



**Exam Code:** JN0-682

**Exam Name:** Juniper Data Center, Professional

**Website:** <https://VCEup.com/>



Question No: 1

Which two statements are correct about VXLANs? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLANs have smaller broadcast domains than VLANs.
- B. VXLANs have a smaller logical network identifier than VLANs.
- C. VXLANs can have a theoretical maximum of 16 million unique networks.
- D. VXLANs are an overlay technology.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 2

You are required to create an IP fabric for your new data center. In this scenario, which protocol would be used to support EVPN?

- A. IS-IS with correct TLVs enabled
- B. MP-BGP
- C. OSPF
- D. any protocol with the appropriate APIs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 3

Which device provides microsegmentation in a data center network?

- A. vSRX
- B. EX4300
- C. vMX
- D. QFX5100

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 4

You are building an IP fabric underlay network for your new data center. You must ensure that you have predictable load-balancing behavior throughout your network. According to Juniper Networks, what are two best practices that should be followed in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. All leaf devices must be identical to the spine device models including the same installed line cards.
- B. All spine devices should be identical models including the same installed line cards.
- C. Every leaf device should have an identical uplink to every other leaf device.
- D. Every leaf device should have an identical uplink to every spine device.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 5

Which two statements are correct about VXLAN domains? (Choose two.)

- A. With Layer 2 traffic, the VLAN ID is discarded before the packet is sent.
- B. With Layer 3 traffic, the VLAN ID is discarded before the packet is sent.
- C. With Layer 2 traffic, the VLAN ID is transmitted within the packet.
- D. With Layer 3 traffic, the VLAN ID is transmitted within the packet.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 6

You want to improve network convergence within a data center during link failures. In this scenario, which EVPN-VXLAN feature will accomplish this task?

- A. storm control
- B. Ethernet segment auto discovery
- C. MAC filtering
- D. MAC mass withdrawal

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 7

Which IP fabric underlay protocol provides the highest degree of scalability?

- A. IS-IS
- B. RIP
- C. EBGp
- D. OSPF

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 8

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```

(master@):
user@leaf1> show mac-vrf forwarding vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
Logical System Name  Id  SVTEP-IP      IFL  L3-Idn  SVTEP-Mode  ELP-SVTEP-IP
default>
VTEP-IP             L2-RTT      IFL-Idn  Interface  RN-Id  VTEP-Mode  ELP-IP
Flags:
192.168.100.11      mac-vfr210410-vlan-aware 575      vtep.32769  1767  RIVE
VNID
5010                MC-Group-IP
5010                0.0.0.0
5010                0.0.0.0
  
```

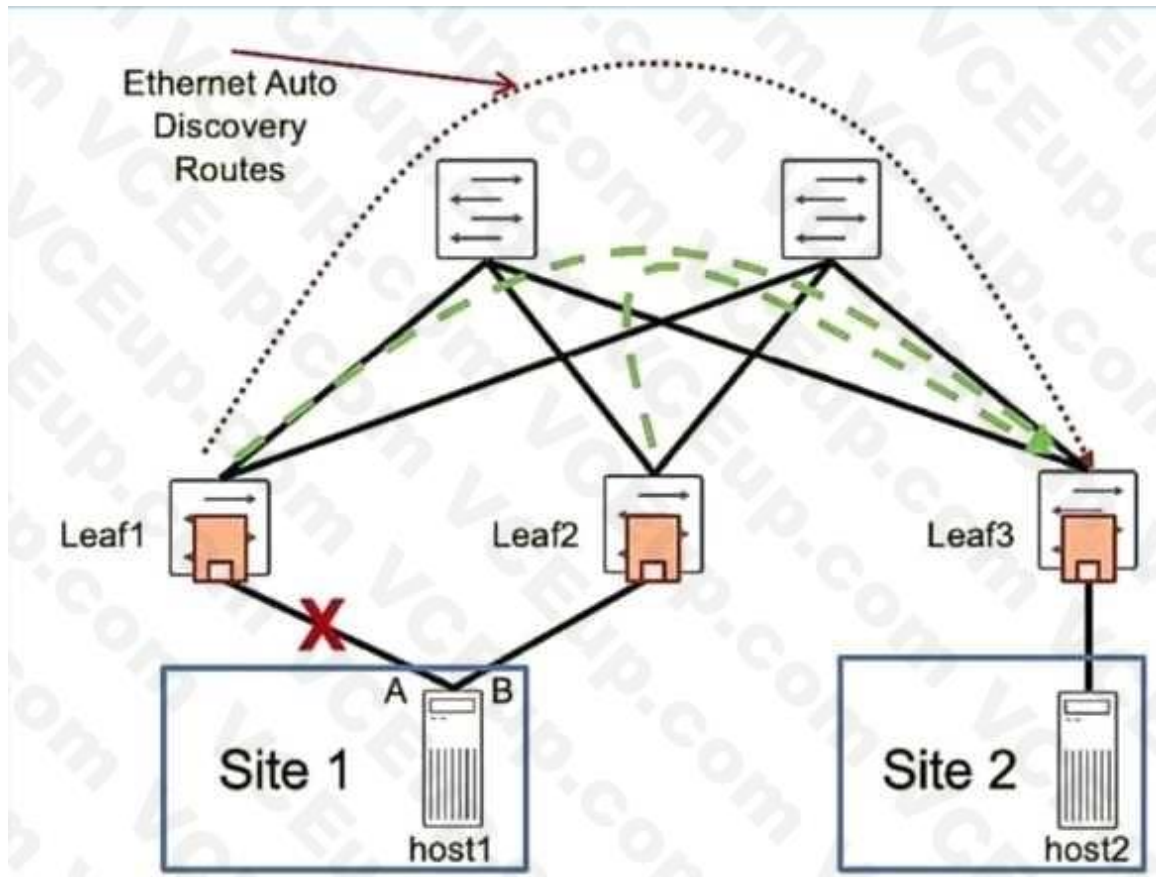
- A. The local leaf is using the 192.168.100.102 IP address as the local anchor point of the VTEP tunnel.
- B. The remote leaf is using the 192.168.100.102 IP address as the local anchor point of the VTEP tunnel.
- C. The remote leaf is using the 192.168.100.101 IP address as the local anchor point of the VTEP tunnel.
- D. The local leaf is using the 192.168.100.101 IP address as the local anchor point of the VTEP tunnel.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 9

Site 1 contains 20+ VMs. The link between Site 1 and Leaf1 goes down. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



- A. Type-1 routes for each VM will expire one at a time.
- B. Type-1 routes for all VMs in the site will expire all at once.
- C. Type-1 routes for all VMs in the site will be withdrawn all at once.
- D. Type-1 routes for each VM will be withdrawn one at a time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 10

Referring to the exhibit,



```
[user@server1 ~]$ cat /etc/dhcp/dnsmasq.conf
...
host qfx1 {
    hardware ethernet dc:11:2e:15:e:40:02;
    fixed-address 172.25.10.111;
    option option-150 172.25.10.1;
    option EUNW.server-image "/var/ftp/pub/install-host-qfx-5e-x06-e4-21.3R1.0-secure-signed.tgz";
    option EUNW.server-file "/var/ftp/pub/qfx1-ZTP.config";
}
```

what happens when you initiate ZTP on a QFX5120 switch running Junos 21.3R1.9?

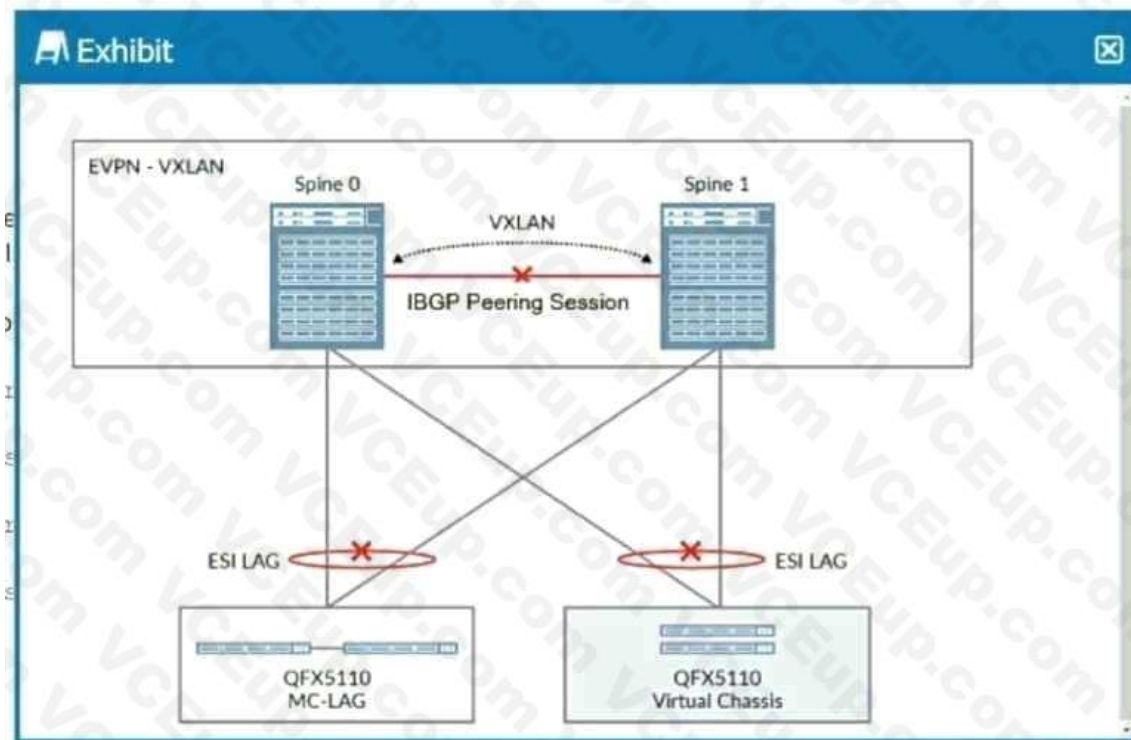
- A. ZTP skips both the Junos installation and the configuration.
- B. ZTP performs the Junos installation but skips the configuration.
- C. ZTP performs both the Junos installation and the configuration.
- D. ZTP skips the Junos installation but applies the configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 11

Referring to the exhibit,



you have a data center in which only the spine devices are using EVPN and VXLAN. The leaf nodes are multihomed in active-active mode to the spine nodes through ESI LAG interfaces. In this design, a link failure on the interface connecting the spine nodes would also cause all traffic from the spine to the leaf nodes to drop.

In this scenario, which command configured on which nodes would solve this problem?

- A. the disable protocols evpn no-core-isolation command on the spine nodes
- B. the set protocols evpn no-core-isolation command on the spine nodes
- C. the disable protocols evpn no-core-isolation command on the leaf nodes
- D. the set protocols evpn no-core-isolation command on the leaf nodes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 12

You are evaluating which method to use for learning MAC addresses in your VXLAN network. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. Multicast exchanges MAC addresses through data plane learning and is more reliable than EVPN.
- B. EVPN exchanges MAC addresses through control plane learning and is more reliable than multicast.
- C. EVPN exchanges MAC addresses through data plane learning and is more reliable than multicast.
- D. Multicast exchanges MAC addresses through control plane learning and is not more reliable than EVPN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 13

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)



- A. Seamless EVPN VXLAN stitching is in use.
- B. Switch01 is a spine device.
- C. An OTT data center interconnect is in use.
- D. Switch01 is a leaf device.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 14

You are asked to implement a monitoring and telemetry solution for the QFX Series devices in your IP fabric that uses a push model to collect both system event data and statistical data for your QFX Series devices.

Which technology satisfies your requirements?

- A. JunosXMLAPI
- B. REST API
- C. SNMP
- D. Junos Telemetry Interface

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 15

You are configuring an MX Series router to act as a Layer 3 gateway to route traffic between VXLANs in different data centers across a WAN connection. In this scenario, what must you do to enable this communication?

- A. Configure route reflectors.
- B. Change the UDP port used by the VXLANs.
- C. Configure the IRB interfaces to connect the VXLANs.



D. Enable PIM on all interfaces.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 16

You are deploying a switch using ZTP.

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

A. If the switch is already running the referenced image, no action is performed and the switch moves to the next ZTP step in the ZTP process.

B. Using DHCP Option 150, the DHCP server informs the switch of a software image name.

C. Using DHCP Option 43 sub option 01, the DHCP server informs the switch of the configuration file name.

D. If no configuration file is referenced in DHCP Options, the switch downloads a default configuration file from the storage server.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 17

You are asked to build a single export policy that can be applied to all devices to advertise only loopback IP addresses in the 172.16.0.0/24 subnet into your EBGP IP fabric. In this scenario, which two solutions would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. 

```
policy-options {  
  policy-statement EXPORT-LOOPBACK {  
    term LOO {  
      from {  
        protocol direct;  
        route-filter 172.16.0.0/24 prefix-length-range /24-/30;  
      }  
      then accept;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

B. 

```
policy-options {  
  policy-statement EXPORT-LOOPBACK {  
    term LOO {  
      from {  
        protocol direct;  
        route-filter 172.16.0.0/24 prefix-length-range /32-/32;  
      }  
      then accept;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

C. policy-options {
  policy-statement EXPORT-LOOPBACK {
    term LOO {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 172.16.0.0/24 prefix-length-range /32-/32;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

D. policy-options {
  policy-statement EXPORT-LOOPBACK {
    term LOO {
      from {
        protocol direct;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}

policy-options {
  policy-statement EXPORT-LOOPBACK {

```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 18

When considering VRF routing-instances for network segmentation, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A logical interface can participate in multiple VRFs.

B. Multiple VRFs on a single device consolidate routing information to a single table.

C. VRFs have independent routing tables.

D. VRFs support overlapping subnets.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 19

What are two types of EVPN routes? (Choose two.)

- A. ES-Import route target
- B. Ethernet segment
- C. MAC mobility
- D. MAC advertisement

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 20

You are considering deploying a MAC-VRF type routing instance with a VLAN-bundle service type. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

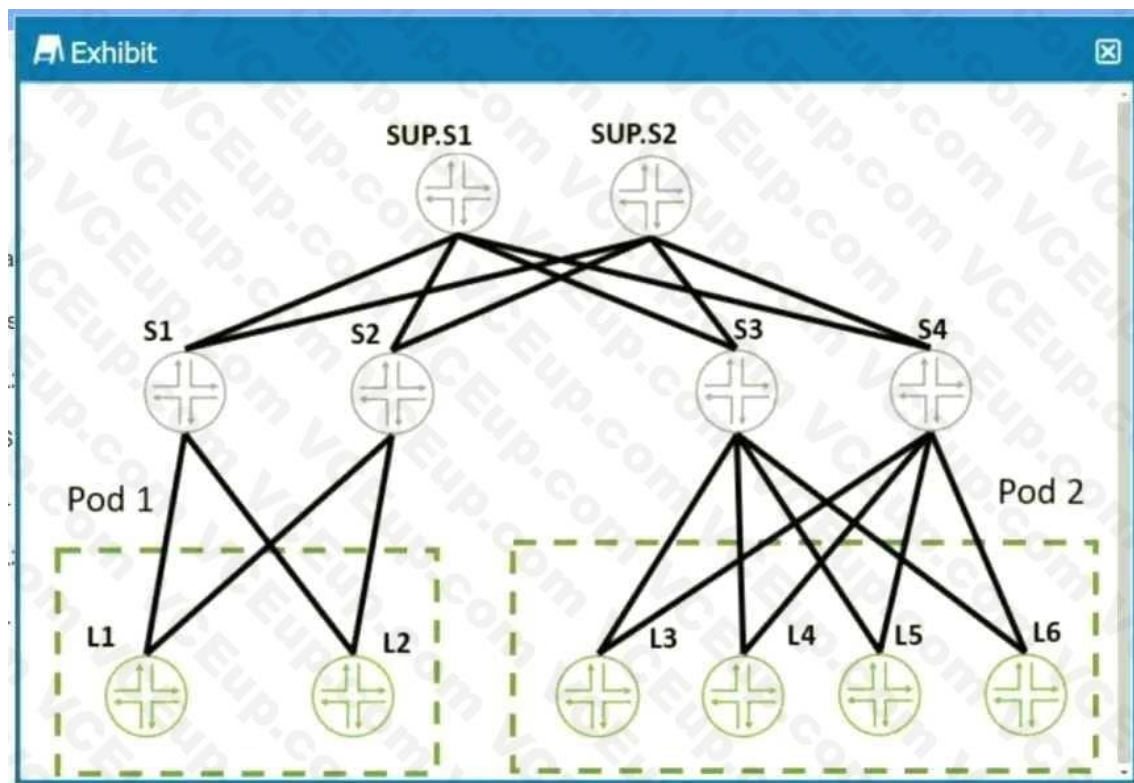
- A. It can be implemented in a bridge overlay architecture.
- B. VLAN normalization is supported.
- C. Multiple VLAN IDs per EVI are supported.
- D. It can be implemented in an ERB architecture.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 21

Referring to the exhibit, you have a data center with two PODs. Seamless EVPN-VXLAN stitching is used to facilitate communication between the PODs.



Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. AVXLAN tunnel can form between L2 and S1.
- B. A VXLAN tunnel can form between S1 and S2.
- C. AVXLAN tunnel can form between L1 and L2.
- D. AVXLAN tunnel can form between L2 and S3.
- E. AVXLAN tunnel can form between L1 and L4.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Question No: 22

A customer wants to connect two data centers on different subnets using EVPN. What are two implications of using different IP subnets at each site? (Choose two.)

- A. Using different IP subnets at each site allows Layer 3 gateways to exchange only type-3 routes.
- B. MAC addresses will need to be advertised between the data centers.
- C. MAC addresses will not need to be advertised between the data centers.
- D. Using different IP subnets at each site allows Layer 3 gateways to exchange only type-5 routes.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 23

You want to enable an EBGp-based IP fabric to allow ECMP routes to be populated into the RIB. In this scenario, which action will accomplish this task?

- A. Enable the forwarding-options ecmp-do-local-lookup parameter.
- B. Enable the multipath multiple-as BGP parameter.
- C. Enable the routing-options multipath global parameter.
- D. Enable the chassis ecmp-alb parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 24

Which two statements are true about VRF routing instances? (Choose two.)

- A. VRF can be used in conjunction with Layer 3 logical interfaces.
- B. Each logical Layer 3 interface can belong to only one routing instance.
- C. Each logical Layer 3 interface can belong to multiple routing instances.
- D. VRF does not enable multitenancy.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 25

Referring to the exhibit, you want to advertise the IRB routes between both routing instances.

```

[edit routing-instances]
user@spine-1# show
Tenant_A {
  instance-type vrf
  interface irb.101
  route-distinguisher 10.1.255.1:101
  vrf-target target:65000:101
}
Tenant_C {
  instance-type vrf
  interface irb.103
  route-distinguisher 10.1.255.1:103
  vrf-target target:65000:103
}

[edit policy-options]
user@spine-1# show
policy-statement irb-A {
  term 1 {

```

```

route-distinguisher 10.1.255.1:103
vrf-target target:65000:103
}

[edit policy-options]
user@spine-1# show
policy-statement irb-A {
  term 1 {
    from community comm-V2_VLAN101
    then accept
  }
}
policy-statement irb-C {
  term 1 {
    from community comm-V2_VLAN103
    then accept
  }
}
community comm-V2_VLAN101 members target:65000:101
community comm-V2_VLAN103 members target:65000:103

```

Which two configuration parameters would be applied to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply policy irb-A under instance Tenant\_c and apply policy irb-c under instance Tenant\_A as import policies.
- B. Configure auto-export under both routing instances.
- C. Configure vrf-table-label under both routing instances.
- D. Apply policy irb-A under instance Tenant A and apply policy irb-c under instance Tenant\_c as export policies.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 26

You have deployed a multitenant EVPN-VXLAN fabric. You must have the routes in the BLUE VRF show up in the RED VRF. In this scenario, how would you achieve this goal?

```

Exhibit
routing-instances {
  BLUE {
    routing-options {
      multipath;
      auto-export;
    }
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-neighbor;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 310300;
        }
      }
    }
    instance-type vrf;
    interface et-0/0/25.12;
    interface et-0/0/26.12;
    interface lo0.10;
    route-distinguisher 10.11.0.5:12;
  }
}

```

```

Exhibit
instance-type vrf;
interface et-0/0/23.12;
interface et-0/0/24.12;
interface lo0.10;
route-distinguisher 10.11.0.5:12;
vrf-target target:10001;
vrf-table-label;

RED {
  routing-options {
    multipath;
    auto-export;
  }
  protocols {
    evpn {
      ip-prefix-routes {
        advertise direct-neighbor;
        encapsulation vxlan;
        vni 300301;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

Exhibit
multipath;
auto-export;

protocols {
  evpn {
    ip-prefix-routes {
      advertise direct-neighbor;
      encapsulation vxlan;
      vni 300301;
    }
  }
}

instance-type vrf;
interface et-0/0/23.11;
interface et-0/0/24.11;
interface lo0.9;
route-distinguisher 10.11.0.5:11;
vrf-target target:300301;
vrf-table-label;

```

VCEup



- A. Configure a VRF export policy on the BLUE VRF that matches the RED VRF route target.
- B. Configure the RED route target in the BLUE VRF.
- C. Configure the BLUE route target in the RED VRF.
- D. Configure a VRF import policy on the RED VRF that matches the BLUE VRF route target.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 27

You are building an IP fabric underlay for your data center. You are asked to ensure that the two spine devices are in the same AS (65000) while the six leaf devices are in a different AS (65512). In this scenario, which two statements are correct by default? (Choose two.)

- A. All BGP routes advertised by a leaf device will be accepted on the spine devices.
- B. A leaf device will accept all BGP routes received from the spine that were originated from another leaf device.
- C. All BGP routes advertised by a leaf device will be rejected on the spine devices.
- D. A leaf device will reject all BGP routes received from the spine that were originated from another leaf device.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 28

Which two statements about ZTP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The image storage service and the DHCP server can be running on different server hosts.
- B. When a switch is booted, DHCP requests are sent only through the management Ethernet interface.
- C. The image storage service must be running on the same server host where the DHCP service is running.
- D. When a switch is booted, DHCP requests are sent through the management interface as well as attached revenue ports.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 29

You are deploying a 3-stage Clos IP fabric in your data center. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. Each server-facing interface on a leaf node is always three hops away from other server-facing interfaces.
- B. Each spine node must be physically connected to all other spine nodes.
- C. There is an eight-spine node limitation.
- D. No direct physical connections exist between leaf nodes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 30

You are deploying an EBGp IP fabric. In this scenario, which statement is true?

- A. Each spine should peer with every other spine using physical addresses.
- B. Each spine should peer with each leaf using loopback addresses.
- C. Each spine should peer with every other spine using loopback addresses.
- D. Each spine should peer with each leaf using physical addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 31

You are asked to scale the available bandwidth within your Clos data center network to support more east-west traffic. In this scenario, what are two ways to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Add leaf devices to increase available paths and bandwidth
- B. Use aggregated interfaces in the fabric.
- C. Add spines to increase available paths and bandwidth.
- D. Interconnect all spines to increase available paths and bandwidth.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 32

Which two statements are correct about a spine and leaf-based IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic is diverted within the fabric when a device or link fails.
- B. There is no need for redundancy at the server level.
- C. Leaf switches broadcast frames to all other leaf devices.
- D. Clos networks demonstrate good scaling features.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 33

You are troubleshooting a traditional Clos Layer 3 IP fabric in your data center. You are reviewing the BGP configuration for one of your spine devices.





Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. This spine device will not install multiple next hops for remote destinations in its routing table.
- B. This spine device will not install any routes for remote destinations in its routing table.
- C. This spine device has three neighboring leaf devices.
- D. This spine device has three neighboring spine devices.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 34

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



- A. Leaf1 has not learned any MAC addresses
- B. Leaf3 is the remote tunnel endpoint.

C. One tunnel is servicing multiple VLANs

D. Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 35

You are asked to deploy an Ethernet bridging design in a data center with the criteria shown below.

- Routing must occur on the spine devices.
- VTEPs must terminate on the leaf devices.
- Facilitate inter-VLAN communication.
- Layer 2 gateways must be present on spine and leaf devices.

Which architecture should you use in this scenario?

A. edge-routed bridging architecture

B. centrally-routed bridging architecture

C. bridge overlay architecture

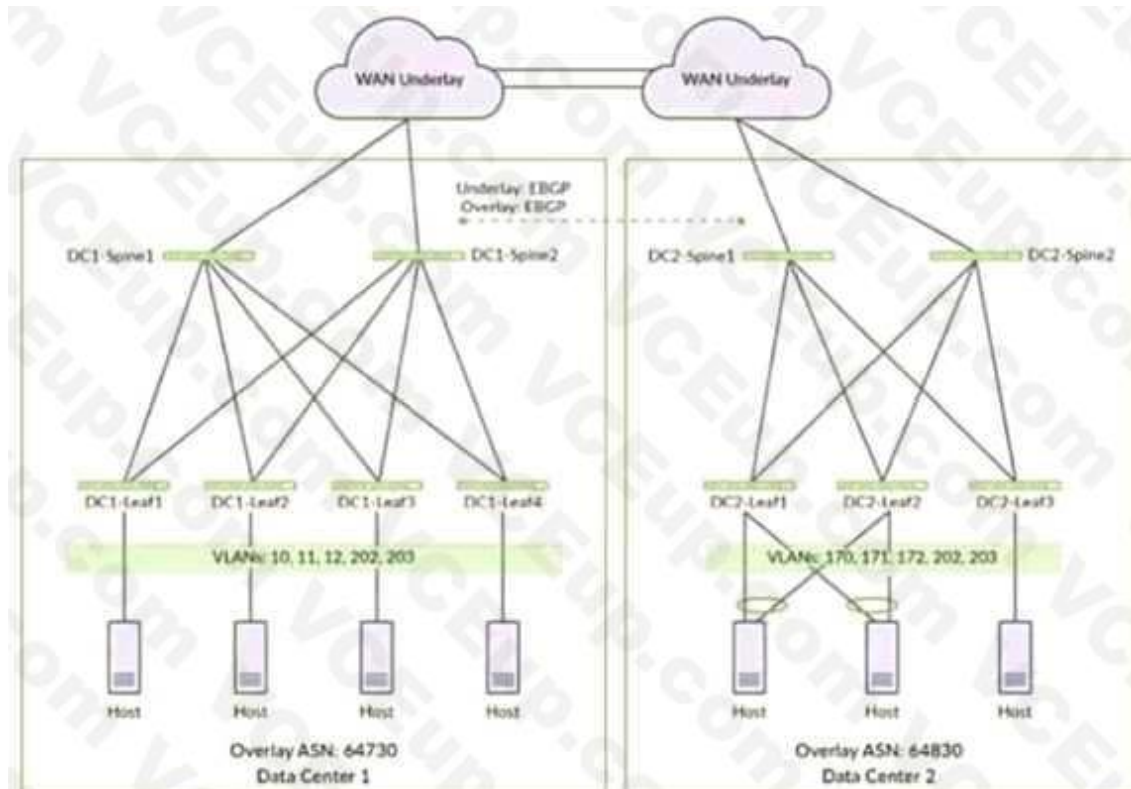
D. collapsed spine architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 36

The two data centers shown in the exhibit need to be connected using EVPN. Which two statements are correct in this situation? (Choose two.)



- A. Hosts in VLAN 10 can communicate with hosts in Data Center 2 using Layer 3.
- B. Hosts in VLAN 10 can communicate with hosts in Data Center 2 using Layer 2.
- C. Hosts in VLAN 202 can communicate using Layer 3 between data centers.
- D. Hosts in VLAN 202 can communicate using Layer 2 between data centers.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 37

What is an advantage that EVPN has over VPLS when used for DCI?

- A. mass MAC withdrawal
- B. transparent BPDU transport
- C. active/standby multihoming
- D. reverse path forwarding

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 38

You are asked to enable visibility into your EVPN-VXLAN network traffic by monitoring traffic continuously. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. You cannot enable sFlow monitoring on each interface individually.

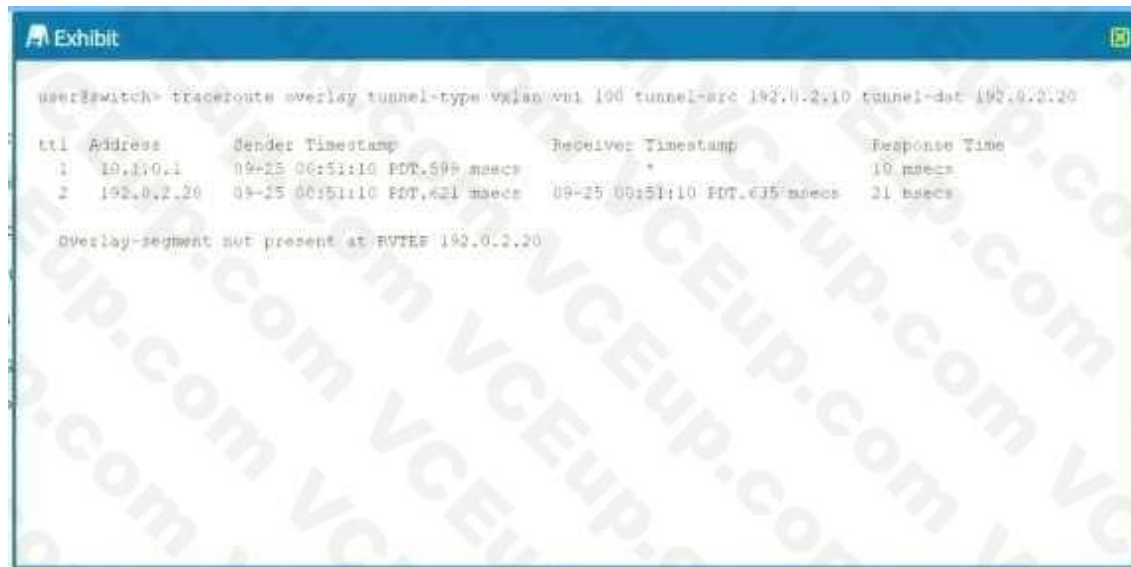
- B. The sFlow agent is installed by default on your OFX Series switch.
- C. You must enable sFlow monitoring on each interface individually.
- D. The sFlow agent needs to be manually installed on your QFX Series switch.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 39

You are troubleshooting a problem with traffic not reaching a remote VTEP. Referring to the exhibit, what is the reason for the problem?



