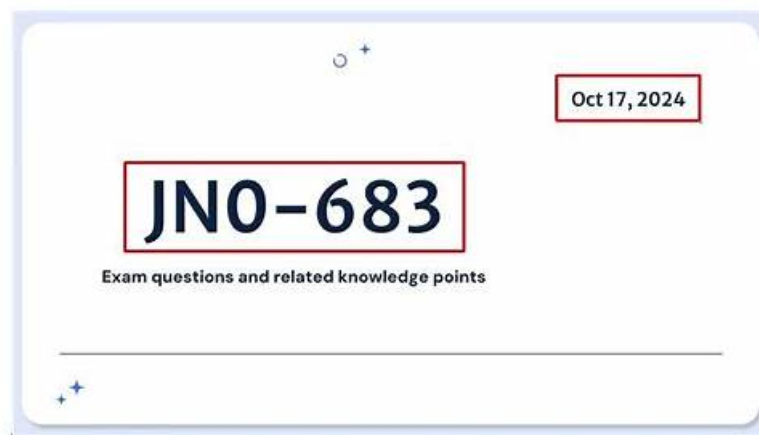


JN0-683 Reliable Test Syllabus, Reliable JN0-683 Test Sample



BONUS!!! Download part of ExamBoosts JN0-683 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qJ2dleykHZcCEZHvDexd4KOVywO0O9Yz>

We provide several sets of JN0-683 test torrent with complicated knowledge simplified and with the study content easy to master, thus limiting your precious time but gaining more important knowledge. Our JN0-683 guide torrent is equipped with time-keeping and simulation test functions, it's of great use to set up a time keeper to help adjust the speed and stay alert to improve efficiency. Our expert team has designed a high efficient training process that you only need 20-30 hours to prepare the JN0-683 Exam with our JN0-683 certification training.

Juniper JN0-683 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

>> JN0-683 Reliable Test Syllabus <<

Quiz 2025 JN0-683: Updated Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Reliable Test Syllabus

We guarantee that you can enjoy the premier certificate learning experience under our help with our JN0-683 prep guide. First of all we have fast delivery after your payment in 5-10 minutes, and we will transfer JN0-683 guide torrent to you online, which mean that you are able to study soon to avoid a waste of time. Besides if you have any trouble coping with some technical and operational problems while using our JN0-683 Exam Torrent, please contact us immediately and our 24 hours online services will spare no effort to help you solve the problem in no time.

Juniper Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC) Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

* Layer 2 and Layer 3 Connectivity Requirements:

* To interconnect two data centers across an IP backbone with both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3) connectivity, EVPN-VXLAN (Ethernet VPN with Virtual Extensible LAN) is the ideal solution.

EVPN supports L2 VPNs while also enabling L3 connectivity across multiple locations.

* Necessary EVPN Route Types:

* Type 2 EVPN Routes: These routes are used to advertise MAC addresses for Layer 2 connectivity. They are essential for enabling seamless L2 communication across data centers.

* Type 5 EVPN Routes: These routes are necessary for advertising IP prefixes for Layer 3 connectivity between data centers. They enable the exchange of L3 information across the IP backbone, ensuring routed traffic can reach its destination.

* Border Leaf Nodes:

* Border Leaf Nodes: Ensuring that the border leaf nodes (the entry and exit points for traffic between data centers) can exchange EVPN routes is critical for the correct dissemination of both L2 and L3 information across the data centers.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct-Type 2 EVPN routes are required for Layer 2 MAC address learning and communication across the DCI (Data Center Interconnect).

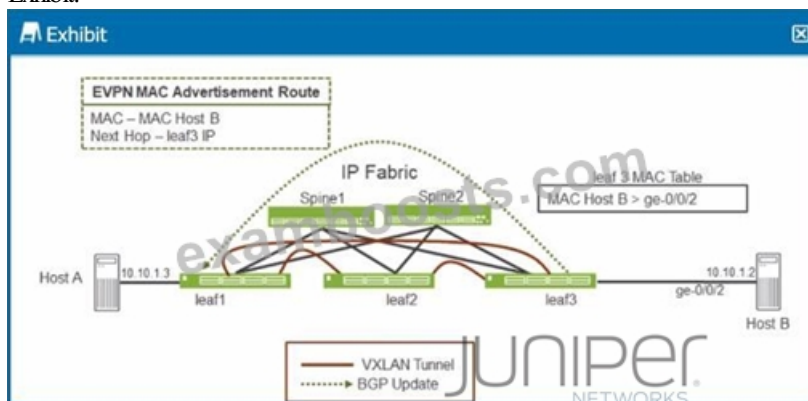
* Option B: Correct-Border leaf nodes need to exchange EVPN routes to maintain connectivity between data centers.

