

# JN0-683学習教材 & JN0-683学習資料



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>> JN0-683学習教材 <<

## 有難いJN0-683学習教材 & 合格スムーズJN0-683学習資料 | 認定するJN0-683独学書籍 Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC)

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### 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 | <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>                                             |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>                                         |
| トピック 3 | <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> |

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>                                                      |
| トピック 5 | <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> |

## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q20-Q25):

### 質問 # 20

Exhibit.

```

user@leaf1> show evpn database
Instance: evpn-1
VLAN  DomainId  MAC address      Active source      Timestamp      IP address
-----
10001  00:1c:73:00:00:01  irb.4000         Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.1
10001  40:00:dc:01:00:01  00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.2
10001  40:00:dc:01:00:02  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.3
10001  40:00:dc:01:00:03  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.4
10001  40:00:dc:01:00:04  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.5
10001  40:00:dc:01:00:05  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14    10.4.4.6
10001  44:11:01:00:00:01  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:02  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:03  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:04  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:05  00:02:00:00:00:00:04:00:00:04  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:12:01:00:00:01  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:12:01:00:00:02  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:12:01:00:00:03  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:12:01:00:00:04  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:12:01:00:00:05  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10002  00:1c:73:00:00:01  irb.300          Apr 16 11:46:14    10.3.3.1
10002  30:00:dc:01:00:01  00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01  Apr 16 11:46:14
10002  30:00:dc:01:00:02  00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01  Apr 16 11:46:14
10002  30:00:dc:01:00:03  00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01  Apr 16 11:46:14
10002  30:00:dc:01:00:04  00:02:00:00:00:00:01:00:00:01  Apr 16 11:46:14

```

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 located on VN110002.
- B. The host is originating from an ESI LAG.
- C. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.
- D. The host is originating from irb.300.

正解: B、C

解説:

\* Understanding the Output:

\* The show evpn database command output shows the MAC address, VLAN, active source, timestamp, and IP address associated with various hosts in the EVPN instance.

\* Analysis of the MAC Address:

\* Option A: The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5, as indicated by the output in the IP address column. This confirms that this host has been assigned the IP 10.4.4.5.

\* Option D: The active source for the MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed as 00:02:00:00:00:04:00:04:00:00:04:00:04:00:04:00:04, which indicates that the host is connected via an ESI (Ethernet Segment Identifier) LAG (Link Aggregation

Group). This setup is typically used in multi-homing scenarios to provide redundancy and load balancing across multiple physical links.

Conclusion:

- \* Option A:Correct-The host with MAC 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is assigned IP 10.4.4.5.
- \* Option D:Correct-The host is originating from an ESI LAG, as indicated by the active source value.

### 質問 # 21

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across an IP backbone. Both data centers require Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity. In this scenario, which three actions would accomplish this task?

(Choose three.)

- A. Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- B. Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- C. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all spine nodes within both data centers.
- D. Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes.
- E. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all leaf nodes within data centers.

正解: A、B、D

解説:

\* Layer 2 and Layer 3 Connectivity Requirements:

\* To interconnect two data centers across an IP backbone with both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) connectivity, EVPN-VXLAN (Ethernet VPN with Virtual Extensible LAN) is the ideal solution.

EVPN supports L2 VPNs while also enabling L3 connectivity across multiple locations.

\* Necessary EVPN Route Types:

\* Type 2 EVPN Routes:These routes are used to advertise MAC addresses for Layer 2 connectivity. They are essential for enabling seamless L2 communication across data centers.

\* Type 5 EVPN Routes:These routes are necessary for advertising IP prefixes for Layer 3 connectivity between data centers. They enable the exchange of L3 information across the IP backbone, ensuring routed traffic can reach its destination.

\* Border Leaf Nodes:

\* Border Leaf Nodes:Ensuring that the border leaf nodes (the entry and exit points for traffic between data centers) can exchange EVPN routes is critical for the correct dissemination of both L2 and L3 information across the data centers.

Conclusion:

\* Option A:Correct-Type 2 EVPN routes are required for Layer 2 MAC address learning and communication across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).

\* Option B:Correct-Border leaf nodes need to exchange EVPN routes to maintain connectivity between data centers.

\* Option D:Correct-Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for Layer 3 connectivity across the DCI.

Options C and E are incorrect because they refer to establishing full mesh VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) across all spine or leaf nodes, which is unnecessary for the scenario provided. The focus should be on border leaf nodes and appropriate route advertisements for L2 and L3 connectivity.