- A. A conflict exists with the VLAN-to-VNI mapping.
- B. The local VTEP is misconfigured with the wrong VNI.
- C. No VTEP is configured on peer 192.0.2.20.
- D. The remote VTEP does not have the correct VNI configured.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 40

The configuration shown in the exhibit is intended to set up assisted replication but will not commit. Which action will create a valid configuration in this situation?

```

192.168.100.1;
vxlan-encapsulation-source-ip ingress-replication-ip;
extended-vni-list all;
(master:0)(edit)
user@spine1# show interfaces lo0
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.100.1/32;
    address 192.168.100.51/32;
  }
}
unit 1 {
  family inet {
    address 192.168.100.101/32;
  }
}

```

- A. Change the 10.0 address to 192.168.100.1 primary.
- B. Change the replicator inet address to 192.168.100.101.
- C. Delete replicator inet 192.168.100.1.
- D. Change the replicator inet address to 192.168.100. 51.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 41

You are configuring a DCI VPN solution between sites that require an L3VPN to work with your EVPN deployment. Your organization's policy restricts configuring RSVP and LDP on your WAN links. While configuring the solution, you notice that no routes exist in the inet table. In this scenario, which parameter will solve this problem?

- A. bgp family inet labeled-unicast per-group-label
- B. bgp family inet labeled-unicast aggregate-label
- C. bgp family inet labeled-unicast resolve-vpn
- D. bgp family evpn signaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 42

You are asked to configure JTI on the QFX Series devices in your data center fabric. You must use sensors with the least amount of latency. Which type of sensor should you use in this scenario?

- A. Python sensors
- B. JTI native sensors
- C. analog sensors
- D. JTI OpenConfig sensors

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 43

You are asked to manage multicast traffic in the EVPN-VXLAN environment. You must ensure that multicast traffic is delivered only to the leaf device with interested receivers. In this scenario, which feature is required on leaf devices to accomplish this task?

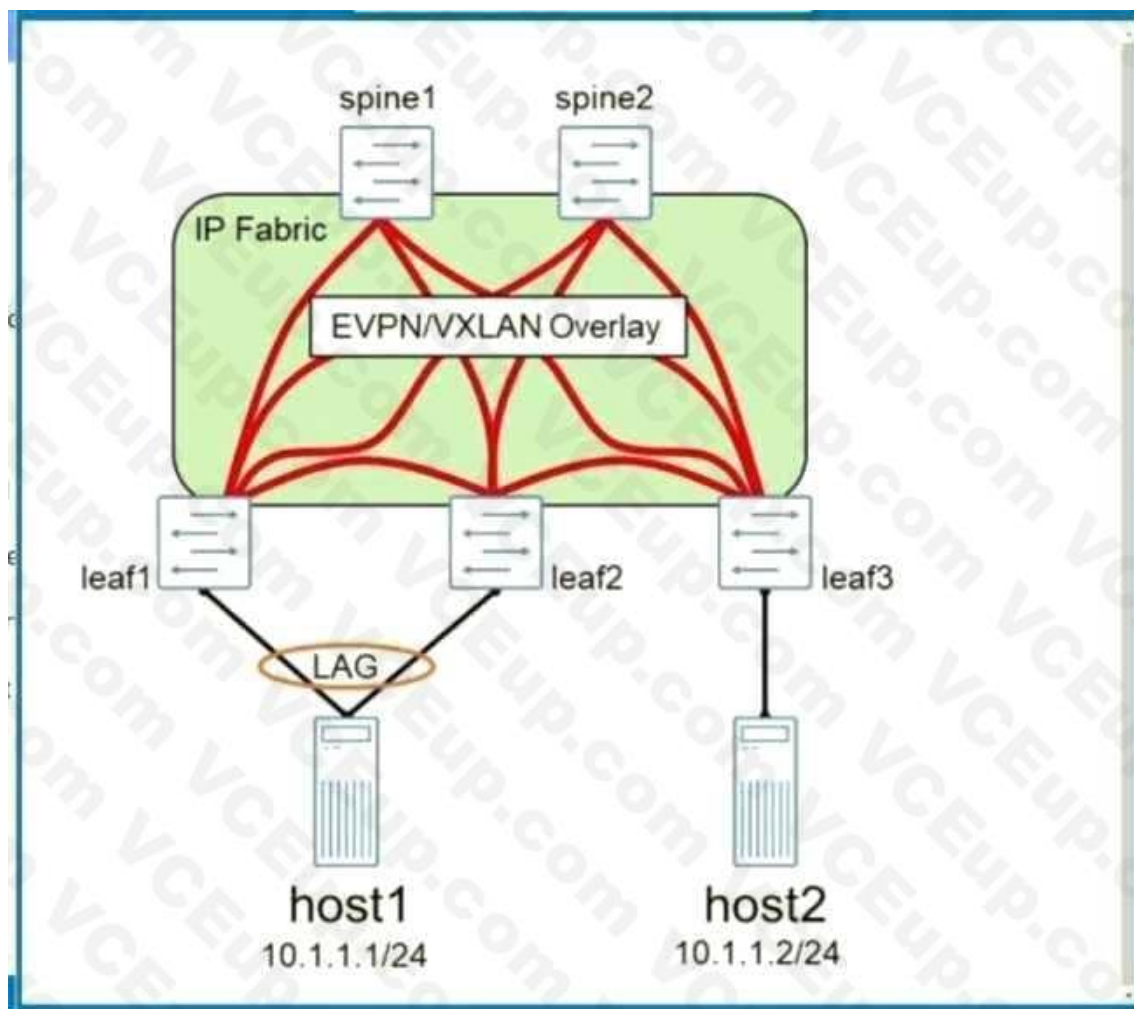
- A. PIM
- B. IGMP snooping
- C. MSDP
- D. DVMRP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 44

An EVPN-signaled VXLAN overlay has been deployed in the network shown in the exhibit. An EVPN LAG has been configured to connect host1 to the network, and device leaf1 has been elected as the designated forwarder.



In this scenario, which statement is true?



- A. The leaf3 device can utilize both leaf1 and leaf2 to forward unicast packets from host2 to host1.
- B. An ICCP control link must be configured between leaf1 and leaf2.
- C. The leaf3 device will only receive an advertisement to the LAG segment from leaf1.
- D. Broadcast packets sent from host2 will not be forwarded to leaf2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 45

Which statement is true about the route shown in the exhibit?



- A. The route target on this route is 1000
- B. The route is an EVPN type-1 route.
- C. The route uses a type-1 route distinguisher.
- D. The VNI for this route is 304.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 46

You are asked to implement VXLAN in your data center network. You must choose between implementing EVPN signaling and multicast signaling. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. EVPN signaling reduces ARP flooding and multicast signaling does not.
- B. EVPN signaling propagates MAC addresses across the network and multicast signaling does not.
- C. EVPN signaling uses a standards-based protocol and multicast signaling does not.
- D. EVPN signaling enables distributed Layer 3 gateways and multicast signaling does not.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 47

You have a two spine and four leaf CRB topology and you must ensure that the hosts connected to the leaf devices have reachability to all IRB interface addresses, including the local spine IRB addresses, and the virtual gateway address.

Which two configuration parameters must be used to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a spine-to-spine BGP peering as part of the overlay.
- B. Configure virtual-gateway-accept-data under the IRB interface.
- C. Configure a spine-to-spine EVPN peering as part of the routing instance.
- D. Configure proxy-macip-advertisement under the IRB interface.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 48

You are troubleshooting a connectivity issue across a VXLAN overlay network. In the exhibit, you are using the ping overlay command from a local VTEP residing on a OFX 5120 to a remote VTEP residing on a separate QFX5120.



```
Exhibit

ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan vni 100 tunnel-src 192.0.2.10 tunnel-dst 192.0.2.20 count 1

ping-overlay protocol vlan

vni 100
tunnel src ip 192.0.2.10
tunnel dst ip 192.0.2.20
mac address 00:00:00:00:00:00
count 1
ttl 255

WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -
hash computation may not succeed

end-host smac
end-host dmac
end-host src ip
end-host dst ip
end-host vlan
end-host input interface
```



Exhibit

WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -  
hash computation may not succeed

```

end-host smac
end-host dmac
end-host src ip
end-host dst ip
end-host vlan
end-host input interface
end-host protocol
end-host l4-dst-port

```

Request for seq 1, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.033 msec

Response for seq 1, from 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.036 msec, rtt 10 msec

Overlay-segment not present at RTSP 192.0.2.20

Request for seq 2, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.044 msec

Exhibit

WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing -  
hash computation may not succeed

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end-host smac
end-host dmac
end-host src ip
end-host dst ip
end-host vlan
end-host input interface
end-host protocol
end-host l4-dst-port

```

Request for seq 1, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.033 msec

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Overlay-segment not present at RTSP 192.0.2.20

Request for seq 2, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.044 msec

Exhibit

```

end-host l4-dst-port

```

Request for seq 1, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.033 msec

Response for seq 1, from 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.036 msec, rtt 10 msec

Overlay-segment not present at RTSP 192.0.2.20

Request for seq 2, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.044 msec

Response for seq 2, from 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.046 msec, rtt 10 msec

Overlay-segment not present at RTSP 192.0.2.20

Request for seq 3, to 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.054 msec

Response for seq 3, from 192.0.2.20, at 09-24 22:03:16 PDT.057 msec, rtt 10 msec

Overlay-segment not present at RTSP 192.0.2.20

What is the problem in this situation?

- A. The VXLAN controller is down.
- B. VXLAN VN1100 is not configured on the local VTEP
- C. VXLAN VN1100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- D. VXLAN VN1100 is not configured on both end points.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 49

Which event triggers the generation of a EVPN type-4 route?

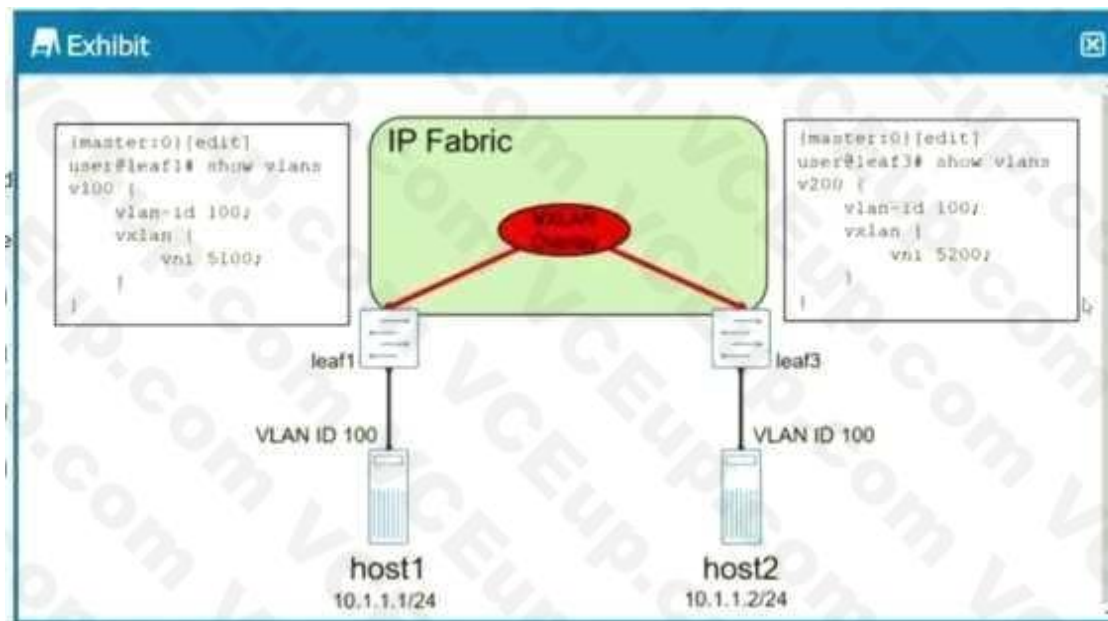
- A. When unknown unicast traffic is received on an interface.
- B. When known unicast traffic is received on an interface.
- C. When a new VNI is configured.
- D. When a new ESI is configured.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 50

A VXLAN has been created between devices leaf1 and leaf3.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Traffic sent from host1 to host2 will be dropped on leaf3.
- B. Traffic sent from host1 to host2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 100 when exiting leaf3.

C. Traffic sent from host1 to host2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 200 when exiting leaf3.

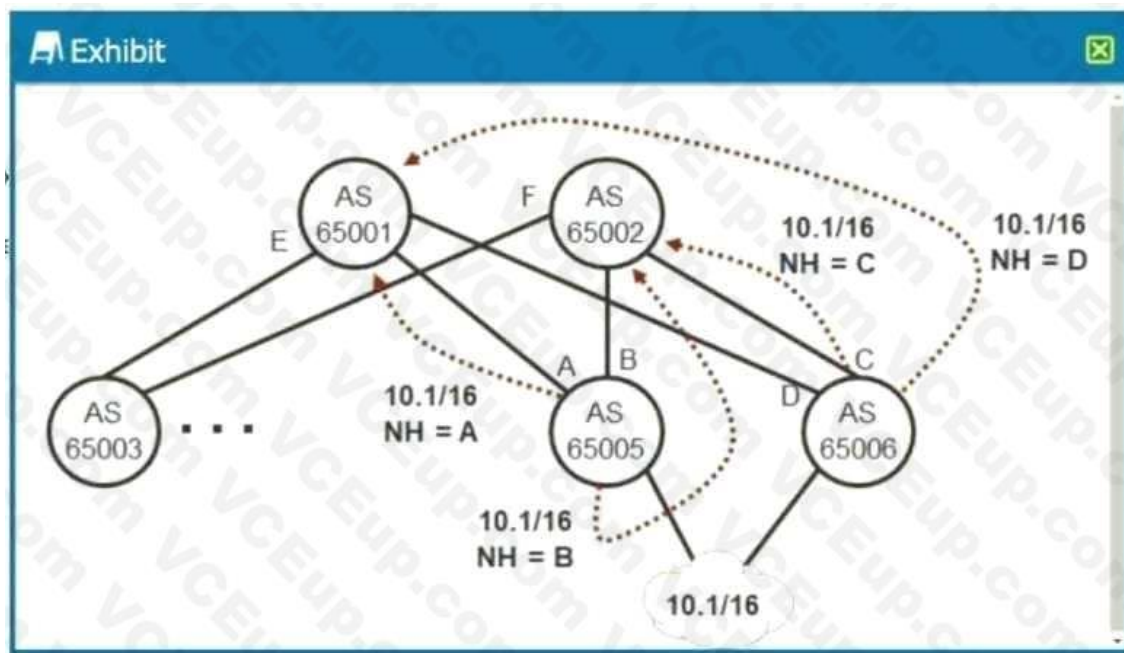
D. Traffic sent from host1 to host2 will be dropped on leaf1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 51

You choose the EBGp design shown in the exhibit as your IP fabric design. You must ensure that both routes received by the spine nodes will be used for ECMP forwarding.



Which BGP parameter would need to be added to the EBGp configuration of the spine nodes to achieve this goal?

- A. multipath
- B. multihop
- C. add-path
- D. multipath multiple-as

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 52

Referring to the exhibit, you must advertise the lo0.12 interface as a type-5 route.

Which configuration parameter would be used to accomplish this task?



