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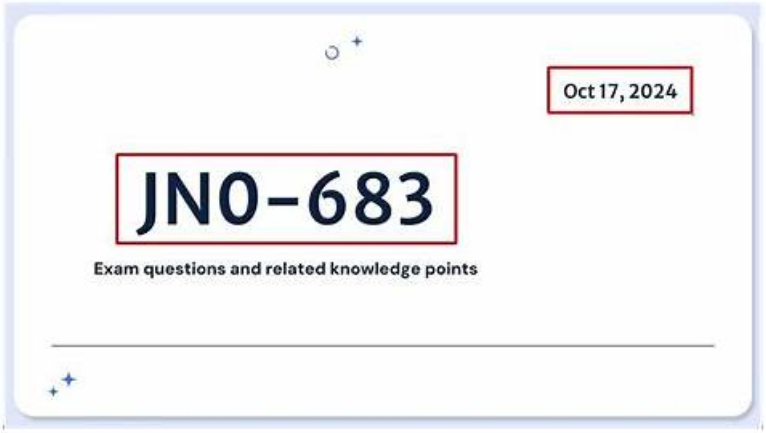

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A Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) practice questions is a helpful, proven strategy to crack the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam successfully. It helps candidates to know their weaknesses and overall performance. Fast2test software has hundreds of Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam dumps that are useful to practice in real-time. The Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) practice questions have a close resemblance with the actual JN0-683 exam.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
You are adding a server lo a tenant's network within your data center and must limit access to a specific traffic type within the tenant network without pushing all tenant traffic through a firewall.
What will satisfy this requirement?

- A. Put the new server on a unique subnet within the tenant's network.
- B. Use filter-based forwarding.
- C. Use route leaking with EVPN and a routing policy.
- D. Use a static route in the tenant VRF with a firewall as the next hop for traffic to the new server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use filter-based forwarding: Filter-based forwarding (FBF) allows you to create policies that apply only to specific types of traffic and forward that traffic to a designated path, such as a firewall, without affecting all traffic in the tenant network. This solution enables you to limit access to specific traffic types and send that traffic through a firewall, without pushing all tenant traffic through the firewall. FBF works based on filters, which match specific traffic patterns (e.g., IP, protocol, port), and forwards the matching traffic to a particular next hop.

NEW QUESTION # 54
You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across an IP backbone. Both data centers require Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity. In this scenario, which three actions would accomplish this task?
(Choose three.)

- A. Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes.
- B. Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- C. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all spine nodes within both data centers.
- D. Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- E. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all leaf nodes within data centers.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
* Layer 2 and Layer 3 Connectivity Requirements:
* To interconnect two data centers across an IP backbone with both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) connectivity, EVPN-VXLAN (Ethernet VPN with Virtual Extensible LAN) is the ideal solution.
EVPN supports L2 VPNs while also enabling L3 connectivity across multiple locations.
* Necessary EVPN Route Types:
* Type 2 EVPN Routes:These routes are used to advertise MAC addresses for Layer 2 connectivity. They are essential for enabling seamless L2 communication across data centers.
* Type 5 EVPN Routes:These routes are necessary for advertising IP prefixes for Layer 3 connectivity between data centers. They enable the exchange of L3 information across the IP backbone, ensuring routed traffic can reach its destination.
* Border Leaf Nodes:
* Border Leaf Nodes:Ensuring that the border leaf nodes (the entry and exit points for traffic between data centers) can exchange EVPN routes is critical for the correct dissemination of both L2 and L3 information across the data centers.
Conclusion:
* Option A:Correct-Type 2 EVPN routes are required for Layer 2 MAC address learning and communication across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).
* Option B:Correct-Border leaf nodes need to exchange EVPN routes to maintain connectivity between data centers.
* Option D:Correct-Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for Layer 3 connectivity across the DCI.

OptionsCandEare incorrect because they refer to establishing full mesh VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) across all spine or leaf nodes, which is unnecessary for the scenario provided. The focus should be on border leaf nodes and appropriate route advertisements for L2 and L3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You are using a single tenant data center with a bridged overlay architecture. In this scenario, how do hosts of the different virtual networks communicate with each other?

- A. using anycast gateway addresses configured on the leaf devices
- B. using EVPN Type 5 routes
- C. using virtual gateway addresses configured on the spine
- D. off-fabric using an external device

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a single-tenant data center using a bridged overlay architecture, virtual networks (VLANs) are typically isolated within the fabric, with traffic between these VLANs handled outside the fabric.
off-fabric using an external device: In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity within each VLAN, leaving inter-VLAN routing to be handled externally.
This design is common in smaller or simpler data center environments where a single tenant does not require complex on-fabric routing and prefers to handle inter-VLAN routing through dedicated devices.

NEW QUESTION # 56
You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across the IP backbone. Both data centers have their own unique IP space and do not require any bridging. In this scenario, which two actions would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center.
- B. Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- C. Configure a Type 2 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- D. Configure peering for EVPN between all leaf nodes within each data center.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
* Interconnecting Data Centers:
* The scenario requires interconnecting two data centers with unique IP spaces across an IP backbone. The key point is that bridging is not required, so Layer 3 routing methods must be used.
* EVPN Configuration:
* Option B:Establishing EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center is the most appropriate solution as it allows for exchanging routing information between the two data centers. This ensures that the routes are properly distributed without the need for L2 bridging.
* Option C:Configuring Type 5 EVPN routes is necessary for advertising IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) across the EVPN. Type 5 routes allow for the exchange of IP prefixes between the two data centers, enabling the necessary routing functionality without the need for bridging.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-Peering between border leaf nodes sets up the necessary route exchange between data centers.
* Option C:Correct-Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for exchanging Layer 3 prefixes between data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 57
You are asked to deploy 100 QFX Series devices using ZTP. Each QFX5120 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 for each QFX5120
- B. the management IP address for each QFX5120

- C. the MAC address of the FTP server
- D. the IP address of the FTP server

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The IP address of the FTP server: In a Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) deployment, the DHCP server needs to provide the IP address of a server (such as an FTP or TFTP server) that holds the configuration files or software images required for the device. The QFX devices will reach out to this server during the boot process to download their necessary configuration and images.
The management IP address for each QFX5120: The DHCP server should also provide the management IP address for each QFX5120, allowing the devices to connect to the network and communicate with the ZTP server for configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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