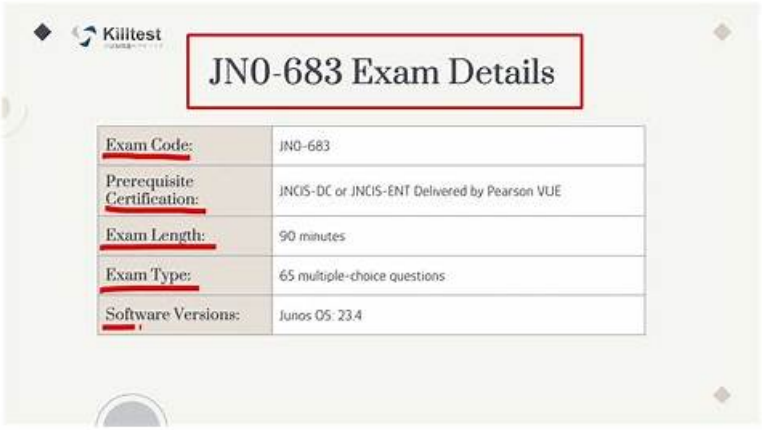
実際的なJN0-683技術問題 &合格スムーズJN0-683日本語独学書籍 |ハイパスレートのJN0-683勉強の資料



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Juniper JN0-683 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• データ センターの展開と管理: このセクションでは、主要な展開コンセプトに焦点を当てて、アーキテクトやエンジニアなどのデータ センター ネットワーク プロフェッショナルの専門知識を評価します。トピックには、手動入力なしでデータ センターのデバイス セットアップを自動化するゼロ タッチ プロビジョニング (ZTP) が含まれます。
トピック 2	• EVPN-VXLAN シグナリング: このセクションでは、ルート タイプ、マルチキャスト処理、マルチプロトコル BGP (MBGP) などのイーサネット VPN (EVPN) の概念に関する理解を評価します。また、CRB や ERB、MAC 学習、対称ルーティングなどの EVPN アーキテクチャについても説明します。
トピック 3	• レイヤー 3 ファブリック: このセクションでは、データ センターで IP ベースのネットワークを管理する専門家の知識を測定します。IP ファブリックのアーキテクチャとルーティングをカバーし、候補者がネットワークがスケーラビリティのためにどのように構成されているか、トラフィックが効率的にルーティングされる方法を理解できるようにします。

>> JN0-683技術問題 <<

JN0-683日本語独学書籍 & JN0-683勉強の資料

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 # 35
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 routing instance type
- B. the VRF target community
- C. the VRF table label
- D. the route distinguisher value

正解：D

解説：
* Understanding VRF and Routing Instances:
* In an EVPN-VXLAN overlay network, multiple tenants are separated using unique VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances. Each VRF instance maintains its own routing table, allowing for isolated routing domains within the same network infrastructure.
* Role of Route Distinguisher:
* Route Distinguisher (RD):The RD is a unique identifier used in MPLS and EVPN environments to distinguish routes belonging to different VRFs. The RD is prepended to the IP address in the route advertisement, ensuring that routes from different tenants remain unique even if they use the same IP address range.
* Correct Property:
* D. the route distinguisher value:This is the correct answer because the RD is crucial in determining which routing information belongs to which VRF instance. It ensures that each VRF' s routing table only contains relevant routes, maintaining isolation between tenants.
Data Center References:
* The RD is a key element in MPLS and EVPN-based multi-tenant environments, ensuring proper routing segregation and isolation for different VRFs within the data center fabric.

質問 # 36
Exhibit.

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, why has the next hop remained the same for the EVPN routes advertised to the peer

203.0.113.2?

- A. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- B. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.
- C. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.
- D. The export policy is incorrectly configured.

正解：C

解説：
* Understanding the Configuration:
* The configuration shown in the exhibit involves an EVPN (Ethernet VPN) setup using BGP as the routing protocol. The export policy named CHANGE_NH is applied to the BGP group evpn- peer, which includes a rule to change the next hop for routes that match the policy.
* Issue with Next Hop Not Changing:
* The policy CHANGE_NH is correctly configured to change the next hop to 203.0.113.10 for the matching routes. However, the next hop remains unchanged when advertising EVPN routes to the peer 203.0.113.2.
* Reason for the Issue:
* In Junos OS, when exporting routes for VPNs (including EVPN), the next-hop change defined in a policy will not take effect unless the vpn-apply-export parameter is used inthe BGP configuration. This parameter ensures that the export policy is applied specifically to VPN routes.
* The vpn-apply-export parameter must be included to apply the next-hop change to EVPN routes.
* Correct Answer Explanation:
* D. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer:This is the correct solution because the next hop in EVPN routes won't be altered without this parameter in the BGP configuration. It instructs the BGP process to apply the export policy to the EVPN routes.
Data Center References:
* This behavior is standard in EVPN deployments with Juniper Networks devices, where the export policies applied to VPN routes require explicit invocation using vpn-apply-export to take effect.

質問 # 37
You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface. In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive
- B. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- C. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive
- D. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100

正解：B

解説：
* Scenario Overview:
* Converting an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway involves transitioning the router's functionality from simply bridging traffic within a VXLAN segment to routing traffic between different segments.
* Key Configuration Requirement:
* IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging) Interface:An IRB interface allows for both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing. To enable routing for a specific VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier), the IRB interface must be associated with the routing function in the corresponding bridge domain.
* Correct Command:
* C. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100:This command correctly binds the IRB interface to the bridge domain, enabling Layer 3 routing functionality within the VXLAN for VNI 100. This effectively transitions the device from operating solely as a Layer 2 gateway to a Layer 3 gateway.
Data Center References:
* This configuration step is essential when converting a Layer 2 VXLAN gateway to a Layer 3 gateway, enabling the MX Series router to route between VXLAN segments.

質問 # 38
Exhibit.

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

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

正解：A、D

解説：
In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.
Step-by-Step Analysis:
* VLAN Assignment:
* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.
However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.
Command to solve this:

set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
* Static Route Configuration:
* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.
Command to solve this:
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
Explanation of Incorrect Options:
* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.
* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1
/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.
Data Center References:
For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center Infrastructure Management) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.
Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.
This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

質問 # 39
In your EVPN-VXAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies ofBUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 8
- D. Type 4

正解：D

解説：
* Understanding the Scenario:
* In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, when using multi-homing in active/active scenarios, there's a risk that a multihomed server might receive duplicate copies of Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast (BUM) traffic. This is because multiple VTEPs might forward the same BUM traffic to the server.
* EVPN Route Types:
* Type 4 Route (Ethernet Segment Route):This route type is used to advertise the Ethernet Segment (ES) to which the device is connected. It is specifically used in multi-homing scenarios to signal the ES and its associated Ethernet Tag to all the remote VTEPs. The Type 4 route includes information that helps prevent BUM traffic duplication in active/active multi-homing by using a split-horizon mechanism, which ensures that traffic sent to a multihomed device does not get looped back.
* Explanation:
* The Type 4 route is crucial for ensuring that in a multi-homed setup, particularly in an active
/active configuration, BUM traffic does not result in duplication at the server. The route helps coordinate which VTEP is responsible for forwarding the BUM traffic to the server, thereby preventing duplicate traffic.
Data Center References:
* Type 4 routes are essential for managing multi-homing in EVPN to avoid the issues of BUM traffic duplication, which could otherwise lead to inefficiencies and potential network issues.

質問 # 40
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JN0-683日本語独学書籍: https://www.it-passports.com/JN0-683.html

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