```

[edit routing-instance serverA0]
user@spine1# show
protocols {
    evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
            advertise direct-neighbor;
            encapsulation vxlan;
            vni 1001;
        }
    }
}
instance-type vrf;
interface lib.101;
interface 100.12;
route-distinguisher 10.1.255.111;
vrf-target target:65000:12;

```

- A. Configure auto-export under the routing instance.
- B. Configure a vrf-export policy to advertise the interface route under the routing instance.
- C. Configure an export policy to advertise the interface route under protocols evpn.
- D. Configure vrf-table-label under the routing instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 53

Which two statements about the seamless EVPN-VXLAN stitching interconnect gateways are correct?

(Choose two.)

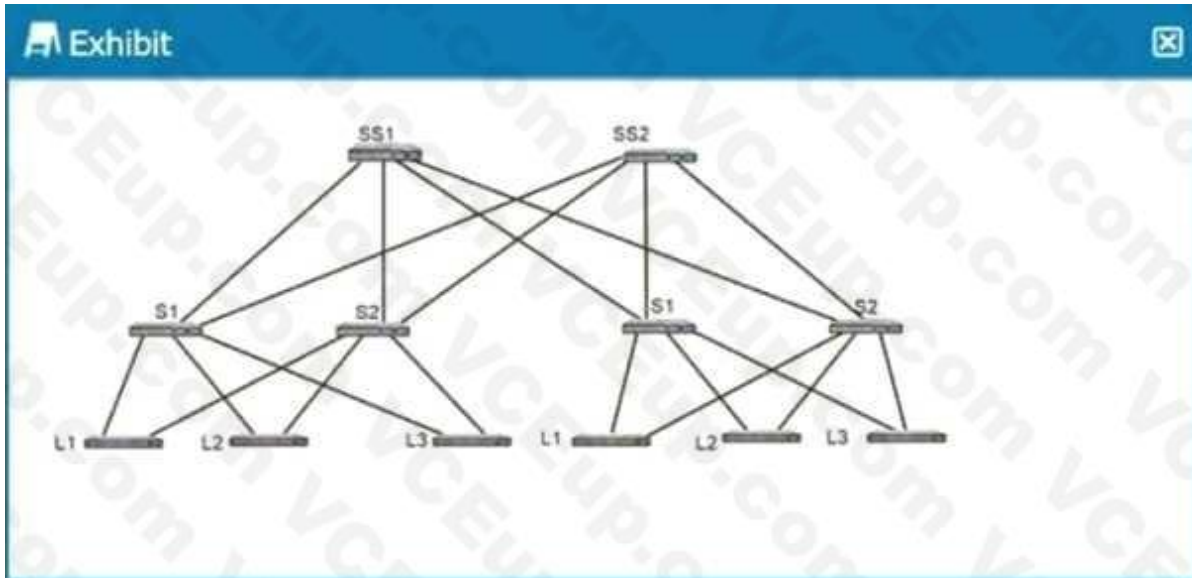
- A. IBGP is recommended for VXLAN stitching overlays.
- B. Interconnect gateways will rewrite the route target, route distinguisher, and ESI values for each stretched virtual network.
- C. All EVPN routes types are forwarded among interconnect gateways in a full-mesh manner.
- D. The interconnect gateway can reside on the super spine layer of a multi-POD data center.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 54

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?



- A. The exhibit shows a 5-stage IP fabric architecture.
- B. The exhibit shows a collapsed fabric architecture.
- C. The exhibit does not represent a valid fabric architecture.
- D. The exhibit shows a 3-stage IP fabric architecture.

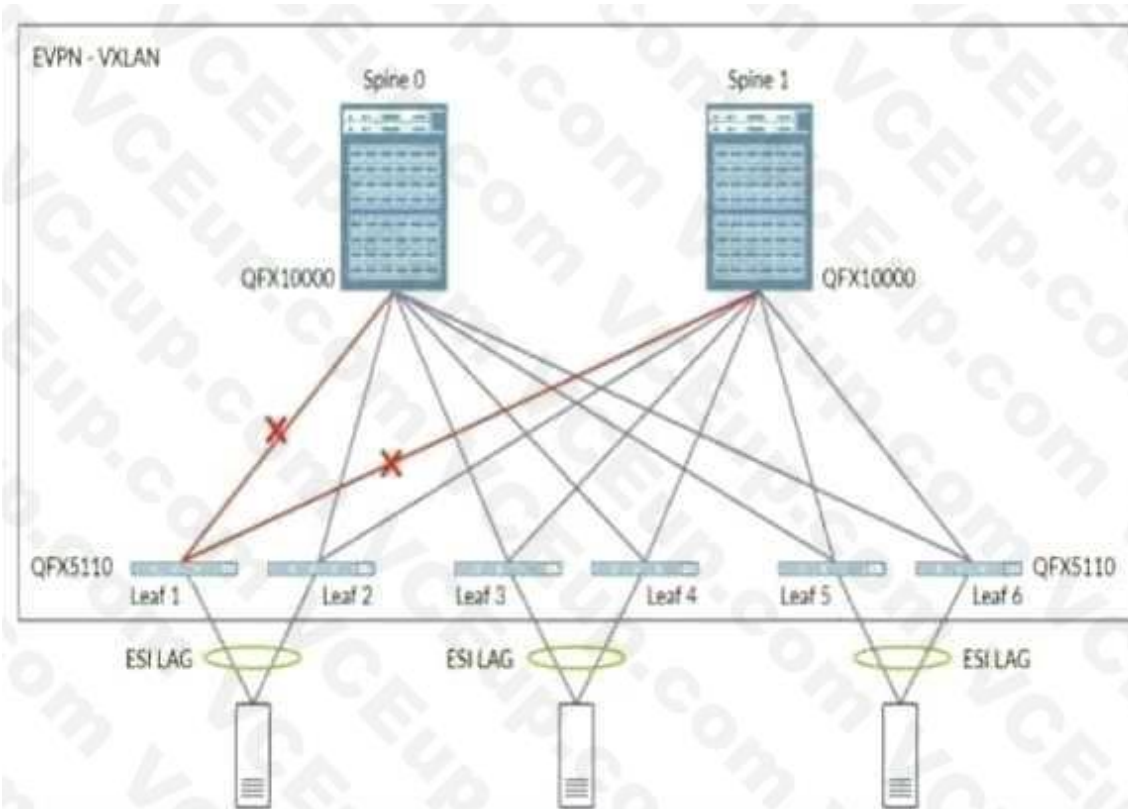
Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 55

Referring to the exhibit,





what effect does EVPN core isolation have?

- A. Leaf 1 will send a pause frame to each connected host.
- B. Leaf 1 will place the interfaces to connected hosts into LACP passive mode.
- C. Leaf 1 will take down all revenue interfaces.
- D. Spine 1 will block all traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 56

Referring to the exhibit,

Exhibit

```
(master10)
user@leaf1> show mac-vrf forwarding vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
```

Logical System Name	Id	SVTEP-IP	IFL	IFL-Id	SVTEP-Mode	ELF-SVTEP-IP
<default>	0	192.168.100.11	100.0	0		
SVTEP-IP	L2-BIT	IFL-Id	Interface	SW-Id	SVTEP-Mode	ELF-IP
Flags						
192.168.100.11	mac-vfr310410-vlan-aware	571	vtep.32768	1767	PRIVE	
VNID	MC-Group-IP					
50810	0.0.0.0					
50410	0.0.0.0					

which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. There are two tunnels to the remote endpoint.
- B. The irb. 0 interface is the remote tunnel endpoint interface.
- C. The source tunnel IP address is 192.168.100.11.
- D. There is one tunnel to the remote endpoint.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 57

You are asked to deploy an Ethernet bridging design in a data center with the following criteria:

- routing must occur on the leaf devices.
- VTEPs must terminate on the leaf devices.
- facilitate inter-VLAN communication.
- lower latency with East-West traffic.

Which architecture should you use in this scenario?

- A. collapsed spine architecture
- B. edge-routed bridging architecture
- C. bridge overlay architecture
- D. centrally-routed bridging architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 58

You are an architect for an enterprise organization that currently operates three data centers with plans to expand to five data centers in the next year. You already notice large amounts of BUM flooding and must control this issue before implementing the next two data centers.

Which feature would address this issue?

- A. type-5 routes
- B. type-6 routes
- C. mesh groups
- D. VXLAN BUM traffic filter

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 59

You manage a data center with a 5-stage EVPN-VXLAN IP fabric. You notice that there are suboptimal paths used between the leaf and spine as well as the spine and super spine. What is one way to solve this issue?

- A. Configure the super spine and spine layers to all use the same ASN.
- B. Configure the spine layer for EBGP and the leaf layer for IBGP
- C. Configure the spine layer so that all spines in a POD share the same ASN.
- D. Configure the leaf layer so that all leaf devices share the same ASN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 60

Application developers are complaining that east-west server traffic is not being load balanced in your new data center. What are three reasons for this behavior? (Choose three.)

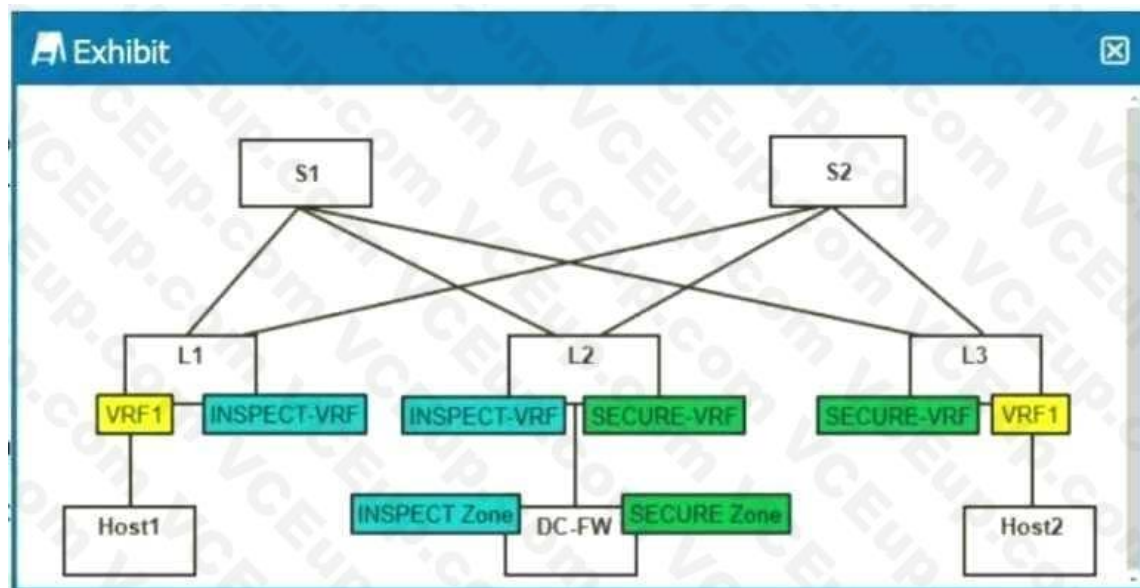
- A. BGP multipath is not configured.
- B. Policies for load balancing have not been configured.
- C. MP-BGP is not exporting the correct prefix type.
- D. There is insufficient spine to leaf bandwidth.
- E. ESI active/active has not been configured.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

Question No: 61

You are attempting to configure filter-based forwarding in your data center. All traffic from Host1 that is going to Host2 should be inspected by the data center firewall. You have verified that the traffic is being forwarded from router leaf L1's VRF-1 to its INSPECT-VRF. However, the traffic is not reaching service L2.



Referring to the exhibit, which two steps should you take to troubleshoot the problem? (choose two.)

- A. Examine the INSPECT-VRF.evpn 0 route table on L1 for a default route that will direct the traffic to L2.



- B. Examine the INSPECT-VRF.inet. 0 route table on L1 for a default route that will direct the traffic to L2.
- C. Ensure that VRF-1 and INSPECT-VRF route targets on L1 and L2 match.
- D. Ensure that the route target in the INSPECT-VRF of L1 matches the route target of the INSPECTVRF of L2.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 62

You administer an EVPN-VXLAN fabric. You notice that there is no VXLAN traffic forwarding through the network.



```

[edit]
user@router# show interfaces et-0/0/49
description facing_spine-et-0/0/0
mtu 9216
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    filter {
      input allow-BGP
    }
    address 10.1.0.15/31
  }
}

[edit]
user@router# show firewall
family inet {
  filter allow-BGP {
    term 1 {
      from {
        protocol tcp
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```

[edit]
user@router# show firewall
family inet {
  filter allow-BGP {
    term 1 {
      from {
        protocol tcp
        destination-port bgp
      }
      then accepts
    }
    term 100 {
      then {
        reject
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Referring to the exhibit, which modification will solve the problem?

- A. set firewall family inet filter allow-BGP term 1 from protocol udp set firewall family inet filter allow- BGP term 1 from destination-port 4789
- B. set interfaces et-0/0/49 unit 0 family vxlan
- C. set interfaces et-0/0/49 unit 0 family vpls

D. set firewall family inet filter allow-BGP term 1 from protocol tcp set firewall family inet filter allow- BGP term 1 from destination-port 4789

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 63

You are an engineer for a hosting company. You have a new customer that wants the ability to connect any VLAN on any port. They want to have all VLANs map to a single bridge domain and EVPN instance (EVI). They control all their own routing and just need the connectivity.

Which two parameters should you configure to achieve these goals? (Choose two.)

- A. instance-type mac-vrf
- B. service-type vlan-aware
- C. service-type vlan-bundle
- D. instance-type virtual-switch

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 64

What are two streaming data formats supported for network analytics? (Choose two.)

- A. GPB
- B. XML
- C. JSON
- D. SLAX

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 65

Which two characteristics would you consider when selecting spine devices in an IP fabric?

(Choose two.)

- A. scaling limitations
- B. spanning tree limitations
- C. port density
- D. data center location

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 66

A company wants to expect their hosting business and is seeking solutions to supported multiple tenants. Each tenant should be able to configure their own logical interfaces. Also, based on customer needs, all routing features must be supported.

What will satisfy the customer's requirements?

- A. Bridge domains
- B. Tenant systems
- C. Logical systems
- D. Routing instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 67

You want to configure redundant Layer 3 gateways

In this scenario, which two juniper best practices would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Allowing Junos to dynamically create the virtual MAC address of the IRB interface
- B. Configuring both IRB interfaces manually with the same IP address
- C. Configuring both IRB interfaces manually with the same address
- D. Allowing Junos to dynamically create the virtual IP address of the IRB interface

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 68

You are asked to configure VXLAN for you c data center using multicast to exchange VTEP information?

In this scenario, which two configuration parameters must match on the VTEPs in the same VXLAN segment? (Choose two.)

- A. VLAN ID
- B. Routing instance name
- C. Multicast group
- D. VNI

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 69

A client with five data centers spread around the country uses MPLS L2VPNs to provides point- topoint data center interconnect between each data center in a full-mesh network. The client Is considering an MPLS EVEN implementation.

In this scenario, what are three advantages of using MPLS EVEN interconnects? (Choose two.)

- A. The provide for static configuration that does not require a Dynamic Routing Protocol

- B. They provide for a local proxy ARP/ND resolution.
- C. They provide for point to multipoint connectivity
- D. They provide for a MAC learning in the control plane.
- E. They provide for lower transmission latency.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Question No: 70

Which EVPN router type prevents BUM traffic from looping back to a multihomed host?

- A. Ethernet segment router
- B. IP prefix route
- C. Ether auto discovery route
- D. Inclusive multicast-Ethernet tag route

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 71

You have a site with thousands of MAC addresses multihomed to two leaf nodes in an EVPN VXLAN.

In this scenario, which EVPN feature provides fast network convergence in the event of a leaf node link failure?

- A. Fast rerouter
- B. BGP Additional Paths
- C. Ethernet Autodiscovery
- D. Bidirectional Forwarding detection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 72

Which two statements define the use of route targets and route distinguishers in an EVPN? (Choose two.)

