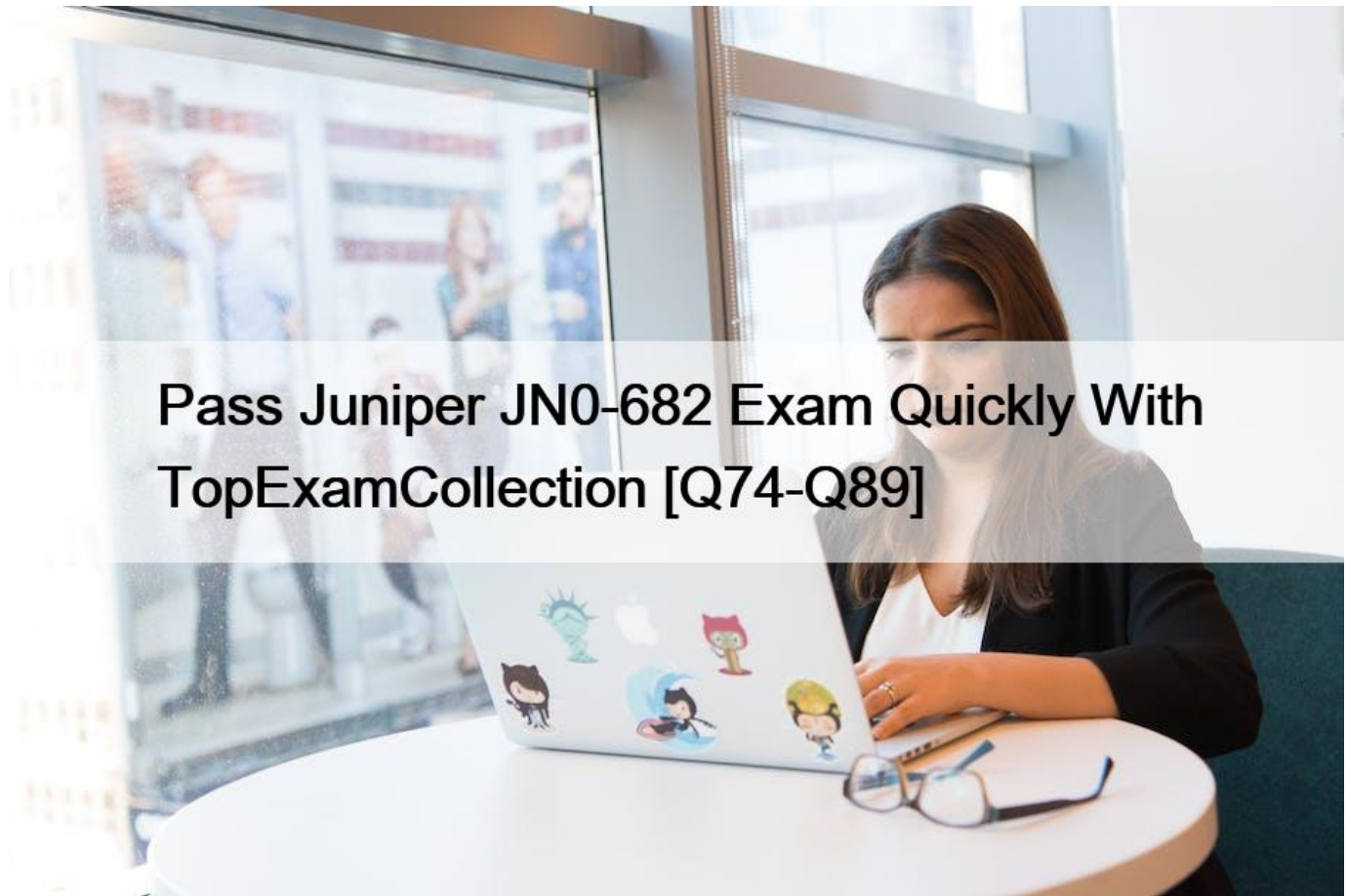


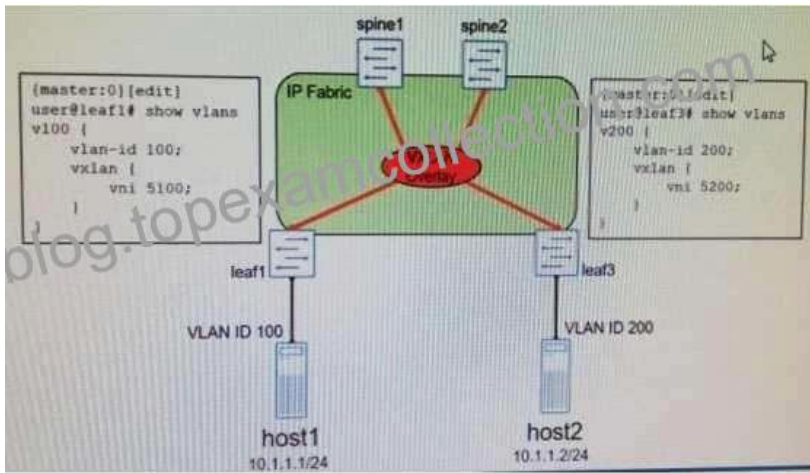
Pass Juniper JN0-682 Exam Quickly With TopExamCollection [Q74-Q89]



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Prepare JN0-682 Question Answers - JN0-682 Exam Dumps

The JN0-682 certification exam is intended for experienced IT professionals who are proficient in deploying, configuring, and managing Juniper Networks data center solutions. Candidates should have a minimum of three years of experience in designing and deploying data center solutions using Juniper Networks technologies. JN0-682 exam covers a broad range of topics, including data center architecture, virtualization, automation, security, and storage.

