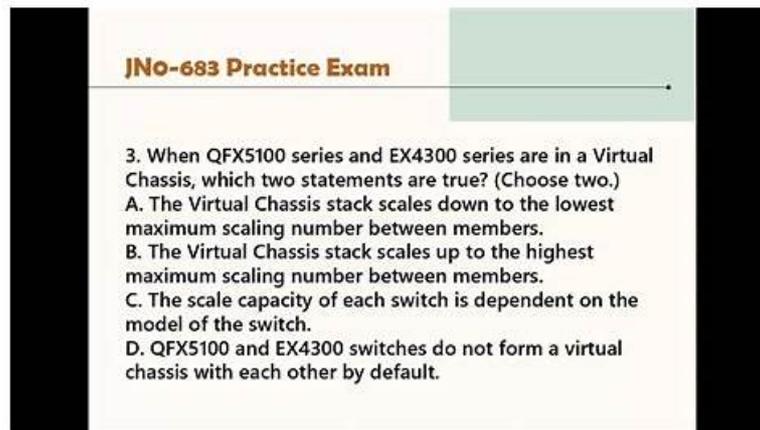


JN0-683 Vorbereitung & JN0-683 Exam



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Wir DeutschPrüfung sind der zuverlässige Rückhalt für jede, die auf die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung vorbereiten. Alle, was Sie bei der Vorbereitung der Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung brauchen, können wir Ihnen bieten. Nachdem Sie gekauft haben, werden wir Ihnen weiter hingehend helfen, die Juniper JN0-683 Prüfung zu bestehen. Einjährige Aktualisierung der Software und 100% Rückerstattung Garantie, sind unser herzlicher Kundendienst.

Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Vorbereitung <<

JN0-683 Exam - JN0-683 Antworten

Sie können im Inernet kostenlos die Lerntipps und einen Teil der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung als Probe herunterladen.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q57-Q62):

57. Frage

Exhibit.

You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks

- B. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop
- C. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- D. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external

Antwort: B

Begründung:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.

* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.

* Problem Identification:

* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.

* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.

* Corrective Action:

* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop: Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.

Data Center References:

* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept-remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

58. Frage

You are deploying an IP fabric using eBGP and notice that your leaf devices are advertising and receiving all the routes. However, the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.

Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure as-override.
- B. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- C. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

* Issue Overview:

* The leaf devices in an IP fabric using eBGP are advertising and receiving all routes, but the routes are not being installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden. This typically indicates an issue with the BGP configuration, particularly with next-hop handling or AS path concerns.

* Corrective Actions:

* B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy: This action ensures that the leaf devices modify the next-hop attribute to their own IP address before advertising routes to their peers. This is particularly important in eBGP setups where the next-hop may not be directly reachable by other peers.

* D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as: This setting allows the router to accept multiple paths from different autonomous systems (ASes) and use them for load balancing.

Without this, the BGP process might consider only one path and mark others as hidden.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. You need to configure as-override: AS-override is used to replace the AS number in the AS-path attribute to prevent loop detection issues in MPLS VPNs, not in a typical eBGP IP fabric setup.

* C. You need to configure loops 2: There is no specific BGP command loops 2 relevant to resolving hidden routes in this context. It might be confused with allow-as-in, which is used to allow AS path loops under certain conditions.

Data Center References:

* Proper BGP configuration is crucial in IP fabrics to ensure route propagation and to prevent routes from being marked as hidden. Configuration parameters like next-hop self and multipath multiple-as are common solutions to ensure optimal route installation and load balancing in a multi-vendor environment.

59. Frage

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGp and notice that your leaf devices are advertising and receiving all the routes. However, the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.

Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure as-override.
- B. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- C. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

Antwort: B,C

60. Frage

In your EVPN-VXLAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies of BUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Type 7
- B. Type 4
- C. Type 8
- D. Type 5

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In an EVPN-VXLAN environment with active-active multihoming, a multihomed server connected to multiple leaf switches can receive duplicate copies of BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast) traffic. To prevent this, Type 4 (Ethernet Segment Route) is used.

EVpn Type 4 routes are responsible for DF (Designated Forwarder) election, which ensures that only one leaf switch forwards BUM traffic to the multihomed server. This prevents duplicate frames and optimizes network efficiency.

61. Frage

You are designing an IP fabric for a large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability. Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- B. Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- C. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- D. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric: A five-stage Clos fabric architecture provides greater scalability and can support larger numbers of spine and leaf switches compared to a traditional three-stage Clos fabric, thus better addressing growth.

Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines: The QFX5700 series is a high-performance switch suitable for use as super-spines in large-scale data center IP fabrics. These devices offer high throughput and low latency, making them ideal for managing the large amount of traffic typically seen in high-growth environments. Using such devices for the super-spine layer will support scalability and performance as the data center grows.

62. Frage

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