- A. Route distinguishers ensure that routes from different client remain unique within the data center domain
- B. Route targets ensure that routes from different clients remain unique within the data center domain
- C. Route distinguishers identify the VRF into which the route should be placed
- D. Route targets identify the VRF into which the route should be placed

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 73

You are configuring an EVPN overlay network. You want to ensure that leaf devices can respond to ARP requests from locally connected hosts, when the leaf device knows the MAC of the intended destination.

In this scenario, what should you configure on the leaf devices to accomplish this task?

- A. Proxy ARP
- B. Static ARP entries
- C. Persistent MAC learning
- D. IGMP snooping

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 74

You have configured MP-IBGP to support EVPN for your overlay network. However, you are not seeing the expected routes on your edge devices.

```
Peer: 10.255.14.182+179 AS 69      Local:
10.255.14.176+2131 AS 69
  Type: Internal      State: Established      Flags:
<ImportEval>
  Last State: OpenConfirm      Last Event:
RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Options: <Preference LocalAddress HoldTime
GracefulRestart AddressFamily      Rib-group
Refresh>
  Address families configured: inet-vpn-unicast
evpn
  Local Address: 10.255.14.176 Holdtime: 90
Preference: 170
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 10.255.14.182      Local ID:
10.255.14.176      Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-vpn-
unicast 12vpn
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-vpn-unicast
12 vpn
  NLRI for this session: inet-vpn-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Restart time configured on the peer: 120
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Restart time requested by this peer: 120
```

Referring to the exhibit, how would you solve this problem?

- A. The family evpn signaling parameter must be configured on the remote peer.

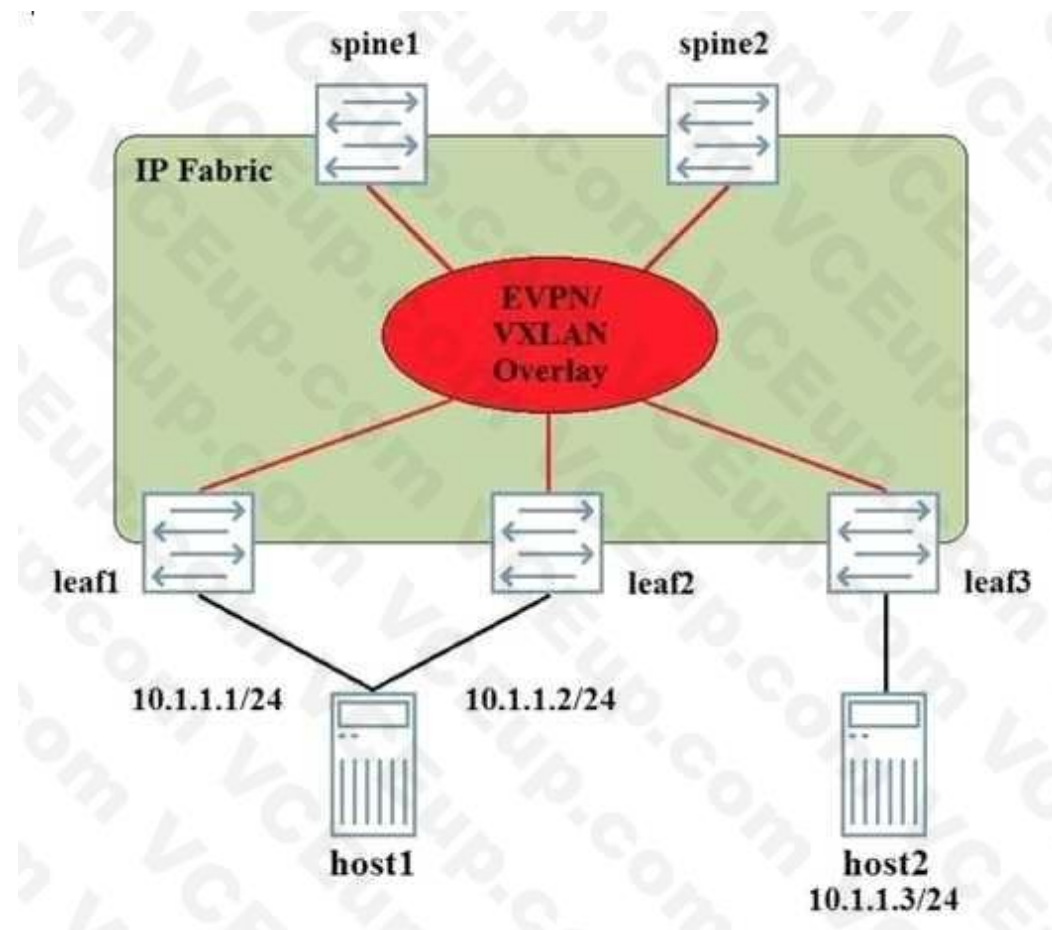
- B. Graceful restart must be disabled for this session
- C. The family 12vpn signaling must be configured on the local peer
- D. The group types on both devices should be set to external

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 75

An EVPN-signaled VXLAN overlay has been deployed in the network shown in the exhibit. Host1 is a bare metal server, and is dual-homed to the network. The IP addresses 10.1.1.1/24 and 10.1.1.2/24 are assigned to the same physical NIC, and no virtualization is configured on the server.



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

- A. The MAC address associated with 10.1.1.1/24 and 10.1.1.2/24 will be same when advertised to leaf3.
- B. Traffic from IP address 10.1.1.1/24 must traverse the VXLAN network to reach IP address 10.1.1.2/24
- C. The connection host1 to devices leaf1 and leaf2 must be configuration a LAG.
- D. The ESI assigned to the host1 link must be the as the ESI assigned to the leaf2 host1 link.

Answer: CD

Explanation:



Question No: 76

Your colleague has begun working on the base configuration for an active-active multihomed EVPN connection shown in the exhibit.

```
PE1
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 encapsulation flexible-
ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi all-active
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation
vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 300

PE2
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 encapsulation flexible-
ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi
00:22:44:66:88:00:22:44:66:88
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi single-active
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation
vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 300
```

Which two actions will ensure a successful implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the ESI mode on PE2 to all-active
- B. Change the ESI mode on PE1 to signal-active
- C. Change the ESI value on the PE1 device to 00.22.44.88.00.22.44.66.88
- D. Change the ESI value on the PE2 device to 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 77

You work in a data center where VMs and hosts are frequently moved. Your design needs to eliminate inefficient traffic flows.

In this scenario, which two solutions will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN
- B. EVPN
- C. VMTO
- D. VPLS

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 78

Which EVPN route type would be used in DCI situation in which the IP subnets between data center are complete unique?

A. Type 4

B. Type 3

C. Type 2

D. Type 5

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 79

Which protocol is used between VCF member devices to create a loop-free topology?

A. LLDP

B. MDTP

C. RSTP

D. VCCP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 80

You are building a new IP fabric data center underlay network and want to ensure predicted loadbalancing behavior for traffic, traversing the fabric. What are two approaches you should take to satisfy the requirement in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that all spine devices are the same switched mode.

B. Ensure that all uplinks are 40GbE.

C. Ensure that every leaf node has an uplink spine node

D. Ensure that every node has a link to every other leaf node

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 81

Which protocol replicates forwarding information between MC-LAG peers?

A. VCCP

B. ICCP



C. VRRP

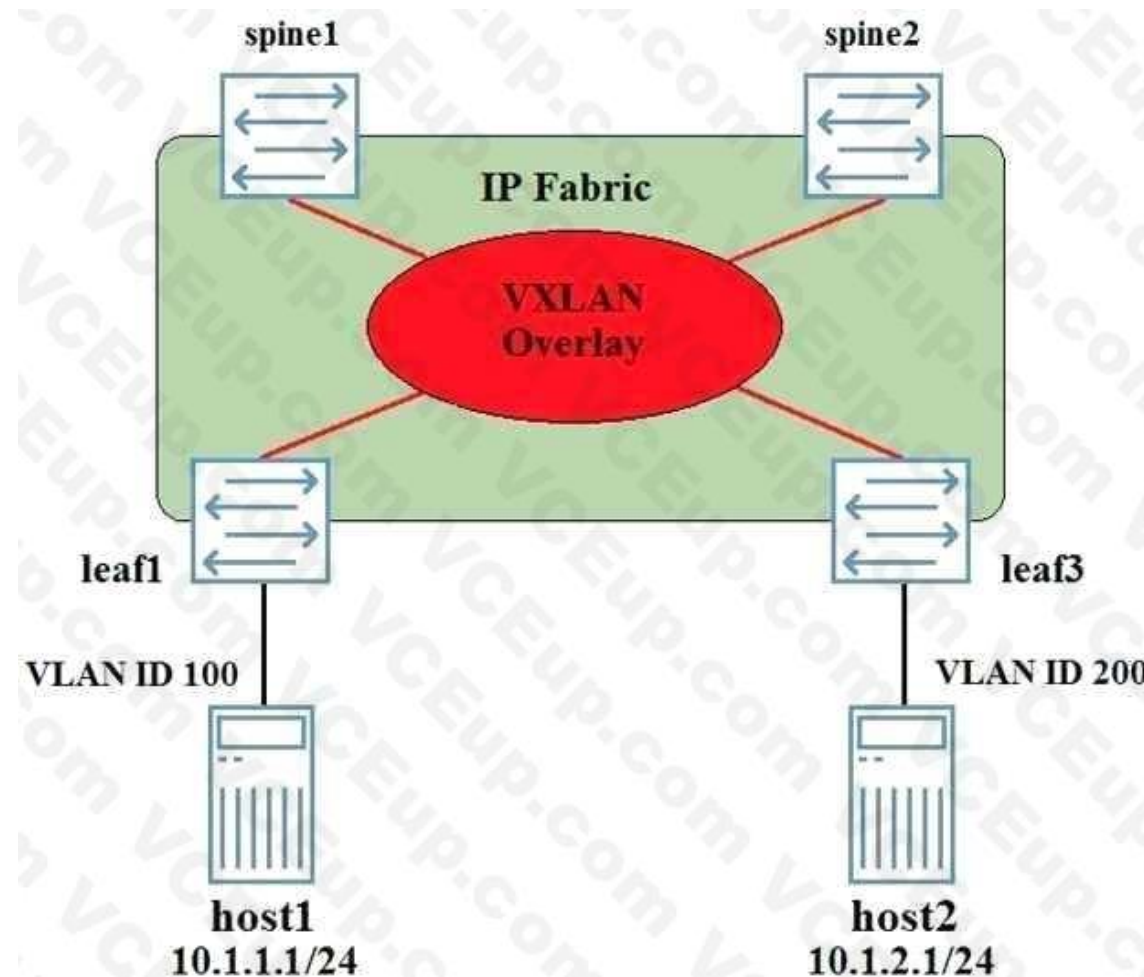
D. LLDP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 82

You have deployed a VXLAN as shown in the exhibit Leaf1, leaf3, spine1, and spine2 have been configured as VTEPs. Host1 cannot communicate with host2.



Referring to the exhibit, how would you solve this problem?

A. The VLAN ID on the connected to host2 must be changed to VLAN 100

B. A DCI connected must be created between the VLANs

C. Host1 and host2 must be placed in the same VRF

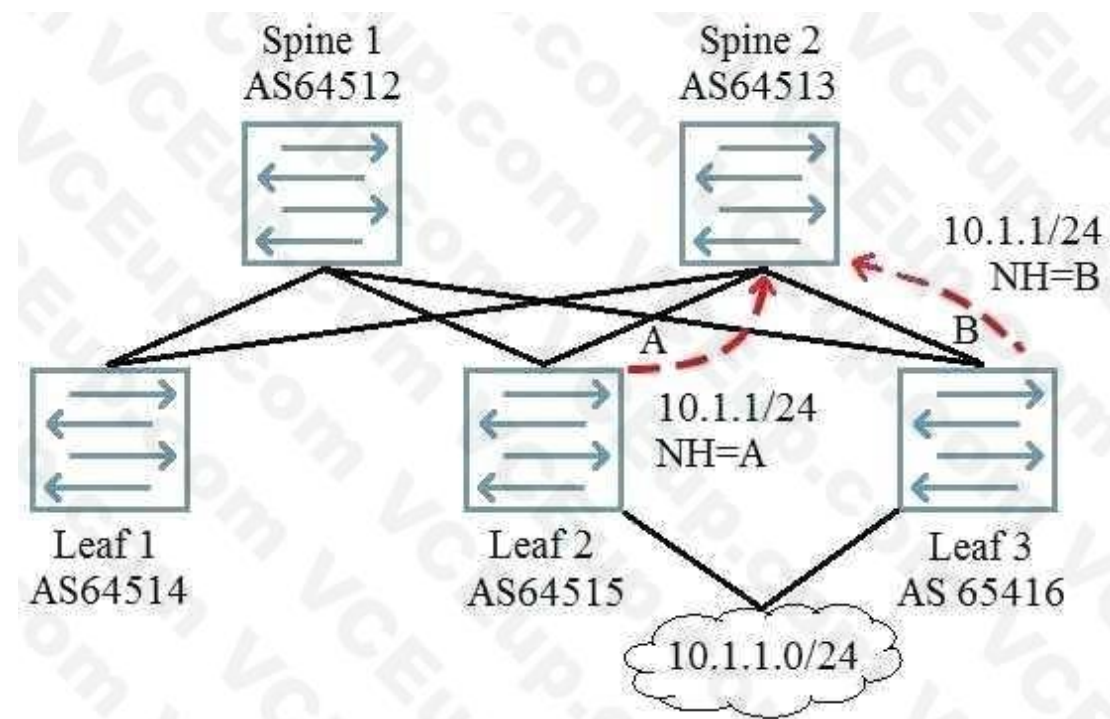
D. A layer 3 VXLAN gateway must be configured on at least on at least one of the devices

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 83

Referring to the exhibit, each node in the IP fabric is peering to its directly attached neighbor using EBGP. Each node is peering using physical interface IP addresses. Leaf 2 and Leaf 3 are advertising the 10.1.1/24 network into EBGP. Spine 2 must be configured so that it can load-share traffic destined to the 10.1.1/24 network over both next-hop A and next-hop B.



Which two actions must be performed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Use multipath multipath-As
- B. Use multihop
- C. Use advertise inactive
- D. Use a load-balancing policy applied to the forward table

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 84

Which two statements are true Virtual Chassis? (Choose two.)

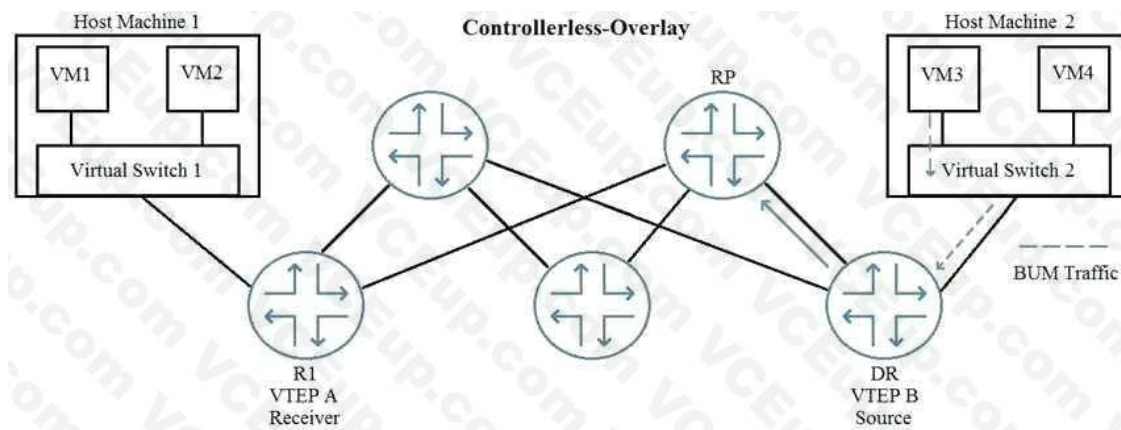
- A. By default, Junos switches are in non-mixed mode virtual chassis.
- B. The request virtual-chassis mode fabric reboot command will set the Virtual Chassis to fabric mode with similar devices
- C. By default, Junos switches are in a mixes mode Virtual Chassis
- D. The request virtual-chassis mode fabric reboot command will set the Virtual Chassis to mixed mode.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 85

In the exhibit, VM1 is part of the same VXLAN segment as VM3.



