

JN0-683 Quizfragen Und Antworten & JN0-683 Originale Fragen



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>> JN0-683 Quizfragen Und Antworten <<

JN0-683 Originale Fragen & JN0-683 Examengine

Warum sind wir vorrangiger als die anderen Websites? Weil die Juniper JN0-683 Schulungsunterlagen von uns die umfassendste, die genaueste sind. Außerdem sind sie von guter Qualität. So ist ExamFragen Ihnen die beste Wahl und die beste Garantie zur Juniper JN0-683 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

Juniper JN0-683 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

- 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) JN0-683 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q46-Q51):

46. Frage

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 three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- C. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- D. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

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.

47. Frage

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

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

Configure peering for EVPN between border leaf nodes in each data center: In order to interconnect the data centers across the IP backbone, you would configure EVPN peering between the border leaf nodes in each data center. Border leaf nodes act as the gateway between the local data center and the external network (in this case, the inter-data-center IP backbone). This ensures that the data centers can communicate and exchange routing information.

Configure a Type 5 EVPN route for each unique prefix: Type 5 EVPN routes are used for inter-subnet communication (i.e., for advertising IP prefixes between data centers). Since the data centers have unique IP address spaces and do not require bridging, Type 5 routes are appropriate for advertising these unique prefixes across the data centers.

48. Frage

What are two supported methods for exporting data when using the Junos telemetry interface? (Choose two.)

- A. using SNMP
- B. using UDP
- C. using gRPC
- D. using REST

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

The Junos Telemetry Interface (JTI) supports streaming real-time data from devices using modern, efficient protocols: using UDP

JTI supports UDP-based streaming, often with Juniper's JTIs streaming protocol (for low-latency telemetry). using gRPC

JTI supports gRPC/gNMI for structured, reliable telemetry export.

49. Frage

Exhibit.

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, assume that there is no external router present, and that the configuration is fabric-only.

Which two statements are true about the example configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) and irb.800 (vlan 800) are able to communicate over the fabric.
- B. VNI 10006 is assigned to vlan 800 (irb.800).
- C. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) are not able to communicate directly with devices in routing instance Customer A.
- D. Devices in routing instance Customer A are able to communicate with devices in routing instance Customer B

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows configurations for two VRFs (Customer_A and Customer_B) with specific VLANs and VNIs assigned. Each VRF has interfaces (IRBs) associated with particular VLANs.

* Communication Between VLANs and Routing Instances:

* Option B: VLAN 400 (irb.400) is part of Customer_B, and there is no direct connection or routing between Customer_A and Customer_B in the configuration provided. Therefore, devices in irb.400 cannot communicate directly with devices in the Customer_A routing instance.

* Option D: Since irb.400 (VLAN 400) and irb.800 (VLAN 800) are part of the same routing instance (Customer_B), they can communicate over the fabric using VXLAN encapsulation.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- There is no direct communication between devices in irb.400 (Customer_B) and routing instance Customer_A.

* Option D: Correct- Devices in VLAN 400 and VLAN 800 can communicate within the Customer_B routing instance over the fabric.

50. Frage

Exhibit.

Both DC and DC2 are using EVPN-VXLAN technology deployed using an ERB architecture. A server on the Red VLAN must communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. The Blue VLAN in DC and DC2 needs to be the same VLAN.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. A lean super spine device must be added to DC and DC2; all VLANs must be stretched to the lean super spine device and the lean super spine devices must stitch all the VLANs together.
- B. An interconnect is required between four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.
- C. An interconnect is required between the four SRX Series devices; the Blue VLAN must be stretched and a transit VNI must be added for the Red and Green VLANs.
- D. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mesh interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stretched together

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* ERB Architecture in EVPN-VXLAN:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is commonly used in data center networks where routing decisions are made at the network edge (leaf or border devices), while bridging (Layer 2 forwarding) is extended across the fabric. This architecture allows for efficient L3 routing while still enabling L2 services like VLANs to span across multiple locations.

- [illegible]