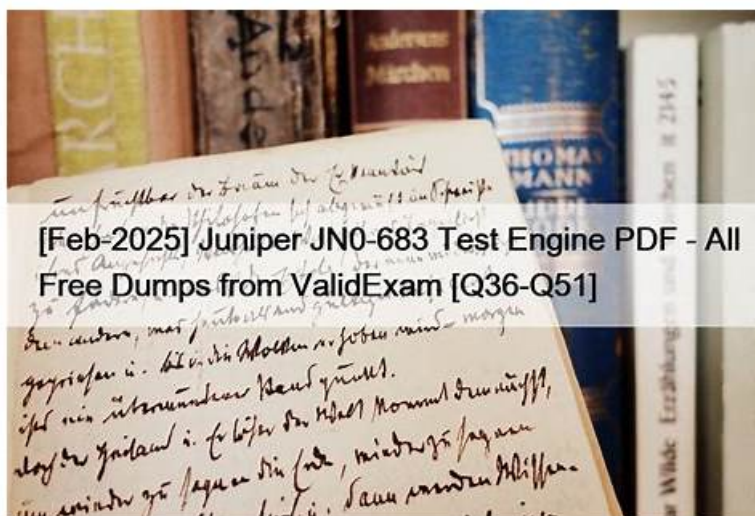


# JN0-683 Latest Version - JN0-683 Test Score Report



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## Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>                                    |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>                                                      |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>                |

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## Juniper JN0-683 Test Score Report - New APP JN0-683 Simulations

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## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

You want to provide a DCI that keeps each data center routing domain isolated, while also supporting translation of VNIs. Which DCI scheme allows these features?

- A. MPLS DCI label exchange
- B. over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways
- **C. VXLAN stitching**
- D. over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Understanding DCI (Data Center Interconnect) Schemes:

\* DCI schemes are used to connect multiple data centers, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing between them. The choice of DCI depends on the specific requirements, such as isolation, VNI translation, or routing domain separation.

\* VXLAN Stitching:

\* VXLAN stitching involves connecting multiple VXLAN segments, allowing VNIs (VXLAN Network Identifiers) from different segments to communicate with each other while maintaining separate routing domains.

\* This approach is particularly effective for keeping routing domains isolated while supporting VNI translation, making it ideal for scenarios where you need to connect different data centers or networks without merging their control planes.

\* Other Options:

\* A. MPLS DCI label exchange: This option typically focuses on MPLS-based interconnections and does not inherently support VNI translation or isolation in the context of VXLAN.

\* B. Over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled: This could support VNI translation but does not inherently ensure routing domain isolation.

\* D. Over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways: This typically involves using external gateways for traffic routing and may not directly support VNI translation or isolation in the same way as VXLAN stitching.

Data Center References:

\* VXLAN stitching is a powerful method in multi-data center environments, allowing for flexibility in connecting various VXLAN segments while preserving network isolation and supporting complex interconnect requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 56

You want to employ micro-segmentation within a given VRF to isolate VXLAN traffic from some networks. How would you accomplish this task?

- A. Use a routing-policy to restrict VRF routes.
- B. Use route-leaking with RIB tables.
- **C. Use firewall filters.**
- D. Use BGP extended communities.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Micro-segmentation within a VRF is achieved by enforcing traffic isolation and policy control at a granular level inside the broadcast domain. Firewall filters allow you to selectively permit or deny VXLAN-encapsulated or tenant traffic between specific endpoints or subnets within the same VRF, providing the required intra-VRF isolation without altering route distribution.

### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which two statements are correct about an IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Only a single point to point EBGp session is required between peers in an IP fabric.
- **B. All leaf devices can use the same AS number in an IP fabric without making any adjustments to the EBGp configuration**
- C. Fbgp is only required to route most routing information to external devices outside the fabric.
- **D. The multipath multiple-as statement is required to enable ECMP if every device has a different AS number.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

\* BGP in IP Fabric:

\* In an IP fabric, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used to manage the routing between leaf and spine devices. Each device can have the same or different Autonomous System (AS) numbers depending on the network design.

\* Multipath Multiple-AS:

\* Option B: If every device in the fabric has a different AS number, then enabling Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing requires the multipath multiple-as statement. This configuration allows BGP to consider multiple paths across different AS numbers as equal cost, enabling efficient load balancing across the network.

\* Same AS Number Configuration:

\* Option A: It's possible for all leaf devices to use the same AS number in an IP fabric, which simplifies the configuration. EBGp (External BGP) will still function correctly in this setup because BGP considers the peering relationship rather than strictly enforcing different AS numbers in this specific use case.

Conclusion:

\* Option B: Correct-This statement is essential for enabling ECMP in a multi-AS environment.

\* Option A: Correct-Leaf devices can share the same AS number without needing special EBGp configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

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 ESI must match in both data centers.**
- D. The translation-vni must match in both data centers.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

When implementing seamless VXLAN stitching between two data centers, the Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) must match in both data centers to ensure that the same multi-homed segment is recognized consistently across the environments. This allows seamless failover and redundancy. However, the translation VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) must be different in each data center because VXLAN stitching involves mapping different VNIs to enable interconnectivity between distinct VXLAN domains.

If the same translation VNI is used in both data centers, there would be no differentiation between network segments, leading to potential routing and forwarding issues. Keeping them different ensures proper traffic isolation and mapping.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

In your EVPN-VXAN environment, you want to prevent a multihomed server from receiving multiple copies of BUM traffic in active/active scenarios. Which EVPN route type would satisfy this requirement?

- **A. Type 4**
- B. Type 5
- C. Type 8
- D. Type 7

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN environment with active-active multihoming, a multihomed server connected to multiple leaf switches can receive duplicate copies of BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast) traffic. To prevent this, Type 4 (Ethernet Segment Route) is used.

EVPN Type 4 routes are responsible for DF (Designated Forwarder) election, which ensures that only one leaf switch forwards BUM traffic to the multihomed server. This prevents duplicate frames and optimizes network efficiency.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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