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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes. Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.
- B. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.
- C. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.
- D. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.

Option A: The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.

VNI Consistency:

Option C: For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Exhibit.

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

Answer: D

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 # 24

Which two requirements are needed to facilitate over-the-top DCI? (Choose two.)

- A. EVPN route-types must be advertised to all spine devices.

- B. EVPN route-types must be advertised to all leaf devices.
- C. All spine loopbacks in each network must be reachable.
- D. All leaf VTEPs in each network must be reachable.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

All leaf VTEPs in each network must be reachable: In over-the-top Data Center Interconnect (DCI) using EVPN-VXLAN, the leaf VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) in both data centers need to be reachable from each other. This is crucial for the successful exchange of VXLAN traffic and the proper operation of the overlay network between the data centers.

EVPN route-types must be advertised to all leaf devices: To extend Layer 2 and Layer 3 services seamlessly across data centers in OTT DCI, EVPN route types must be advertised to all leaf devices to maintain the unified control plane and support endpoint reachability.

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are preparing an sFlow monitoring system configuration.

In this scenario, what Information will be included in the datagram sent to the sFlow collector? (Choose two.)

- A. the interface through which the packets entered the agent
- B. the CRC from the sampled packet
- C. the sending device's serial number
- D. the source and destination VLAN for sampled packets

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* Understanding sFlow Monitoring:

* sFlow is a packet sampling technology used to monitor traffic in a network. It sends sampled packet data and interface counters to an sFlow collector, which analyzes the traffic patterns.

* Information Included in sFlow Datagram:

* Option A: The datagram sent to the sFlow collector includes information about the interface through which the packets entered the agent (the switch or router). This is crucial for understanding where in the network the traffic was captured.

* Option D: sFlow datagrams also include the source and destination VLAN for the sampled packets. This allows for detailed analysis of the traffic flow within different VLANs.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct- The ingress interface is included in the sFlow datagram.

* Option D: Correct- The source and destination VLANs are also included, providing context for the sampled traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 26

You are implementing seamless stitching between two data centers and have a proposed configuration for a border leaf device.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The ESI must be different in each data center.
- B. The translation-vni must be different in each data center.
- C. The translation-vni must match in both data centers.
- D. The ESI must match in both data centers.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Understanding Seamless Stitching:

* Seamless stitching is used in EVPN to interconnect two data centers, allowing for consistent Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across them. This is often achieved by translating VNIs (Virtual Network Identifiers) between the data centers.

* Translation-VNI:

* Option B: The translation VNI must be different in each data center to ensure that traffic can be correctly routed and distinguished as it crosses between the data centers. This differentiation helps to maintain the integrity of the traffic flows and prevents any potential overlap or conflict in VNIs.

* Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI):

* Option D: The ESI must match in both data centers to ensure that the same Ethernet segment (which could be multihomed) is

