Juniper인증JN0-683덤프
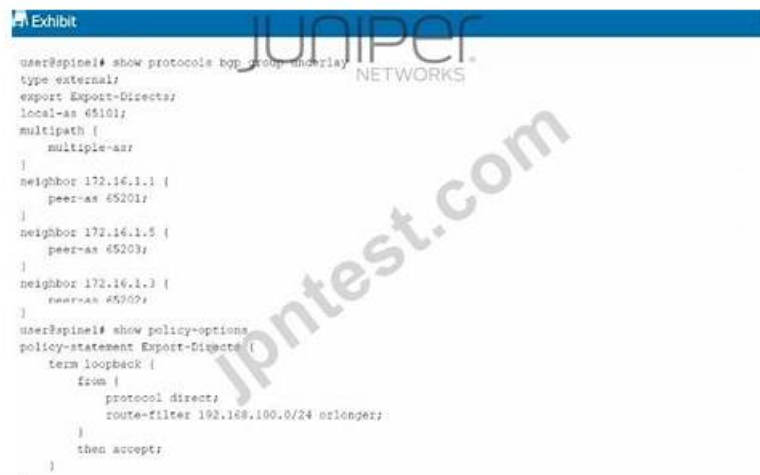

그리고 ExamPassdump JN0-683 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1K09R3EeNUsSuwzQASR3iHZ8QjZZMy-E_

ExamPassdump에서 판매하고 있는 Juniper JN0-683인증시험자료는 시중에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험적중율이 100%에 가깝습니다. Juniper JN0-683덤프자료를 항상 최신버전으로 보장해드리기 위해Juniper JN0-683시험문제가 변경되면 덤프자료를 업데이트하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. ExamPassdump는 여러분이 자격증을 취득하는 길 에서 없어서는 안되는 동반자로 되어드릴것을 약속해드립니다.

Juniper JN0-683 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

>> JN0-683퍼펙트 최신 덤프자료 <<
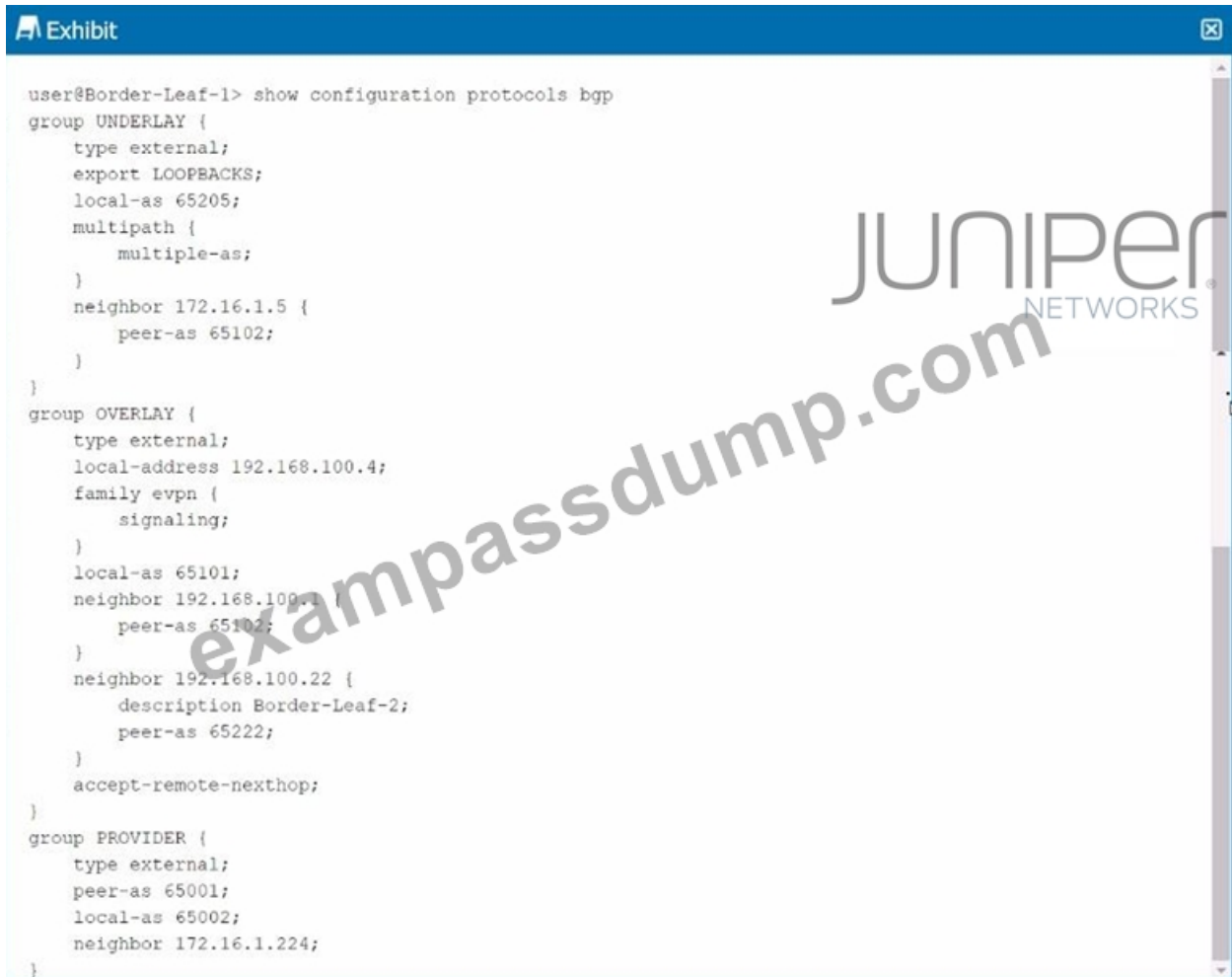
JN0-683퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 보기 & JN0-683완벽한 덤프문제자료

