

ハイパスレートのJN0-683試験参考書一回合格-正確的なJN0-683日本語問題集



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Juniper JN0-683 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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.
トピック 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.

- 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.

>> JN0-683試験参考書 <<

JN0-683日本語問題集、JN0-683ファンデーション

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Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) 認定 JN0-683 試験問題 (Q49-Q54):

質問 # 49

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

正解: A

解説:

* 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, the CRB (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.

質問 # 50

You are asked to interconnect two of your company's data centers across an IP backbone. Both data centers require Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity.

In this scenario, which three actions would accomplish this task? (Choose three.)

- A. Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes.

- B. Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- C. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all leaf nodes within data centers.
- D. Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI.
- E. Ensure there is a full mesh of VTEPs between all spine nodes within both data centers.

正解: A、B、D

解説:

Advertise Type 5 EVPN routes across the DCI: Type 5 EVPN routes are used for advertising IP prefixes between different data centers. These routes allow Layer 3 connectivity between the two data centers. By advertising Type 5 EVPN routes across the Data Center Interconnect (DCI), you can establish Layer 3 communication between the data centers.

Advertise Type 2 EVPN routes across the DCI: Type 2 EVPN routes are used for MAC address learning and distribution. These routes ensure Layer 2 connectivity between data centers, which is required to extend VLANs across the DCI and allow devices in one data center to communicate with devices in another data center at Layer 2.

Ensure border leaf nodes in each data center can exchange EVPN routes: The border leaf nodes are responsible for routing traffic between the data centers and ensuring that Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity is maintained. These nodes need to exchange EVPN routes to properly advertise MAC addresses (for Layer 2) and IP prefixes (for Layer 3) between the data centers.

質問 # 51

You are using E8GP peering in an underlay IP fabric. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Every leaf node has a peering session to every other leaf node.
- B. E8GP peering does not require an IGP protocol for adjacency establishment.
- C. E8GP peering requires an IGP protocol for adjacency establishment.
- D. Every leaf node has one peering session to every spine node.

正解: B、D

解説:

* Understanding E8GP in an IP Fabric:

* E8GP (External Border Gateway Protocol) is commonly used in IP fabrics to establish peering between routers, such as leaf and spine nodes, without relying on an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) like OSPF or IS-IS.

* IGP Requirement for E8GP:

* Option B: E8GP peering does not require an IGP for adjacency establishment. This is because E8GP peers are typically directly connected, and BGP establishes its own sessions without needing an underlying IGP.

* Leaf-to-Spine Peering:

* Option C: In a typical IP fabric, each leaf node establishes an E8GP session with every spine node. This ensures full connectivity between leaves and spines, facilitating efficient routing and forwarding within the fabric.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct-E8GP does not require an IGP for establishing peering sessions.

* Option C: Correct-Each leaf node peers with every spine node, which is a standard practice in IP fabrics to ensure connectivity and redundancy.

質問 # 52

Exhibit.

Referring to the configuration shown in the exhibit, assume that there is no external router present, and that the configuration is fabric-only.

Which two statements are true about the example configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Devices in routing instance Customer A are able to communicate with devices in routing instance Customer B
- B. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) are not able to communicate directly with devices in routing instance Customer A.
- C. Devices in irb.400 (vlan 400) and irb.800 (vlan 800) are able to communicate over the fabric.
- D. VNI 10006 is assigned to vlan 800 (irb.800).

正解: B、C

解説:

* Understanding the Configuration:

* The exhibit shows configurations for two VRFs (Customer_A and Customer_B) with specific VLANs and VNIs assigned. Each VRF has interfaces (IRBs) associated with particular VLANs.

* Communication Between VLANs and Routing Instances:

* Option B: VLAN 400 (irb.400) is part of Customer_B, and there is no direct connection or routing between Customer_A and Customer_B in the configuration provided. Therefore, devices in irb.400 cannot communicate directly with devices in the Customer_A routing instance.

* Option D: Since irb.400 (VLAN 400) and irb.800 (VLAN 800) are part of the same routing instance (Customer_B), they can communicate over the fabric using VXLAN encapsulation.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- There is no direct communication between devices in irb.400 (Customer_B) and routing instance Customer_A.

* Option D: Correct- Devices in VLAN 400 and VLAN 800 can communicate within the Customer_B routing instance over the fabric.

質問 # 53

Exhibit.

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 in this scenario?

- A. 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.
- B. The eight spine devices must be configured as border spine devices; a full mesh interconnect must exist between all eight spine devices and the Blue VLAN must be stitched together
- C. 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.
- **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.**

正解: D

解説:

* ERB Architecture in EVPN-VXLAN:

* ERB (Edge Routed Bridging) architecture is commonly used in data center networks where routing decisions are made at the network edge (leaf or border devices), while bridging (Layer 2 forwarding) is extended across the fabric. This architecture allows for efficient L3 routing while still enabling L2 services like VLANs to span across multiple locations.

* VLAN and VNI Configuration:

* The scenario specifies that a server on the Red VLAN needs to communicate with a server on the Green VLAN. Since these VLANs are in different data centers (DC and DC2), and given the use of EVPN-VXLAN, the communication between these VLANs will require a transit VNI (Virtual Network Identifier). This transit VNI will allow traffic to traverse the VXLAN tunnel across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).

* Interconnect between SRX Series Devices:

* The exhibit shows SRX Series Chassis Clusters used as service devices (likely for firewalling or other security services). These devices need to be interconnected between the two data centers to ensure that VLANs can communicate effectively. The Blue VLAN needs to be stretched between DC and DC2 to maintain the same Layer 2 domain across both data centers.

Conclusion:

* Option B: Correct- Interconnecting the SRX Series devices will ensure the necessary service chaining, while stretching the Blue VLAN and adding a transit VNI for the Red and Green VLANs will enable the required communication across the data centers.

質問 # 54

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