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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

Exhibit.

Host A is connected to vlan 100 on lead. Host B is connected to vlan 200 on leaf1. Host A and Host B are unable to communicate. You have reviewed the routing and your hosts have the correct default route (.1) Referring to the exhibit, which two commands will solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200
- B. set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
- C. set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1
- D. set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In the provided network configuration, Host A is in VLAN 100 and Host B is in VLAN 200. The issue arises because these two hosts are unable to communicate, which indicates that either the interfaces are not properly linked to their respective VLANs, or there is a missing static route required for inter-VLAN routing.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

* VLAN Assignment:

* The exhibit shows that irb.200 is correctly associated with VLAN 200 in the configuration.

However, there is no corresponding irb.100 for VLAN 100. Without irb.100, the network lacks the logical interface to handle routing for VLAN 100. Thus, adding irb.100 to VLAN 100 is necessary.

Command to solve this:

```
set vlans vn100 13-interface irb.100
```

* Static Route Configuration:

* For inter-VLAN routing to occur, a static route needs to be configured that allows traffic to pass between different subnets (in this case, between VLAN 100 and VLAN 200). The command set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10 would add a static route that directs all traffic from VLAN 100 to the correct gateway (192.168.200.10), which is necessary to route traffic between the two VLANs.

Command to solve this:

```
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.200.10
```

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

* Option A (delete vlans vn200 13-interface irb.200): This would remove the logical interface associated with VLAN 200, which is not desired because we need VLAN 200 to remain active and properly routed.

* Option B (set interfaces irb unit 100 family inet address 192-168.100.1): This command would incorrectly assign an IP address that does not correspond with the subnet of VLAN 100 (192.168.200.1/24). This could create a misconfiguration, leading to routing issues.

Data Center References:

For a Data Center, proper VLAN management and static routing are crucial for ensuring that different network segments can communicate effectively, especially when dealing with separated subnets or zones like in different VLANs. This aligns with best practices in DCIM (Data Center InfrastructureManagement) which stress the importance of proper network configuration to avoid downtime and ensure seamless communication between all critical IT infrastructure components.

Ensuring that the correct interfaces are associated with the correct VLANs and having the proper static routes in place are both essential steps in maintaining a robust and reliable data center network.

This detailed analysis reflects best practices as noted in standard data center design and network configuration guides.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two statements are true about a pure IP fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers.
- B. An IP fabric does not support Layer 2 protocols.
- C. Devices in an IP fabric must be connected to a fabric controller.
- D. An IP fabric supports Layer 2 VLANs.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* Understanding Pure IP Fabric:

* A pure IP fabric is a network design where all devices operate at Layer 3, meaning that each device in the fabric is a router that makes forwarding decisions based on IP addresses.

* Layer 2 Support:

* In a pure IP fabric, traditional Layer 2 protocols such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or VLANs are not supported. Instead, the network relies entirely on Layer 3 routing protocols to manage traffic between devices.

* Routing Functionality:

* Since devices in an IP fabric operate as Layer 3 routers, they handle IP routing and provide network services based on IP addresses, not on MAC addresses or Layer 2 switching.

Conclusion:

* Option A:Correct-Devices in an IP fabric function as Layer 3 routers.

* Option D:Correct-A pure IP fabric does not support traditional Layer 2 protocols, making it a purely routed environment.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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:

Layer 2 frames are encapsulated by the source VTEP: In a VXLAN environment, Layer 2 frames (Ethernet frames) are encapsulated by the source VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) into VXLAN packets. The VTEP adds a VXLAN header to the original Layer 2 frame and forwards the encapsulated packet over the IP network to the destination VTEP.

A VXLAN packet does not contain a VLAN ID: VXLAN operates at Layer 2 and encapsulates Ethernet frames within a VXLAN header, but it does not carry a traditional VLAN ID as part of the encapsulated packet. Instead, it uses a VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to identify the broadcast domain.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Referring to the exhibit, when Host A sends an ARP request for Host B's IP address, which Junos feature does leaf1 require to send an ARP response back to Host A without having to send a broadcast frame over the fabric?

- A. proxy ARP
- B. GARP
- C. proxy NDP
- D. DAD

Answer: A

Explanation:

proxy ARP: In this scenario, when Host A sends an ARP request for Host B's IP address, leaf1 can use proxy ARP to respond to the ARP request without needing to forward it as a broadcast over the fabric. Proxy ARP allows leaf1 to reply with Host B's MAC address even though Host A and Host B are not directly connected on the same network segment. The leaf switch acts as the proxy for the destination IP.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) in a data center that uses an ERB architecture. What do you determine from the output?

- A. Host1 and Host2 are directly connected to leaf1.
- B. The traffic is entering the VXLAN tunnel.
- C. The irb.20 interface is not configured on leaf1.
- D. The traffic is failing because load balancing is not configured correctly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Problem:

* Host1 (10.1.1.1) is failing to communicate with Host2 (10.1.2.1) within an EVPN-VXLAN environment using ERB architecture. Analysis of the Exhibit:

* The provided output includes information from the show route forwarding-table matching command for IP 10.1.2.1. The next hop is shown as vtep.32769, which indicates that the traffic destined for 10.1.2.1 is being forwarded into the VXLAN tunnel with the correct VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint).

Conclusion:

* Option B:Correct-The traffic from Host1 is entering the VXLAN tunnel, as evidenced by the next hop pointing to a VTEP. However, the issue could lie elsewhere, possibly with the remote VTEP, routing configurations, or the receiving leaf/spine devices.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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