

JN0-683學習指南 -最新JN0-683題庫資訊



從Google Drive中免費下載最新的PDFExamDumps JN0-683 PDF版考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nw6lxReG_FpkE27U8Uptk3b1p5ijCPPI

PDFExamDumps不僅可以成就你的夢想，而且還會為你提供一年的免費更新和售後服務。PDFExamDumps給你提供的練習題的答案是100%正確的，可以幫助你通過Juniper JN0-683的認證考試的。你可以在網上免費下載PDFExamDumps為你提供的部分Juniper JN0-683的認證考試的練習題和答案作為嘗試。

Juniper JN0-683 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	• Layer 3 Fabrics: This section measures the knowledge of professionals managing IP-based networks in data centers. It covers IP fabric architecture and routing, ensuring candidates understand how the network is structured for scalability and how traffic is routed efficiently.
主題 3	• 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.

>> JN0-683學習指南 <<

最新JN0-683題庫資訊，JN0-683考古題

PDFExamDumps提供給你最權威全面的JN0-683考試考古題，命中率極高，考試中會出現的問題可能都包含在這些考古題裏了，我們也會隨著大綱的變化隨時更新考古題。它可以避免你為考試浪費過多的時間和精力，助你輕鬆高效的通過考試。即便您沒有通過考試，我們也將承諾全額退款！所以你將沒有任何損失。機會是留給有準備的人的，希望你不要錯失良機。

最新的 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 免費考試真題 (Q54-Q59):

問題 #54

You want to ensure that VXLAN traffic from the xe-0/0/12 interlace is being encapsulated by logical vtep. 32770 and sent to a remote leaf device in this scenario, which command would you use to verify that traffic is flowing?

- A. show interfaces vtep.32770 detail

- B. show interfaces terse vtep.32770 statistics
- C. monitor traffic interface xe-0/0/12
- D. show interface terse vtep.32770

答案: B

解題說明:

* VXLAN Traffic Verification:

* To ensure VXLAN traffic from the xe-0/0/12 interface is correctly encapsulated by the logical vtep.32770 and sent to a remote leaf device, it is essential to monitor the relevant interface statistics.

* The command show interfaces terse vtep.32770 statistics provides a concise overview of the traffic statistics for the specific VTEP interface, which can help verify whether traffic is being correctly encapsulated and transmitted.

* Explanation:

* This command is particularly useful for quickly checking the traffic counters and identifying any potential issues with VXLAN encapsulation or transmission.

* It allows you to confirm that traffic is flowing as expected, by checking the transmitted and received packet counters.

Data Center References:

* Monitoring interface statistics is a crucial step in troubleshooting and validating network traffic, particularly in complex overlay environments like EVPN-VXLAN.

