JN0-683덤프문제모음 - JN0-683퍼펙트덤프데모문제다운

BONUS!!! Itcertkr JN0-683 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1m7Ii6qjkUutT03ZqC2KZP-SuSXRv7OT0

Itcertkr의 Juniper JN0-683덤프를 공부하면 100% Juniper JN0-683 시험패스를 보장해드립니다. 만약 Juniper JN0-683 덤프자료를 구매하여 공부한후 시험에 탈락할시 불합격성적표와 주문번호를 메일로 보내오시면 덤프비용을 바로 환불해드립니다. 저희 Itcertkr Juniper JN0-683덤프로 자격증부자되세요.

Juniper JN0-683 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

>> JN0-683덤프문제모음 <<

JN0-683덤프문제모음 최신 업데이트버전 덤프

Itcertkr는Juniper인증JN0-683시험에 대하여 가이드를 해줄 수 있는 사이트입니다. Itcertkr는 여러분의 전업지식을 업그레이드시켜줄 수 잇고 또한 한번에Juniper인증JN0-683시험을 패스하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. Itcertkr제공하는 자료들은 모두 it업계전문가들이 자신의 지식과 끈임없은 경헌등으로 만들어낸 퍼펙트 자료들입니다. 품질은 정

확도 모두 보장되는 문제집입니다.Juniper인증JN0-683시험은 여러분이 it지식을 한층 업할수 잇는 시험이며 우리 또한 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.

최신 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 무료샘플문제 (Q39-Q44):

질문 # 39
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 supports higher scaling numbers.
- B. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- C. Asymmetric routing is easier lo monitor because of the transit VNI.
- D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.

정답： A,D

설명:
* 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.

질문 # 40
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. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.
- B. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- C. The export policy is incorrectly configured.
- D. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.

정답： D

설명:
* 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.

질문 # 41
Exhibit.
Referring to the exhibit, which statement Is true?

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

정답： B

설명:
* 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).

질문 # 42
Exhibit.
You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB interface must be configured on spinel and spine2.
- C. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- D. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.

정답： C,D

설명:
* Understanding the Exhibit Setup:
* The network diagram shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup, a common design for modern data centers enabling Layer 2 and Layer 3 services over an IP fabric.
* Leaf1 and Leaf2 are the leaf switches connected to Server1 and Server2, respectively, with each server in a different subnet (172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* Spine1 and Spine2 are part of the IP fabric, interconnecting the leaf switches.
* EVPN-VXLAN Basics:
* EVPN (Ethernet VPN) provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPN services using MP-BGP.
* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) encapsulates Layer 2 frames into Layer 3 packets for transmission across an IP network.
* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) interfaces on leaf devices handle VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.

* Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB):
* IRB interfaces are required on leaf1 and leaf2 (where the endpoints are directly connected) to route between different subnets (in this case, between 172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* The IRB interfaces provide the necessary L3 gateway functions for inter-subnet communication.
* Traffic Flow Analysis:
* Traffic from Server1 (172.16.1.1) destined for Server2 (172.16.2.1) must traverse from leaf1 to leaf2.
* The traffic will be VXLAN encapsulated on leaf1, sent over the IP fabric, and decapsulated on leaf2.
* Since the communication is between different subnets, the IRB interfaces on leaf1 and leaf2 are crucial for routing the traffic correctly.
* Correct Statements:
* C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2:This is necessary to perform the inter-subnet routing for traffic between Server1 and Server2.
* D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2:
This describes the correct VXLAN operation where the traffic is encapsulated by leaf1 and decapsulated by leaf2.
Data Center References:
* In EVPN-VXLAN architectures, the leaf switches often handle both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing via IRB interfaces. This allows for efficient routing within the data center fabric without the need to involve the spine switches for every routing decision.
* The described traffic flow aligns with standard EVPN-VXLAN designs, where direct VXLAN tunnels between leaf switches enable seamless and scalable communication across a data center network.

질문 # 43
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. proxy ARP
- B. proxy NDP
- C. GARP
- D. DAD

정답：A

설명：
* 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 ARPallows 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.

질문 # 44
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