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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are deploying multiple Juniper switches al the same location. Your switches are currently using the factory-default configuration. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using all interfaces that are connected and are operational.
- B. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- C. The DHCP server configuration cannot provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- D. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
* DHCP Behavior in Factory-Default Configuration:
* Option B:In the factory-default configuration, Juniper switches are designed to send DHCP requests on all operational interfaces. This behavior ensures that the switch can obtain an IP address for management and further configuration from any available DHCP server.
* Option D:The DHCP server can provide additional configuration parameters, including the required Junos version. This allows for automated provisioning and ensures that the switch is running the correct software version.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-The switch will use any operational interface to request an IP address via DHCP.
* Option D:Correct-The DHCP server can specify Junos version requirements, enabling automated software management.

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are deploying a Clos IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add spine devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove spine devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add spine devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove spine devices.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Oversubscription in a Clos Fabric:
* The oversubscription ratio in a Clos IP fabric measures the ratio of the amount of edge (leaf) bandwidth to the core (spine) bandwidth. An oversubscription ratio of 3:1 means that there is three times more edge bandwidth compared to core bandwidth.
* Impact of Adding/Removing Spine Devices:
* Option C:If youremove spine devices, the total available core bandwidth decreases, while the edge bandwidth remains the same. This results in anincrease in the oversubscription ratio because there is now less core bandwidth to handle the same amount of edge traffic.
* Option B:Conversely, if youadd spine devices, the total core bandwidth increases. This decreases the oversubscription ratio because more core bandwidth is available to handle the edge traffic.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Removing spine devices increases the oversubscription ratio.
* Option B:Correct-Adding spine devices decreases the oversubscription ratio.

NEW QUESTION # 48
You want to provide a OCI that keeps each data center routing domain isolated, while also supporting translation of VNIs. Which DCI scheme allows these features?

- A. VXLAN stitching

- B. over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways
- C. MPLS DCI label exchange
- D. over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Understanding DCI (Data Center Interconnect) Schemes:
* DCI schemes are used to connect multiple data centers, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing between them. The choice of DCI depends on the specific requirements, such as isolation, VNI translation, or routing domain separation.
* VXLAN Stitching:
* VXLAN stitching involves connecting multiple VXLAN segments, allowing VNIs (VXLAN Network Identifiers) from different segments to communicate with each other while maintaining separate routing domains.
* This approach is particularly effective for keeping routing domains isolated while supporting VNI translation, making it ideal for scenarios where you need to connect different data centers or networks without merging their control planes.
* Other Options:
* A. MPLS DCI label exchange:This option typically focuses on MPLS-based interconnections and does not inherently support VNI translation or isolation in the context of VXLAN.
* B. Over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled:This could support VNI translation but does not inherently ensure routing domain isolation.
* D. Over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways:This typically involves using external gateways for traffic routing and may not directly support VNI translation or isolation in the same way as VXLAN stitching.
Data Center References:
* VXLAN stitching is a powerful method in multi-data center environments, allowing for flexibility in connecting various VXLAN segments while preserving network isolation and supporting complex interconnect requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 49
You are using E8GP peering in an underlay IP fabric. Which two statements are correct in this scenario?
(Choose two.)

- A. EBGP peering does not require an IGP protocol tor adjacency establishment.
- B. EBGP peering requires an IGP protocol tor adjacency establishment.
- C. Every leaf node has one peering session to every spine node.
- D. Every leaf node has a peering session to every other leaf node.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
* Understanding EBGP in an IP Fabric:
* EBGP (External Border Gateway Protocol) is commonly used in IP fabrics to establish peering between routers, such as leaf and spine nodes, without relying on an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) like OSPF or IS-IS.
* IGP Requirement for EBGP:
* Option B:EBGP peering does not require an IGP for adjacency establishment. This is because EBGP peers are typically directly connected, and BGP establishes its own sessions without needing an underlying IGP.
* Leaf-to-Spine Peering:
* Option C:In a typical IP fabric, each leaf node establishes an EBGP session with every spine node. This ensures full connectivity between leaves and spines, facilitating efficient routing and forwarding within the fabric.
Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-EBGP does not require an IGP for establishing peering sessions.
* Option C:Correct-Each leaf node peers with every spine node, which is a standard practice in IP fabrics to ensure connectivity and redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 50
You are adding a server lo a tenant's network within your data center and must limit access to a specific traffic type within the tenant network without pushing all tenant traffic through a firewall.
What will satisfy this requirement?

- A. Use filter-based forwarding.
- B. Use route leaking with EVPN and a routing policy.

- C. Use a static route in the tenant VRF with a firewall as the next hop for traffic to the new server.
- D. Put the new server on a unique subnet within the tenant's network.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Use filter-based forwarding: Filter-based forwarding (FBF) allows you to create policies that apply only to specific types of traffic and forward that traffic to a designated path, such as a firewall, without affecting all traffic in the tenant network. This solution enables you to limit access to specific traffic types and send that traffic through a firewall, without pushing all tenant traffic through the firewall. FBF works based on filters, which match specific traffic patterns (e.g., IP, protocol, port), and forwards the matching traffic to a particular next hop.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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