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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

You are deploying a new network to support your AI workloads on devices that support at least 400 Gbps Ethernet. There is no requirement for any Layer 2 VLANs in this network. Which network architecture would satisfy this requirement?

- A. an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN architecture
- B. an IP fabric using PIM-SM to signal VXLAN overlay
- C. an IP fabric using EBG
- D. an IP fabric using the EVPN-MPLS architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

For high-performance AI workloads requiring speeds of 400 Gbps or more, a pure Layer 3 IP fabric using EBG underlay routing is typically deployed for scalability and efficiency. This avoids the complexities of Layer 2 VLANs and minimizes oversubscription. EBG-based IP fabrics are common in modern data centers to provide large-scale, scalable, and high-bandwidth connectivity between leaves and spines with VXLAN or other overlays as appropriate but without mandatory Layer 2 VLANs. EBG-based IP fabrics typically provide a pure Layer 3 routing underlay that scales easily with high port speeds such as 400Gbps.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: In an ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) scenario with VXLAN, the source port in the UDP header is one of the fields used to hash the traffic and determine which path to use. This helps distribute traffic across multiple equal-cost paths between VTEPs.

The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: For VXLAN traffic, the inner packet fields (such as the inner source and destination IP addresses, and sometimes the inner VLAN) are included in the hash calculation to determine the forwarding path. This allows for more effective load balancing across the available paths.

NEW QUESTION # 48

You want to provide a OCI that keeps each data center routing domain isolated, while also supporting translation of VNIs. Which DCI scheme allows these features?

- A. over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways
- B. MPLS DCI label exchange
- C. VXLAN stitching
- D. over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Understanding DCI (Data Center Interconnect) Schemes:

* DCI schemes are used to connect multiple data centers, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing between them. The choice of DCI depends on the specific requirements, such as isolation, VNI translation, or routing domain separation.

* VXLAN Stitching:

* VXLAN stitching involves connecting multiple VXLAN segments, allowing VNIs (VXLAN Network Identifiers) from different segments to communicate with each other while maintaining separate routing domains.

* This approach is particularly effective for keeping routing domains isolated while supporting VNI translation, making it ideal for

scenarios where you need to connect different data centers or networks without merging their control planes.

* Other Options:

* A. MPLS DCI label exchange: This option typically focuses on MPLS-based interconnections and does not inherently support VNI translation or isolation in the context of VXLAN.

* B. Over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled: This could support VNI translation but does not inherently ensure routing domain isolation.

* D. Over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways: This typically involves using external gateways for traffic routing and may not directly support VNI translation or isolation in the same way as VXLAN stitching.

Data Center References:

* VXLAN stitching is a powerful method in multi-data center environments, allowing for flexibility in connecting various VXLAN segments while preserving network isolation and supporting complex interconnect requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 49

An IP fabric with EBGW configured in the overlay uses a different AS number for each node in the fabric.

Which two benefits does this configuration have over using a single AS scheme? (Choose two.)

- A. It avoids the use of route reflectors.
- B. There is more TCAM space for AS numbers.
- C. There are fewer BGP peers.
- D. It provides more efficient BGP path selection.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Using a different AS number for each node in an EBGW overlay eliminates the need for route reflectors since EBGW inherently prefers routes learned from external ASes over internal routes, ensuring efficient route propagation without additional configuration. This setup also enhances BGP path selection by leveraging AS_PATH attributes to prevent routing loops and ensure optimal traffic flow across the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 50

What are three actions available for MAC move limiting? (Choose three.)

- A. log
- B. drop
- C. filter
- D. shutdown
- E. enable

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

MAC move limiting is a security feature used in network switches to detect and mitigate rapid changes in MAC address locations, which could indicate a network issue or an attack such as MAC flapping or spoofing.

When a MAC address is learned on a different interface than it was previously learned, the switch can take various actions to prevent potential issues.

drop: This action drops packets from the MAC address if it violates the move limit, effectively blocking communication from the offending MAC address.

log: This action logs the MAC move event without disrupting traffic, allowing network administrators to monitor and investigate the event.

shutdown: This action shuts down the interface on which the MAC address violation occurred, effectively stopping all traffic on that interface to prevent further issues.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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We decided to research because we felt the pressure from competition. We must also pay attention to the social dynamics in the process of preparing for the JN0-683 exam. Experts at our JN0-683 simulating exam have been supplementing and adjusting the

