

JN0-683難易度受験料 & JN0-683テスト問題集



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>> JN0-683難易度受験料 <<

JN0-683テスト問題集 & JN0-683合格対策

我々MogiExamが数年以来商品の開発をしている目的はIT業界でよく発展したい人にJuniperのJN0-683試験に合格させることです。JuniperのJN0-683試験のための資料がたくさんありますが、MogiExamの提供するのが一番信頼できます。我々の提供するソフトを利用する人のほとんどは順調にJuniperのJN0-683試験に合格しました。その中の一部は暇な時間だけでJuniperのJN0-683試験を準備します。

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	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.
トピック 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.
トピック 3	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.

- 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q40-Q45):

質問 # 40

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, when Host A sends an ARP request for Host B's IP address, which Junos feature does leaf1 require to send an ARP response back to Host A without having to send a broadcast frame over the fabric?

- A. proxy NDP
- B. GARP
- C. DAD
- D. proxy ARP

正解: D

解説:

* Scenario Overview:

* In the exhibit, Host A is trying to resolve Host B's IP address (10.10.1.2) through ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). Normally, an ARP request would be broadcasted over the network, and the host owning the IP address (Host B) would respond.

* Role of Proxy ARP:

* Option A: Proxy ARP allows a router or switch (in this case, leaf1) to respond to ARP requests on behalf of another host. Leaf1, knowing the MAC address of Host B through the EVPN MAC advertisement, can reply to Host A's ARP request directly without broadcasting the request across the entire network fabric. This feature reduces unnecessary traffic and increases network efficiency.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct-Proxy ARP enables leaf1 to respond to Host A's ARP request for Host B's IP without broadcasting over the IP fabric, thus providing the ARP response locally.

質問 # 41

Exhibit.

Connections between hosts connected to Leaf-1 and Leaf-2 are not working correctly.

Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target: 65000:55 parameter on Leaf-2.
- B. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface 100.0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- C. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:2 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.

正解: A、D

解説:

* Review of the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows the switch configuration for Leaf-1 and Leaf-2. The configurations include route distinguishers, VRF targets, and service IDs, all of which are crucial for ensuring proper operation in an EVPN-VXLAN environment.

* Service-ID Consistency:

* The service ID must be consistent across all participating leaf devices in the same EVPN instance to ensure that they are part of the same VXLAN overlay network.

* VRF Target Consistency:

* The vrf-target parameter must also be consistent across devices to ensure that VRFs (Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances) are correctly imported and exported between leaf nodes.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-Setting the same service-id on Leaf-2 ensures that it is part of the same VXLAN overlay as Leaf-1.

* Option D: Correct-The vrf-target on Leaf-2 should match Leaf-1 to ensure consistent routing policies and proper route exchange.

質問 # 42

You are adding a server to 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 a static route in the tenant VRF with a firewall as the next hop for traffic to the new server.
- C. Use route leaking with EVPN and a routing policy.
- **D. Use filter-based forwarding.**

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 43

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. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- C. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP
- D. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.

正解: A

解説:

* 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.

質問 # 44

Which two statements are correct about an IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. FBGP is only required to route most routing information to external devices outside the fabric.
- B. Only a single point-to-point EBGP session is required between peers in an IP fabric.
- **C. All leaf devices can use the same AS number in an IP fabric without making any adjustments to the EBGP configuration**
- **D. The multipath multiple-as statement is required to enable ECMP if every device has a different AS number.**

正解: C, D

解説:

* BGP in IP Fabric:

* In an IP fabric, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used to manage the routing between leaf and spine devices. Each device can have the same or different Autonomous System (AS) numbers depending on the network design.

* Option A: Correct-Leaf devices can share the same AS number without needing special EBGp configuration.

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