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JN0-683 Exam Lab Questions - New JN0-683 Exam Answers

JN0-683 certification training of our website is a tool to help students reflect their own strength. In recent years, too many graduates of elite schools are unable to find jobs. College students face unemployment when they graduate. This is unexpected when college students have just entered the campus. JN0-683 Exam Torrent also helps students enter famous enterprises. With the increasing numbers of university graduates, the prestigious school diploma is no longer a passport for entering a good company. In recruiting, the company pays more attention to the students' ability.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• VXLAN: This part requires knowledge of VXLAN, particularly how the control plane manages communication between devices, while the data plane handles traffic flow. Demonstrate knowledge of how to configure, Monitor, or Troubleshoot VXLAN.
Topic 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
You are asked to deploy 100 QFX Series devices using ZTP Each OFX5120 requires a different configuration. In this scenario, what are two components that you would configure on the DHCP server?
(Choose two.)

- A. the management IP address for each OFX5120
- B. the MAC address for each OFX5120
- C. the MAC address of the FTP server
- D. the IP address of the FTP server

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
* Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP):
* ZTP allows for the automated configuration of network devices, like QFX Series switches, without manual intervention. During ZTP, a switch will obtain its configuration from a DHCP server and then download the required software and configuration files from a specified server (e.
g., FTP, HTTP).
* DHCP Server Configuration:
* Option B:The DHCP server needs to know theMAC address for each QFX5120to provide a specific configuration based on the device identity. By mapping the MAC address to a particular configuration, the DHCP server can ensure that each switch gets the correct configuration.
* Option D:Themanagement IP address for each QFX5120must also be assigned by the DHCP server. This IP address allows the device to communicate on the network and access the configuration files and other required resources during the ZTP process.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-MAC addresses allow the DHCP server to identify each QFX5120 and assign the appropriate configuration.
* Option D:Correct-Management IP addresses are essential for network communication during ZTP.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Exhibit.

Exhibit

```
user@device> show configuration routing-instances
Customer_B {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        auto-export;
    }
    protocols {
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10006;
            }
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
                encapsulation vxlan;
                vni 10006;
                export export_policy;
            }
        }
    }
    interface irb.400;
    interface irb.800;
    interface lo0.3;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.0.2:20;
    vrf-target target:10006:1;
}
Customer_A {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10000;
            }
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
        graceful-restart;
        multipath;
        auto-export;
    }
    protocols {
        evpn {
            irb-symmetric-routing {
                vni 10000;
            }
            ip-prefix-routes {
                advertise direct-nexthop;
                encapsulation vxlan;
                vni 10000;
                export export_policy;
            }
        }
    }
    interface et-0/0/51.5;
    interface irb.3;
    interface irb.300;
    interface irb.1000;
    interface irb.2000;
    interface irb.4000;
    interface lo0.2;
    route-distinguisher 172.16.0.2:2;
    vrf-target target:10000:1;
}
```


Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, assume that there is no external router present, and that the configuration is fabric-only.

Which two statements are true about the example configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) and irb.800 (vlan 800) are able to communicate over the fabric.
- B. Devices in routing instance Customer A are able to communicate with devices in routing instance Customer B
- C. VNI 10006 is assigned to vlan 800 (irb.800).
- D. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) are not able to communicate directly with devices in routing instance Customer A.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Configuration:
* The exhibit shows configurations for two VRFs (Customer_A and Customer_B) with specific VLANs and VNIs assigned. Each VRF has interfaces (IRBs) associated with particular VLANs.
* Communication Between VLANs and Routing Instances:
* Option B:VLAN 400 (irb.400) is part of Customer_B, and there is no direct connection or routing between Customer_A and Customer_B in the configuration provided. Therefore, devices in irb.400 cannot communicate directly with devices in the Customer_A routing instance.
* Option D:Since irb.400 (VLAN 400) and irb.800 (VLAN 800) are part of the same routing instance (Customer_B), they can communicate over the fabric using VXLAN encapsulation.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-There is no direct communication between devices in irb.400 (Customer_B) and routing instance Customer_A.
* Option D:Correct-Devices in VLAN 400 and VLAN 800 can communicate within the Customer_B routing instance over the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Why is a designated forwarder required in a multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN environmentusing EVPN signalling?

