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Premium JN0-683 Files - New JN0-683 Exam Questions

The Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) certification is a valuable credential that assists you to enhance your existing skills and experience. By doing this you can stay updated and competitive in the market and achieve your career objectives in a short time period. To do this you just need to pass the one Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) exam. Are you ready for this? If yes then enroll in Juniper JN0-683 Exam Dumps and start this journey with BraindumpsIT. The BraindumpsIT offers real, valid, and updated JN0-683 Questions that surely will help you in exam preparation and enable you to pass the challenging JN0-683 exam with flying colors.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	<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 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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 multipath multiple-as.
- C. You need to configure as-override.
- D. You need to configure loops 2.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 21

A local VTEP has two ECMP paths to a remote VTEP

Which two statements are correct when load balancing is enabled in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing.
- B. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.
- C. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing.
- D. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* Load Balancing in VXLAN:

* VXLAN uses UDP encapsulation to transport Layer 2 frames over an IP network. For load balancing across Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) links, various fields in the packet can be used to ensure even distribution of traffic.

* Key Load Balancing Fields:

* C. The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: This is correct.

The source UDP port in the VXLAN packet is typically calculated based on a hash of the inner packet's fields. This makes the source port vary between packets, enabling effective load balancing across multiple paths.

* D. The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: This is also correct. Fields such as the source and destination IP

addresses, source and destination MAC addresses, and possibly even higher-layer protocol information from the inner packet can be used to generate the hash that determines the ECMP path.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. The inner packet fields are not used in the hash for load balancing: This is incorrect as the inner packet fields are indeed critical for generating the hash used in load balancing.

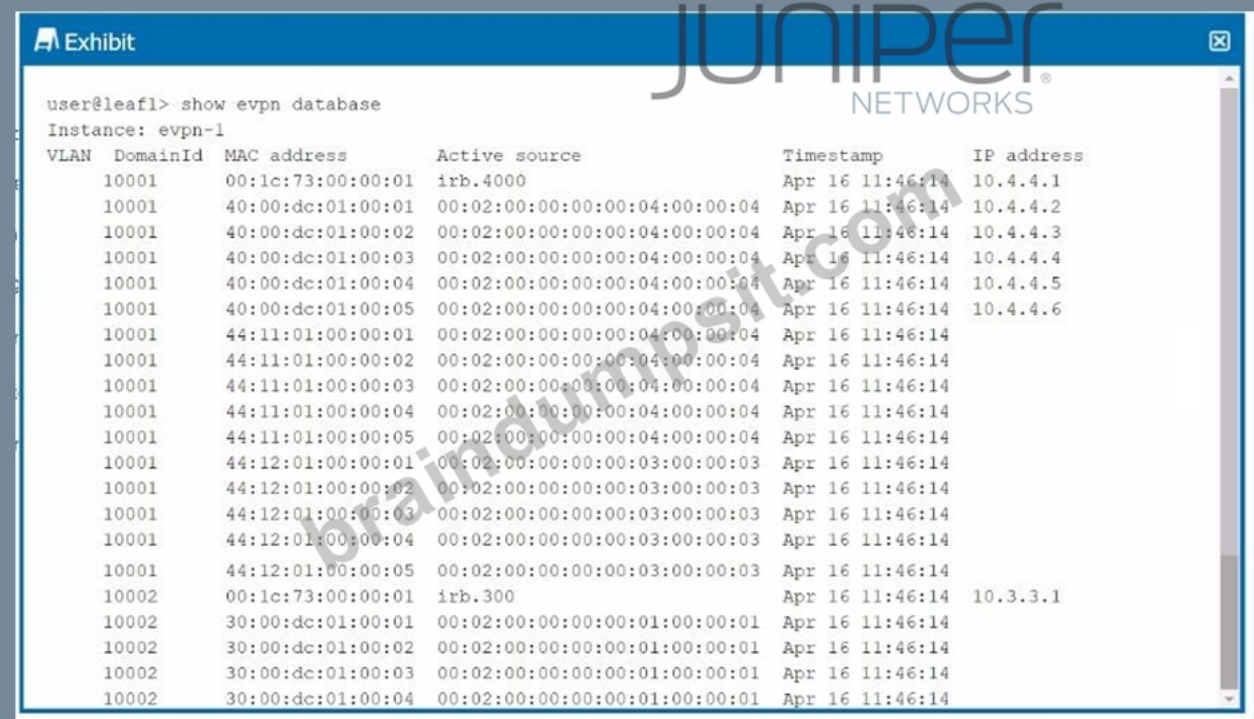
* B. The destination port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: This is incorrect because the destination UDP port in VXLAN packets is typically fixed (e.g., port 4789 for VXLAN), and therefore cannot be used for effective load balancing.