* Option D: Correct-Type 5 EVPN routes are essential for Layer 3 connectivity across the DCI.

Options C and E are incorrect because they refer to establishing full mesh VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints) across all spine or leaf nodes, which is unnecessary for the scenario provided. The focus should be on border leaf nodes and appropriate route advertisements for L2 and L3 connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Exhibit.



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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Scenario Overview:

* In the exhibit, Host A is trying to resolve Host B's IP address (10.10.1.2) through ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). Normally, an ARP request would be broadcasted over the network, and the host owning the IP address (Host B) would respond.

* Role of Proxy ARP:

* Option A: Proxy ARP allows a router or switch (in this case, leaf1) to respond to ARP requests on behalf of another host. Leaf1, knowing the MAC address of Host B through the EVPN MAC advertisement, can reply to Host A's ARP request directly without broadcasting the request across the entire network fabric. This feature reduces unnecessary traffic and increases network efficiency.

Conclusion:

* Option A: Correct-Proxy ARP enables leaf1 to respond to Host A's ARP request for Host B's IP without broadcasting over the IP fabric, thus providing the ARP response locally.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Exhibit.



```
user@spinel# show protocols bgp group underlay
type external;
export Export-Directs;
local-as 65101;
multipath {
  multiple-as;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.1 {
  peer-as 65201;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.5 {
  peer-as 65203;
}
neighbor 172.16.1.3 {
  peer-as 65202;
}
user@spinel# show policy-options
policy-statement Export-Directs {
  term loopback {
    from {
      protocol direct;
      route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 orlonger;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

Referring to the exhibit, the spinel device has an underlay BGP group that is configured to peer with its neighbors' directly connected interfaces. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The multipath statement is required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- B. Load balancing for the underlay is configured correctly.
- C. The multipath statement is not required to establish the underlay BGP sessions.
- D. Load balancing for the underlay is not configured correctly.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 70

You are selling up an EVPN-VXLAN architecture (or your new data center, this initial deployment will be less than 50 switches; however, it could scale up to 250 switches over time supporting 1024 VLANs. You are still deciding whether to use symmetric or asymmetric routing.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers.
- B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI.
- C. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance.
- D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Routing in EVPN-VXLAN:

* Symmetric Routing: Traffic enters and exits the VXLAN network through the same VTEP, regardless of the source or destination. This approach simplifies routing decisions, especially in large networks, and is generally more scalable.

* Asymmetric Routing: The routing occurs on the egress VTEP. This method can be simpler to deploy in smaller environments but becomes complex as the network scales, particularly with larger numbers of VNIs and VLANs.

* Correct Statements:

* C. Symmetric routing supports higher scaling numbers: Symmetric routing is preferred in larger EVPN-VXLAN deployments because it centralizes routing decisions, which can be more easily managed and scaled.

* D. Asymmetric routing routes traffic on the egress switch: This is accurate, as asymmetric routing means the routing decision is made at the final hop, i.e., the egress VTEP before the traffic reaches its destination.

