# TESTPASSPORT

# 練 習 問 題



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1年間無料アップデート

**Exam** : **JN0-682**

**Title** : Data Center, Professional (JNCIP-DC)

**Version** : DEMO

1.Which two statements are correct about VXLANs? (Choose two.)
A. VXLANs have smaller broadcast domains than VLANs.
B. VXLANs have a smaller logical network identifier than VLANs.
C. VXLANs can have a theoretical maximum of 16 million unique networks.
D. VXLANs are an overlay technology.
**Answer:** CD
**Explanation:**
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is an overlay technology designed to support large-scale, multi-tenant environments. Unlike traditional VLANs which are limited to 4096 unique network identifiers, VXLANs can support up to 16 million unique network segments, providing significantly greater scalability. This is achieved through a 24-bit VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI). Additionally, being an overlay technology, VXLAN allows for the creation of virtualized Layer 2 networks over an existing
Layer 3 infrastructure.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation, VXLAN Overview.

2.You are required to create an IP fabric for your new data center. In this scenario, which protocol would be used to support EVPN?
A. IS-IS with correct TLVs enabled
B. MP-BGP
C. OSPF
D. any protocol with the appropriate APIs
**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
In a data center IP fabric scenario, Multi-Protocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) is used to support Ethernet VPN (EVPN). EVPN is a next-generation solution for multipoint L2VPN services that combines both Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes. MP-BGP is essential for EVPN as it provides the control plane for EVPN by advertising MAC addresses, IP address information, and VXLAN information.
Reference: Juniper Networks Documentation, EVPN Overview.

3.Which device provides microsegmentation in a data center network?
A. vSRX
B. EX4300
C. vMX
D. QFX5100
**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
In a data center network, the vSRX, which is a virtual firewall provided by Juniper, offers microsegmentation capabilities. Microsegmentation is a method of creating secure zones in data centers and cloud deployments to isolate workloads from one another and secure them individually. vSRX is capable of enforcing security policies at a granular level in virtualized environments, which is essential for effective microsegmentation.
Reference: Juniper Networks vSRX Documentation.

4.You are building an IP fabric underlay network for your new data center. You must ensure that you

have predictable load-balancing behavior throughout your network.
According to Juniper Networks, what are two best practices that should be followed in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A. All leaf devices must be identical to the spine device models including the same installed line cards.
B. All spine devices should be identical models including the same installed line cards.
C. Every leaf device should have an identical uplink to every other leaf device.
D. Every leaf device should have an identical uplink to every spine device.
**Answer:** BD
**Explanation:**
For building an IP fabric underlay network in a data center, it is recommended that all spine devices are identical models, including the same installed line cards, to ensure uniformity and predictable performance. Additionally, each leaf device should have an identical uplink to every spine device to ensure consistent and predictable load-balancing behavior across the network. This uniformity in spine and leaf configurations helps in achieving optimal and predictable data paths, thereby enhancing overall network efficiency and stability.
Reference: Juniper Networks Technical Documentation, Data Center Design Considerations.

5.Which two statements are correct about VXLAN domains? (Choose two.)
A. With Layer 2 traffic, the VLAN ID is discarded before the packet is sent.
B. With Layer 3 traffic, the VLAN ID is discarded before the packet is sent.
C. With Layer 2 traffic, the VLAN ID is transmitted within the packet.
D. With Layer 3 traffic, the VLAN ID is transmitted within the packet.
**Answer:** AC
**Explanation:**
In VXLAN domains, when dealing with Layer 2 traffic, the original VLAN ID of the packet can be either transmitted within the VXLAN packet or discarded, depending on the specific implementation and configuration. When the VLAN ID is preserved, it allows for VLAN transparency, enabling the VXLAN to transport VLAN-tagged frames across the network. On the other hand, discarding the VLAN ID can simplify the encapsulation process but removes the original VLAN information from the packet.
Reference: Juniper Networks VXLAN Implementation Guide.