### 質問 # 22

Exhibit.

```

user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching table
MAC flags (S - static MAC, D - dynamic MAC, L - locally learned, P - Persistent static
          SE - statistics enabled, NM - non configured MAC, R - remote PE MAC, O - ovsdb MAC)
Ethernet switching table : 6 entries, 6 learned
Routing instance : default-switch

```

| Vlan name | MAC address                   | MAC flags | Logical interface | SVLENH/ VLENH Index | Active source  |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| v10       | 00:00:5e:00:01:01             | DRP       | esi.1777          |                     |                |
|           | 05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00 |           |                   |                     |                |
| v10       | 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39             | D         | xe-0/0/4.0        |                     |                |
| v10       | 02:05:86:d9:1b:00             | DR        | vtep.32769        |                     | 192.168.100.13 |
| v20       | 00:00:5e:00:01:01             | DRP       | esi.1759          |                     |                |
|           | 05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00 |           |                   |                     |                |
| v20       | 00:0c:29:08:04:a0             | DR        | vtep.32769        |                     | 192.168.100.13 |
| v20       | 02:05:86:d9:1b:00             | DR        | vtep.32769        |                     | 192.168.100.13 |

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Referring to the exhibit, why is the active source field blank for the entry that uses the 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39 MAC address?

- A. The host for this entry is locally connected to leaf1.
- B. The EVPN route for this host does not have a valid next hop.
- C. The ARP lookup for this host has failed.
- D. This entry is associated with a multicast EVPN route.

正解: A

### 質問 # 23

You are asked to identify microburst traffic occurring in the network leading to packet drops in your data center switches. Which two tools would be used in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. port mirroring
- B. Traceoptions
- C. port buffer monitoring
- D. syslog

正解: A、C

解説:

\* Identifying Microburst Traffic:

\* Microbursts are short spikes in network traffic that can overwhelm buffers and cause packet drops. Detecting and analyzing microbursts is crucial for understanding where packet loss might be occurring in a data center network.

\* Port Buffer Monitoring:

\* Port Buffer Monitoring: This tool specifically tracks the usage of switch buffers, helping to identify when microbursts are causing buffers to overflow, leading to packet drops.

\* Port Mirroring:

\* Port Mirroring: This tool allows you to monitor real-time traffic on a specific port by copying the traffic to another port where it can be analyzed, often with a packet analyzer. While port mirroring doesn't directly detect microbursts, it helps capture traffic patterns that can indicate microbursts.

Conclusion:

\* Option C: Correct-Port buffer monitoring directly identifies buffer overflows caused by microbursts.

\* Option A: Correct-Port mirroring allows for the detailed capture and analysis of traffic patterns, which can reveal microburst behavior.

Options B(Traceoptions) and D(Syslog) are less effective in identifying microburst traffic. Traceoptions focus on control plane traffic debugging, and Syslog is more about logging system events than detecting high-frequency traffic spikes.

## 質問 # 24

In your EVPN-VXLAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies of BUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Type 4
- B. Type 8
- C. Type 5
- D. Type 7

正解: A

解説:

\* Understanding the Scenario:

\* In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, when using multi-homing in active/active scenarios, there's a risk that a multihomed server might receive duplicate copies of Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast (BUM) traffic. This is because multiple VTEPs might forward the same BUM traffic to the server.

\* EVPN Route Types:

\* Type 4 Route (Ethernet Segment Route): This route type is used to advertise the Ethernet Segment (ES) to which the device is connected. It is specifically used in multi-homing scenarios to signal the ES and its associated Ethernet Tag to all the remote VTEPs. The Type 4 route includes information that helps prevent BUM traffic duplication in active/active multi-homing by using a split-horizon mechanism, which ensures that traffic sent to a multihomed device does not get looped back.

\* Explanation:

\* The Type 4 route is crucial for ensuring that in a multi-homed setup, particularly in an active/active configuration, BUM traffic does not result in duplication at the server. The route helps coordinate which VTEP is responsible for forwarding the BUM traffic to the server, thereby preventing duplicate traffic.

Data Center References:

\* Type 4 routes are essential for managing multi-homing in EVPN to avoid the issues of BUM traffic duplication, which could otherwise lead to inefficiencies and potential network issues.

## 質問 # 25

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