JN0-683 Reliable Test Labs, JN0-683 Valid Exam Topics

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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

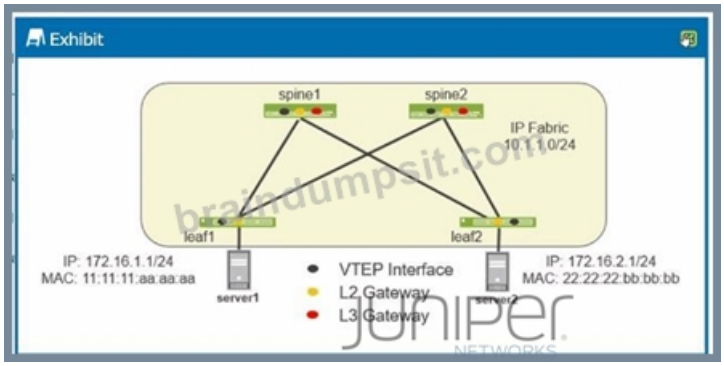
You are selling up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture (or your new data center. thisinitial deployment will be less than 50 switches: however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.
In this scenario, which two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

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Routing in EVPN-VXLAN:
* Symmetric Routing:Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.
* Asymmetric Routing:The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.
* Correct Statements:
* C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers:Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.
* D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch:This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.
* Incorrect Statements:
* A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance:This is not accurate. Symmetric routing does not require an extra VLAN per VRF; rather, it uses the same VLAN/VNI across the network, simplifying routing and VLAN management.
* B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI:Asymmetric routing is not necessarily easier to monitor; in fact, it can add complexity due to the split routing logic between ingress and egress points.
Data Center References:
* The choice between symmetric and asymmetric routing in an EVPN-VXLAN environment depends on network size, complexity, and specific operational requirements. Symmetric routing is generally more scalable and easier to manage in large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Exhibit.



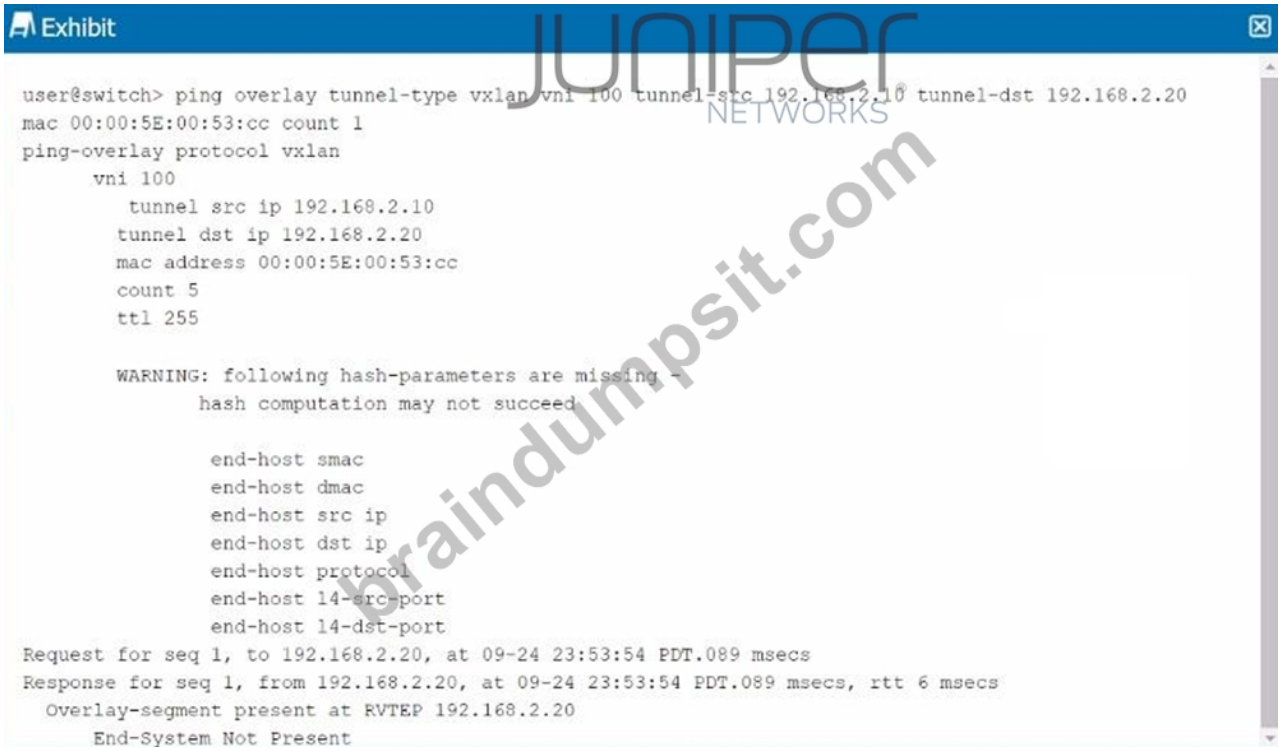
You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- C. An IRB interface must be configured on spine1and spine2.
- D. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 66

Exhibit.