Which type of message will VTEP B initially send to the RP so that VM3 can communicate with VM1?

- A. PIM join
- B. IGMP Join (\*, G)
- C. IGMP Join (S,G)
- D. PIM register message

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 86

You have configured a new MC-LAG connection to a host. After committing the configuration, the MC-LAG link is not functioning properly.

```
{master:0}[edit interfaces ael]
user@gfx1# show
aggregated-ether-options {
  lacp {
    active;
    system-id 01:01:01:01:01:01;
    admin-key 1;
  }
  mc-ae {
    mc-ae-id 0;
    chassis-id 0;
    mode active-active;
    status-control active;
  }
}
unit 0 {
  family ethernet-switching {
    vlan {
      members v15;
    }
  }
}

{master:0}[edit interfaces ael]
user@gfx2# show
aggregated-ether-options {
  lacp {
    active;
    system-id 01:01:01:01:01:01;
    admin-key 1;
  }
  mc-ae {
    mc-ae-id 1;
    chassis-id 1;
    mode active-active;
    status-control standby;
  }
}
unit 0 {
  family ethernet-switching {
    vlan {
      members v15;
    }
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, how would you solve this problem?

- A. Configure a system-id on qfx1 that is different from the system-id on qfx2
- B. Change the mc-ae id on qfx1 to 1
- C. Configure status-control on qfx2 to active
- D. Change the chassis on qfx1 to 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 87

You are asked to design a deployment plan for a large number of QFX Series switches using ZTP. The ZTP deployment plan must ensure all switches are configured with their designated configuration file.

Which DHCP option and subscription combination would be used to accomplish this task?

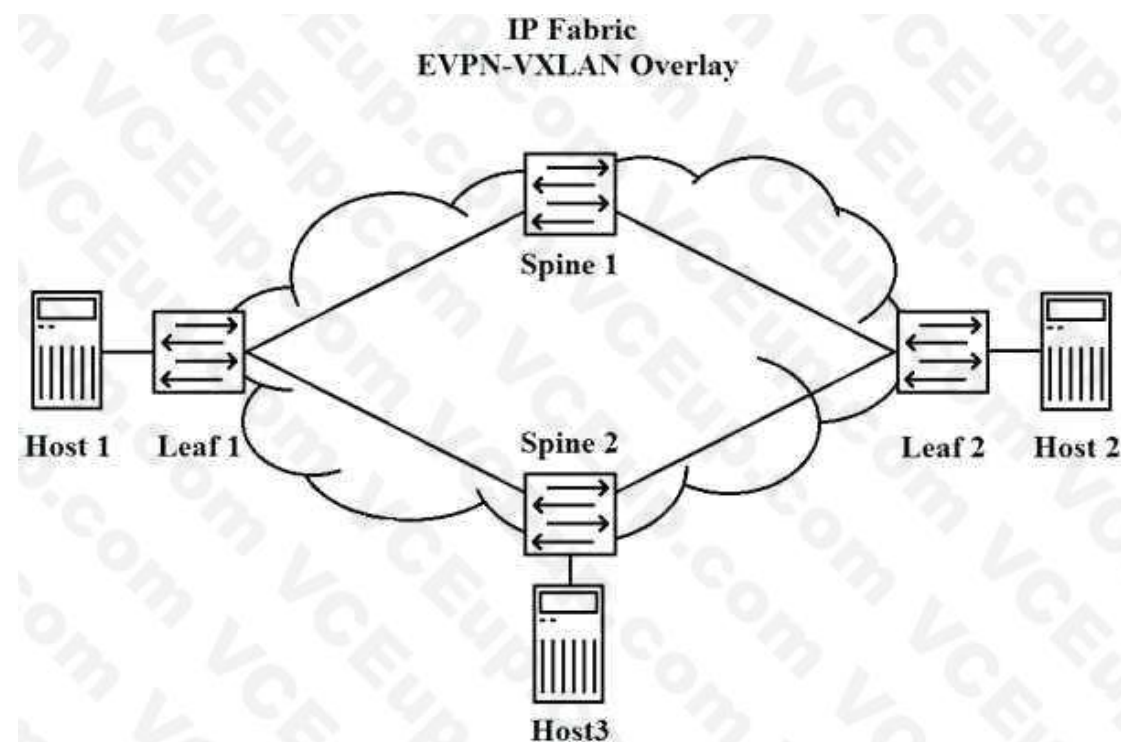
- A. DHCP option 43 a suboption of 00.
- B. DHCP option 66 a suboption of 01.
- C. DHCP option 66 a suboption of 00.
- D. DHCP option 43 a suboption of 01.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 88

Referring to the exhibit, Host 1 and Host 3 have exchanged traffic.



In this scenario, which statement is true?

- A. Leaf 2 learn Host 1's MAC address through periodic updates from Spine 2
- B. Leaf 2 learn Host 1's MAC address when Host 3 learns Host 1's MAC address.
- C. Leaf 2 learn Host 1's MAC address when Leaf 1 queries Host 1.
- D. Leaf 2 does not learn Host 1's MAC address until Host1 and Host2 send traffic to each other

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 89

You are designing an EBGp IP fabric for a multi-side data center. In this scenario, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The same AS number should be used on all devices across all data centers.
- B. Different AS numbers should be used on all devices.
- C. Private AS numbers can be used.
- D. Public AS numbers must be used

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 90

You are asked to deploy 20 QFX Series devices using ZTP Each QFX5 100 requires FTP server. In this scenario, which two component must you configure on the DHCP Server? (Choose two.)

- A. The MAC address of the FTP server
- B. The IP address of the FTP server
- C. The MAC address of each QFX5100
- D. The MAC address of each FTP QFX5100

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 91

What are three advantages of using MPLS for data center interconnects? (Choose two.)

- A. Dedicated MPLS backbones for Layer 1 and Layer 3 DCIs
- B. Any to any connectivity
- C. Dedicated connections between customer sites
- D. Sub 50 ms failover times
- E. Traffic engineering

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

Question No: 92

You want to ensure high availability of the Junos devices in your data center. In this scenario, which three features would accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol
- B. Virtual Router Redundancy protocol



C. graceful Routing Engine switchover

D. Dual Routing Engineers

E. Virtual private LAN service

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Question No: 93

A VXLAN adds 50 to 54 bytes of extra header information to an Ethernet frame. In this scenario, how would you accommodate this increased?

A. Increase the MTU on the Physical interface connected to the VXLAN network.

B. Increase the MTU on the VTEP interface connected to the VXLAN network

C. Only use switches as VTEPs.

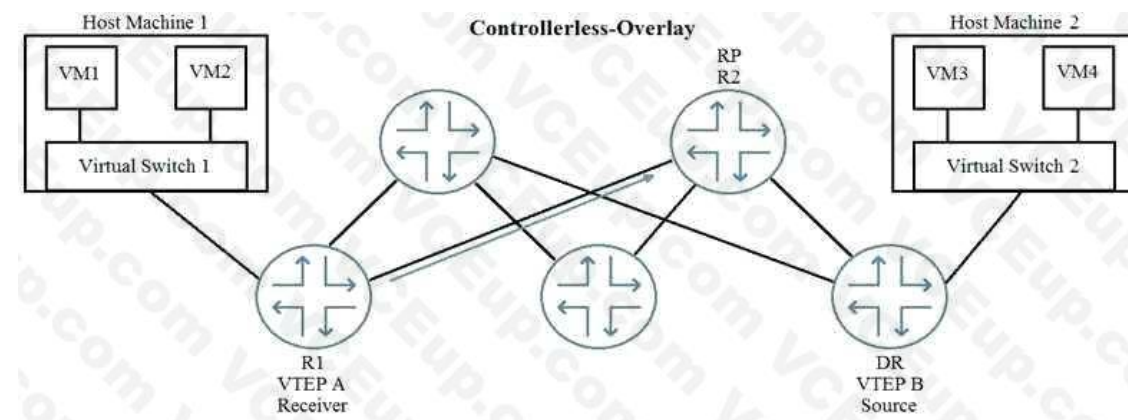
D. Decrease the number VXLANs used

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 94

In the exhibit, VM1 is part of the same VXLAN segment as VM3.



Which type of message will R1 initially send to R2 so that VM1 receives BUM traffic from VM3?

A. PIM Join

B. PIM Register message

C. IGMP Join (S, G)

D. IGMP Join (\*.G)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 95

What are two methods used to scale an IBGP IP Fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Spanning tree
- B. Redundant trunk groups
- C. Route reflection
- D. Confederations

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 96

You are designing a network for a small data center. In this scenario, which underlay protocol allows for the simplest implementation?

- A. EBGp
- B. OSPF
- C. IGMP
- D. MPLS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 97

Which two statements describes an IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Each leaf should have a connection to each spine.
- B. Open standards allow for vendor interoperability.
- C. Traffic should always follow a single path
- D. xSTP protocols should be used to prevent loops

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 98

What happens when a packet is encapsulated by a VXLAN before being placed in the overlay?

- A. The TTL is decremented by two and placed in the VXLAN header.
- B. The QoS markings are placed in the VXLAN header.
- C. The VLAN-ID is placed in the VXLAN header.
- D. A VNI that maps to the VLAN-ID placed in the VXLAN header.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 99



After configuring an IP fabric using EBGp as your protocol, you notice that not all of the routers are showing up in the routing tables. You have verified that all adjacencies have formed, and are configured properly.

In this scenario, which statement is true?

- A. The routers have not been configured with the multipath multiple-as parameter.
- B. The routers have not been configured using the bfd-1 Liveness-detection parameter.
- C. The routers have not been configured using the multihop parameter.
- D. The routers have not been configured using the add-path parameter

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 100

You are asked to manage the oversubscription ratio of your spine and leaf IP fabric. You determine that you are at a 3:1 ratio of downstream to upstream traffic and must achieve a 1:1 ratio.

In this scenario, which two actions would you take to achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduce the number of leaf nodes on your design.
- B. Increase the number of spine nodes in your design.
- C. Increase the number of server facing ports that each leaf node uses to carry traffic.
- D. Reduce the number of server facing ports that each leaf node uses to carry traffic.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 101

You are asked to enable plug-and-play line card switches in an active VCF without making any future Junos configuration changes. You are also required to ensure that all new line cards are automatically upgraded to the correct Junos version without any manual intervention. In this scenario, which two actions will accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the virtual Chassis as auto-provisioned before the line cards are inserted.
- B. Ensure that the newly inserted card's MAC addresses are present in the DHCP configuration for ZTP.
- C. Set the Virtual Chassis as per-provision before the line cards are inserted.
- D. Configure the auto-sw-update parameter on the VCF before inserting new line cards.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 102

You are implementing perimeter security for your data center. You need to inspect all traffic Layer 7 and ensure the failure of a port or device will not result in an interruption to traffic flows. In this scenario, which design would satisfy these requirements?

- A. MX with MC LAG
- B. QFX Virtual Chassis
- C. SRX Chassis cluster

D. SRX using LAG

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 103

Which protocol replicates forwarding information between MC-LAG peers?

A. VCCP

B. ICCP

C. VRRP

D. LLDP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 104

Which statement is true about a Data center interconnect over an IP network?

A. Layer 2 data must traverse a point-to-point

B. Layer 2 data must traverse an MPLS LSP.

C. Layer 2 data must be encapsulated.

D. Layer 3 data must be encapsulated

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 105

Which two statements describe EVPN based VXLAN implementations? (Choose two.)

A. MAC addresses are propagated using BGP updates

B. MAC addresses are learned using multicast flooding

C. The movement of a virtual host results in the dynamic remapping of the VTEP

D. The movement of a virtual host requires a manual reconfiguration of the VTEP

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 106

You host a multitenant data center that runs VMware. You must perform deep packet inspection on all inter-tenant traffic that is flowing between the VMs within the same hypervisor. Your solution must provide the security services without needing to leave the physical device. In this scenario, what should you do to solve this problem?

A. Use separate vswitches to isolate each-tenant's network and use and use a vSRX device to evaluate inter-tenant traffic.

- B. Use VLANs to isolate each tenant's networks and use an SRX Series device to evaluate inter-tenant traffic.
- C. Use a VLANs to isolate each tenant's network and use IP tables to evaluates inter-tenant traffic.
- D. Use a vMX device to isolate each tenant's network and use firewall filters to evaluate inter-tenant traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 107

Which two statements describe MAC address learning for VPLS and EVPN? (Choose two.)

- A. VPLS learns MAC addresses in the data plane
- B. EVPN learns MAC addresses in the data plane
- C. EPLS learns MAC addresses in the control plane
- D. EVPN learns MAC addresses in the control plane

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 108

Referring to the VTEP output shown in the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

```
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 : 2 entries, 2 learned  
Routing instance : default-switch

Vlan	MAC	MAC
Logical	Active	
name	address	flags
interface	source	
v15	52:54:00:2c:4b:a2	D
vtep.32771	192.168.100.13	
v15	52:54:00:5e:88:6a	D
xe-0/0/0.0		

- A. The MAC address 52:54:00 5e 88 6a belongs to a remote host.
- B. The MAC address 52:54:00 5e 88 6a belongs to a local host.