Juniper JN0-683 덤프에 대한 자신감이 어디서 시작된것이냐고 물으신다면Juniper JN0-683덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스한 분들의 희소식에서 온다고 답해드리고 싶습니다. 저희Juniper JN0-683덤프는 자주 업데이트되고 오래된 문 제는 바로 삭제해버리고 최신 문제들을 추가하여 고객님께 가장 정확한 덤프를 제공해드릴수 있도록 하고 있습니

다.

최신 JNCIP-DC JN0-683 무료샘플문제 (Q60-Q65):

질문 # 60
Exhibit.


```
user@Border-Leaf-1> show configuration protocols bgp
group UNDERLAY {
    type external;
    export LOOPBACKS;
    local-as 65205;
    multipath {
        multiple-as;
    }
    neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
}
group OVERLAY {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.100.4;
    family evpn {
        signaling;
    }
    local-as 65101;
    neighbor 192.168.100.1 {
        peer-as 65102;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.100.22 {
        description Border-Leaf-2;
        peer-as 65222;
    }
    accept-remote-nexthop;
}
group PROVIDER {
    type external;
    peer-as 65001;
    local-as 65002;
    neighbor 172.16.1.224;
}
```

You are troubleshooting a DCI connection to another data center The BGP session to the provider is established, but the session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. Referring to the exhibit, which configuration change should be made to solve the problem?

- A. delete protocols bgp group UNDERLAY advertise-external
- B. set protocols bgp group PROVIDER export LOOPBACKS
- C. set protocols bgp group overlay export loopbacks
- D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop

정답：D

설명：
* Understanding the Configuration:
* The exhibit shows a BGP configuration on a Border-Leaf device. The BGP group UNDERLAY is used for the underlay network, OVERLAY for EVPN signaling, and PROVIDER for connecting to the provider network.
* The OVERLAY group has the accept-remote-nexthop statement, which is designed to accept the next-hop address learned from the remote peer as is, without modifying it.
* Problem Identification:
* The BGP session to Border-Leaf-2 is not established. A common issue in EVPN-VXLAN environments is related to next-hop reachability, especially when accept-remote-nexthop is configured.
* In typical EVPN-VXLAN setups, the next-hop address should be reachable within the overlay network. However, the accept-remote-nexthop can cause issues if the next-hop IP address is not directly reachable or conflicts with the expected behavior in the overlay.
* Corrective Action:
* D. delete protocols bgp group OVERLAY accept-remote-nexthop:Removing this command will ensure that the device uses its

own IP address as the next-hop in BGP advertisements, which is standard practice in many EVPN-VXLAN setups. This change should help establish the BGP session with Border-Leaf-2.
Data Center References:
* Proper handling of BGP next-hop attributes is critical in establishing and maintaining stable BGP sessions, especially in complex multi-fabric environments like EVPN-VXLAN. Removing accept- remote-nexthop aligns with best practices in many scenarios.

질문 # 61
Exhibit.
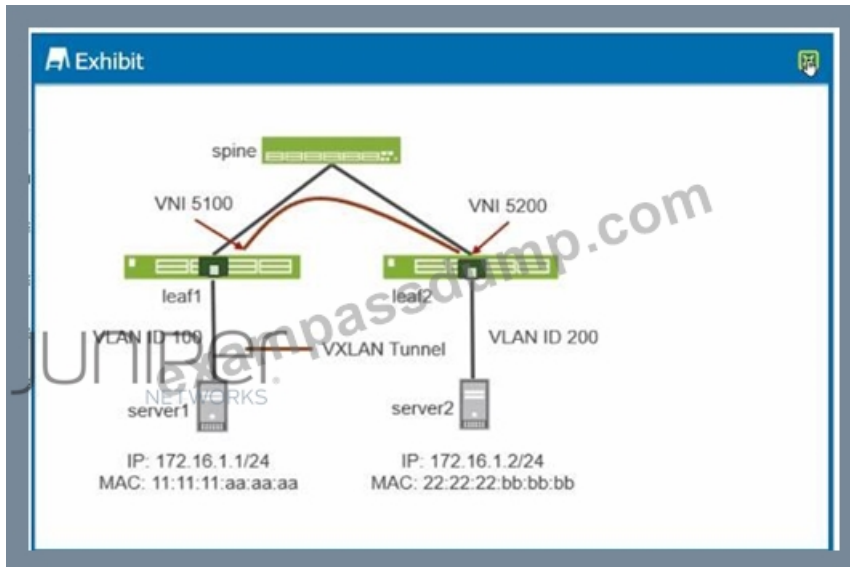
A VXLAN tunnel has been created between leaf1 and Ieaf2 in your data center. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on leaf1.
- B. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 200 on Ieaf2 and forwarded to server2.
- C. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 100 on Ieaf2 and forwarded to server2.
- D. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on Ieaf2.

