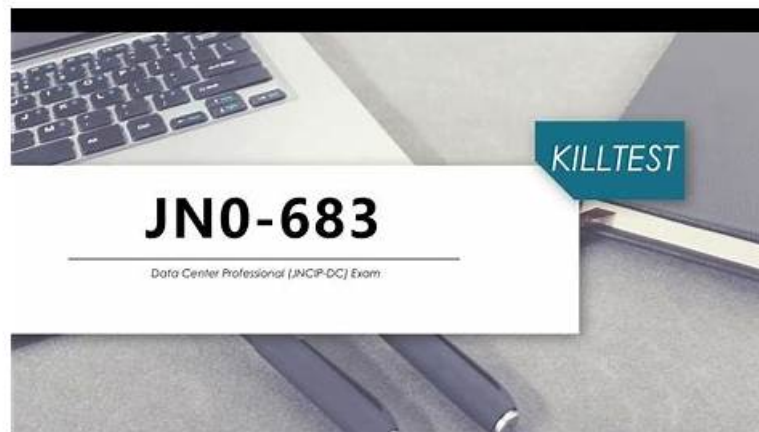


JN0-683 Testantworten - JN0-683 Deutsch Prüfung



2025 Die neuesten ZertSoft JN0-683 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und JN0-683 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JwJpSe6pNmQ1qIXY62O6LmulepWBUg7Z>

Zurzeit ist Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Wollen die JN0-683 Zeritifizierungsprüfung ablegen? Tatsächlich ist diese Prüfung sehr schwierig. Aber es bedeutet nicht, dass Sie diese Prüfung mit guter Note bestehen können. Wollen Sie die Methode, die JN0-683 Prüfung sehr leicht zu bestehen, kennenzulernen? Das ist Juniper JN0-683 dumps von ZertSoft.

Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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 Testantworten <<

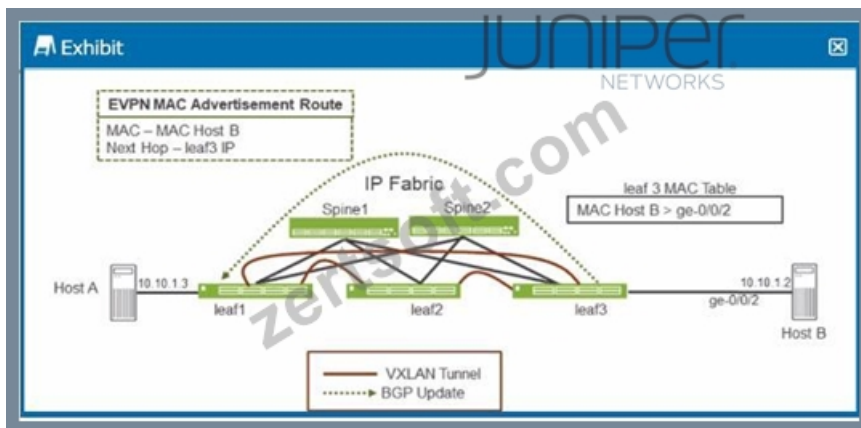
JN0-683 Deutsch Prüfung - JN0-683 PDF Demo

ZertSoft bietet Ihnen die zielgerichteten Fragenkataloge von guter Qualität, mit denen Sie sich gut auf die Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten können. Die Übungen von ZertSoft sind den echten Prüfungen sehr ähnlich. Wir versprechen, dass Sie nur einmal die Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können. Sonst gaben wir Ihnen eine Rückerstattung.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

44. Frage

Exhibit.



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

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

* Scenario Overview:

* In the exhibit, Host A is trying to resolve Host B's IP address (10.10.1.2) through ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). Normally, an ARP request would be broadcasted over the network, and the host owning the IP address (Host B) would respond.

* Role of Proxy ARP:

* Option A: Proxy ARP allows a router or switch (in this case, leaf1) to respond to ARP requests on behalf of another host. Leaf1, knowing the MAC address of Host B through the EVPN MAC advertisement, can reply to Host A's ARP request directly without broadcasting the request across the entire network fabric. This feature reduces unnecessary traffic and increases network efficiency.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct - Proxy ARP enables leaf1 to respond to Host A's ARP request for Host B's IP without broadcasting over the IP fabric, thus providing the ARP response locally.

45. Frage

Exhibit.

```

user@Leaf-1> show configuration switch-options
service-id 1;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1;
vrf-target target:65000:55;
user@Leaf-2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2;
vrf-target target:65000:54;

```

Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.
Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 100.0 parameter on Leaf-1.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

* Review of the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows the switch configuration for Leaf-1 and Leaf-2. The configurations include route distinguishers, VRF targets, and service IDs, all of which are crucial for ensuring proper operation in an EVPN-VXLAN environment.

* Service-ID Consistency:

* The service ID must be consistent across all participating leaf devices in the same EVPN instance to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN overlay network.

* VRF Target Consistency:

* The vrf-target parameter must also be consistent across devices to ensure that VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances) are correctly imported and exported between leaf nodes.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-Setting the same service-id on Leaf-2 ensures that it is part of the same VXLAN overlay as Leaf-1.

* Option D: Correct-The vrf-target on Leaf-2 should match Leaf-1 to ensure consistent routing policies and proper route exchange.

46. Frage

As part of the onboarding process for new switches being added to your data centers, your company uses Juniper Networks' ZTP process. As part of the ZTP process, a script is executed by the devices being onboarded.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, Python, and SLAX.
- B. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, JScript, and Ansible.
- C. The Junos ZTP process supports JScript, Ansible, and Perl.
- D. The Junos ZTP process supports Python, SLAX, and Perl.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

* Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP):

* Juniper Networks' ZTP (Zero Touch Provisioning) process automates the deployment of new devices by allowing them to fetch and execute scripts for configuration and setup as they are powered on and connected to the network.

* Supported Scripting Languages:

* The Junos OS supports several scripting languages that can be used during the ZTP process:

* Shellscripts are often used for general automation tasks.

* Python is a widely supported language in Junos, offering powerful scripting capabilities for automating network tasks.

* SLAX (Service Logic Execution Environment) is a scripting language specific to Junos, designed to automate configuration tasks and simplify network operations.

Conclusion:

* Option D: Correct-Junos ZTP supports Shell, Python, and SLAX, making it the correct choice among the provided options.

47. Frage

Exhibit.

Exhibit

```

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 - ovssdb MAC)
Ethernet switching table : 6 entries, 6 learned
Routing instance : default-switch

```

Vlan name	MAC address	MAC flags	Logical interface	SVLENH/ VENH Index	Active source
v10	00:00:5e:00:01:01	DRP	esi.1777		
	05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00				
v10	00:0c:29:e8:b7:39	D	xe-0/0/4.0		
v10	02:05:86:d9:1b:00	DR	vtep.32769		192.168.100.13
v20	00:00:5e:00:01:01	DRP	esi.1759		
	05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00				
v20	00:0c:29:08:04:a0	DR	vtep.32769		192.168.100.13
v20	02:05:86:d9:1b:00	DR	vtep.32769		192.168.100.13

Referring to the exhibit, why is the active source field blank for the entry that uses the 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39 MAC address?

- A. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- B. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- C. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.
- D. The ARP lookup for this host has failed.

Antwort: A

48. Frage

Exhibit.

Exhibit

```

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

```

Referring to the exhibit, the spinel device has an underlay BGP group that is configured to peer with its neighbors' directly connected interfaces. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- Antwort: A,D**

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