). There's no need to configure it per peer, as the group-level configuration is sufficient. This option is incorrect because the required setting is already in place.
* C. The load-balance policy must be applied as an export policy to your BGP.
* Applying the load-balance policy as a BGP export policy (e.g., export load-balance under the BGP group) would affect the routes advertised to the spine devices. However, the load-balance per-packet action is a forwarding action, not a route advertisement action. Applying it as a BGP export policy would not achieve the desired load balancing for traffic forwarding and is incorrect.
* D. The load-balance policy must have a from statement that matches on protocol bgp.
* The load-balance policy currently applies the load-balance per-packet action unconditionally (no from statement). Adding a from protocol bgp condition would make the policy apply only to BGP routes, but this is unnecessary in this context. The policy needs to be applied to the forwarding table to affect traffic, not modified with a from statement. This option doesn't address the core issue of applying the policy.
Step 4: Determine the Correct Answer
The key issue is that the load-balance policy is defined but not applied. For load balancing to work, it must be applied to the forwarding table under routing-options. This matchesOption A:
* A. The load-balance policy must be applied to the forwarding table under the routing-options hierarchy.
Step 5: Provide Official Juniper Documentation Reference
Since I don't have direct access to Juniper's proprietary documents, I can provide an explanation based on standard Junos documentation practices and publicly available resources, such as the Juniper TechLibrary, which is the official source for Junos configuration guides.
In Juniper's official documentation, specifically in theJunos OS Routing Protocols and Policies Configuration Guide, the process for

enabling load balancing is described as follows:
* Load Balancing in Junos: To enable per-flow load balancing across multiple paths, you must define a policy with the load-balance per-packet action and apply it to the forwarding table. The relevant configuration hierarchy is:
routing-options {
forwarding-table {
export <policy-name>;
}
}
* Explanation from Documentation: The load-balance per-packet action (which performs per-flow balancing) requires the policy to be applied at the forwarding-table level to influence how traffic is distributed across multiple paths in the forwarding table. Without this, even if BGP installs multiple paths (via multipath), the forwarding engine will not load-balance traffic.
This aligns with the JNCIP-DC exam objectives, which include understanding how to configure and troubleshoot load balancing in an IP fabric, such as applying policies for traffic distribution.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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