問題 #55

Exhibit.



```

QFX10k-1
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.100;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.70:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

QFX10k-2
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.400;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.26:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.}

- A. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- B. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.
- D. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the

Type 5 route.

答案: A,D

解題說明:

EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:

* The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.

Advertise Direct-Nexthop:

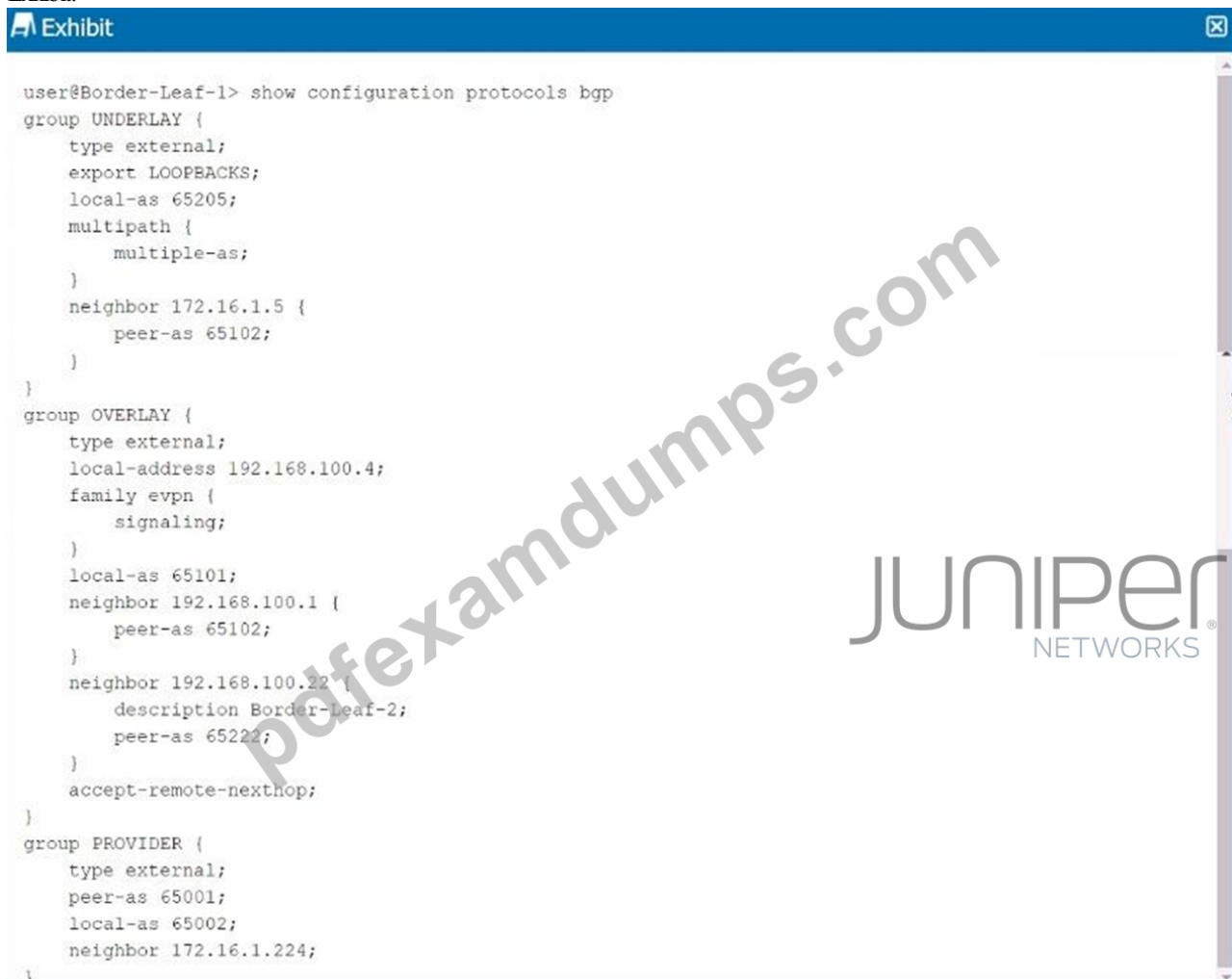
* Option A: The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.

VNI Consistency:

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

問題 #56

Exhibit.



```
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;
```

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 the problem?

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

答案: C

解題說明:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.

* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.

* Problem Identification:

* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.

* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.

* Corrective Action:

* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop: Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.

Data Center References:

* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept-remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

問題 #57

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGp and notice that your leaf devices are advertising 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 as-override.
- B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- C. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

答案: B,C

問題 #58

You are asked to implement VXLAN group-based policies (GBPs) in your data center. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that must be configured statically on each switch and activated through 802.1X.
- B. VXLAN GBP uses scalable group tags that may be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed to the switch through 802.1X.
- C. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of security group policies throughout the network.
- D. VXLAN GBP ensures consistent application of BGP groups throughout the network.

答案: B,C

解題說明:

* VXLAN Group-Based Policies (GBP):

* VXLAN Group-Based Policies are used to apply security policies consistently across the network. These policies are often tied to user or device identities rather than static IP addresses, which allows for more dynamic and scalable security management.

* Scalable Group Tags via RADIUS and 802.1X:

* Option B: VXLAN GBP can use scalable group tags configured on a RADIUS server, which are then pushed to network devices through 802.1X. This allows for centralized and automated policy application based on user or device identity.

* Consistent Security Policy Application:

* Option C: GBP ensures that security policies are consistently applied across the network, regardless of where a user or device connects. This consistency is crucial in environments where security policies must follow the user or device.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-Group tags can be configured on a RADIUS server and pushed via 802.1X, enabling centralized policy management.

* Option C: Correct-GBP ensures consistent application of security policies, which is essential for maintaining security across a dynamic network environment.

• • • • •

最新JN0-683題庫資訊: https://www.pdfexamdumps.com/JN0-683_valid-braindumps.html

- P.S. PDFExamDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Juniper JN0-683考試題庫: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nw6lxReG_FpkE27U8Uptk3b1p5jiCPPI