Juniper JN0-683試験参考書、JN0-683技術問題

さらに、JPNTest JN0-683ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LEkhPNKsc0Lc3LqUua5onUT_MKpQ9HQz

多くの人がJN0-683試験を非常に重視する必要があります。また、試験に合格することは多くの人にとって簡単なことではないこともわかっています。そのため、多くの人にとって優れた学習方法は非常に重要です。さらに、適切な学習ツールも同様に重要です。JN0-683リファレンスガイドは、リラックスした状態で試験に合格するのに役立ちます。弊社からJN0-683認定試験ガイド資料をご紹介します。 JN0-683学習教材は、JN0-683試験に合格するのに非常に有用で役立つと考えています。

Juniper JN0-683 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

>> **Juniper JN0-683試験参考書** <<

JN0-683技術問題 & JN0-683対応内容

誰もが知っているように、最も重要な問題は学習者向けのJN0-683学習問題の質です。私たちは長年にわたってこの専門的なことを行ってきました。専門家に専門的な問題を処理させます。私たちに関しては、試験に合格

するための最高のJN0-683試験問題を提供する自信があります。そして、最新のJN0-683テストガイドがあります。厳格な学習のみで、最新の専門的な学習資料を作成します。JN0-683試験問題は受験者が試験に合格するのに最も適していると言えます。

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22
A local VTEP has two ECMP paths to a remote VTEP
Which two statements are correctwhen load balancing is enabled in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing.
- B. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- C. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- D. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing.

正解：B、D

解説：
* Load Balancing in VXLAN:
* VXLAN uses UDP encapsulation to transport Layer 2 frames over an IP network. For load balancing across Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) links, various fields in the packet can be used to ensure even distribution of traffic.
* Key Load Balancing Fields:
* C. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic:This is correct.
The source UDP port in the VXLAN packet is typically calculated based on a hash of the inner packet's fields. This makes the source port vary between packets, enabling effective load balancing across multiple paths.
* D. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing:This is also correct. Fields such as the source and destination IP addresses, source and destination MACaddresses, and possibly even higher-layer protocol information from the inner packet can be used to generate the hash that determines the ECMP path.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing:This is incorrect as the inner packet fields are indeed critical for generating the hash used in load balancing.
* B. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic:This is incorrect because the destination UDP port in VXLAN packets is typically fixed (e.g., port 4789 for VXLAN), and therefore cannot be used for effective load balancing.
Data Center References:
* Effective load balancing in VXLAN is crucial for ensuring high throughput and avoiding congestion on specific links. By using a combination of the source UDP port and inner packet fields, the network can distribute traffic evenly across available paths.

質問 # 23
Exhibit.

The exhibit shows the truncated output of the show evpn database command.

Given this output, which two statements are correct about the host with MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04?
(Choose two.)

- A. The host is originating from irb.300.
- B. The host is located on VN110002.
- C. The host is originating from an ESI LAG.
- D. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.

正解：**C、D**

解説：
* Understanding the Output:
* The show evpn database command output shows the MAC address, VLAN, active source, timestamp, and IP address associated with various hosts in the EVPN instance.
* Analysis of the MAC Address:
* Option A:The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5, as indicated by the output in the IP address column. This confirms that this host has been assigned the IP 10.4.4.5.
* Option D:The active source for the MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed as 00:02:00:00:00:
04:00:00:04:00:00:04:00:04, which indicates that the host is connected via an ESI (Ethernet Segment Identifier) LAG (Link Aggregation Group). This setup is typically used in multi-homing scenarios to provide redundancy and load balancing across multiple physical links.
Conclusion:
* Option A:Correct-The host with MAC 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is assigned IP 10.4.4.5.
* Option D:Correct-The host is originating from an ESI LAG, as indicated by the active source value.

質問 # 24

What are two supported methods for exporting data when using the Junos telemetry interface?
(Choose two.)

- A. using SNMP
- B. using REST
- C. using gRPC
- D. using UDP

正解：**C、D**

解説：
The Junos Telemetry Interface (JTI) supports streaming real-time data from devices using modern, efficient protocols:
using UDP
JTI supports UDP-based streaming, often with Juniper's JTIs streaming protocol (for low-latency telemetry).

using gRPC
JTI supports gRPC/gNMI for structured, reliable telemetry export.

質問 # 25
Exhibit.

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.

正解： D

解説：
* 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.

質問 #26

Whatare two ways in which an EVPN-signaled VXLAN is different from a multicast-signaled VXLAN?
(Choose two.)

- A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS.
- B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource intensive.
- C. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence.
- D. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP.

正解：B、D

解説：
* Multicast-Signaled VXLAN:
* In traditional multicast-signaled VXLAN, VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) use multicast to flood and learn about remote VTEPs. This method relies on multicast in the underlay network to distribute BUM (Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast) traffic.
* This approach can be resource-intensive due to the need for multicast group management and increased network traffic, especially in large deployments.
* EVPN-Signaled VXLAN:
* EVPN-signaled VXLAN uses BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) to signal the presence of VTEPs and distribute MAC address information. BGP is used for VTEP autodiscovery and the distribution of endpoint information.
* This method is more efficient because it reduces the reliance on multicast, instead using BGP control-plane signaling to handle VTEP discovery and MAC learning, which reduces the overhead on the network and improves scalability.
* Correct Statements:
* B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP:This is correct because EVPN uses BGP for VTEP autodiscovery, making it more efficient and scalable compared to multicast-based methods.
* C. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource-intensive:This is correct because it eliminates the need for multicast flooding in the underlay, instead using BGP for signaling, which is less demanding on network resources.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS:This is incorrect because EVPN relies on BGP, not IS-IS, for VTEP discovery and signaling.
* D. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence:This is incorrect; EVPN with BGP typically provides faster convergence due to its use of a control plane rather than relying on data plane learning.
Data Center References:
* EVPN-VXLAN is widely adopted in modern data center designs due to its scalability, efficiency, and reduced resource consumption compared to multicast-based VXLAN solutions. It leverages the strengths of BGP for control-plane-driven operations, resulting in more efficient and scalable networks.

質問 #27

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- JN0-683資格準備 ♣ JN0-683最新受験攻略 □ JN0-683資格準備 □【 www.goshiken.com 】から簡単に（JN0-683 ）を無料でダウンロードできますJN0-683トレーリングサンプル
- 一番優秀なJN0-683試験参考書 - 合格スムーズJN0-683技術問題 | ハイパスレートのJN0-683対応内容 □ " JN0-683 "の試験問題は【 www.goshiken.com 】で無料配信中JN0-683オンライン試験
- かんたん合格 JN0-683 問題集 Juniper 認定試験ガイドブック □ ウェブサイト（ www.passtest.jp ）を開き、⇒ JN0-683 ⇦を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいJN0-683テスト問題集
- 唯一無二JN0-683試験参考書 - 資格試験のリーダー - 完璧なJN0-683: Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) □ 「 www.goshiken.com 」サイトにて最新➡ JN0-683 □問題集をダウンロードJN0-683受験体験
- 認定するJN0-683試験参考書 - 合格スムーズJN0-683技術問題 | 実用的なJN0-683対応内容 □【 www.jpshiken.com 】サイトで▶ JN0-683 ◀の最新問題が使えるJN0-683全真模擬試験
- bbs.t-firefly.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, forum.灵感科技.cn, test-sida.noads.biz, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, multihubedu.com, hashnode.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, Disposable vapes

2026年JPNTestの最新JN0-683 PDFダンプおよびJN0-683試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LEkhPNKsc0Lc3LqUua5onUT_MKpQ9HQz