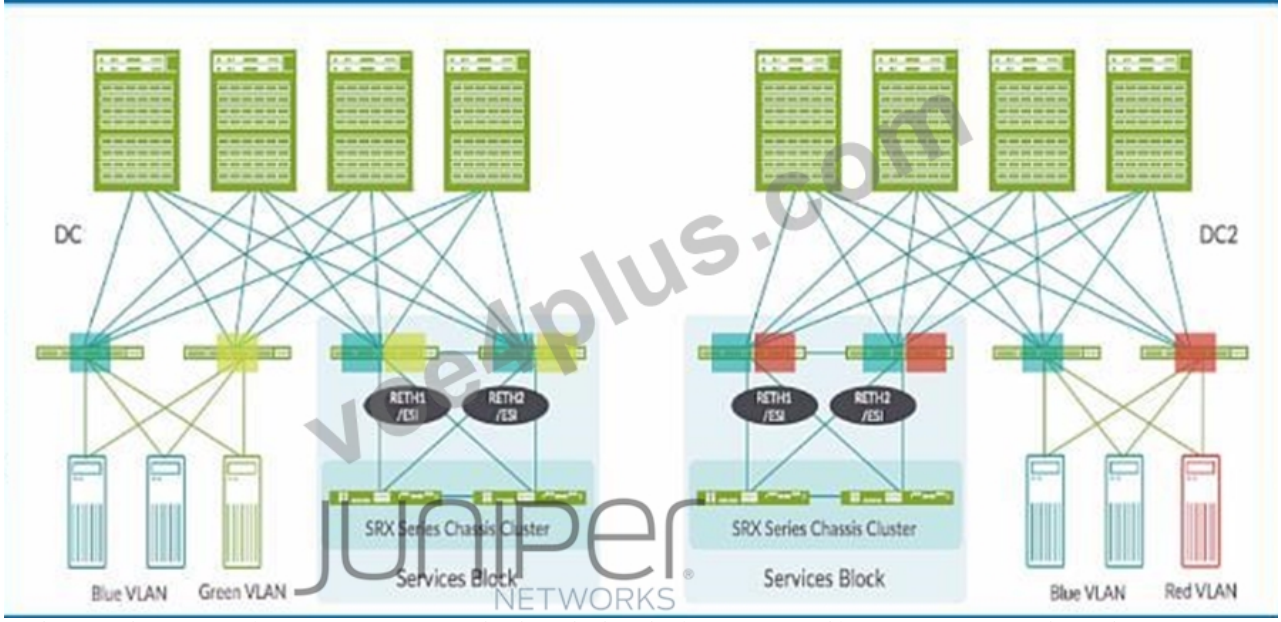
- A. The designated forwarder is required to prevent a traffic storm from being received on multihomed hosts.
- B. The designated forwarder is required to prevent flooding of MAC addresses to multihomed hosts.
- C. The designated forwarder is required to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts.
- D. The designated forwarder is required to prevent packets from looping between the PEs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding Multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN Environment:
* In a VXLAN environment using EVPN signaling, multiple PEs (Provider Edge devices) can be connected to the same CE (Customer Edge device). This setup is referred to as multihoming, where a CE device has multiple connections to the network to ensure redundancy and load balancing.
* Role of the Designated Forwarder:
* The designated forwarder (DF) is a mechanism used in EVPN to manage the forwarding of broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic in a multihomed environment. The DF is selected to ensure that only one of the PEs forwards this type of traffic to the CE, preventing loops and unnecessary duplicate packets.
* Avoiding Duplicate Packets:
* Without a designated forwarder, all PEs connected to a multihomed CE could potentially forward the same packet to the CE, resulting in duplicate packets. This duplication can cause issues with packet processing on the CE, leading to inefficiencies and potential network problems.
Conclusion:
* Option D:Correct-The designated forwarder is essential to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts, ensuring that only one PE forwards BUM traffic to the CE.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Exhibit.

Exhibit



Both DC and DC2 ate using EVPN-VXLAN technology deployed using an ERB architecture. A server on the Red VLAN must communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. The Blue VLAN in DC and DC2 needs to be the same VLAN.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. A lean super spine device must be added to DC and DC2; all VLANs must be stretched to the lean super spine device and the lean super spine devices must stitch all the VLANs together.
- B. An interconnect is required between four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.
- C. An interconnect is required between the four SRX Series devices; the Blue VLAN must be stretched and a transit VNI must be added for the Red and Green VLANs.
- D. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mush interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stitched together

Answer: C

Explanation:
* ERB Architecture in EVPN-VXLAN:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is commonly used in data center networks where routing decisions are made at the network edge (leaf or border devices), while bridging (Layer 2 forwarding) is extended across the fabric. This architecture allows for efficient L3 routing while still enabling L2 services like VLANs to span across multiple locations.
* VLAN and VNI Configuration:
* The scenario specifies that a server on the Red VLAN needs to communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. Since these VLANs are in different data centers (DC and DC2), and given the use of EVPN-VXLAN, the communication between these VLANs will require atransit VNI(Virtual Network Identifier). This transit VNI will allow traffic to traverse the VXLAN tunnel across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).
* Interconnect between SRX Series Devices:
* The exhibit shows SRX Series Chassis Clusters used as service devices (likely for firewalling or other security services). These devices need to be interconnected between the two data centers to ensure that VLANs can communicate effectively. The Blue VLAN needs to be stretched between DC and DC2 to maintain the same Layer 2 domain across both data centers.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Interconnecting the SRX Series devices will ensure the necessary service chaining, while stretching the Blue VLAN and adding a transit VNI for the Red and Green VLANs will enable the required communication across the data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 58
You are asked to deploy 100 QFX Series devices using ZTP Each OFX5120 requires a different configuration. In this scenario, what are two components that you would configure on the DHCP server?
(Choose two.)

- A. the management IP address for each OFX5120

- B. the MAC address for each OFX5120
- C. the MAC address of the FTP server
- D. the IP address of the FTP server

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 59

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