JN0-683 Dump Check, JN0-683 Latest Exam Fee

P.S. Free & New JN0-683 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpsQuestion: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Xo_wq2aza_2U-tx2zS5UzCso5iXdJGWx

Our JN0-683 exam dumps are required because people want to get succeed in IT field by clearing the certification exam. Passing JN0-683 practice exam is not so easy and need to spend much time to prepare the training materials, that's the reason that so many people need professional advice for JN0-683 Exam Prep. The JN0-683 dumps pdf are the best guide for them passing test.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• EVPN-VXLAN Signaling: This section assesses an understanding of Ethernet VPN (EVPN) concepts, including route types, multicast handling, and Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP). It also covers EVPN architectures like CRB and ERB, MAC learning, and symmetric routing.
Topic 3	• Data Center Interconnect: For Data Center Engineers, this part focuses on interconnecting data centers, covering Layer 2 and Layer 3 stretching, stitching fabrics together, and using EVPN-signaled VXLAN for seamless communication between data centers.

>> JN0-683 Dump Check <<

JN0-683 Latest Exam Fee, JN0-683 Online Test

For candidates who prefer a more flexible and convenient option, Juniper provides the JN0-683 PDF file, which can be easily printed and studied at any time. The PDF file contains the latest real Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) questions, and JN0-683 ensures that the file is regularly updated to keep up with any changes in the exam's content.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
You are selling up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture (or your new data center. thisinitial deployment will be less than 50 switches: however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Routing in EVPN-VXLAN:
* Symmetric Routing:Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.
* Asymmetric Routing:The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.
* Correct Statements:
* C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers:Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.
* D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch:This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance:This is not accurate. Symmetric routing does not require an extra VLAN per VRF; rather, it uses the same VLAN/VNI across the network, simplifying routing and VLAN management.
* B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI:Asymmetric routing is not necessarily easier to monitor; in fact, it can add complexity due to the split routing logic between ingress and egress points.
Data Center References:
* The choice between symmetric and asymmetric routing in an EVPN-VXLAN environment depends on network size, complexity, and specific operational requirements. Symmetric routing is generally more scalable and easier to manage in large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 63
You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGP and notice that your leaf devices areadvertising 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 multipath multiple-as.
- C. You need to configure loops 2.
- D. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Issue Overview:
* The leaf devices in an IP fabric using eBGP are advertising and receiving all routes, but the routes are not being installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden. Thistypically indicates an issue with the BGP configuration, particularly with next-hop handling or AS path concerns.
* Corrective Actions:
* B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy:This action ensures that the leaf devices modify the next-hop attribute to their own IP address before advertising routes to their peers. This is particularly important in eBGP setups where the next-hop may not be directly reachable by other peers.
* D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as:This setting allows the router to accept multiple paths from different autonomous systems (ASes) and use them for load balancing.
Without this, the BGP process might consider only one path and mark others as hidden.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. You need to configure as-override:AS-override is used to replace the AS number in the AS- path attribute to prevent loop detection issues in MPLS VPNs, not in a typical eBGP IP fabric setup.
* C. You need to configure loops 2:There is no specific BGP command loops 2 relevant to resolving hidden routes in this context. It might be confused with allowas-in, which is used to allow AS path loops under certain conditions.
Data Center References:
* Proper BGP configuration is crucial in IP fabrics to ensure route propagation and to prevent routes from being marked as hidden. Configuration parameters like next-hop self and multipath multiple-as are common solutions to ensure optimal route installation and

load balancing in a multi-vendor environment.

