Quiz 2026 Juniper JN0-683: Accurate Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Reliable Exam Pdf

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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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First-grade Juniper JN0-683 - Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Reliable Exam Pdf

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Exhibit.

Host A is connected to vlan 100 on lead. Host B is connected to vlan 200 on leaf1. Host A and Host B ate unable to communicate. You have reviewed the touting and your hosts have the correct default route (.1) Referring to the exhibit, which two commands will solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. set vlans vn10013-interface irb.100

- B. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- C. set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
- D. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.
Step-by-Step Analysis:
* VLAN Assignment:
* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.
However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.
Command to solve this:
set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
* Static Route Configuration:
* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.
Command to solve this:
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
Explanation of Incorrect Options:
* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.
* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1
/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.
Data Center References:
For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center InfrastructureManagement) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.
Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.
This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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 MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP
- D. The remote VTEP is not responding.

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 # 17
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 PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- B. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks
- C. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop

Answer: D

Explanation:
* 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.

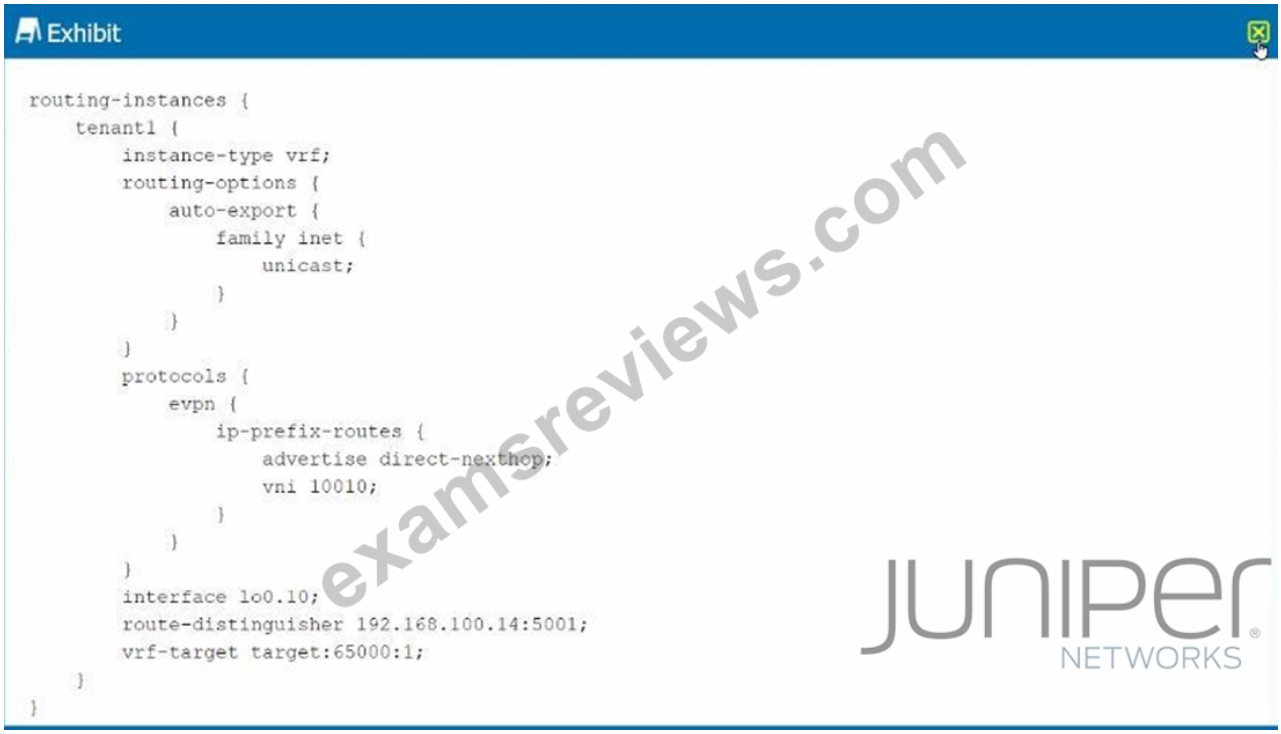
NEW QUESTION # 18
You are designing an IP fabric tor a large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability.
Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- B. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- C. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- D. Use OFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Clos IP Fabric Design:
* A Clos fabric is a network topology designed for scalable, high-performance data centers. It is typically arranged in multiple stages, providing redundancy, high bandwidth, and low latency.
* Three-Stage Clos Fabric:
* Option B:A three-stage Clos fabric, consisting of leaf, spine, and super spine layers, is widely used in data centers. This design scales well and allows for easy expansion by adding more leaf and spine devices as needed.
* Super Spines for Scalability:
* Option D:Using high-capacity devices like the QFX5700 Series as super spines can handle the increased traffic demands in large data centers and support future growth. These devices provide the necessary bandwidth and scalability for large-scale deployments.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-A three-stage Clos fabric is a proven design that addresses growth and scalability concerns in large data centers.
* Option D:Correct-QFX5700 Series devices are suitable for use as super spines in large-scale environments due to their high performance.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Exhibit.



You want to enable the border leaf device to send Type 5 routes of local networks to the border leaf device in another data center.
What must be changed to the configuration shown in the exhibit to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Add a VLAN configuration with an 13-interface to the tenant1 routing instance.
- B. Add encapsulation vxlan to the evpn hierarchy.
- C. Change: 5001 in the route-distinguisher to : 10010.

- D. Move vrf-target target: 65000:1 to the evpn hierarchy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this scenario, you want the border leaf device to advertise Type 5 EVPN routes to another border leaf in a different data center. Type 5 routes in EVPN are used to advertise IP prefixes, which means that for proper route advertisement, you need to configure the correct settings within the evpn hierarchy.
Step-by-Step Analysis:
* Understanding EVPN Type 5 Routes:
* EVPN Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes across EVPN instances, which allow different data centers or networks to exchange routing information effectively.
* VRF Target Setting:
* The vrf-target configuration is crucial because it defines the export and import policies for the VRF within the EVPN instance. For EVPN Type 5 routes to be advertised to other border leaf devices, the vrf-target needs to be correctly configured under the evpn hierarchy, not just within the routing instance.
Command to solve this:
move vrf-target target:65000:1 to evpn
* Other Options:
* Option B:Adding a VLAN configuration would not address the requirement to advertise Type 5 routes.
* Option C:Adding VXLAN encapsulation may be necessary for other scenarios but does not directly address the Type 5 route advertisement.
* Option D:Changing the route-distinguisher will differentiate routes but does not impact the advertisement of Type 5 routes to other data centers.
By moving the vrf-target to the evpn hierarchy, you enable the proper route advertisement, ensuring that the Type 5 routes for local networks are shared with other data center border leaf devices. This is aligned with best practices for multi-data center EVPN implementations, which emphasize the correct placement of routing policies within the EVPN configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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