Data Center References:

* Effective load balancing in VXLAN is crucial for ensuring high throughput and avoiding congestion on specific links. By using a combination of the source UDP port and inner packet fields, the network can distribute traffic evenly across available paths.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Exhibit.



VLAN	DomainId	MAC address	Active source	Timestamp	IP address
10001	00:1c:73:00:00:01	irb.4000	00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	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		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	10.4.4.3
10001	40:00:dc:01:00:03		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	10.4.4.4
10001	40:00:dc:01:00:04		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	10.4.4.5
10001	40:00:dc:01:00:05		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	10.4.4.6
10001	44:11:01:00:00:01		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:11:01:00:00:02		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:11:01:00:00:03		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:11:01:00:00:04		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:11:01:00:00:05		00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:12:01:00:00:01		00:02:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:12:01:00:00:02		00:02:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:12:01:00:00:03		00:02:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:12:01:00:00:04		00:02:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10001	44:12:01:00:00:05		00:02:00:00:00:03:00:00:03	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		00:02:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002	30:00:dc:01:00:02		00:02:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002	30:00:dc:01:00:03		00:02:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	Apr 16 11:46:14	
10002	30:00:dc:01:00:04		00:02:00:00:00:01:00:00:01	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 an ESI LAG.
- B. The host is located on VN10002.
- C. The host is originating from irb.300.
- D. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.

Answer: A,D

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 00:02:00:00:00:04:00:00:04:

04:00:04:00:00:04:00:04:00:04, 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 # 23

What are three actions available for MAC move limiting? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Exhibit.

```

Exhibit

user@leaf1> show ethernet-switching vxlan-tunnel-end-point remote
Logical System Name      Id  SVTEP-IP      IFL  L3-Idx  SVTEP-Mode  ELP-SVTEP-IP
0      192.168.100.11  lo0.0      0
RVTEP-IP      L2-RTT      IFL-Idx  Interface  NH-Id  RVTEP-Mode  ELP-IP
Flags
192.168.100.13  default-switch      571      vtep.32769  1758  RNVE
VNID      MC-Group-IP
5010      0.0.0.0
5020      0.0.0.0
user@leaf1> show interfaces vtep.32769
Logical interface vtep.32769 (Index 571) (SNMP ifIndex 534)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
VXLAN Endpoint Type: Remote, VXLAN Endpoint Address: 192.168.100.11, L2 Routing Instance:
default-switch, L3 Routing Instance: default
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 19
...
user@leaf1> show evpn database
Instance: default-switch
VLAN  DomainId  MAC address      Active source      Timestamp      IP address
5010      00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:92:00  Apr 15 22:27:02  10.1.1.254
5010      00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  xe-0/0/4.0      Apr 15 19:41:27  10.1.1.1
5010      02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.10      Apr 15 18:50:45  10.1.1.101
5020      00:00:5e:00:01:01  05:00:00:fd:e9:00:00:13:9c:00  Apr 15 22:26:51  10.1.2.254
5020      00:0c:29:e8:b7:39  192.168.100.13  Apr 15 23:07:22  10.1.2.1
5020      02:05:86:a7:4c:00  irb.20      Apr 15 22:26:51  10.1.2.101
user@leaf1> show route table bgp.evpn.0 evpn-mac-address 00:0c:29:e8:b7:39
bgp.evpn.0: 28 destinations, 42 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
2:192.168.100.13:1::5020::00:0c:29:e8:b7:39/304 MAC/IP
*[BGP/170] 00:49:55, localpref 100, from 192.168.100.1
AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
> to 172.16.1.0 via xe-0/0/0.0
to 172.16.1.6 via xe-0/0/1.0
user@leaf1> show route forwarding-table matching 10.1.2.1
...
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index  NhRef Netif
10.1.2.1/32      dest  0 0:c:29:e8:b7:39  ucst  1775  1 vtep.32769

```

Referring to the exhibit, Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) in a data center that uses an ERB architecture. What do you determine from the output?

- A. Host1 and Host2 are directly connected to leaf1.
- B. The irb.20 interface is not configured on leaf1.
- C. The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel.
- D. The traffic is failing because load balancing is not configured correctly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding the Problem:

* Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) within an EVPN-VXLAN environment using ERB architecture.

Analysis of the Exhibit:

* The provided output includes information from the show route forwarding-table matching command for IP 10.1.2.1. The next hop is shown as vtep.32769, which indicates that the traffic destined for 10.1.2.1 is being forwarded into the VXLAN tunnel with the correct VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint).

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-The traffic from Host1 is entering the VXLAN tunnel, as evidenced by the next hop pointing to a VTEP.

However, the issue could lie elsewhere, possibly with the remote VTEP, routing configurations, or the receiving leaf/spine devices.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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