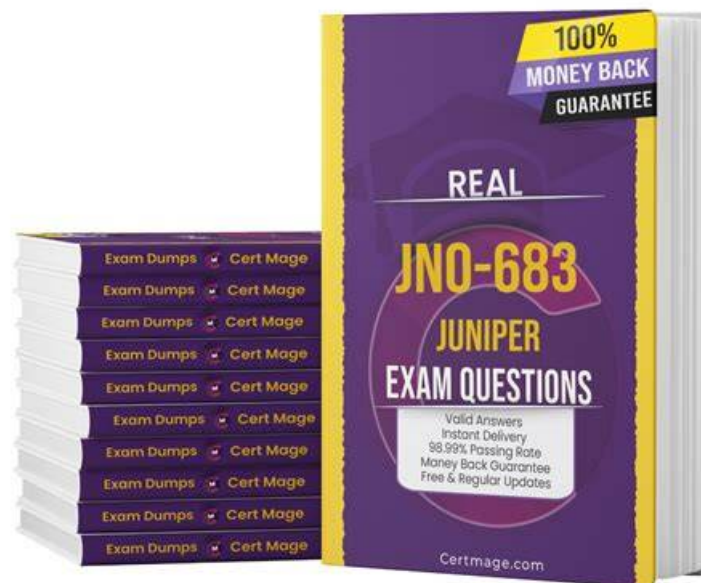


JN0-683 Test King, New JN0-683 Test Camp



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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

>> JN0-683 Test King <<

JN0-683 - Accurate Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Test King

Testing yourself is an effective way to enhance your knowledge and become familiar with the JN0-683 exam format. Rather than

viewing the JN0-683 test as a potentially intimidating event, Prep4SureReview Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) desktop and web-based practice exams help candidates assess and improve their knowledge. If your JN0-683 Practice Exams (desktop and web-based) results aren't ideal, it's better to experience that shock during a mock exam rather than the JN0-683 actual test.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

Which statement is true regarding the use of a route reflector in an EVPN-VXLAN overlay?

- A. The route reflector is only used for the underlay IGP.
- B. The route reflector participates in the data plane forwarding of VXLAN traffic.
- C. The route reflector must be placed on every leaf device.
- D. The route reflector reduces the number of iBGP sessions required by reflecting overlay routes between leaf devices.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN overlay using iBGP, a route reflector allows leaf devices to establish a single iBGP session with the reflector instead of a full mesh of sessions with every other leaf. The route reflector then reflects EVPN routes between clients, reducing control-plane complexity and improving scalability, while typically not participating directly in VXLAN data-plane forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 107

You want to suppress unnecessary ARP flooding in your EVPN-VXLAN fabric. Which EVPN route type enables this capability?

- A. Type 2
- B. Type 1
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

EVPN Type 2 routes, also known as MAC/IP Advertisement routes, carry both the MAC address and the associated IP address of a host. By distributing this information to all VTEPs, leaf devices can build a local ARP/ND cache and respond directly to ARP requests on behalf of remote hosts, a feature known as ARP suppression, which reduces the amount of ARP broadcast traffic flooded across the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 108

Exhibit.

```

QFX10k-1
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.100;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.70:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

QFX10k-2
routing-instances {
  EVPN-VXLAN {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface irb.400;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.10.10.26:5000;
    vrf-target target:300:5000;
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-nexthop;
          encapsulation vxlan;
          vni 5000;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

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NETWORKS

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.}

- A. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- B. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.
- D. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:

* The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.

Advertise Direct-Nexthop:

* Option A: The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.

VNI Consistency:

* Option C: For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

Referring to the exhibit, Host1 (10.1.1.1) if failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) in a data center that uses an ERB architecture.

What do you determine from the output?

```

user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
Logical System Name      Id  SVTEP-IP      IFL  L3-Idx  SVTEP-Mode  ELP-
SVTEP-IP
-----
0    192.168.100.11  lo0.0  0
RVTEP-IP      L2-RTT      IFL-Idx  Interface  NH-Id  RVTEP-Mode
ELP-IP      Flags
192.168.100.13  default-switch  571      vtep.32769  1758    RNVE
VNID      MC-Group-IP
5010      0.0.0.0
5020      0.0.0.0
user@leaf1> show interfaces vtep.32769
Logical interface vtep.32769 (Index 571) (SNMP ifIndex 534)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
VXLAN Endpoint Type: Remote, VXLAN Endpoint Address: 192.168.100.13, L2 Routing
Instance: default-switch, L3 Routing Instance: default
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 19
...
user@leaf1> show evpn database
Instance: default-switch
VLAN  DomainId  MAC address      Active source      Timestamp
IP address
5010      00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00  Apr 15 22:27:02
10.1.1.254
5010      00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  xe-0/0/0.0          Apr 15 19:41:27
10.1.1.1
5010      02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.10              Apr 15 18:50:45
10.1.1.101
5020      00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00  Apr 15 22:26:51
10.1.2.254
5020      00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  192.168.100.13      Apr 15 23:07:22
10.1.2.1
5020      02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.20              Apr 15 22:26:51
10.1.2.101
user@leaf1> show route table bgp.evpn.0 evpn-mac-address 00:0c:29:08:04:a0
bgp.evpn.0: 28 destinations, 42 routes (28 active, 0 holdown, 0 hidden)
Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
92.168.100.13:1::5020::00:0c:29:08:04:a0/304 MAC/IP
* [BGP/170] 00:49:55, localpref 100, from 192.168.100.1
AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
> to 172.16.1.0 via xe-0/0/0.0
to 172.16.1.6 via xe-0/0/1.0
r@leaf1> show route forwarding-table matching 10.1.2.1
tination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index  NhRef Netif
1.2.1/32      dest  0 0:c:29:8:4:a0  ucst  1775    1 vtep.32769

```

- A. The traffic is failing because load balancing is not configured correctly.
- **B. The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel.**
- C. The irb.20 interface is not configured on leaf1.
- D. Host1 and Host2 are directly connected to leaf1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel: This is the most likely cause of the issue, as indicated by the presence of VXLAN (Virtual

Extensible LAN) configurations and EVPN (Ethernet VPN) MAC address tables in the exhibit. The communication between Host1 and Host2 may not be properly routed through the VXLAN tunnel, causing the failure.

NEW QUESTION # 110

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 # 111

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