정답：A

질문 # 62
You are deploying a Clos IP fabric with an oversubscription ratio of 3:1.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The oversubscription ratio increases when you remove spine devices.
- B. The oversubscription ratio decreases when you add spine devices.
- C. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you add spine devices.
- D. The oversubscription ratio remains the same when you remove spine devices.

정답：A,B

설명：
* Understanding Oversubscription in a Clos Fabric:
* The oversubscription ratio in a Clos IP fabric measures the ratio of the amount of edge (leaf) bandwidth to the core (spine) bandwidth. An oversubscription ratio of 3:1 means that there is three times more edge bandwidth compared to core bandwidth.
* Impact of Adding/Removing Spine Devices:
* Option C:If youremove spine devices, the total available core bandwidth decreases, while the edge bandwidth remains the same. This results in anincrease in the oversubscription ratio because there is now less core bandwidth to handle the same amount of edge traffic.
* Option B:Conversely, if youadd spine devices, the total core bandwidth increases. This decreases the oversubscription ratio because more core bandwidth is available to handle the edge traffic.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Removing spine devices increases the oversubscription ratio.
* Option B:Correct-Adding spine devices decreases the oversubscription ratio.

질문 # 63

You manage an IP fabric with an EVPN-VXLAN overlay. You have multiple tenants separated using multiple unique VRF instances. You want to determine the routing information that belongs in each routing instance's routing table.
In this scenario, which property is used for this purpose?

- A. the VRF target community
- B. the routing instance type
- C. the VRF table label
- D. the route distinguisher value

정답：D

설명：
* Understanding VRF and Routing Instances:
* In an EVPN-VXLAN overlay network, multiple tenants are separated using unique VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances. Each VRF instance maintains its own routing table, allowing for isolated routing domains within the same network infrastructure.
* Role of Route Distinguisher:
* Route Distinguisher (RD):The RD is a unique identifier used in MPLS and EVPN environments to distinguish routes belonging to different VRFs. The RD is prepended to the IP address in the route advertisement, ensuring that routes from different tenants remain unique even if they use the same IP address range.
* Correct Property:
* D. the route distinguisher value:This is the correct answer because the RD is crucial in determining which routing information belongs to which VRF instance. It ensures that each VRF's routing table only contains relevant routes, maintaining isolation between tenants.
Data Center References:
* The RD is a key element in MPLS and EVPN-based multi-tenant environments, ensuring proper routing segregation and isolation for different VRFs within the data center fabric.

질문 # 64

Which two statements are true about IP fabrics using unnumbered BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet is configured on each interface.
- B. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv6 peering.
- C. Unnumbered BGP requires that family inet6is configured on each interface.
- D. Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering.

정답：A,D

설명：
* Understanding Unnumbered BGP:
* Unnumbered BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) allows BGP peering between routers without assigning specific IP addresses to the interfaces. Instead, it uses the loopback address or another router identifier for the BGP session, making IP address management more straightforward in large-scale networks.
* Family inet Configuration:
* Option C:The family inet configuration is required on each interface involved in unnumbered BGP peering to support IPv4 address families. This ensures that IPv4 peering sessions can be established between devices.
* Automatic IPv4 Peering:
* Option D:Unnumbered BGP peering automatically provisions IPv4 peering sessions. This simplifies the configuration by eliminating the need to manually assign and manage IP addresses for BGP peering.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Unnumbered BGP requires the family inet configuration for IPv4.
* Option D:Correct-Unnumbered BGP automatically provisions IPv4 peering, simplifying setup.

질문 # 65

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한번에Juniper인증JN0-683시험을 패스하고 싶으시다면 완전 페펙트한 준비가 필요합니다. 완벽한 관연 지식터득은 물론입니다. 우리ExamPassdump의 자료들은 여러분의 이런 시험준비에 많은 도움이 될 것입니다.

JN0-683퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 보기: https://www.exampassdump.com/JN0-683_valid-braindumps.html

- JN0-683높은 통과율 덤프공부문제 □ JN0-683최신버전 시험자료 □ JN0-683시험대비 최신 덤프 □ 지금 ➡ www.koreadumps.com □을(를) 열고 무료 다운로드를 위해☀ JN0-683 □☀□를 검색하십시오JN0-683인기 시험덤프
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- JN0-683시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 □ JN0-683인기시험덤프 □ JN0-683시험패스 가능 덤프자료 □ 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하려면□ www.exampassdump.com □을 통해□ JN0-683 □를 검색하십시오JN0-683최신 업데이트 인증공부자료
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BONUS!!! ExamPassdump JN0-683 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1K09R3EeNUsSuwzQASR3iHZ8QjZZMy-E_