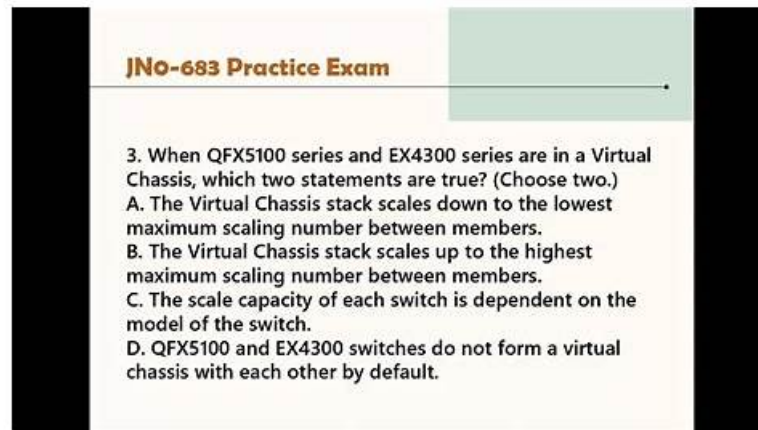# High-quality Exam JN0-683 Fees Covers the Entire Syllabus of JN0-683

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Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
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.

Topic 4	• 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.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
Whatare two supported methods (or exporting data when using the Junos telemetry interface? (Choose two.)

- A. using gRPC
- B. using REST
- C. using SNMP
- D. using UDP

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Junos Telemetry Interface (JTI):
* The Junos Telemetry Interface is a framework that allows network operators to collect real-time telemetry data from Juniper devices. This data can be used for monitoring, analytics, and network automation.
* Data Export Methods:
* Option B:UDP (User Datagram Protocol)is a lightweight, connectionless protocol used for exporting telemetry data quickly with minimal overhead. While it doesn't guarantee delivery, it is suitable for high-speed data transfer where occasional packet loss is acceptable.
* Option D:gRPC (gRPC Remote Procedure Call)is a modern, high-performance method for data export that supports streaming and remote procedure calls, making it ideal for more complex telemetry data use cases.
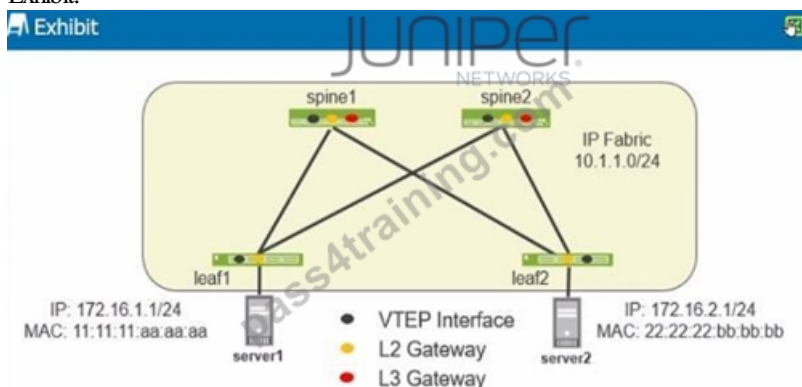Conclusion:
* Option B:Correct-UDP is supported for exporting telemetry data.
* Option D:Correct-gRPC is also supported, offering advanced streaming capabilities

NEW QUESTION # 22
Exhibit.

You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB interface must be configured on spinel and spine2.
- C. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.
- D. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Exhibit Setup:

* The network diagram shows an EVPN-VXLAN setup, a common design for modern data centers enabling Layer 2 and Layer 3 services over an IP fabric.
* Leaf1 and Leaf2 are the leaf switches connected to Server1 and Server2, respectively, with each server in a different subnet (172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* Spine1 and Spine2 are part of the IP fabric, interconnecting the leaf switches.
* EVPN-VXLAN Basics:
* EVPN (Ethernet VPN) provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPN services using MP-BGP.
* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) encapsulates Layer 2 frames into Layer 3 packets for transmission across an IP network.
* VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint) interfaces on leaf devices handle VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.
* Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB):
* IRB interfaces are required on leaf1 and leaf2 (where the endpoints are directly connected) to route between different subnets (in this case, between 172.16.1.0/24 and 172.16.2.0/24).
* The IRB interfaces provide the necessary L3 gateway functions for inter-subnet communication.
* Traffic Flow Analysis:
* Traffic from Server1 (172.16.1.1) destined for Server2 (172.16.2.1) must traverse from leaf1 to leaf2.
* The traffic will be VXLAN encapsulated on leaf1, sent over the IP fabric, and decapsulated on leaf2.
* Since the communication is between different subnets, the IRB interfaces on leaf1 and leaf2 are crucial for routing the traffic correctly.
* Correct Statements:
* C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and leaf2:This is necessary to perform the inter-subnet routing for traffic between Server1 and Server2.
* D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and leaf2:
This describes the correct VXLAN operation where the traffic is encapsulated by leaf1 and decapsulated by leaf2.
Data Center References:
* In EVPN-VXLAN architectures, the leaf switches often handle both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing via IRB interfaces. This allows for efficient routing within the data center fabric without the need to involve the spine switches for every routing decision.
* The described traffic flow aligns with standard EVPN-VXLAN designs, where direct VXLAN tunnels between leaf switches enable seamless and scalable communication across a data center network.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* Understanding Oversubscription Ratio in IP Fabrics:
