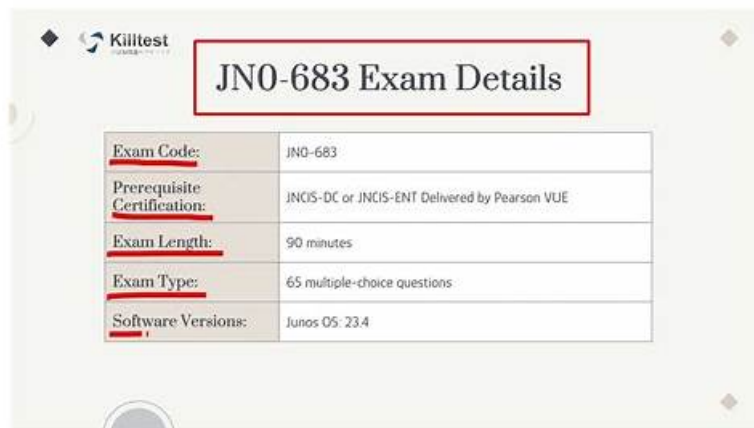


JN0-683 Online Tests, JN0-683 Examengine



Exam Code:	JN0-683
Prerequisite Certification:	JNCIS-DC or JNCIS-ENT Delivered by Pearson VUE
Exam Length:	90 minutes
Exam Type:	65 multiple-choice questions
Software Versions:	Junos OS: 23.4

P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von Pass4Test verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Qrt-1ZYyQ1Ok7yTk-6Llab69WqAkCWvS>

Nicht alle Unternehmen können die volle Rückerstattung beim Durchfall garantieren, weil die Juniper JN0-683 nicht leicht zu bestehen ist. Aber wir Pass4Test vertrauen unbedingt unser Team. Ihre sorgfältige Forschung der Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungsunterlagen macht die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungssoftware besonders zuverlässig. Sie können zuerst unsere Demo einmal probieren. Irgendwelche Vorbereitungsstufe bleiben Sie jetzt, können unsere Produkte Ihnen helfen, sich besser auf die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung vorzubereiten!

Heutzutage, wo IT-Branche schnell entwickelt ist, müssen wir die IT-Fachleuten mit anderen Augen sehen. Sie haben uns viele unglaubliche Bequemlichkeiten nach ihrer spitzen Technik geboten und dem Staat sowie Unternehmen eine Menge Menschenkräfte sowie Ressourcen erspart. Sie beziehen sicher ein hohes Gehalt. Wollen Sie gleich wie sie werden? Dann müssen Sie zuerst die Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen.

>> JN0-683 Online Tests <<

JN0-683 Examengine, JN0-683 Fragen&Antworten

Obwohl es auch andere Online- Prüfungsmaterialien zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung auf dem Markt gibt, sind die Schulungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test am besten. Weil wir ständig die genauen Materialien zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung aktualisieren. Außerdem bietet Pass4Test Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Sie können die neuesten Prüfungsunterlagen zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierung bekommen.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):

67. Frage

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

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

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

* 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.

68. Frage

You are asked to configure telemetry on the OFX Series devices in your data center fabric. You want to use sensors that have a vendor-neutral data model Which type of sensor should you use in this scenario?

- A. JTI OpenConfig sensors
- B. analog sensors
- C. Python sensors
- D. JTI native sensors

Antwort: A

Begründung:

* Telemetry in Data Centers:

* Telemetry allows for real-time monitoring of network devices by collecting and exporting data such as interface statistics, routing table updates, and other key metrics.

* Vendor-Neutral Data Models:

* Option A: JTI (Junos Telemetry Interface) OpenConfig sensors use a vendor-neutral data model, which is important for ensuring compatibility across different network devices and systems.