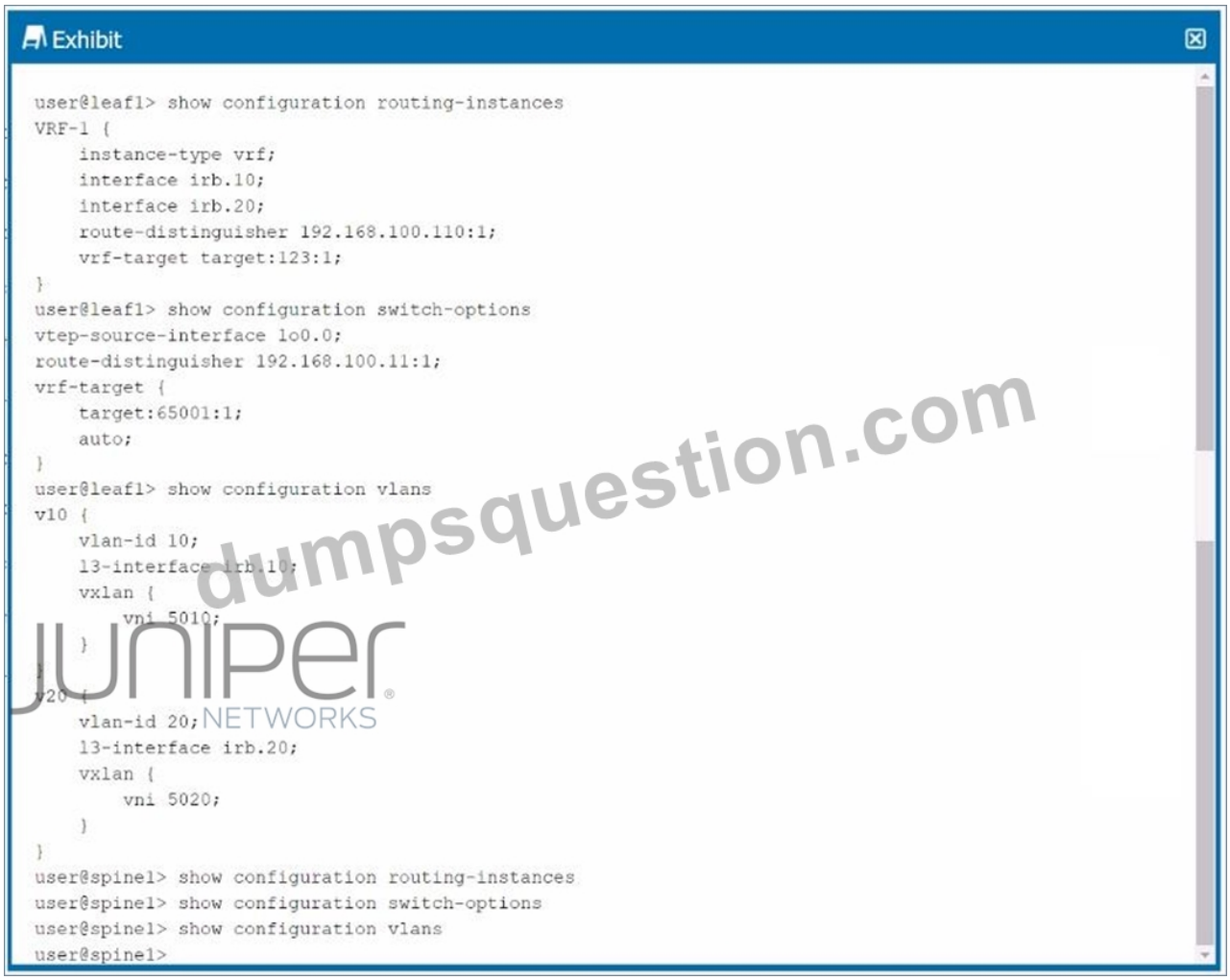
NEW QUESTION # 64
You are deploying multiple Juniper switches al the same location. Your switches are currently using the factory-default configuration. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.
- B. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using all interfaces that are connected and are operational.
- C. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- D. The DHCP server configuration cannot provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* DHCP Behavior in Factory-Default Configuration:
* Option B:In the factory-default configuration, Juniper switches are designed to send DHCP requests on all operational interfaces. This behavior ensures that the switch can obtain an IP address for management and further configuration from any available DHCP server.
* Option D:The DHCP server can provide additional configuration parameters, including the required Junos version. This allows for automated provisioning and ensures that the switch is running the correct software version.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The switch will use any operational interface to request an IP address via DHCP.
* Option D:Correct-The DHCP server can specify Junos version requirements, enabling automated software management.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement Is true?

- A. An ERB architecture is being used.
- B. An OTT architecture is being used.
- C. A PBB-EVPN architecture is being used.
- D. A CRB architecture is being used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Understanding Network Architectures:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture involves routing at the network's edge (leaf nodes), while traffic between leaf nodes is switched. This is commonly used in VXLAN-EVPN setups.
* Analysis of the Exhibit:
* The exhibit shows configurations related to routing instances, VXLAN, and VLANs, with VNIs being used for each VLAN. This setup is characteristic of an ERB architecture where each leaf device handles Layer 3 routing for its connected devices.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The configuration shown corresponds to an ERB architecture where routing occurs at the network's edge (leaf devices).

NEW QUESTION # 66
You are adding a server lo a tenant's network within your data center and must limit access to a specific traffic type within the tenant network without pushing all tenant traffic through a firewall.
What will satisfy this requirement?

- A. Use filter-based forwarding.
- B. Put the new server on a unique subnet within the tenant's network.
- C. Use route leaking with EVPN and a routing policy.

- D. Use a static route in the tenant VRF with a firewall as the next hop for traffic to the new server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Controlling Traffic Within a Tenant's Network:
* The requirement is to limit access to specific traffic types within a tenant's network without routing all tenant traffic through a firewall. This requires a selective method that can direct specific types of traffic to different paths based on the nature of the traffic.
* Filter-Based Forwarding (FBF):
* FBF is a technique that allows for routing decisions based on filters applied to the traffic, such as matching on source IP addresses, destination IP addresses, or even specific application types (like HTTP or FTP). This allows specific types of traffic to be forwardedto a specific next hop (e.g., a firewall) without affecting the entire traffic flow within the tenant's network.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Filter-based forwarding allows for granular control of traffic, ensuring that only specific types of traffic within the tenant's network are redirected through a firewall, satisfying the requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 67
......

A certificate may be a threshold for many corporations, it can decide that if you can enter a good company. There are JN0-683 test dumps in our company with high quality, if you choose us pass guarantee and money back guarantee, if you indeed fail the exam, your money will be returned to your account. You can take easy to use the JN0-683 Test Dumps, since we have the first-hand information, we will ensure that you will get the latestet information.

id=1Xo_wq2aza_2U-tx2zS5UzCso5iXdJGWx