* Incorrect Statements:

* A. Symmetric routing needs an extra VLAN with an IRB interface for each L3 VRF instance: This is not accurate. Symmetric routing does not require an extra VLAN per VRF; rather, it uses the same VLAN/VNI across the network, simplifying routing and VLAN management.

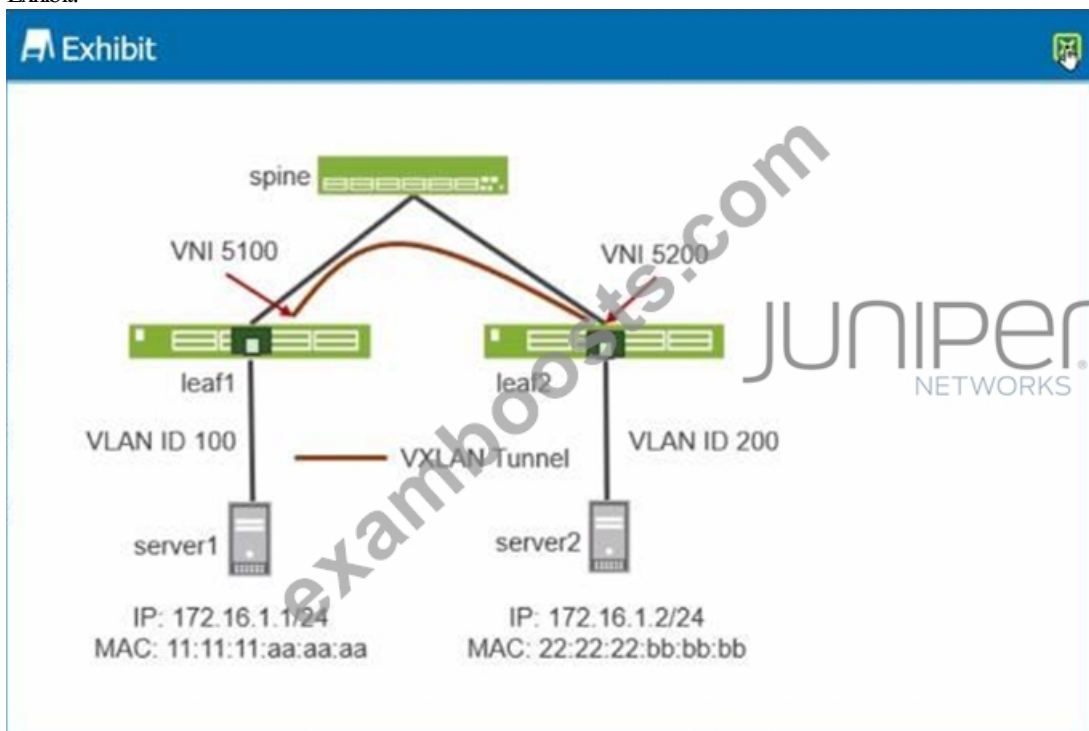
* B. Asymmetric routing is easier to monitor because of the transit VNI: Asymmetric routing is not necessarily easier to monitor; in fact, it can add complexity due to the split routing logic between ingress and egress points.

Data Center References:

* The choice between symmetric and asymmetric routing in an EVPN-VXLAN environment depends on network size, complexity, and specific operational requirements. Symmetric routing is generally more scalable and easier to manage in large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Exhibit.



A VXLAN tunnel has been created between leaf1 and leaf2 in your data center. Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on leaf2.
- B. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 100 on leaf2 and forwarded to server2.
- C. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be tagged with VLAN ID 200 on leaf2 and forwarded to server2.
- D. Traffic sent from server1 to server2 will be dropped on leaf1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Understanding VXLAN Tunneling:

* VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network virtualization technology that addresses the scalability issues associated with traditional VLANs. VXLAN encapsulates Ethernet frames in UDP, allowing Layer 2 connectivity to extend across Layer 3 networks.

* Each VXLAN network is identified by a unique VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI). In this exhibit, we have two VNIs, 5100 and 5200, assigned to the VXLAN tunnels between leaf1 and leaf2.

* Network Setup Details:

* Leaf1: Connected to Server1 with VLAN ID 100 and associated with VNI 5100.

- * Leaf2: Connected to Server2 with VLAN ID 200 and associated with VNI 5200.
 - * Spine: Acts as the interconnect between leaf switches.
 - * Traffic Flow Analysis:
 - * When traffic is sent from Server1 to Server2, it is initially tagged with VLAN ID 100 on leaf1.
 - * The traffic is encapsulated into a VXLAN packet with VNI 5100 on leaf1.
 - * The packet is then sent across the network (via the spine) to leaf2.
 - * On leaf2, the VXLAN header is removed, and the original Ethernet frame is decapsulated.
 - * Leaf2 will then associate this traffic with VLAN ID 200 before forwarding it to Server2.
 - * Correct Interpretation of the Exhibit:
 - * The traffic originating from Server1, which is tagged with VLAN ID 100, will be encapsulated into VXLAN and transmitted to leaf2.
 - * Upon arrival at leaf2, it will be decapsulated, and since it is associated with VNI 5200 on leaf2, the traffic will be retagged with VLAN ID 200.
 - * Therefore, the traffic will reach Server2 tagged with VLAN ID 200, which matches the network configuration shown in the exhibit.
 - * Data Center References:
 - * This configuration is typical in data centers using VXLAN for network virtualization. It allows isolated Layer 2 segments (VLANs) to be stretched across Layer 3 boundaries while maintaining distinct VLAN IDs at each site.
 - * This approach is efficient for scaling large data center networks while avoiding VLAN ID exhaustion and enabling easier segmentation.
- In summary, the correct behavior, as per the exhibit and the detailed explanation, is that traffic sent from Server1 will be tagged with VLAN ID 200 when it reaches Server2 via leaf2. This ensures proper traffic segmentation and handling across the VXLAN-enabled data center network.

www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, global.edu.bd, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ExamBoosts JN0-683 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qJ2dlykHZcCEZHvDexd4KOVywO0O9Yz>