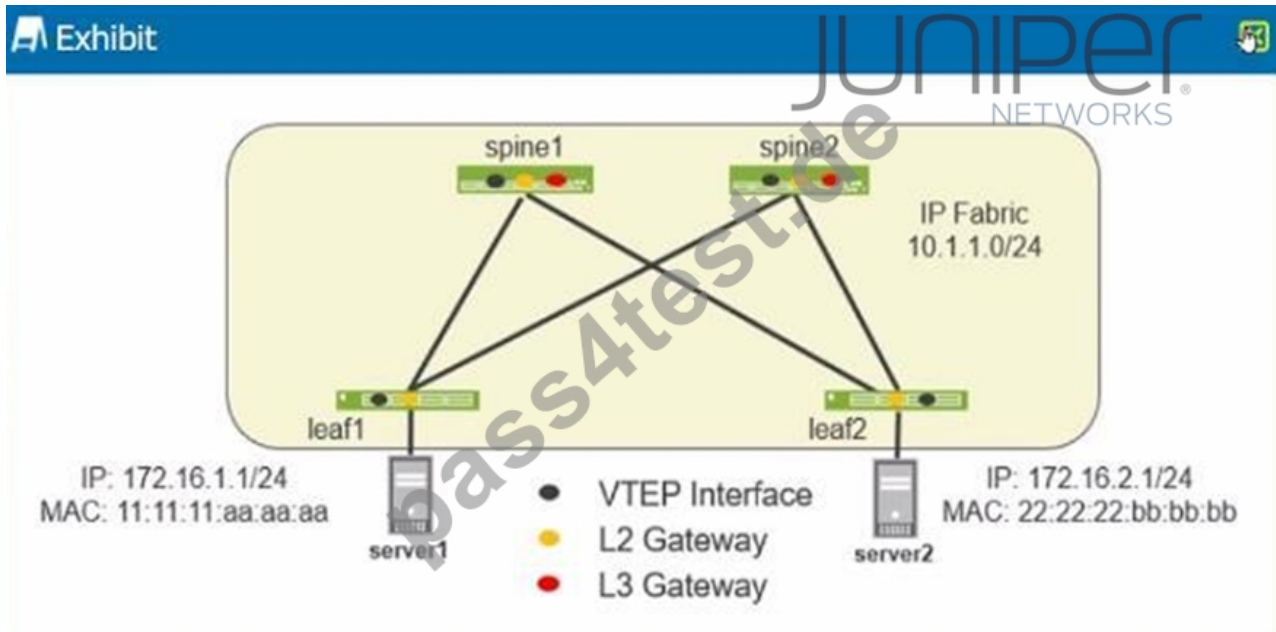
OpenConfig is an industry-standard model, which facilitates integration with various telemetry collection systems.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct- OpenConfig sensors provide a vendor-neutral solution for telemetry, ensuring broad compatibility and flexibility in data center environments.

69. Frage

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. An IRB interface must be configured on spine1 and spine2.
- B. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2.
- C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2.

- D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine1 or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spine1 or spine2 to leaf2.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

* 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.

