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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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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To succeed on the Juniper JN0-683 exam, you require a specific Juniper JN0-683 exam environment to practice. But before settling on any one method, you make sure that it addresses their specific concerns about the JN0-683 exam, such as whether or not the platform they are joining will aid them in passing theData Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam on the first try, whether or not it will be worthwhile, and will it provide the necessary JN0-683 Questions.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
You are asked for TX and RX traffic statistics for each interface to which an application server is attached.
The statistics need to be reported every five seconds. Using the Junos default settings, which telemetry method would accomplish this request?

- A. Native Sensors
- B. SNMP
- C. gNMI
- D. OpenConfig

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Telemetry Methods in Junos:
* Telemetry is used to collect and report data from network devices. For high-frequency statistics reporting, such as every five seconds, you need a telemetry method that supports this level of granularity and real-time monitoring.
* Junos Native Sensors:
* Option C:Native Sensors in Junos provide detailed, high-frequency telemetry data, including TX and RX traffic statistics for interfaces. They are designed to offer real-time monitoring with customizable sampling intervals, making them ideal for the five-second reporting requirement.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Native Sensors in Junos are capable of providing the required high-frequency telemetry data every five seconds.

NEW QUESTION # 52
You are asked to build redundant gateways in your EVPN-VXLAN environment, but you must conserve address space because these gateways must span across seven PES. What should you implement on the PEs lo satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP address and different MAC addresses.
- B. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and VGA.
- C. Use IRB interfaces with different IP addresses and the same VGA.
- D. Use IRB interfaces with the same IP and MAC address.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Redundant Gateways in EVPN-VXLAN:
* In an EVPN-VXLAN environment, providing redundant gateway functionality typically involves the use of Anycast Gateway. This allows multiple PEs (Provider Edge devices) to use the same IP address and MAC address for the gateway, enabling seamless failover and redundancy without IP conflicts.
* Conserving Address Space:
* Using the same IP address across multiple PEs conserves address space because only one IP address is needed for the gateway function, regardless of the number of PEs. The shared MAC address ensures that ARP resolution and forwarding behavior are consistent across all the PEs.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Using IRB interfaces with the same IP and MAC address across all PEs satisfies the need for redundancy while conserving address space.
OptionsA, B,andDintroduce unnecessary complexity or do not fully utilize the efficient Anycast Gateway approach, which is best

practice for conserving IP space and providing redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 53
You are designing an IP fabric tor 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. Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- C. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- D. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric: A five-stage Clos fabric architecture provides greater scalability and can support larger numbers of spine and leaf switches compared to a traditional three-stage Clos fabric, thus better addressing growth.
Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines: The QFX5700 series is a high-performance switch suitable for use as super-spines in large-scale data center IP fabrics. These devices offer high throughput and low latency, making them ideal for managing the large amount of traffic typically seen in high-growth environments. Using such devices for the super-spine layer will support scalability and performance as the data center grows.

NEW QUESTION # 54
You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGP and notice that your leaf devices areadvertising and receiving all the routes. However, the routes are not installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden.
Which two statements describe how to solve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. You need to configure loops 2.
- B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.
- C. You need to configure as-override.
- D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Issue Overview:
* The leaf devices in an IP fabric using eBGP are advertising and receiving all routes, but the routes are not being installed in the routing table and are marked as hidden. Thistypically indicates an issue with the BGP configuration, particularly with next-hop handling or AS path concerns.
* Corrective Actions:
* B. You need to configure a next-hop self policy:This action ensures that the leaf devices modify the next-hop attribute to their own IP address before advertising routes to their peers. This is particularly important in eBGP setups where the next-hop may not be directly reachable by other peers.
* D. You need to configure multipath multiple-as:This setting allows the router to accept multiple paths from different autonomous systems (ASes) and use them for load balancing.
Without this, the BGP process might consider only one path and mark others as hidden.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. You need to configure as-override:AS-override is used to replace the AS number in the AS- path attribute to prevent loop detection issues in MPLS VPNs, not in a typical eBGP IP fabric setup.
* C. You need to configure loops 2:There is no specific BGP command loops 2 relevant to resolving hidden routes in this context. It might be confused with allowas-in, which is used to allow AS path loops under certain conditions.
Data Center References:
* Proper BGP configuration is crucial in IP fabrics to ensure route propagation and to prevent routes from being marked as hidden. Configuration parameters like next-hop self and multipath multiple-as are common solutions to ensure optimal route installation and load balancing in a multi-vendor environment.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which three statements are correct about symmetric IRB routing with EVPN Type 2 routes?

(Choose three.)

- A. Symmetric routing supports the EVPN service VLAN bundle.
- B. An L3 interface (IRB) is required for each local VLAN.
- C. Symmetric routing requires an extra transit VNI for each VRF.
- D. Symmetric routing is less efficient than asymmetric routing.
- E. Symmetric routing requires MAC-VRF.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
An L3 interface (IRB) is required for each local VLAN: In symmetric IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging) routing with EVPN Type 2 routes, an L3 interface (IRB) is needed for each VLAN in the local network. This interface provides the Layer 3 connectivity for the local VLANs and allows routing between bridged domains.
Symmetric routing requires MAC-VRF: Symmetric routing typically requires the use of MAC- VRF (MAC address VPN), which enables the device to route traffic while maintaining both Layer
2 and Layer 3 information. This ensures that both bridged and routed traffic are handled efficiently.
Symmetric routing requires an extra transit VNI for each VRF: It requires an extra transit VNI (a Layer 3 VNI) per VRF that carries routed (Layer 3) traffic across the VXLAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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