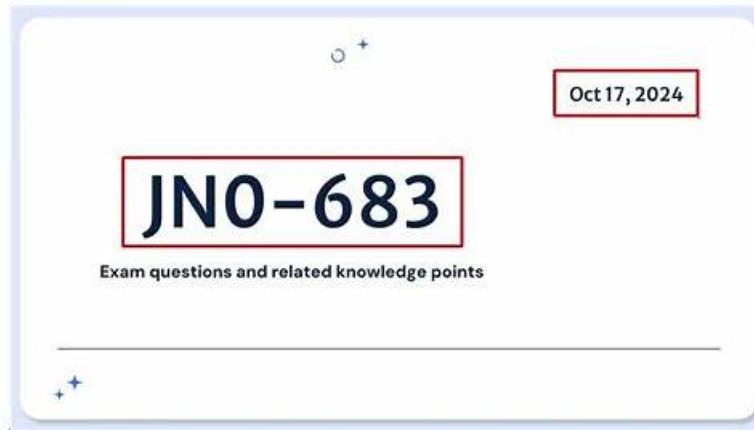


JN0-683 Training Questions - Valid JN0-683 Test Registration



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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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our JN0-683 free demo first to get a firsthand experience before you make any decision.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

As part of the onboarding process for new switches being added to your data centers, your company uses Juniper Networks' ZTP process. As part of the ZTP process, a script is executed by the devices being onboarded. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, Python, and SLAX.
- B. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, Jscript, and Ansible.
- C. The Junos ZTP process supports Jscript, Ansible, and Perl.
- D. The Junos ZTP process supports Python, SLAX, and Perl.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Juniper Networks' ZTP (Zero Touch Provisioning) process automates the deployment of new devices by allowing them to fetch and execute scripts for configuration and setup as they are powered on and connected to the network.

Supported Scripting Languages:

The Junos OS supports several scripting languages that can be used during the ZTP process:

Shell scripts are often used for general automation tasks. Python is a widely supported language in Junos, offering powerful scripting capabilities for automating network tasks.

SLAX (Service Logic Execution Environment) is a scripting language specific to Junos, designed to automate configuration tasks and simplify network operations.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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. Change: 5001 in the route-distinguisher to : 10010.
- C. Add encapsulation vxlan to the evpn hierarchy.
- 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 # 47

Exhibit.

You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture. Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed? (Choose three.)

- A. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- B. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- C. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- D. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- E. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

* Understanding ERB Architecture:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is a network design where the routing occurs at the edge (leaf devices) rather than in the spine devices. In a VXLAN overlay network with EVPN as the control plane, leaf devices typically act as both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) VXLAN gateways.

* Placement of VXLAN Gateways:

* Option B: All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways to handle the bridging of VLAN traffic into VXLAN tunnels.

* Option C: All leaf devices will also have L3 VXLAN gateways to route traffic between different VXLAN segments (VNIs) and external networks.

* Option E: Spine devices in an ERB architecture generally do not function as VXLAN gateways.

They primarily focus on forwarding traffic between leaf nodes and do not handle VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.

* Option C: Correct- All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

* Option E: Correct- Spine devices will not act as VXLAN gateways

NEW QUESTION # 48

Click the Exhibit button. 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 originating from an ESI LAG.
- C. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.
- D. The host is located on VNI 10002.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5: The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed alongside the IP address 10.4.4.5 in the output, indicating that this host is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5.

The host is originating from an ESI LAG: The Active source value 02:02:00:00:04:00:04 is in the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) format, which indicates the host is behind an EVPN multihomed ESI LAG.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Your company asks you to create a network in one of its data centers specifically for supporting AI or ML workloads. You have chosen to use lossless Ethernet.

In this scenario, which statement about Juniper Networks' best practices for Ethernet networks that support RDMA AI/ML traffic is correct?

- A. Enable ETS on the GPU facing interfaces.

