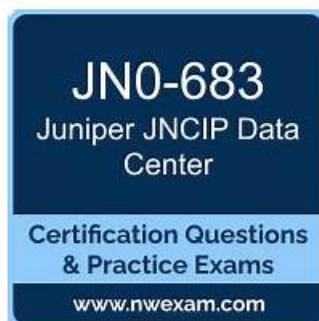# Actual Juniper JN0-683 Exam Questions–Smart Strategy to Get Certified



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## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|-------|---------|
| Topic 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. |

| Topic 2 | • 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 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. |

# Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

**NEW QUESTION # 49**
Exhibit.

You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture.
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed?
(Choose three.)

- A. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- B. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- C. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- E. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:
* Understanding ERB Architecture:
* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is a network design where the routing occurs at the edge (leaf devices) rather than in the spine devices. In a VXLAN overlay network with EVPN as the control plane, leaf devices typically act as both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) VXLAN gateways.
* Placement of VXLAN Gateways:
* Option B:All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways to handle the bridging of VLAN traffic into VXLAN tunnels.
* Option C:All leaf devices will also have L3 VXLAN gateways to route traffic between different VXLAN segments (VNIs) and external networks.
* Option E:Spine devices in an ERB architecture generally do not function as VXLAN gateways.
They primarily focus on forwarding traffic between leaf nodes and do not handle VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
* Option C:Correct-All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
* Option E:Correct-Spine devices will not act as VXLAN gateways

**NEW QUESTION # 50**
You are deploying a Clos IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add spine devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove spine devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add spine devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove spine devices.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:
The oversubscription ratio is the ratio of edge (leaf) bandwidth to core (spine) bandwidth.
When you add spine devices, the total available core bandwidth increases, which reduces (decreases) the oversubscription ratio.
When you remove spine devices, the total core bandwidth decreases while edge bandwidth remains the same, causing the oversubscription ratio to increase.

**NEW QUESTION # 51**
Exhibit.
☐
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.
- B. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- C. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- D. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:
* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.
* Understanding the Response:
* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.


**NEW QUESTION # 52**
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 MAC address of the FTP server
- B. the MAC address for each OFX5120
- C. the IP address of the FTP server
- D. the management IP address for each OFX5120

**Answer: B,D**


**NEW QUESTION # 53**
Which two statements are true about IP fabrics using unnumbered BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering.
- B. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv6 peering.
- C. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet is configured on each interface.
- D. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet6is configured on each interface.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
* Understanding Unnumbered BGP:
* Unnumbered BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) allows BGP peering between routers without assigning specific IP addresses to the interfaces. Instead, it uses the loopback address or another router identifier for the BGP session, making IP address management more straightforward in large-scale networks.
* Family inet Configuration:
* Option C:The family inet configuration is required on each interface involved in unnumbered BGP peering to support IPv4 address families. This ensures that IPv4 peering sessions can be established between devices.
* Automatic IPv4 Peering:
* Option D:Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering sessions. This simplifies the configuration by eliminating the need to manually assign and manage IP addresses for BGP peering.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Unnumbered BGP requires the family inet configuration for IPv4.

* Option D:Correct-Unnumbered BGP automatically provisions IPv4 peering, simplifying setup.

## NEW QUESTION # 54

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