C. The MAC address 52:54:00 2c 4b:a2 belongs to a remote host.

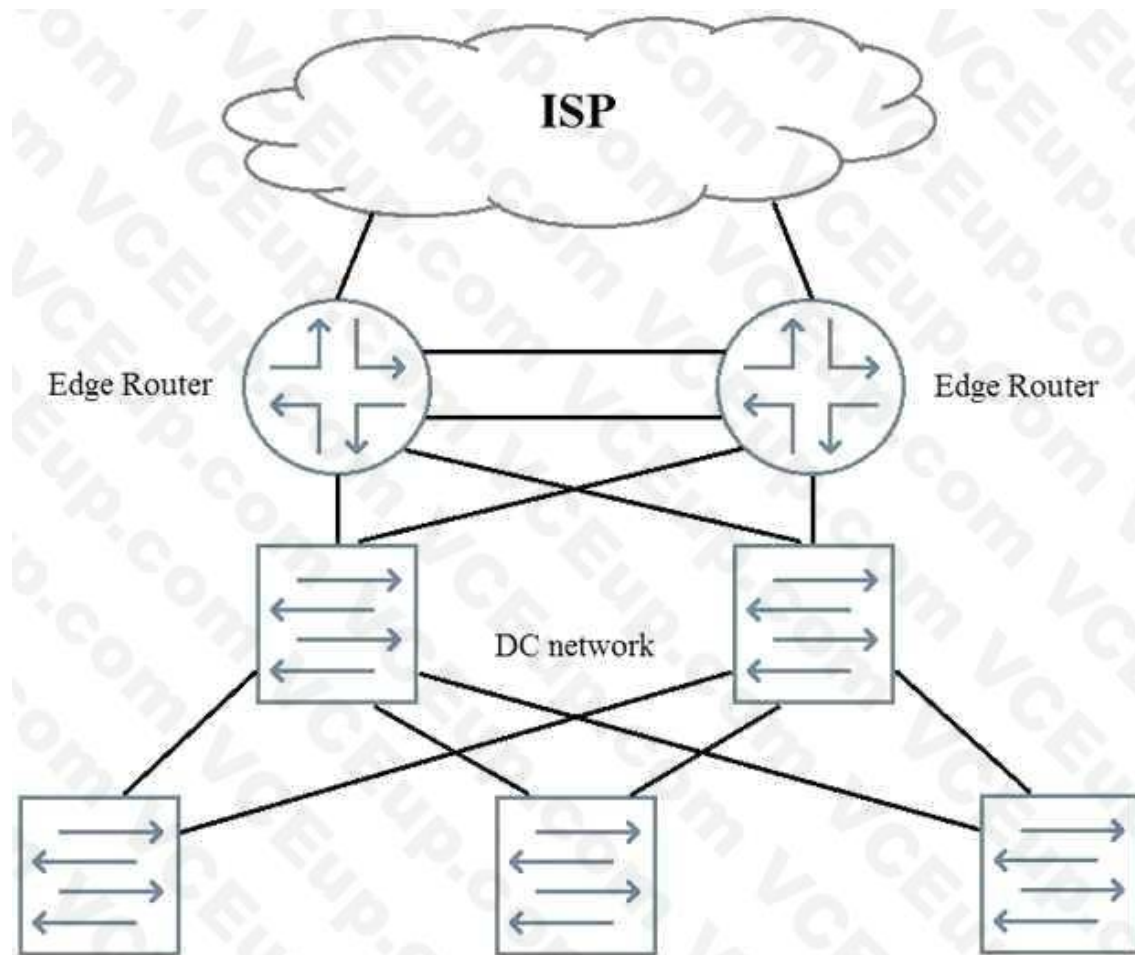
D. The MAC address 52:54:00 2c 4b:a2 belongs to a local host.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question No: 109

You need to add perimeter security to the network shown in the exhibit. All traffic must be inspected for attacks. The edge routers are using all available ports. Your solution must maintain both port and device resiliency.



In this scenario, which design would satisfy these requirements?

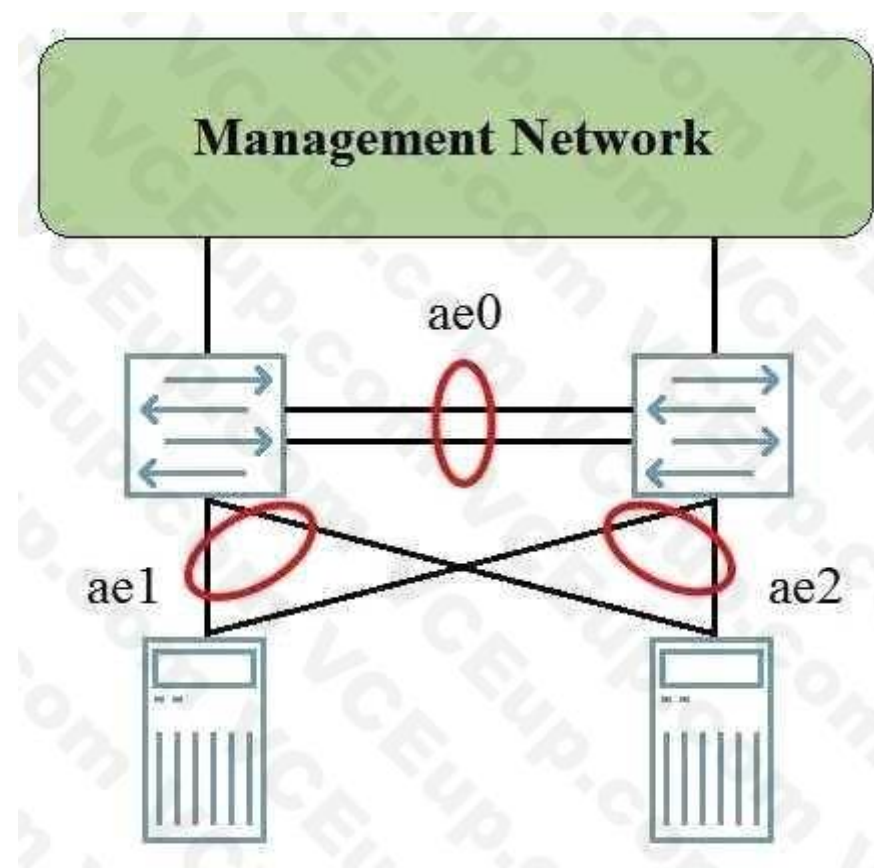
- A. one-arm SRX Series chassis cluster
- B. one-arm SRX Series device using LAG
- C. inline SRX Series chassis cluster
- D. inline SRX Series device using LAG

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 110

The MC-LAG group shown in the exhibit is providing high availability services for the directly connected servers. The backup liveness detection is applied to the ICL-PL link, however, when one of the members rebooted, there was traffic loss for a few seconds.



In this scenario, where should you apply the backup liveness detection?

- A. On the management interfaces
- B. On the ae2 interface
- C. On the ae1 interface
- D. On the ae0 interface

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question No: 111

You are deploying a VXLAN using signaling overlay network in your new data center. You are able to establish your MP BGP peering session and see your EVPN routes, but traffic will not traverse the VXLAN using signaling overlay network.

What is a solution to this problem?

- A. Enable the mtu-discovery feature on the MP peering sessions between VXLAN ANs EVPN signaling peers.
- B. Increase the protocol MTU on all devices participating in VXLAN using EVPN signaling
- C. Increase the MTU on the logical VTEP source interface of all devices participating in VXLAN using EVPN signaling.
- D. Increase the physical MTU on all ports on all devices participating in VXLAN using EVPN signaling.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question No: 112

What is the endpoint of a VXLAN tunnel?

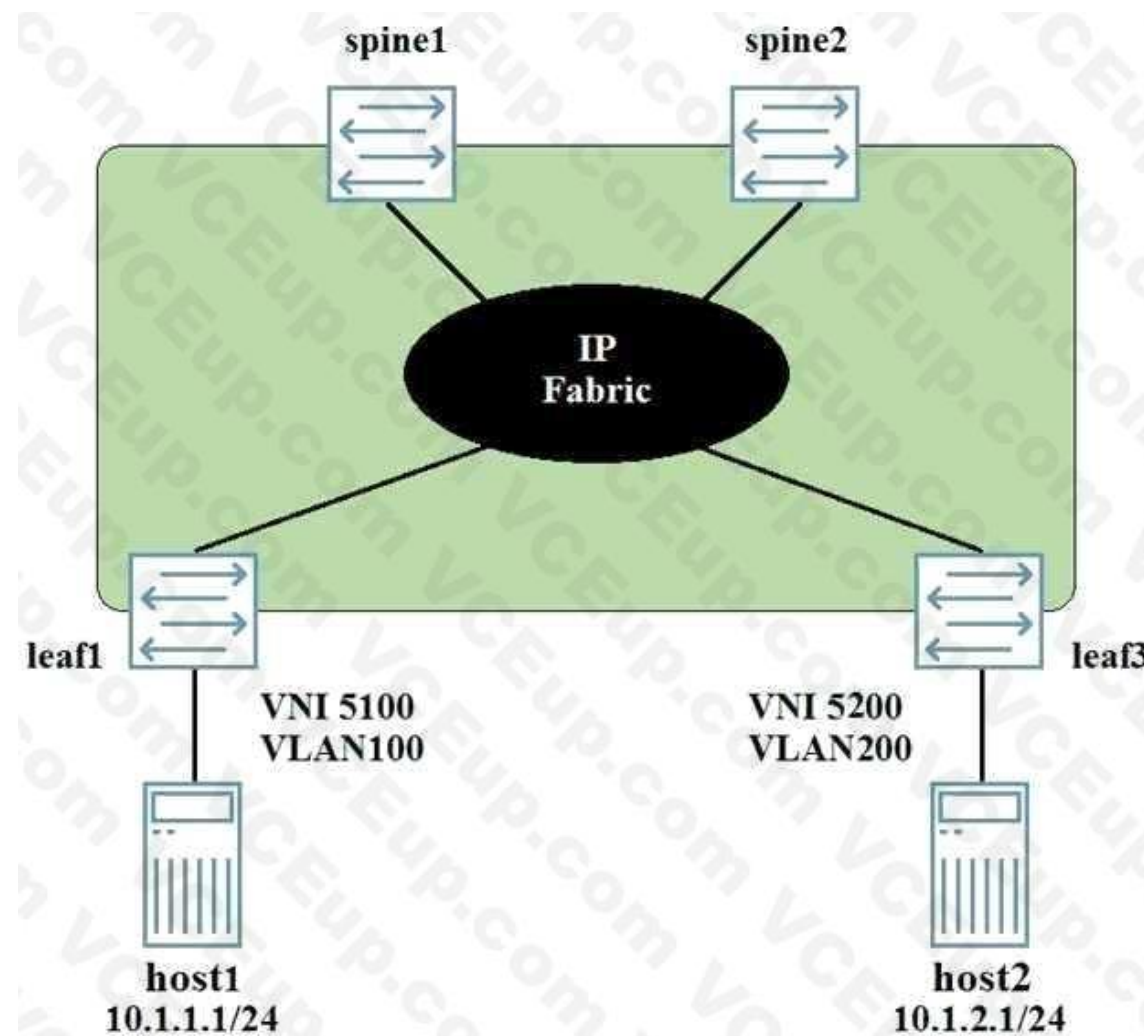
- A. DLCI
- B. VTEP
- C. LSR
- D. VCF

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 113

Host1 and host2 are connected to an EVPN signaled VXLAN overlay, and must have Layer 3 connectivity. The VNI and VLAN assignments are shown in the exhibit.



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



- A. A Layer 3 gateway can be configured on the leaf devices.
- B. The VNI assigned to the host1 link must be same as the VNI assigned to the host2 link.
- C. The ESI assigned to the host1 link will be different from the ESI assigned to the host link.
- D. A layer 3 gateway can be configured on the spine devices.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Question No: 114

Referring to the exhibit, what would cause the problem on VCP 0/50?

```
{master:0}
user@gfx1> show virtual-chassis vc-port

fpc0:
-----
Interface  Type      Trunk  Status
  Speed      Neighbor
or
              (mbps)  ID
PIC / Port              ID Interface
0/50      Configured  -1     Down
      40000
```

- A. The port is missing the interface hardware
- B. The remote side is not configured as a VCP
- C. The VCP has been disabled through configuration
- D. VCP 0/50 is configured as a network port.

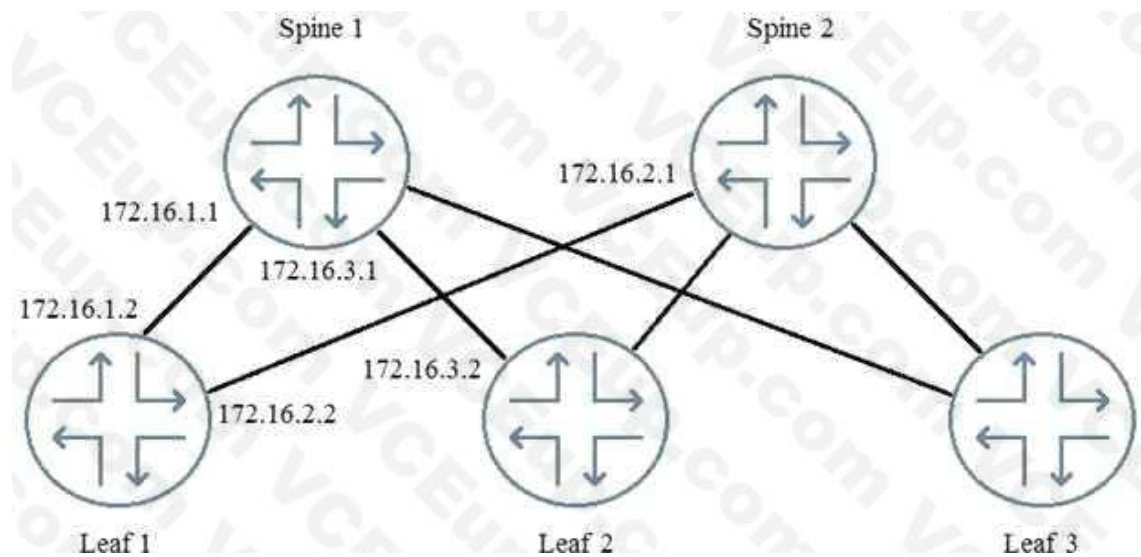
Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 115

You are logged in to Leaf 1. When examining the routing table, you notice that you have no routes from Leaf 2.





Referring to the exhibit, which two commands would you use to troubleshoot the problem? (Choose two.)

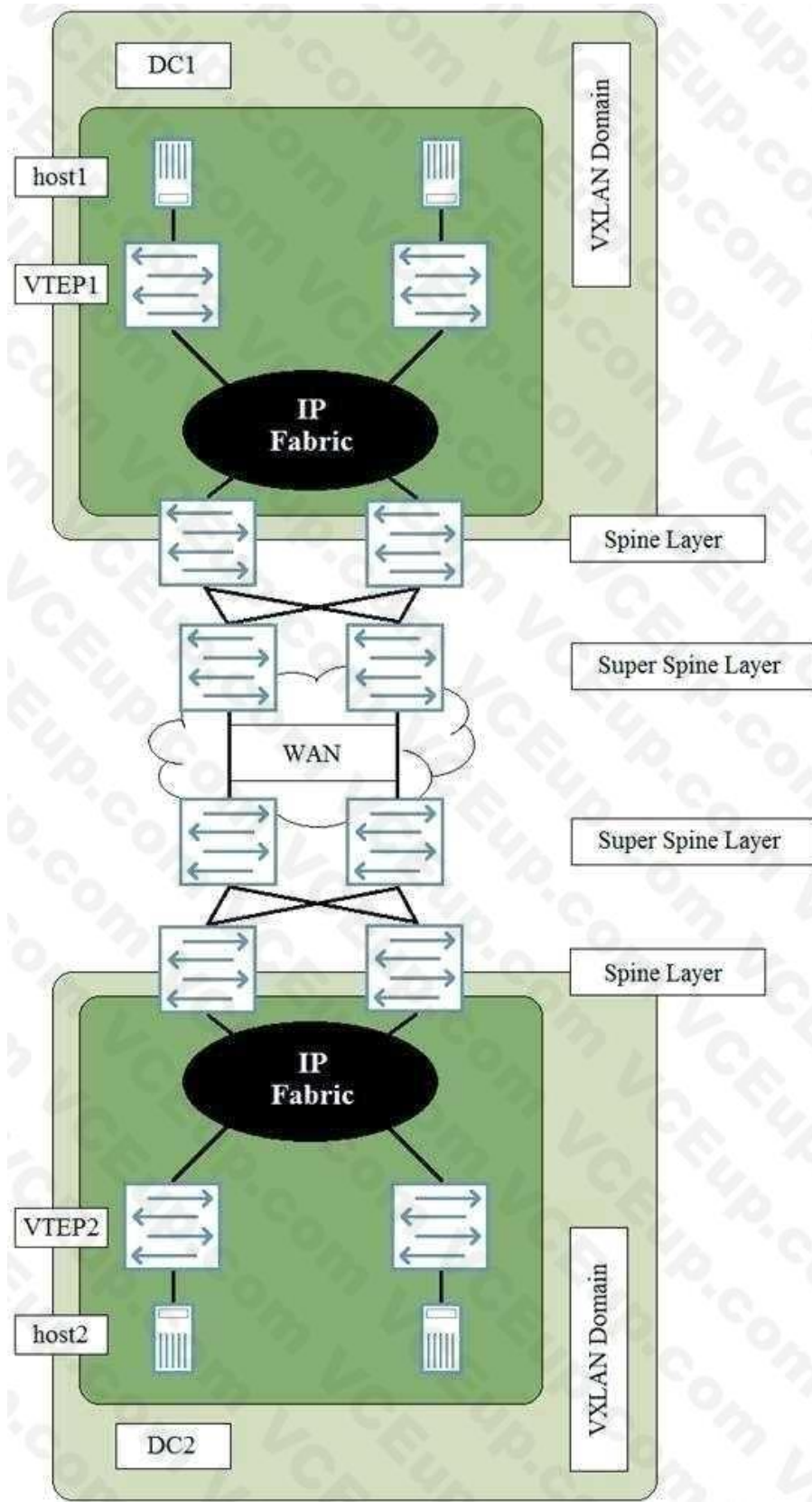
- A. From Leaf 2, issue the show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.2 command.
- B. From Spine 1, issue the show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.1 command.
- C. From Spine 1, issue the show route advertising-protocol bgp 172.16.1.2 command.
- D. From Leaf 1, issue the show route receive-protocol bgp 172.16.1.1 command.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question No: 116

You have deployed two data centers that require a Layer 2 stretch between host1 and host2.



