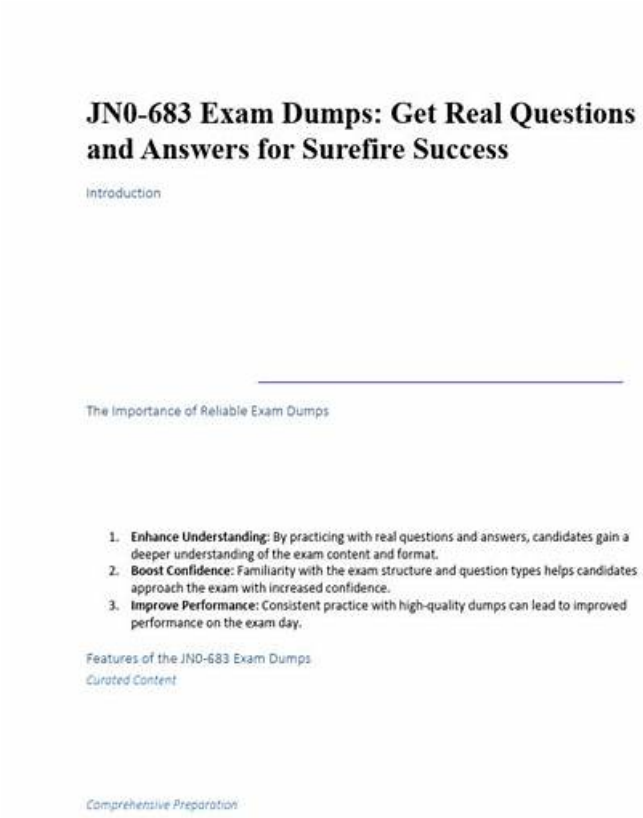
JN0-683復習対策書 &最新認証pdf資料ハイパス率を確保するJN0-683: Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 簡単



さらに、JPNTest JN0-683ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LEkhPNKsc0Lc3LqUua5onUT_MKpQ9HQz

IT認証資料を提供したほかのサイトより、JPNTestのプロかつ高品質の製品は最高のものです。JPNTestを選んだら成功を選んだということです。JPNTestのJuniperのJN0-683試験トレーニング資料はあなたが成功への保証です。JPNTestを利用したら、あなたはきっと高い点数を取ることができ、あなたの理想なところへと進むことができます。

Juniper JN0-683 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• EVPN-VXLAN シグナリング: このセクションでは、ルート タイプ、マルチキャスト処理、マルチプロトコル BGP (MBGP) などのイーサネット VPN (EVPN) の概念に関する理解を評価します。また、CRB や ERB、MAC 学習、対称ルーティングなどの EVPN アーキテクチャについても説明します。

トピック 2	• データ センター相互接続: データ センター エンジニア向けのこのパートでは、データ センターの相互接続、レイヤー 2 およびレイヤー 3 のストレッチ、ファブリックのステッチ、EVPN シグナル VXLAN を使用したデータ センター間のシームレスな通信について説明します。
トピック 3	• レイヤー 3 ファブリック: このセクションでは、データ センターで IP ベースのネットワークを管理する専門家の知識を測定します。IP ファブリックのアーキテクチャとルーティングをカバーし、候補者がネットワークがスケーラビリティのためにどのように構成されているか、トラフィックが効率的にルーティングされる方法を理解できるようにします。
トピック 4	• データ センターのマルチテナントとセキュリティ: このセクションでは、シングルテナントおよびマルチテナント データ センターの設定に関する知識がテストされます。データ センター プロフェッショナルなどの候補者は、共有インフラストラクチャ環境におけるレイヤー 2 レベルとレイヤー 3 レベルの両方でテナント トラフィックの分離を確実に行えるかどうかが評価されます。

JN0-683認証pdf資料 & JN0-683復習内容

ただ一つの試験の準備をするだけで時間をたくさん無駄にすることをやめてください。はやくJPNTestのJN0-683問題集を入手しましょう。この問題集を持っていたら、どうやって効率的に試験の準備をすべきなのかをよく知るようになります。このJN0-683問題集はあなたを楽に試験に合格させる素晴らしいツールですから、この成功できチャンスを見逃せば絶対後悔になりますから、尻込みしないで急いで行動しましょう。

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12
You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface. In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive
- B. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- C. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100
- D. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive

正解：B

質問 # 13
Why is a designated forwarder required in a multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN environment using EVPN signalling?

- A. The designated forwarder is required to prevent flooding of MAC addresses to multihomed hosts.
- B. The designated forwarder is required to prevent packets from looping between the PEs.
- C. The designated forwarder is required to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts.
- D. The designated forwarder is required to prevent a traffic storm from being received on multihomed hosts.

正解：C

解説：
The designated forwarder is required to prevent duplicate packets from being received on multihomed hosts: In a multihomed CE-to-PE VXLAN environment using EVPN signaling, a host may be connected to more than one PE. Without a designated forwarder, both PEs could forward the same broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic to the multihomed host, leading to duplicate packets. The designated forwarder ensures that only one PE forwards traffic to the host, preventing this issue.

質問 # 14
You want to convert an MX Series router from a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100. You have already configured an IRB interface.
In this scenario, which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface irb.100 passive
- B. set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100
- C. set vlans VLAN-100 13-interface irb.100
- D. set protocols isis interface irb.100 passive

正解：B

解説：
To convert the VXLAN Layer 2 gateway to a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway for VNI 100, you need to assign the IRB interface (which is configured for Layer 3 routing) to the relevant bridge domain.
This is accomplished with the command set bridge-domains VLAN-100 routing-interface irb.100.
This command links the IRB interface (irb.100) to the bridge domain (VLAN-100) and enables Layer 3 routing for that VNI.

質問 # 15
What are three actions available tor MAC move limiting? (Choose three.)

- A. enable
- B. shutdown
- C. log
- D. filter
- E. drop

正解：B、C、E

解説：
* MAC Move Limiting:
* MAC move limiting is a security feature used in network switches to detect and mitigate rapid changes in MAC address locations, which could indicate a network issue or an attack such as MAC flapping or spoofing.
* When a MAC address is learned on a different interface than it was previously learned, the switch can take various actions to prevent potential issues.
* Available Actions:
* A. drop:This action drops packets from the MAC address if it violates the move limit, effectively blocking communication from the offending MAC address.
* D. log:This action logs the MAC move event without disrupting traffic, allowing network administrators to monitor and investigate the event.
* E. shutdown:This action shuts down the interface on which the MAC address violation occurred, effectively stopping all traffic on that interface to prevent further issues.
* Other Actions (Not Correct):
* B. filter:Filtering is not typically associated with MAC move limiting; it generally refers to applying ACLs or other mechanisms to filter traffic.
* C. enable:This is not an action related to MAC move limiting, as it does not represent a specific reaction to a MAC move event.
Data Center References:
* MAC move limiting is crucial for maintaining network stability and security, particularly in environments with dynamic or large-scale Layer 2 networks where MAC addresses might frequently change locations.

質問 # 16
Your organization is implementing EVPN-VXLAN and requires multiple overlapping VLAN-IDs. You decide to use a routing-instance type mac-vrf to satisfy this request.
Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using a service-provider style configuration.
- B. Spine-facing interfaces must be configured using an enterprise-styleconfiguration.
- C. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using enterprise-style configuration.
- D. The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based.

正解：A、D

解説：
* Understanding the Scenario:
* EVPN-VXLAN deployments often involve scenarios where multiple tenants or applications require overlapping VLAN IDs, which can be managed using the mac-vrf routing instance type.
This allows you to segregate traffic within the same VLAN ID across different tenants.
* Host-facing Interface Configuration:
* A. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using a service-provider style configuration:
This is correct. In mac-vrf configurations, host-facing interfaces (those connecting end devices) typically follow a service-provider style configuration, where each customer or tenant's traffic is isolated even if overlapping VLAN IDs are used.
* B. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using enterprise-style configuration:This is incorrect for mac-vrf instances because enterprise-style configurations are more common in simpler, less segmented networks.
* Routing Instance Service Type:
* D. The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based:This is correct. The service type in mac-vrf can indeed be VLAN-based, which is particularly useful in scenarios where VLAN ID overlap is needed between different tenants or services.
Data Center References:
* The mac-vrf instance type is powerful for handling complex multi-tenant environments in EVPN- VXLAN, especially when dealing with overlapping VLAN IDs across different segments of the network.

質問 # 17
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