

# Pass Guaranteed 2026 High Pass-Rate JN0-683: Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Test Dumps



P.S. Free & New JN0-683 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassExamDumps: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eWv3E6pNsqelAE3cRiXGZR26OPtfc2e\\_](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eWv3E6pNsqelAE3cRiXGZR26OPtfc2e_)

We are constantly updating our Juniper JN0-683 practice material to ensure that students receive the latest Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) Questions based on the actual Building Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam content. Moreover, we also offer up to 1 year of free updates and free demos. PassExamDumps also offers a money-back guarantee (terms and conditions apply) for applicants who fail to pass the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) test on the first try.

Firstly, our company always feedbacks our candidates with highly-qualified JN0-683 study guide and technical excellence and continuously developing the most professional JN0-683 exam materials. Secondly, our JN0-683 training materials persist in creating a modern service oriented system and strive for providing more preferential activities for your convenience. Last but not least, we have free demos for your reference, as in the following, you can download which JN0-683 Exam Braindumps demo you like and make a choice.

>> JN0-683 Test Dumps <<

## JN0-683 Practice Test: Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) & JN0-683 Exam Braindumps

What is more, some after-sales services behave indifferently towards exam candidates who eager to get success, our JN0-683 practice materials are on the opposite of it. So just set out undeterred with our JN0-683 practice materials, These JN0-683 practice materials win honor for our company, and we treat it as our utmost privilege to help you achieve your goal. Our JN0-683 practice materials are made by our responsible company which means you can gain many other benefits as well.

### Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<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 5	<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>

## Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- B. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP.
- C. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- D. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:

\* The command ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.

\* Understanding the Response:

\* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.

Conclusion:

\* Option B: Correct- The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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

**Answer: B,D,E**

Explanation:

\* 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

### NEW QUESTION # 34

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- B. The MAC address is known but not reachable by the remote VTEP
- C. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- **D. The MAC address is unknown and not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Analyzing the Exhibit Output:

\* The command `ping overlay tunnel-type vxlan` is used to test the VXLAN tunnel between two VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints). The output shows a warning about missing hash parameters, but more importantly, it displays the result: End-System Not Present.

\* Understanding the Response:

\* The message End-System Not Present indicates that the remote VTEP (192.168.2.20) did not find the MAC address 00:00:5E:00:53:CC in its forwarding table. This typically means that the MAC address is unknown to the remote VTEP, and as a result, it could not forward the packet to the intended destination.

Conclusion:

\* Option B: Correct- The MAC address is unknown and is not in the forwarding table of the remote VTEP, which is why the system reports that the "End-System" is not present.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

You are implementing VXLAN broadcast domains in your data center environment. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- **A. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID.**
- **B. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP.**
- C. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets.
- D. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16.777.215.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

\* VXLAN Overview:

\* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network virtualization technology that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames into Layer 3 UDP packets for transmission over an IP network. It allows the creation of Layer 2 overlay networks across a Layer 3 infrastructure.

\* Understanding VXLAN Components:

\* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint): A VTEP is responsible for encapsulating and decapsulating Ethernet frames into and from VXLAN packets.

\* VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier): A 24-bit identifier used to distinguish different VXLAN segments, allowing for up to 16 million

unique segments.

\* Correct Statements:

\* C. Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP: This is correct. In a VXLAN deployment, the source VTEP encapsulates the original Layer 2 Ethernet frame into a VXLAN packet before transmitting it over the IP network to the destination VTEP, which then decapsulates it.

\* A. A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID: This is correct. The VXLAN header does not carry the original VLAN ID; instead, it uses the VNI to identify the network segment. The VLAN ID is local to the switch and does not traverse the VXLAN tunnel.

\* Incorrect Statements:

\* B. The VNI must match the VLAN tag to ensure that the remote VTEP can decapsulate VXLAN packets: This is incorrect. The VNI is independent of the VLAN tag, and the VLAN ID does not need to match the VNI. The VNI is what the remote VTEP uses to identify the correct VXLAN segment.

\* D. The VNI is a 16-bit value and can range from 0 through 16,777,215: This is incorrect because the VNI is a 24-bit value, allowing for a range of 0 to 16,777,215.

Data Center References:

\* VXLAN technology is critical for modern data centers as it enables scalability and efficient segmentation without the constraints of traditional VLAN limits.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

As part of the onboarding process for new switches being added to your data centers, your company uses Juniper Networks' ZTP process. As part of the ZTP process, a script is executed by the devices being onboarded.

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The Junos ZTP process supports Python, SLAX, and Perl.
- B. The Junos ZTP process supports Jscript, Ansible, and Perl.
- C. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, Jscript, and Ansible.
- **D. The Junos ZTP process supports Shell, Python, and SLAX.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Juniper Networks' ZTP (Zero Touch Provisioning) process automates the deployment of new devices by allowing them to fetch and execute scripts for configuration and setup as they are powered on and connected to the network.

Supported Scripting Languages:

The Junos OS supports several scripting languages that can be used during the ZTP process:

Shell scripts are often used for general automation tasks. Python is a widely supported language in Junos, offering powerful scripting capabilities for automating network tasks.

SLAX (Service Logic Execution Environment) is a scripting language specific to Junos, designed to automate configuration tasks and simplify network operations.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

.....

Under the hatchet of fast-paced development, we must always be cognizant of social long term goals and the direction of the development of science and technology. Adapt to the network society, otherwise, we will take the risk of being obsoleted. Our Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) qualification test help improve your technical skills and more importantly, helping you build up confidence to fight for a bright future in tough working environment. Our professional experts devote plenty of time and energy to developing the JN0-683 Study Tool. You can trust us and let us be your honest cooperators in your future development. Here are several advantages about our Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) exam for your reference. We sincerely suggest you to spare some time to have a glance over the following items.

**Latest JN0-683 Exam Book:** <https://www.passexamdumps.com/JN0-683-valid-exam-dumps.html>

- 2026 Valid JN0-683 Test Dumps | 100% Free Latest JN0-683 Exam Book  Open  [www.examcollectionpass.com](http://www.examcollectionpass.com)  and search for ➡ JN0-683  to download exam materials for free  JN0-683 Valid Exam Online
- Easiest and Quick Way to Crack Juniper JN0-683 Exam  Search for ☀ JN0-683  ☀  on ⇒ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ⇐ immediately to obtain a free download  JN0-683 Download Demo
- Real JN0-683 Testing Environment  Latest JN0-683 Test Guide  JN0-683 Real Dump  Enter “[www.dumpsquestion.com](http://www.dumpsquestion.com)” and search for ☀ JN0-683  ☀  to download for free  Reliable JN0-683 Exam Test