* The oversubscription ratio in an IP fabric typically refers to the ratio of the available bandwidth at the edge of the network (leaves) to the available bandwidth at the core or spine. A 3:1 oversubscription ratio means that for every 3 units of bandwidth at the leaves, there is 1 unit of bandwidth at the spine.
* Impact of Adding or Removing Leaf Devices:
* Removing Leaf Devices:When you remove leaf devices, the amount of total edge bandwidth decreases while the bandwidth in the spine remains constant. This causes the oversubscription ratio toincreasebecause there is now less total bandwidth to distribute across the same amount of spine bandwidth.
* Adding Leaf Devices:Conversely, when you add leaf devices, the total edge bandwidth increases. Since the spine bandwidth remains the same, the oversubscription ratio would remain the same if the additional leaves consume their share of the available bandwidth proportionally.
Conclusion:
* Option C:Correct-Removing leaf devices increases the oversubscription ratio.
* Option D:Correct-Adding leaf devices typically maintains the oversubscription ratio assuming uniform bandwidth distribution.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Exhibit.
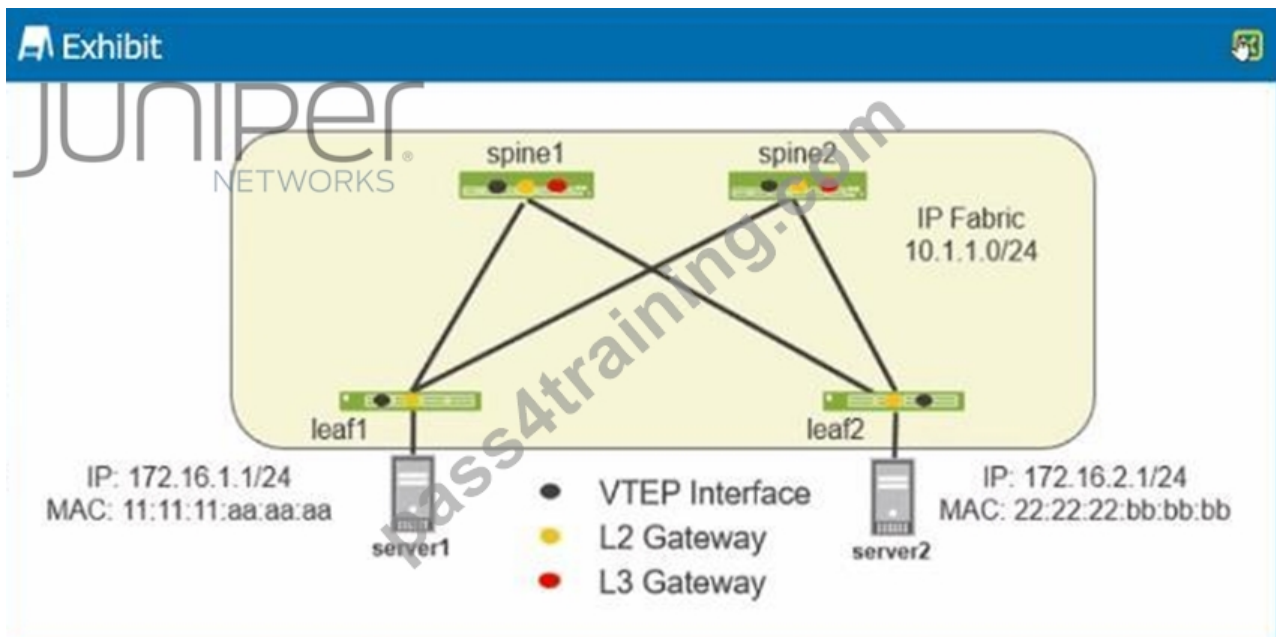
You have implemented an EVPN-VXLAN data center. Device served must be able to communicate with device server2.
Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic from server! to server2 will transit the VXLAN tunnel between leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- B. An IRB interface must be configured on spine1 and spine2.
- C. An IRB Interface must be configured on leaf1 and Ieaf2.
- D. Traffic from server1 to server2 will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spinel or spine2. then a VXLAN tunnel from spinel or spine2 to Ieaf2.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 25
Exhibit.
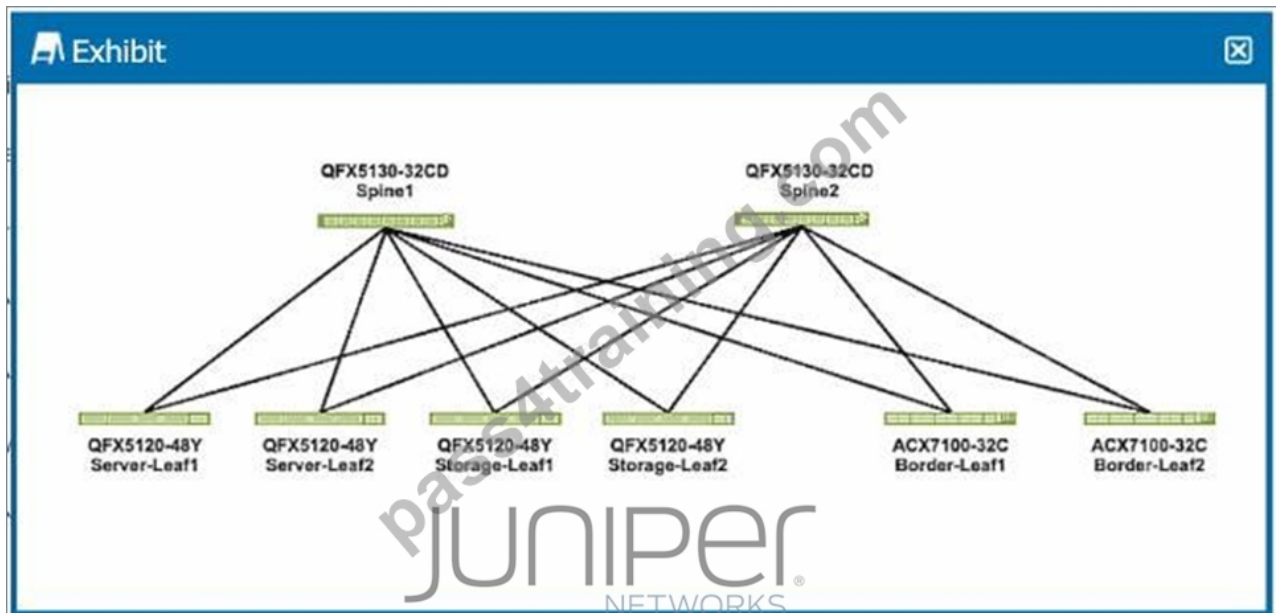
You are deploying a VXLAN overlay with EVPN as the control plane in an ERB architecture.
Referring to the exhibit, which three statements are correct about where the VXLAN gateways will be placed?
(Choose three.)

- A. Spine devices will have no VXLAN gateways.
- B. All leaf devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- C. Only the spine devices will have L2 VXLAN gateways.
- D. All leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

- E. Only the border and leaf devices will have L3 VXLAN gateways.

Answer: A,B,D

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 # 26

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