

Juniper JN0-683퍼펙트인증공부자료 - JN0-683최신시험최신덤프



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Juniper JN0-683 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 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.
주제 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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JN0-683최신 시험 최신 덤프 - JN0-683 Vce

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최신 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 무료 샘플문제 (Q47-Q52):

질문 # 47

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across the IP backbone. Both data centers have their own unique IP space and do not require any bridging. In this scenario, which two actions would accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center.
- B. Configure peering for EVPN between all leaf nodes within each data center.
- C. Configure a Type 2 EVPN route for each unique prefix.
- D. Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix.

정답: A,D

설명:

* Interconnecting Data Centers:

* The scenario requires interconnecting two data centers with unique IP spaces across an IP backbone. The key point is that bridging is not required, so Layer 3 routing methods must be used.

* EVPN Configuration:

* Option B: Establishing EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center is the most appropriate solution as it allows for exchanging routing information between the two data centers. This ensures that the routes are properly distributed without the need for L2 bridging.

* Option C: Configuring Type 5 EVPN routes is necessary for advertising IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) across the EVPN. Type 5 routes allow for the exchange of IP prefixes between the two data centers, enabling the necessary routing functionality without the need for bridging.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct—Peering between border leaf nodes sets up the necessary route exchange between data centers.

* Option C: Correct—Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for exchanging Layer 3 prefixes between data centers.

질문 # 48

You are designing an IP fabric for 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. Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- B. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- C. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- D. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.

정답: A,B

질문 # 49

You are designing an IP fabric for 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. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- D. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.

정답: A,B

설명:

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.

질문 # 50

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

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

정답: C,D

설명:

* 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.

질문 # 51

Which two statements are true about EVPN routes for Data Center Interconnect? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 2 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- B. Type 2 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- C. Type 5 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- D. Type 5 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.

정답: B,C

설명:

Type 5 EVPN routes (IP Prefix Routes) are used for Layer 3 (IP) interconnects between data centers. These routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel because they are IP-routed instead of being MAC-based like Type 2 routes. The next-hop resolution happens at the IP layer, not at the VXLAN tunnel level.

Type 2 EVPN routes (MAC/IP Advertisement Routes) are used to transport MAC addresses and associated IP addresses of endpoints. Since Type 2 routes are Layer 2-based, they require a VXLAN tunnel between the VTEPs (Virtual Tunnel Endpoints) to forward Ethernet frames correctly.

질문 # 52

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