

최신버전JN0-683시험패스인증덤프인기덤프자료



참고: ExamPassdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 JN0-683 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=18AyPfd34_gMaTrioan33lw68jSCRguO

IT인증시험은 국제적으로 인정받는 자격증을 취득하는 과정이라 난이도가 아주 높습니다. Juniper인증 JN0-683시험은 IT인증자격증을 취득하는 시험과목입니다.어떻게 하면 난이도가 높아 도전할 자신이 없는 자격증을 한방에 취득할 수 있을까요? 그 답은ExamPassdump에서 찾을 수 있습니다. ExamPassdump에서는 모든 IT인증시험에 대비한 고품질 시험공부가이드를 제공해드립니다. ExamPassdump에서 연구제작한 Juniper인증 JN0-683덤프로Juniper인증 JN0-683시험을 준비해보세요. 시험패스가 한결 편해집니다.

Juniper JN0-683 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.

>> JN0-683시험패스 인증덤프 <<

Juniper JN0-683인증시험공부, JN0-683최신버전 시험덤프

Juniper인증 JN0-683시험은 IT인증시험중 가장 인기있는 시험입니다. Juniper인증 JN0-683시험패스는 모든 IT인사들의 로망입니다. ExamPassdump의 완벽한 Juniper인증 JN0-683덤프로 시험준비하여 고득점으로 자격증을 따보세요.

최신 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 무료샘플문제 (Q14-Q19):

질문 # 14

Your organization is implementing EVPN-VXLAN and requires multiple overlapping VLAN-IDs. You decide to use a routing-instance type mac-vrft 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. Host-facing interfaces must be configured using enterprise-style configuration.
- C. The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based.
- D. Spine-facing interfaces must be configured using an enterprise-style configuration.

정답: A,C

설명:

Host-facing interfaces must be configured using a service-provider style configuration. When using MAC-VRF routing instances to support overlapping VLAN IDs, host-facing interfaces need service-provider style (unit with VLAN tagging inside a logical interface). This allows the same VLAN ID to exist in multiple VRFs without conflict.

The routing-instance service type can be VLAN-based.

MAC-VRF instances can be VLAN-based, which maps a VLAN to the routing instance for L2 segregation.

질문 # 15

You are setting up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture for your new data center. Its initial deployment will be less than 50 switches; however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers.
- B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI.
- C. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.
- D. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.

정답: A,D

설명:

Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance:

Symmetric routing requires an additional VLAN (and corresponding VNI) with an IRB interface for every Layer 3 VRF instance, supporting inter-VLAN routing at every VTEP.

Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers: Symmetric routing is preferred for environments with high scaling needs (such as 1024 VLANs and up to 250 switches) because it avoids the scalability limitations seen in asymmetric routing, which requires all VLANs and VNIs to be configured on every switch, leading to configuration complexity and overhead.

질문 # 16

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, the spine1 device has an underlay BGP group that is configured to peer with its neighbors' directly connected interfaces. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly.
- B. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly.
- C. The multihop statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- D. The multihop statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.

정답: B,C

설명:

* Understanding BGP Configuration in the Exhibit:

* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on spine1 with a group named underlay, configured to peer with directly connected interfaces of other devices in the network.

* Multipath multiple-as: This statement allows the router to install multiple paths in the routing table for routes learned from different ASes, facilitating load balancing.

* Key Statements:

* A. The multihop statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: In this case, the BGP peers are directly

connected (as indicated by their neighbor IP addresses), so the multihop statement is unnecessary. Multihop is typically used when BGP peers are not directly connected and packets need to traverse multiple hops.

* D. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly: The multipath { multiple-as; } statement in the configuration enables load balancing across multiple paths from different autonomous systems, which is appropriate for underlay networks in data center fabrics.

* Incorrect Statements:

* C. The multihop statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions: This is incorrect because the peers are directly connected, making the multihop statement unnecessary.

* B. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly: This is incorrect because the configuration includes the necessary multipath settings for load balancing.

Data Center References:

* BGP configurations in EVPN-VXLAN underlay networks are crucial for ensuring redundancy, load balancing, and efficient route propagation across the data center fabric.

질문 # 17

You are asked for TX and RX traffic statistics for each interface to which an application server is attached. The statistics need to be reported every five seconds. Using the Junos default settings, which telemetry method would accomplish this request?

- A. Native Sensors
- B. SNMP
- C. gNMI
- D. OpenConfig

정답: A

설명:

Native Sensors: Junos provides "Native Sensors" as part of its telemetry capabilities, which can be used to gather interface statistics like TX (transmit) and RX (receive) traffic. With the default configuration, native sensors can be configured to report traffic statistics at a specified interval, such as every five seconds, making this the correct method to fulfill the requirement for periodic traffic reporting.

질문 # 18

Exhibit.

You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture.

Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed?

(Choose three.)

- A. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- B. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.
- C. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- D. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- E. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

정답: A,C,E

설명:

* Understanding ERB Architecture:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is a network design where the routing occurs at the edge (leaf devices) rather than in the spine devices. In a VXLAN overlay network with EVPN as the control plane, leaf devices typically act as both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) VXLAN gateways.

* Placement of VXLAN Gateways:

* Option B: All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways to handle the bridging of VLAN traffic into VXLAN tunnels.

* Option C: All leaf devices will also have L3 VXLAN gateways to route traffic between different VXLAN segments (VNIs) and external networks.

* Option E: Spine devices in an ERB architecture generally do not function as VXLAN gateways.

They primarily focus on forwarding traffic between leaf nodes and do not handle VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.

* Option C: Correct-All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

* Option E:Correct-Spine devices will not act as VXLAN gateways

질문 # 19

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ExamPassdump의 Juniper인증 JN0-683덤프는 다른 덤프판매 사이트보다 저렴한 가격으로 여러분들께 가볍게 다가갑니다. Juniper인증 JN0-683덤프는 기출문제와 예상문제로 되어있어 시험패스는 시간문제뿐입니다.

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