

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



P.S. Free 2026 Juniper JN0-683 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ExamsReviews: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZSE0vkNRv6ZiTJebjUoEJrTIF8sXBTea>

We also provide you with customizable desktop Central Finance in Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) practice test software and web-based Juniper JN0-683 practice exam. You can adjust timings and Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) questions number of our JN0-683 practice exams according to your training needs. These Juniper JN0-683 Practice Tests simulate the real JN0-683 exam pattern, track your progress, and help you overcome mistakes. Our JN0-683 desktop software is compatible with Windows.

## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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

The Juniper JN0-683 practice exam software of ExamsReviews has questions that have a striking resemblance to the queries of the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) real questions. It has a user-friendly interface. You don't require an active internet connection to run it once the JN0-683 Practice Test software is installed on Windows computers and laptops.

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

Exhibit.

```

user@leaf1> show configuration
...
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    description "facing_spine1:ge-0/0/1";
    speed 10g;
    mtu 9192;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        mtu 9170;
        address 172.16.0.9/31;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    description "facing_spine2:ge-0/0/1";
    speed 10g;
    mtu 9192;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        mtu 9170;
        address 172.16.0.11/31;
      }
    }
  }
  irb {
    unit 200 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.200.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
vlands {
  vn100 {
    vlan-id 100;
    description "BLUE";
  }
  vn200 {
    description RED;
    vlan-id 200;
    l3-interface irb.200;
  }
}

```

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

- A. set vlands vn100 l3-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 Infrastructure Management) 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.

```
Exhibit

user@switch> ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan vni 100 tunnel-src 192.168.2.10 tunnel-dst 192.168.2.20
mac 00:00:5E:00:53:cc count 1
ping-overlay protocol vxlan
vni 100
    tunnel src ip 192.168.2.10
    tunnel dst ip 192.168.2.20
    mac address 00:00:5E:00:53:cc
    count 5
    ttl 255

WARNING: following hash-parameters are missing
        hash computation may not succeed

        end-host smac
        end-host dmac
        end-host src ip
        end-host dst ip
        end-host protocol
        end-host l4-src-port
        end-host l4-dst-port
Request for seq 1, to 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msec
Response for seq 1, from 192.168.2.20, at 09-24 23:53:54 PDT.089 msec, rtt 6 msec
Overlay-segment present at RVTEP 192.168.2.20
End-System Not Present
```

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.

Exhibit

```
user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
    type external;
    export LOOPBACKS;
    local-as 65205;
    multipath {
        multiple-as;
    }
    neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
}
group OVERLAY {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.100.4;
    family evpn {
        signaling;
    }
    local-as 65101;
    neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
        description Border-Leaf-2;
        peer-as 65222;
    }
    accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
    type external;
    peer-as 65001;
    local-as 65002;
    neighbor 172.16.1.224;
}
```

JUNIPER NETWORKS

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 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. 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.

The exhibit shows a Juniper configuration snippet for a routing-instance named 'tenant1'. The configuration includes a VRF instance 'vrf', routing options for unicast, and protocols for EVPN with IP prefix routes. The interface 'lo0.10' is configured with a route-distinguisher of '192.168.100.14:5001' and a vrf-target of 'target:65000:1'. A large watermark 'examreviews.com' is overlaid diagonally across the configuration text. The Juniper Networks logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the exhibit area.

```
routing-instances {
  tenant1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    routing-options {
      auto-export {
        family inet {
          unicast;
        }
      }
    }
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ip-prefix-routes {
          advertise direct-next-hop;
          vni 10010;
        }
      }
    }
    interface lo0.10;
    route-distinguisher 192.168.100.14:5001;
    vrf-target target:65000:1;
  }
}
```

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

.....

So we can say that the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) practice test questions are real, valid, and updated and these will greatly help you in JN0-683 exam preparation. The availability of Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam questions in three different formats, free demo download facility, affordable price, free three months updated JN0-683 Exam Questions download facility, and verified and real Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam questions are the top features of ExamsReviews JN0-683 exam questions.

**Pass4sure JN0-683 Dumps Pdf:** <https://www.examsreviews.com/JN0-683-pass4sure-exam-review.html>

- JN0-683 Prep4sure, JN0-683 network simulator review ☐ ➡ [www.prep4away.com](http://www.prep4away.com) ☐ is best website to obtain ⇒ JN0-683 ☐ for free download ☐ New JN0-683 Test Format
- Exam JN0-683 Certification Cost ☐ JN0-683 High Quality ☐ Practice JN0-683 Test ☐ Open [ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ] and search for ☼ JN0-683 ☐ ☼ ☐ to download exam materials for free ☐ New JN0-683 Test Format
- Practice JN0-683 Test ➡ ☐ Latest JN0-683 Test Cram ☐ JN0-683 Certified Questions ☐ Search on ( [www.vce4dumps.com](http://www.vce4dumps.com) ) for ☐ JN0-683 ☐ to obtain exam materials for free download ☐ JN0-683 High Quality
- Exam JN0-683 Certification Cost ☐ JN0-683 Certified Questions ☐ Valid Test JN0-683 Format ☐ Search for { JN0-683 } and download exam materials for free through ➡ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ☐ ☐ Valid Dumps JN0-683 Sheet
- JN0-683 Reliable Test Dumps ☐ Valid JN0-683 Test Topics ☐ Valid Test JN0-683 Format ☐ Search for ✓ JN0-683 ☐ ✓ ☐ and download it for free immediately on ➡ [www.exam4labs.com](http://www.exam4labs.com) ☐ ☐ Valid Test JN0-683 Format
- JN0-683 Reliable Test Dumps ☐ New JN0-683 Test Experience ☐ Reliable JN0-683 Source ☐ Search for 《 JN0-683 》 and obtain a free download on ✓ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ☐ ✓ ☐ JN0-683 High Quality
- Reliable JN0-683 Source ☐ Reliable JN0-683 Exam Preparation ☐ Latest JN0-683 Test Cram ☐ Immediately open ✓ [www.dumpsmaterials.com](http://www.dumpsmaterials.com) ☐ ✓ ☐ and search for 「 JN0-683 」 to obtain a free download ☐ Reliable JN0-683 Exam Preparation
- Real JN0-683 Dumps ☐ Reliable JN0-683 Source ☐ Practice JN0-683 Test ☐ Download ⇒ JN0-683 ☐ for free by simply searching on ➡ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ☐ ☐ New JN0-683 Test Test
- JN0-683 Certified Questions ☐ Valid Dumps JN0-683 Sheet ☐ New JN0-683 Test Format ☐ Search for ✓ JN0-683 ☐ ✓ ☐ on ➡ [www.testkingpass.com](http://www.testkingpass.com) ☐ immediately to obtain a free download ☐ Real JN0-683 Dumps
- JN0-683 Prep4sure, JN0-683 network simulator review ☐ Search for ➡ JN0-683 ☐ and obtain a free download on ► [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ☐ ☐ JN0-683 Test Quiz

- [illegible]

What's more, part of that ExamsReviews JN0-683 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZSE0vkNRv6ZiTJebjUoEJrTIF8sXBTea>