



Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-683

Exam Name: Juniper Data Center Professional (JNCIP-DC)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Referring to the exhibit, the spine1 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.)

```
user@spine1# show protocols bgp group underlay
type external;
export Export-Directs;
local-as 65101;
multipath {
    multiple-as;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
    peer-as 65201;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
    peer-as 65203;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.3 {
    peer-as 65202;
}
user@spine1# show policy-options
policy-statement Export-Directs {
    term loopback {
        from {
            protocol direct;
            route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 orlonger;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}
```

- A. The multipath statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- B. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly.
- C. The multipath statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- D. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The multipath statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: In this scenario, the BGP peering is done with directly connected neighbors, so the **multipath** statement is not necessary. The **multipath** statement is typically used when BGP peers are not directly connected and are separated by intermediate devices. Since the peering is established directly between **spine1** and the other devices, no multipath configuration is needed.

Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly: The configuration shows the use of **multipath** with the **multiple-as** option, which enables **ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path)** load balancing for the underlay network. This configuration allows for traffic to be distributed across multiple paths to the BGP neighbors, assuming multiple equal-cost paths exist, and the **multiple-as** option enables the use of multiple autonomous systems for load balancing.

QUESTION 2

You manage an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN overlay. You have multiple tenants separated using multiple unique VRF instances. You want to determine the routing information that belongs in each routing instance's routing table.

In this scenario, which property is used for this purpose?

- A. the VRF target community
- B. the routing instance type
- C. the VRF table label
- D. the route distinguisher value

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN overlay, the **route distinguisher (RD)** is used to uniquely identify routes in different VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances). The RD allows the same IP address to be used in different VRFs, making sure the routing information for each tenant is separated. The RD value ensures that each routing instance (or VRF) has its own unique address space and routing table entries.

QUESTION 3

Click the Exhibit button. You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center. The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established.

Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve this problem?

```
user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
    type external;
    export LOOPBACKS;
    local-as 65205;
    multipath {
        multiple-as;
    }
    neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
}
group OVERLAY {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.100.4;
    family evpn {
        signaling;
    }
    local-as 65101;
    neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
        description Border-Leaf-2;
        peer-as 65222;
    }
    accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
    type external;
    peer-as 65001;
    local-as 65002;
    neighbor 172.16.1.224;
}
```

A. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks

- B. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- C. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop

Answer: D

Explanation:

The "accept-remote-nexthop" statement allows the router to accept prefixes with a next hop that is not directly connected, which can cause BGP neighbor sessions to fail if not needed or properly supported.

Removing "accept-remote-nexthop" from the OVERLAY group is a common fix to resolve BGP session establishment issues with EVPN neighbors.

QUESTION 4

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

You must have a DHCP server that provides the location of the software image and configuration files: This is necessary because DHCP is typically used in automated provisioning processes to provide the device with its IP address, gateway, and important information like the location of the configuration and software image files. These files are crucial for the device to properly boot and configure itself.

You must have a file server that stores software image and configuration files: A file server (usually TFTP or HTTP server) is required to store the necessary software image and configuration files for the Juniper device. These files are fetched during the provisioning process to set up the device.

QUESTION 5

You are setting up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture for your new data center. Its initial deployment will be less than 50 switches; however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI.
- C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers.
- D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Symmetric Routing: Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.

Asymmetric Routing: The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.

Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers: Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.

Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch: This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.

QUESTION 6

Your organization is implementing EVPN-VXLAN and requires multiple overlapping VLAN-IDs. You decide to use a routing-instance type `mac-vrf` to satisfy this request.

Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using a service-provider style configuration.
- B. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using enterprise-style configuration.
- C. Spine-facing interfaces must be configured using an enterprise-style configuration.
- D. The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Host-facing interfaces must be configured using a service-provider style configuration

When using MAC-VRF routing instances to support overlapping VLAN IDs, host-facing interfaces need service-provider style (unit with VLAN tagging inside a logical interface). This allows the same VLAN ID to exist in multiple VRFs without conflict.

The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based

MAC-VRF instances can be VLAN-based, which maps a VLAN to the routing instance for L2 segregation.

QUESTION 7

You are using a single tenant data center with a bridged overlay architecture. In this scenario, how do hosts of the different virtual networks communicate with each other?

- A. off-fabric using an external device
- B. using anycast gateway addresses configured on the leaf devices
- C. using EVPN Type 5 routes
- D. using virtual gateway addresses configured on the spine

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a single-tenant data center using a bridged overlay architecture, virtual networks (VLANs) are typically isolated within the fabric, with traffic between these VLANs handled outside the fabric.

off-fabric using an external device: In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall

that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity within each VLAN, leaving inter-VLAN routing to be handled externally. This design is common in smaller or simpler data center environments where a single tenant does not require complex on-fabric routing and prefers to handle inter-VLAN routing through dedicated devices.

QUESTION 8

A local VTEP has two ECMP paths to a remote VTEP.

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: In an ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) scenario with VXLAN, the source port in the UDP header is one of the fields used to hash the traffic and determine which path to use. This helps distribute traffic across multiple equal-cost paths between VTEPs.

The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: For VXLAN traffic, the inner packet fields (such as the inner source and destination IP addresses, and sometimes the inner VLAN) are included in the hash calculation to determine the forwarding path. This allows for more effective load balancing across the available paths.

QUESTION 9

You are deploying an IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add leaf devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove leaf devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove leaf devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add leaf devices.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove leaf devices: The oversubscription ratio is determined by the amount of bandwidth available at the spine layer compared to the bandwidth at the leaf layer. If you remove leaf devices, the total available bandwidth in the leaf layer decreases, which increases the oversubscription ratio because there is less capacity to handle traffic from the remaining leaf devices.

The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add leaf devices: When you add more leaf devices, the total available bandwidth at the leaf layer increases, which reduces the oversubscription ratio. This is because the additional leaf devices provide more capacity to handle traffic, thus spreading the traffic more evenly across the network.

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