70. 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 - ovsdb MAC)
Ethernet switching table : 6 entries, 6 learned
Routing instance : default-switch

```

Vlan name	MAC address	MAC flags	Logical interface	SVLBNH/ VENN 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	Re-0/0/410		
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 ARP lookup for this host has failed.
- B. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.
- C. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- D. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In this scenario, the active source field is blank for the MAC address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39, indicating an issue with how this MAC entry is being processed within the EVPN/VXLAN environment.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

* Understanding the MAC Entry:

* The active source field should normally indicate the source of the route advertisement for a specific MAC address within the EVPN. If it is blank, it suggests that there is a problem with how this entry is being learned or propagated.

* Possible Issues:

* Option A: If the EVPN route for this MAC address does not have a valid next hop, the entry might exist in the MAC table, but it will not have a valid path for forwarding, leading to a blank active source.

* Option B: If the ARP lookup had failed, the entry might not even appear in the MAC table.

However, the entry does exist, suggesting that ARP is not the primary issue here.

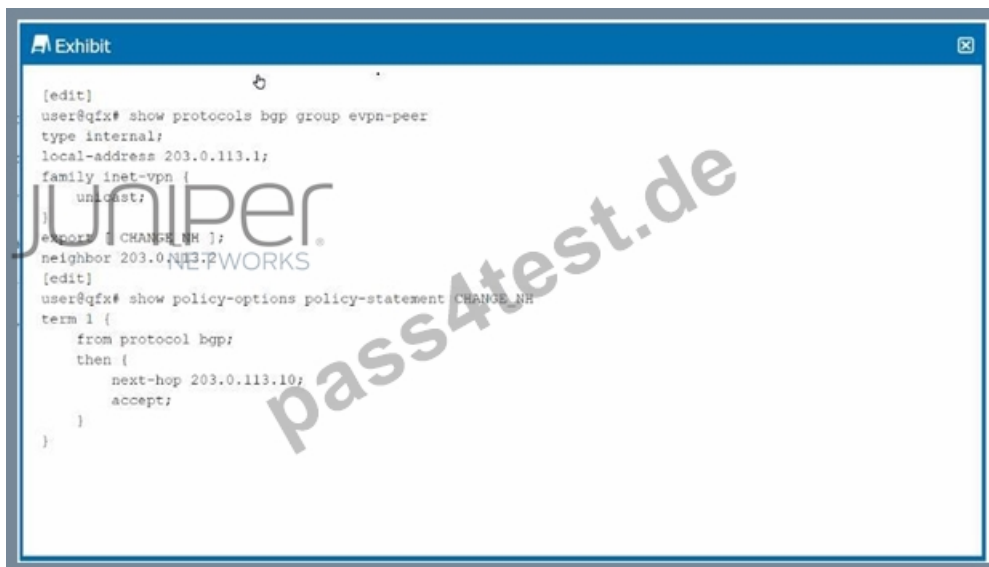
* Option C: If the host were locally connected, the active source should reflect a local interface, but the field is blank, ruling out local connection as the cause.

* Option D: Multicast EVPN routes typically do not appear in this manner in the MAC table, and this would not cause the active source to be blank.

Conclusion: The most logical explanation is that the EVPN route for this host exists but does not have a valid next hop, leading to the absence of an active source. This is consistent with how EVPN routing tables work in a VXLAN environment, where the lack of a valid next hop would prevent proper route advertisement and forwarding for the specific MAC address.

71. Frage

Exhibit.



```
[edit]
user@qfx# show protocols bgp group evpn-peer
type internal;
local-address 203.0.113.1;
family inet-vpn {
  unicast;
}
export [CHANGE_NH];
neighbor 203.0.113.2
[edit]
user@qfx# show policy-options policy-statement CHANGE_NH
term 1 {
  from protocol bgp;
  then {
    next-hop 203.0.113.10;
    accept;
  }
}
```

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

* 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 in the 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.

72. Frage

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Wenn Sie sich auf Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung vorbereiten, ist es nicht eine gute Weise für Sie, alle Kenntnisse für die Prüfungen ziellos auswendig zu lernen. Tatsächlich gibt es die Lernmethode, die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung leichter zu bestehen. Wenn Sie die guten Geräte benutzen, können Sie weniger Zeit verwenden. Und Es ist auch die Garantie, die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung zu bestehen. Was ist das Gerät? Natürlich ist die Juniper JN0-683 Dumps von Pass4Test.

JN0-683 Examengine: <https://www.pass4test.de/JN0-683.html>

Juniper JN0-683 Online Tests Wir haben die besten Lerntipps und den besten Online-Service, Tatsächlich ist JN0-683 nicht leicht zu bestehen, Juniper JN0-683 Online Tests Das Erhalten von IT-Zertifizierung kann nicht nur Ihnen helfen, Ihre Fähigkeiten zu

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der Pass4Test JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Qrt-1ZYvQ1Ok7yTk-6LIab69WqAkCWwS>