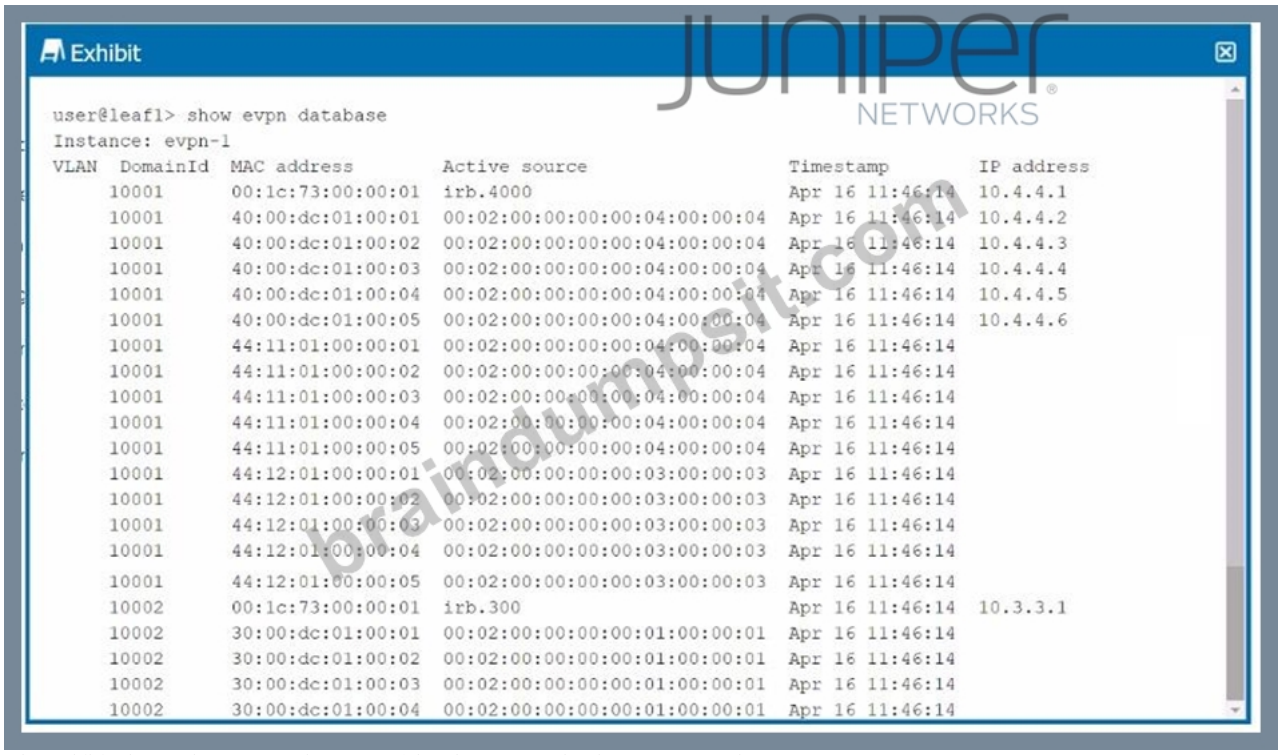
Referring tothe exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. The remote VTEP is not responding.
- B. VNI 100 is not configured on the remote VTEP.
- C. The MAC address is known but not reachable by 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 # 67
Exhibit.



The exhibit shows the truncated output of the show evpn database command.
Given this output, which two statements are correct about the host with MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04?
(Choose two.)

- A. The host is located on VN110002.
- B. The host is originating from an ESI LAG.
- C. The host is assigned IP address 10.4.4.5.
- D. The host is originating from irb.300.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Output:
* The show evpn database command output shows the MAC address, VLAN, active source, timestamp, and IP address associated with various hosts in the EVPN instance.
* Analysis of the MAC Address:
* Option A:The MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is associated with the IP address 10.4.4.5, as indicated by the output in the IP address column. This confirms that this host has been assigned the IP 10.4.4.5.
* Option D:The active source for the MAC address 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is listed as 00:02:00:00:00:
04:00:04:00:00:04:00:04, which indicates that the host is connected via an ESI (Ethernet Segment Identifier) LAG (Link Aggregation Group). This setup is typicallyused in multi-homing scenarios to provide redundancy and load balancing across multiple physical links.
Conclusion:
* Option A:Correct-The host with MAC 40:00:dc:01:00:04 is assigned IP 10.4.4.5.
* Option D:Correct-The host is originating from an ESI LAG, as indicated by the active source value.

NEW QUESTION # 68
You are deploying an EVPN-VXLAN overlay. You must ensure that Layer 3 routing happens on the spine devices. In this scenario, which deployment architecture should you use?

- A. distributed symmetric routing
- B. CRB
- C. ERB
- D. bridged overlay

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Understanding EVPN-VXLAN Architectures:
* EVPN-VXLAN overlays allow for scalable Layer 2 and Layer 3 services in modern data centers.
* CRB (Centralized Routing and Bridging):In this architecture, the Layer 3 routing is centralized on spine devices, while the leaf devices focus on Layer 2 switching and VXLAN tunneling. This setup is optimal when the goal is to centralize routing for ease of management and to avoid complex routing at the leaf level.
* ERB (Edge Routing and Bridging):This architecture places routing functions on the leaf devices, making it a distributed model where each leaf handles routing for its connected hosts.
* Architecture Choice for Spine Routing:
* Given the requirement to ensure Layer 3 routing happens on the spine devices, theCRB (Centralized Routing and Bridging)architecture is the correct choice. This configuration offloads routing tasks to the spine, centralizing control and potentially simplifying the overall design.
* Explanation:
* With CRB, the spine devices perform all routing between VXLAN segments. Leaf switches handle local switching and VXLAN encapsulation, but routing decisions are centralized at the spine level.
* This model is particularly advantageous in scenarios where centralized management and routing control are desired, reducing the complexity and configuration burden on the leaf switches.
Data Center References:
* The CRB architecture is commonly used in data centers where centralized control and simplified management are key design considerations. It allows the spines to act as the primary routing engines, ensuring that routing is handled in a consistent and scalable manner across the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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