

JN0-683최신버전덤프자료 & JN0-683최신업데이트버전덤프공부

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>> JN0-683최신버전 덤프자료 <<

JN0-683최신 업데이트버전 덤프공부, JN0-683최신버전 덤프공부

Itcertkr에서 제공해드리는 IT인증시험대비 덤프를 사용해보신적이 있으신지요? 만약에 다른 과목을 사용해보신 분

이라면 Juniper JN0-683덤프도 바로 구매할것입니다. 첫번째 구매에서 패스하셨다면 덤프에 신뢰가 있을것이고 불합격받으셨다하더라도 바로 환불해드리는데 약속을 지켜드렸기때문입니다. 처음으로 저희 사이트에 오신 분이라면 Juniper JN0-683덤프로 첫구매에 도전해보지 않으실래요? 저희 덤프로 쉬운 자격증 취득이 가능할것입니다.

Juniper JN0-683 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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 4	• 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.

최신 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 무료샘플문제 (Q43-Q48):

질문 # 43

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

정답: A,D

질문 # 44

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

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 # 45

You are using a single tenant data center with a bridged overlay architecture. In this scenario, how do hosts of the different virtual networks communicate with each other?

- A. using EVPN Type 5 routes
- B. using virtual gateway addresses configured on the spine
- C. off-fabric using an external device
- D. using anycast gateway addresses configured on the leaf devices

정답: C

설명:

* Understanding Bridged Overlay Architecture:

* In a single-tenant data center using a bridged overlay architecture, virtual networks (VLANs) are typically isolated within the fabric, with traffic between these VLANs handled outside the fabric.

* Communication Between Different Virtual Networks:

* A. off-fabric using an external device: This is correct. In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity within each VLAN, leaving inter-VLAN routing to be handled externally.

Data Center References:

* This design is common in smaller or simpler data center environments where a single tenant does not require complex on-fabric routing and prefers to handle inter-VLAN routing through dedicated devices.

질문 # 46

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

정답: C,D

설명:

* 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.

질문 # 47

Exhibit.



```
user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
  type external;
  export LOOPBACKS;
  local-as 65205;
  multipath {
    multiple-as;
  }
  neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
    peer-as 65102;
  }
}
group OVERLAY {
  type external;
  local-address 192.168.100.4;
  family evpn {
    signaling;
  }
  local-as 65101;
  neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
    peer-as 65102;
  }
  neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
    description Border-Leaf-2;
    peer-as 65222;
  }
  accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
  type external;
  peer-as 65001;
  local-as 65002;
  neighbor 172.16.1.224;
```

You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center. The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- B. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- C. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop
- D. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks

정답: C

설명:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.

* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.

* Problem Identification:

* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.

* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.

* Corrective Action:

* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop: Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.

Data Center References:

* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex

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