Referring to the exhibit, what does a Layer 2 stretch require?

- A. A VPLS WAN connection data centers
- B. A VXLAN tunnel originating on VTEP1 to VTEP2

C. A VXLAN tunnel originating on the super Spine Layer in DC1 to the Super Spine Layer in DC2

D. A VXLAN tunnel originating on the Spine Layer in DC1 to the Spine Layer in DC2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 117

What are three functions supported by the Contrail Command user interface? (Choose two.)

A. Integrated syslog collector

B. Enabling VM-to-BMS bridging

C. Configuring management domains

D. Onboarding of an IP fabric

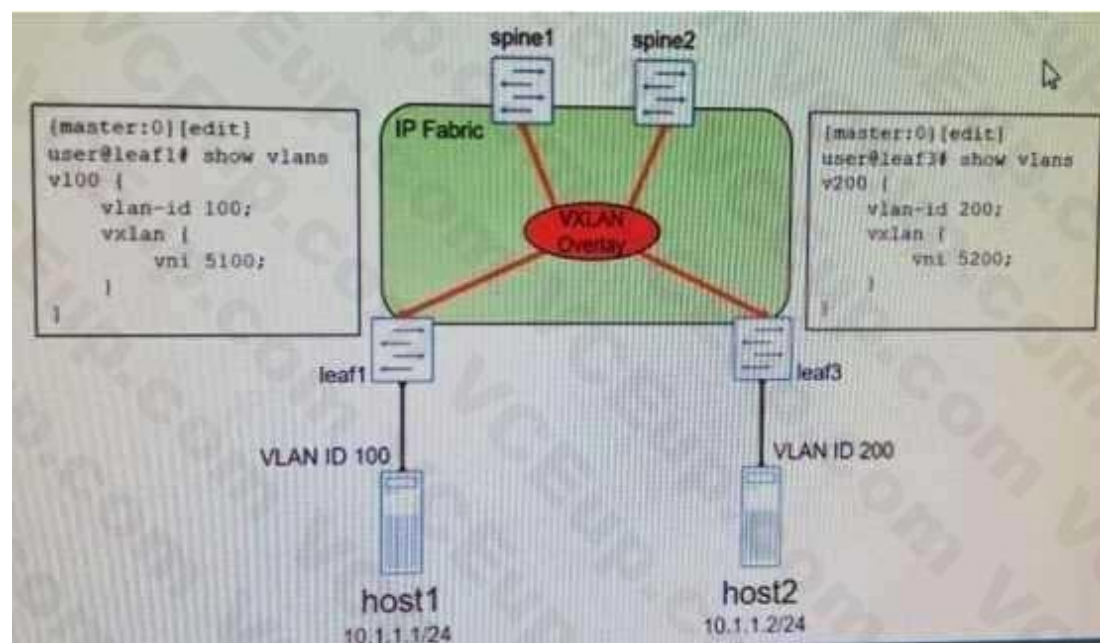
E. Creating virtual network

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Question No: 118

Devices spine1 and spine have been configured as distributed Layer 3 gateways in the VXLAN topology, and devices leaf1 and leaf3 have been configured as layer 2 gateways. Device host must be able to communicate with device host?



Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. An IRB interface must be configured on device leaf1 and leaf2.

B. An IRB interface must be configured on devices spine1 and spine2.

C. Traffic from host1 to host2 will transmit the VXLAN tunnel from leaf1 to leaf3.

D. Traffic from host1 to host will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine or spine2 then a VXLAN from spine1 or spine2 to leaf 3.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 119

Your manager asks you to secure ARP and DHCP traffic across your local Ethernet links In this scenario, which technology will accomplish this task?

- A. SSL
- B. MAC sec
- C. IPsec
- D. A firewall filter

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 120

What is the purpose of the command shown in the exhibit?

```
[edit protocols 12-learning]
user@switch# show
disable-vxlan-multicast-transit {
    vxlan-multicast-group 239.0.0.1;
}
```

- A. To stop the reception of transit multicast traffic when there are no interested receives attached to the local VTEP
- B. To disable the group2390.0.1 across the entire VXLAN.
- C. To stop the transmission of transit multicast traffic when there are no interested receives attached to a remote VTEP
- D. To disallow IGMP request for the group 239.0.0.1 from host attached to the local VTEP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 121

You are designing a Layer 3 fabric underlay using EBGp. You will implement an E VPN-signaled VXLAN overlay on the Layer 3 fabric.

In this scenario, what must you do in the underlay to ensure that the VXLAN overlay will be able to function properly?

- A. The underlay should support the PIM protocol
- B. Each device in the underlay should advertise its loopback address
- C. The underlay should be configured with a separate VRF for each potential tenant
- D. The underlay should advertise the host connected interfaces on all leaf device

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 122

You are configuring VXLAN, and you must ensure that all switches for the multicast groups advertise their existence and learn about other VTEPs. In this scenario, which protocol will accomplish this task?

- A. OSPF
- B. EVPN
- C. PIM
- D. BOP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 123

You are troubleshooting an L3VPN that is part of an EVPN/MPLS DCI. You notice that the EVPN overlay BGP session toward 10.29.50.4 is unable to establish.

```
VPN.inet.0: 15 destinations, 16 routes (15 active,
0 holddown, 1 hidden)
 10.29.50.4/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
   Import Accepted
   Route Distinguisher: 65000:12345
   VPN Label: 16
   Nexthop: 192.168.5.5
   MED: 3
   Localpref: 100
   AS path: I
   Communities: target:65000:12345 rte-
type:0.0.0.0:1:0
```

Why is the BGP session failing to establish?

- A. The route-distinguisher value on the local PE is incorrect
- B. There is no route for 192.168.5.5 in VPN net 0.
- C. There is no route for 192.168.5.5 in inet 3.
- D. The vrf-table ?abel value is not configured in the remote PE.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question No: 124

Which two combinations are supported when configuring a Virtual Chassis Fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Four spine nodes and 20 leaf nodes
- B. Four spine nodes with 16 leaf nodes
- C. two spine nodes and 16 leaf nodes
- D. Two spine and 28 leaf nodes

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question No: 125

When using EBGp as the underlay protocol for your IP fabric architecture, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Spine nodes peer to both leaf and spine nodes
- B. Leaf nodes only peer to spine nodes
- C. Leaf nodes peer to both spine and leaf nodes
- D. Spine nodes only peer to leaf nodes

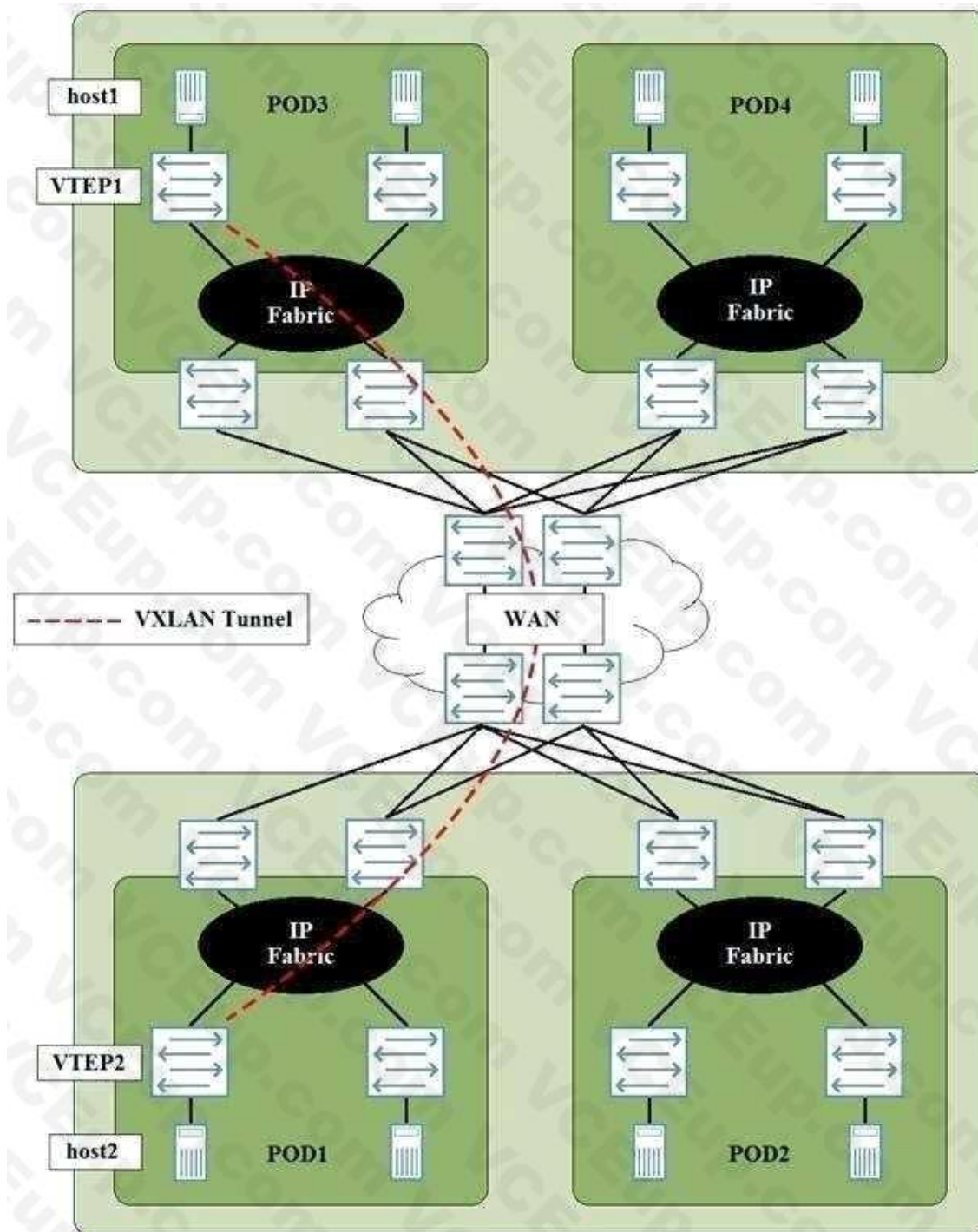
Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 126

Referring to the exhibit, DC1 and DC2 have a DCI across a service provider WAN connection. Host1 in DC1 must have Layer 2 connectivity to host2 in DC2. A VXLAN tunnel must be created between VTEP1 and VTEP2.





In this scenario, which statement is true?

- A. A route to the loopback address on VTEP must be present on VTEP1.
- B. VTEP and VTEP2 must peer using IBGP.
- C. VXLAN Layer 3 gateway must be provisioned at the Super Spine layer.
- D. The service provider WAN connection be an MPLS-based WAN connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:



Question No: 127

You are creating a new EVPN and are asked to selectively accept certain MAC advertisement routers from your EVPN peers using VXLAN Encapsulation.

Which statements is correct in this scenario?

- A. You can use VRF policies and route distinguisher values to filter out unwanted routes.
- B. You can use VBRF import policies and community values to filter out unwanted routes.
- C. You can use MAC filtering to filter out unwanted routes.
- D. You can use firewall filters to filters out unwanted routes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question No: 128

What are the two valid types of VXLAN signaling?(Choose two.)

- A. EVPN
- B. RSVP
- C. RSTP
- D. MPLS

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Question No: 129

Which two statements describe a VXLAN network identifier (VNI)? (Choose Two)

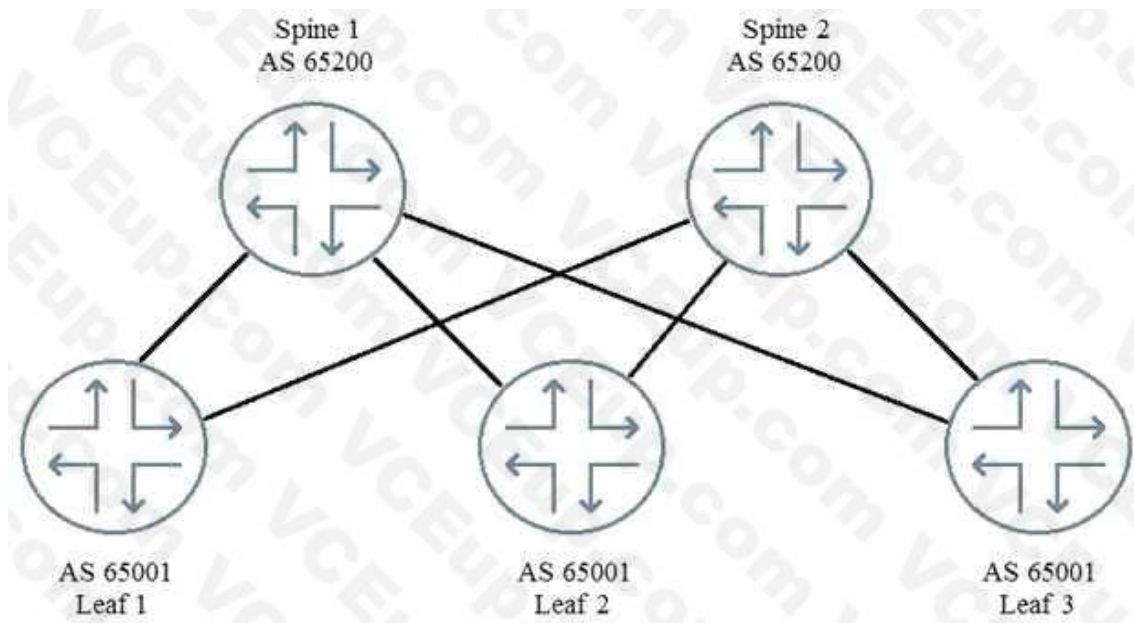
- A. A VNI identifies the inner MAC frame.
- B. A VNI identifies a VXLAN segment ID.
- C. A VNI allows only 512 VLANs.
- D. A VNI validates the remote VTEP.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Question No: 130

Referring to the exhibit, not all routes are being exchanged by EBGp peers.



In this scenario, which BGP parameter would solve this problem?

- A. mulcihop
- B. mulcipach
- C. mulcipach multiple-as
- D. as-override

Answer: D

Explanation: