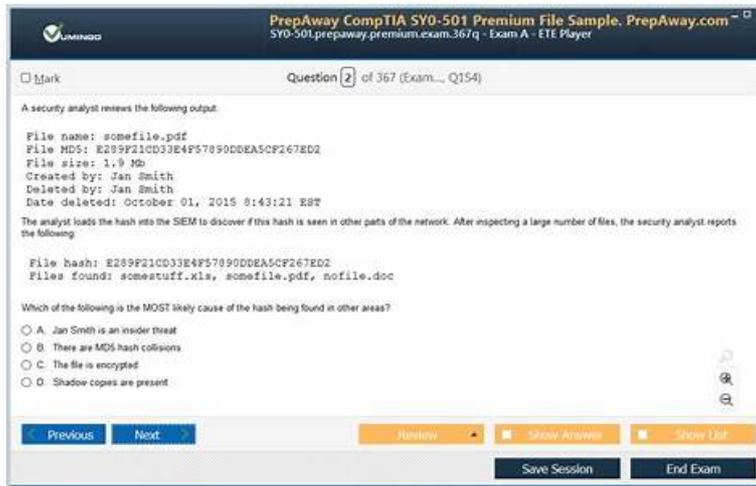


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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Exhibit.

```

user@Leaf-1> show configuration switch-options
service-id 1;
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1;
vrf-target target:65000:1;
user@Leaf-2> show configuration switch-options
vtep-source-interface lo0.0;
route-distinguisher 192.168.100.51:1;
vrf-target target:65000:2;
  
```

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

- A. Configure the set switch-options vtep-source-interface irb.0 parameter on Leaf-1.
- B. Configure the set switch-options service-id 1 parameter on Leaf-2.
- C. Configure the set switch-options route-distinguisher i92.168.100.50:1 parameter on Leaf-1.
- D. Referring to the exhibit, which two configuration changes are required to solve the problem? (Choose two.)
- E. Configure the set switch-options vrf-target target:65000:1 parameter on Leaf-2.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 40

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  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:02  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:03  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:04  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  Apr 16 11:46:14
10001  44:11:01:00:00:05  00:02:00:00:00:00:03:00:00:03  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 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 VN110002.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* 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, 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.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You are implementing VXLAN broadcast domains in your data center environment. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP.
- B. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16,777,215.
- C. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID.
- D. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* VXLAN Overview:

* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network virtualization technology that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames into Layer 3 UDP packets for transmission over an IP network. It allows the creation of Layer 2 overlay networks across a Layer 3 infrastructure.

* Understanding VXLAN Components:

* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint): A VTEP is responsible for encapsulating and decapsulating Ethernet frames into and from VXLAN packets.

* VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier): A 24-bit identifier used to distinguish different VXLAN segments, allowing for up to 16 million unique segments.

* Correct Statements:

* C. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP: This is correct. In a VXLAN deployment, the source VTEP encapsulates the original Layer 2 Ethernet frame into a VXLAN packet before transmitting it over the IP network to the destination VTEP, which then decapsulates it.

* A. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID: This is correct. The VXLAN header does not carry the original VLAN ID; instead, it uses the VNI to identify the network segment. The VLAN ID is local to the switch and does not traverse the VXLAN tunnel.

* Incorrect Statements:

* B. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets: This is incorrect. The VNI is independent of the VLAN tag, and the VLAN ID does not need to match the VNI. The VNI is what the remote VTEP uses to identify the correct VXLAN segment.

* D. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16,777,215: This is incorrect because the VNI is a 24-bit value, allowing for a range of 0 to 16,777,215.

Data Center References:

* VXLAN technology is critical for modern data centers as it enables scalability and efficient segmentation without the constraints of traditional VLAN limits.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are deploying an IP fabric using EBGp and notice that your leaf devices are advertising 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 as-override.
- C. You need to configure multipath multiple-as.
- D. You need to configure a next-hop self policy.

Answer: C,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. This typically 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 # 43

Exhibit.

```

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      MAC          MAC      Logical      SVLBNH/      Active
name      address      flags    interface    VENH Index   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

```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this scenario, the active source field is blank for the MAC address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39, indicating an issue with how this MAC entry is being processed within the EVPN/VXLAN environment.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

* Understanding the MAC Entry:

* The active source field should normally indicate the source of the route advertisement for a specific MAC address within the EVPN. If it is blank, it suggests that there is a problem with how this entry is being learned or propagated.

* Possible Issues:

* Option A: If the EVPN route for this MAC address does not have a valid next hop, the entry might exist in the MAC table, but it will not have a valid path for forwarding, leading to a blank active source.

* Option B: If the ARP lookup had failed, the entry might not even appear in the MAC table.

However, the entry does exist, suggesting that ARP is not the primary issue here.

* Option C: If the host were locally connected, the active source should reflect a local interface, but the field is blank, ruling out local connection as the cause.

* Option D: Multicast EVPN routes typically do not appear in this manner in the MAC table, and this would not cause the active source to be blank.

Conclusion: The most logical explanation is that the EVPN route for this host exists but does not have a valid next hop, leading to the absence of an active source. This is consistent with how EVPN routing tables work in a VXLAN environment, where the lack of a valid next hop would prevent proper route advertisement and forwarding for the specific MAC address.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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