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As everybody knows, competitions appear ubiquitously in current society. In order to live a better live, people improve themselves by furthering their study, as well as increase their professional JN0-683 skills. With so many methods can boost individual competitiveness, people may be confused, which can really bring them a glamorous work or brighter future? We are here to tell you that a JN0-683 Certification definitively has everything to gain and nothing to lose for everyone.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are deploying a new network to support your AI workloads on devices that support at least 400 Gbps Ethernet. There is no requirement for any Layer 2 VLANs in this network.
Which network architecture would satisfy this requirement?

- A. an IP fabric using EBGP
- B. an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN architecture
- C. an IP fabric using PIM-SM to signal VXLAN overlay
- D. an IP fabric using the EVPN-MPLS architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:

For high-performance AI workloads requiring speeds of 400 Gbps or more, a pure Layer 3 IP fabric using EBGP underlay routing is typically deployed for scalability and efficiency. This avoids the complexities of Layer 2 VLANs and minimizes oversubscription. EBGP-based IP fabrics are common in modern data centers to provide large-scale, scalable, and high-bandwidth connectivity between leaves and spines with VXLAN or other overlays as appropriate but without mandatory Layer 2 VLANs.
EBGP-based IP fabrics typically provide a pure Layer 3 routing underlay that scales easily with high port speeds such as 400Gbps.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Click the Exhibit button. Both DC and DC2 are using EVPN-VXLAN technology deployed using an ERB architecture. A server on the Red VLAN must communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. The Blue VLAN in DC and DC2 needs to be the same VLAN.
Which statement is correct?

- A. An interconnect is required between four leaf devices in the services blocks; the Red VLAN and the Green VLAN must be stitched and the Blue VLAN must be stretched.
- B. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mush interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stitched together
- C. A lean super spine device must be added to DC and DC2; all VLANs must be stretched to the lean super spine device and the lean super spine devices must stitch all the VLANs together.
- D. An interconnect is required between the four SRX Series devices; the Blue VLAN must be stretched and a transit VNI must be added for the Red and Green VLANs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture, Layer 2 VLANs can be stretched across data centers using VXLAN, while Layer 3 communication between different VLANs requires routing at the edge. Since the Blue VLAN must remain the same across DC and DC2, it must be stretched using VXLAN. However, inter-VLAN communication (between the Red and Green VLANs) requires Layer 3 routing, which is typically handled by a services block, such as the SRX Series chassis cluster shown in the diagram.
To enable inter-VLAN communication, a transit VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) must be introduced, allowing the Red and Green VLANs to communicate across the two data centers. The interconnect between the SRX Series devices ensures that Layer 3 routing can be performed while maintaining VXLAN encapsulation between the two sites.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You are deploying multiple Juniper switches at the same location. Your switches are currently using the factory-default configuration. In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The DHCP server configuration can provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- B. The DHCP server configuration cannot provide Junos version requirements to DHCP clients.
- C. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using only the management interface.
- D. The switch will try to request an IP address from a DHCP server using all interfaces that are connected and are operational.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
By default, Juniper switches with factory-default configurations attempt to obtain an IP address via DHCP on any connected and operational interface, not just the management interface.
The DHCP server configuration can include options to provide Junos version requirements, such as bootfile information, to DHCP clients for automated provisioning or upgrades.

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are implementing VXLAN broadcast domains in your data center environment. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 41

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These Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam questions are a one-time investment to clear the JN0-683 test in a short time. These JN0-683 exam questions eliminate the need for candidates to study extra or irrelevant content, allowing them to complete their Juniper test preparation quickly. By avoiding unnecessary information, you can save time and crack the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) certification exam in one go. Check out the features of the three formats.

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