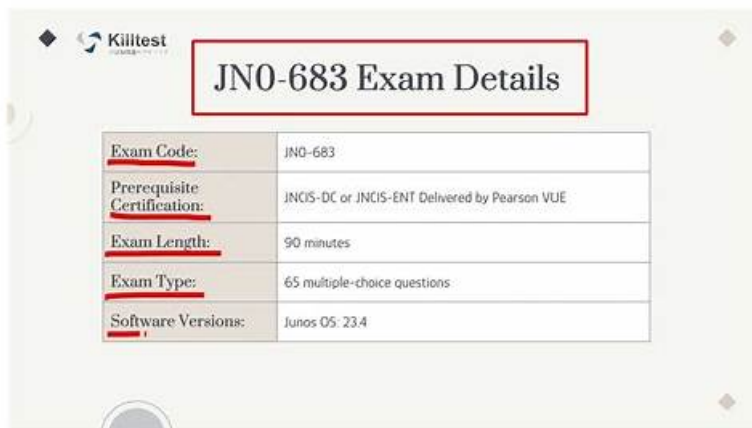


JN0-683対策学習 & JN0-683受験記



JN0-683 Exam Details	
Exam Code:	JN0-683
Prerequisite Certification:	JNCIS-DC or JNCIS-ENT Delivered by Pearson VUE
Exam Length:	90 minutes
Exam Type:	65 multiple-choice questions
Software Versions:	Junos OS 23.4

BONUS!!! GoShiken JN0-683ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1z7zThqGAMacyS3iT3HRNAvH4MLpCZMi>

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>> JN0-683対策学習 <<

Juniper JN0-683受験記 & JN0-683無料問題

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q23-Q28):

質問 # 23

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 EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- **B. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.**
- C. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.
- **D. Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.**

正解: B、D

解説:

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.

質問 # 24

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. VXLAN stitching
- C. over the top (OTT) with proxy gateways
- **D. over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled**

正解: D

解説:

over the top (OTT) with VNI translation enabled: An OTT (Over-the-Top) architecture with VNI translation allows you to keep each data center's routing domain isolated while enabling translation of VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) between the data centers. This approach supports multi-tenancy and facilitates communication between isolated data centers by mapping VNIs between them.

質問 # 25

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

正解: A、D

解説:

The source port in the UDP header is used to load balance VXLAN traffic: In an ECMP (Equal-Cost Multi-Path) scenario with VXLAN, the source port in the UDP header is one of the fields used to hash the traffic and determine which path to use. This helps distribute traffic across multiple equal-cost paths between VTEPs.

The inner packet fields are used in the hash for load balancing: For VXLAN traffic, the inner packet fields (such as the inner source and destination IP addresses, and sometimes the inner VLAN) are included in the hash calculation to determine the forwarding path. This allows for more effective load balancing across the available paths.

質問 # 26

Which two statements are true about EVPN routes for Data Center Interconnect? (Choose two.)

- A. Type 2 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- **B. Type 5 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.**
- C. Type 5 EVPN routes require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.
- **D. Type 2 EVPN routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop.**

正解: B、D

解説:

* Type 2 EVPN Routes:

* Type 2 routes advertise MAC addresses within an EVPN instance and are used primarily for Layer 2 bridging. These routes do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop because they operate within the same Layer 2 domain.

* Type 5 EVPN Routes:

* Type 5 routes are used to advertise IP prefixes (Layer 3 routes) within EVPN. Similar to Type 2 routes, they do not require a VXLAN tunnel to the protocol next hop because they represent L3 routes, which are managed at the routing layer without the need for VXLAN encapsulation.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- Type 2 routes do not need a VXLAN tunnel to the next hop, as they are used for Layer 2.

* Option D: Correct- Type 5 routes also do not need a VXLAN tunnel because they operate at Layer 3, handling IP prefixes.

質問 # 27

Exhibit.

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, why has the next hop remained the same for the EVPN routes advertised to the peer 203.0.113.2?

- A. The vrf-export parameter must be applied.
- **B. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer.**
- C. The export policy is incorrectly configured.
- D. EVPN routes cannot have the next hop changed.

正解: B

解説:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The configuration shown in the exhibit involves an EVPN (Ethernet VPN) setup using BGP as the routing protocol. The export policy named CHANGE_NH is applied to the BGP group evpn- peer, which includes a rule to change the next hop for routes that match the policy.

* Issue with Next Hop Not Changing:

* The policy CHANGE_NH is correctly configured to change the next hop to 203.0.113.10 for the matching routes. However, the next hop remains unchanged when advertising EVPN routes to the peer 203.0.113.2.

* Reason for the Issue:

* In Junos OS, when exporting routes for VPNs (including EVPN), the next-hop change defined in a policy will not take effect unless the vpn-apply-export parameter is used in the BGP configuration. This parameter ensures that the export policy is applied specifically to VPN routes.

* The vpn-apply-export parameter must be included to apply the next-hop change to EVPN routes.

* Correct Answer Explanation:

* D. The vpn-apply-export parameter must be applied to this peer: This is the correct solution because the next hop in EVPN routes won't be altered without this parameter in the BGP configuration. It instructs the BGP process to apply the export policy to the EVPN routes.

Data Center References:

* This behavior is standard in EVPN deployments with Juniper Networks devices, where the export policies applied to VPN routes require explicit invocation using vpn-apply-export to take effect.

質問 # 28

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テストの準備に多くの時間を費やし、それでも何度も失敗するのは馬鹿げていますか？一部の受験者は、Juniper JN0-683試験ダンプ問題で簡単に試験に合格しますか？試験に合格し、認定を取得することが目標である場合、JN0-683試験ダンプは、目標を簡単に達成するのに役立ちます。選択してみませんか？JN0-683試験ダンプ問題を含むテストの前にわずか数十のお金と20~35時間の有効な準備で、確実に試験をクリアできます。では、なぜあなたは無駄な努力をするのに多くの時間を無駄にしているのですか？

JN0-683受験記: <https://www.goshiken.com/Juniper/JN0-683-mondaishu.html>

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