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No doubt the Juniper JN0-683 certification is a valuable credential that helps you to put your career on the right track and assist you to achieve your professional career goals. To achieve this goal you need to pass the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam. To pass the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) (JN0-683) exam you need to start this journey with valid, updated, and real Juniper JN0-683 PDF QUESTIONS. The iPassleader JN0-683 exam practice test questions are essential study material for quick Juniper JN0-683 exam preparation.

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	• 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	• 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.

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Because many users are first taking part in the exams, so for the exam and test time distribution of the above lack certain experience, and thus prone to the confusion in the examination place, time to grasp, eventually led to not finish the exam totally. In order to avoid the occurrence of this phenomenon, the Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) study question have corresponding products to each exam simulation test environment, users log on to their account on the platform, at the same time to choose what they want to attend the exam simulation questions, the JN0-683 Exam Questions are automatically for the user presents the same as the actual test environment simulation test system, the software built-in timer function can help users better control over time, so as to achieve the systematic, keep up, as well as to improve the user's speed to solve the problem from the side with our JN0-683 test guide.

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

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are using a single tenant data center with a bridged overlay architecture. In this scenario, how do hosts of the different virtual networks communicate with each other?

- A. using EVPN Type 5 routes
- B. off-fabric using an external device
- C. using anycast gateway addresses configured on the leaf devices
- D. using virtual gateway addresses configured on the spine

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Understanding Bridged Overlay Architecture:
* In a single-tenant data center using a bridged overlay architecture, virtual networks (VLANs) are typically isolated within the fabric, with traffic between these VLANs handled outside the fabric.
* Communication Between Different Virtual Networks:
* A. off-fabric using an external device:This is correct. In many bridged overlay architectures, communication between different virtual networks is handled off-fabric, often using an external router or firewall that connects the different VLANs. The fabric itself primarily provides Layer 2 connectivity within each VLAN, leaving inter-VLAN routing to be handled externally.
Data Center References:
* This design is common in smaller or simpler data center environments where a single tenant does not require complex on-fabric routing and prefers to handle inter-VLAN routing through dedicated devices.

NEW QUESTION # 46
What are two ways in which an EVPN-signaled VXLAN is different from a multicast-signaled VXLAN? (Choose two.)

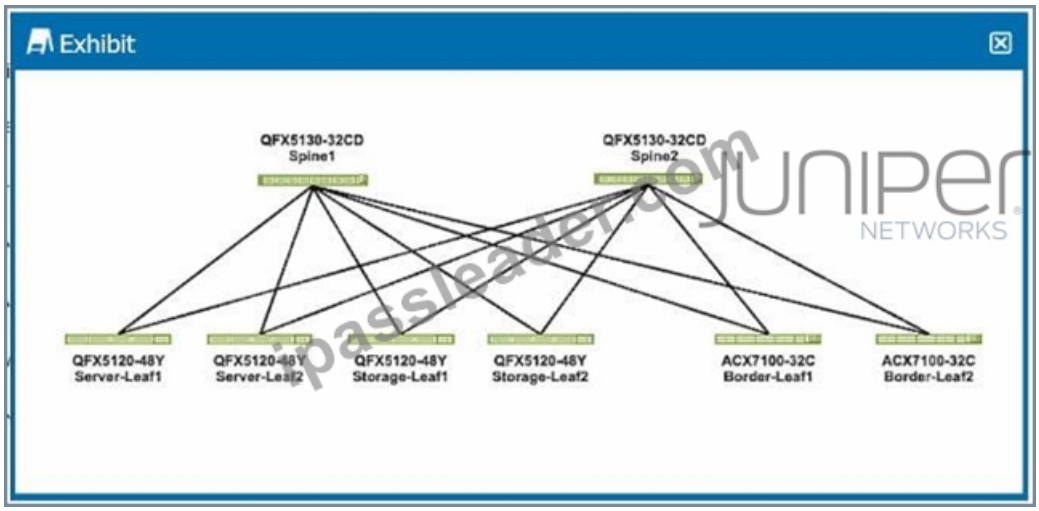
- A. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP.
- B. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource intensive.
- C. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using IS-IS.
- D. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN features slower and more complete convergence.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
An EVPN-signaled VXLAN can perform autodiscovery of VTEPs using BGP

EVPN uses BGP control plane to advertise MAC-to-VTEP mappings and perform VTEP autodiscovery, removing the need for multicast in the underlay.
An EVPN-signaled VXLAN is less resource intensive
Unlike multicast VXLAN, EVPN doesn't rely on flooding unknown traffic via multicast groups in the underlay, reducing bandwidth and CPU usage.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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 # 48
Exhibit.

You have a sample configuration for connecting two sites through EVPN-VXLAN by exchanging IP prefix routes.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements regarding the configuration are true? {Choose two.)

- A. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 5 route.
- B. The VNI should be unique on all devices for each customer site.
- C. The advertise direct-nexthop option enables the receiver to resolve the next-hop route using only information carried in the Type 2 route.
- D. The VNI must match on all devices for the same customer.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
EVPN-VXLAN Configuration:
* The configuration provided in the exhibit shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup where IP prefix routes are exchanged between two sites. The advertise direct-nexthop option and the VNI (Virtual Network Identifier) settings are crucial in this context.
Advertise Direct-Nexthop:
* Option A:The advertise direct-nexthop option ensures that the next-hop route is resolved using only the information carried in the EVPN Type 5 route. Type 5 routes are used for IP prefix advertisement in EVPN, which is key to enabling Layer 3 interconnectivity between different VXLAN segments.
VNI Consistency:
* Option C:For the same customer across different devices, the VNI must be consistent. This consistency ensures that all devices can correctly map traffic to the appropriate VXLAN segment, maintaining seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 49

You are designing an IP fabric tor a large data center, and you are concerned about growth and scalability. Which two actions would you take to address these concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines.
- B. Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric.
- C. Use EX4300 Series devices as the spine devices.
- D. Design a three-stage Clos IP fabric.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Design a five-stage Clos IP fabric: A five-stage Clos fabric architecture provides greater scalability and can support larger numbers of spine and leaf switches compared to a traditional three-stage Clos fabric, thus better addressing growth.
Use QFX5700 Series devices as the super spines: The QFX5700 series is a high-performance switch suitable for use as super-spines in large-scale data center IP fabrics. These devices offer high throughput and low latency, making them ideal for managing the large amount of traffic typically seen in high-growth environments. Using such devices for the super-spine layer will support scalability and performance as the data center grows.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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The Juniper JN0-683 certification verifies that you have a basic understanding of Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) concepts and virtualization. Success in the JN0-683 exam of the Juniper JN0-683 certificate also proves your knowledge of basic troubleshooting concepts and data center technology. When you earn the JN0-683 Certification you will get reliable exam guide materials.