Q74. Devices spine1 and spine have been configured as distributed Layer 3 gateways in the VXLAN topology, and devices leaf1 and leaf3 have been configured as layer 2 gateways. Device host must be able to communicate with device host?

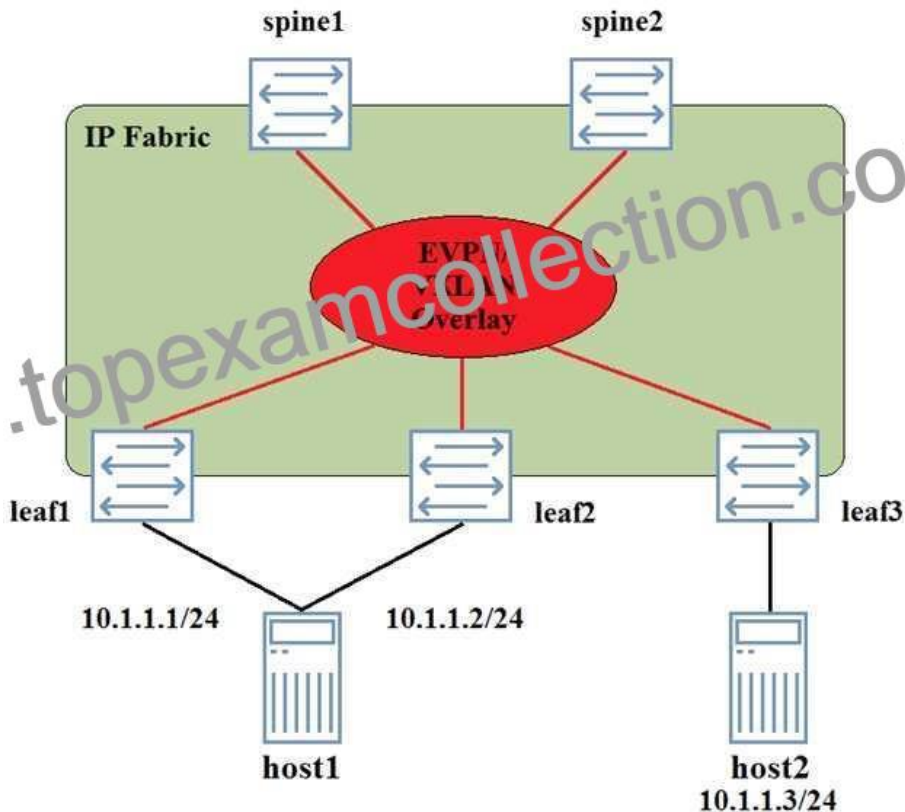


Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- * An IRB interface must be configured on device leaf1 and leaf2.
- * An IRB interface must be configured on devices spine1 and spine2.
- * Traffic from host1 to host2 will transmit the VXLAN tunnel from leaf1 to leaf3.
- * Traffic from host1 to host will transit a VXLAN tunnel to spine or spine2 then a VXLAN from spine1 or spine2 to leaf 3.

Q75. An EVPN-signaled VXLAN overlay has been deployed in the network shown in the exhibit. Host1 is a bare metal server, and is dual-homed to the network. The IP addresses 10.1.1.1/24 and

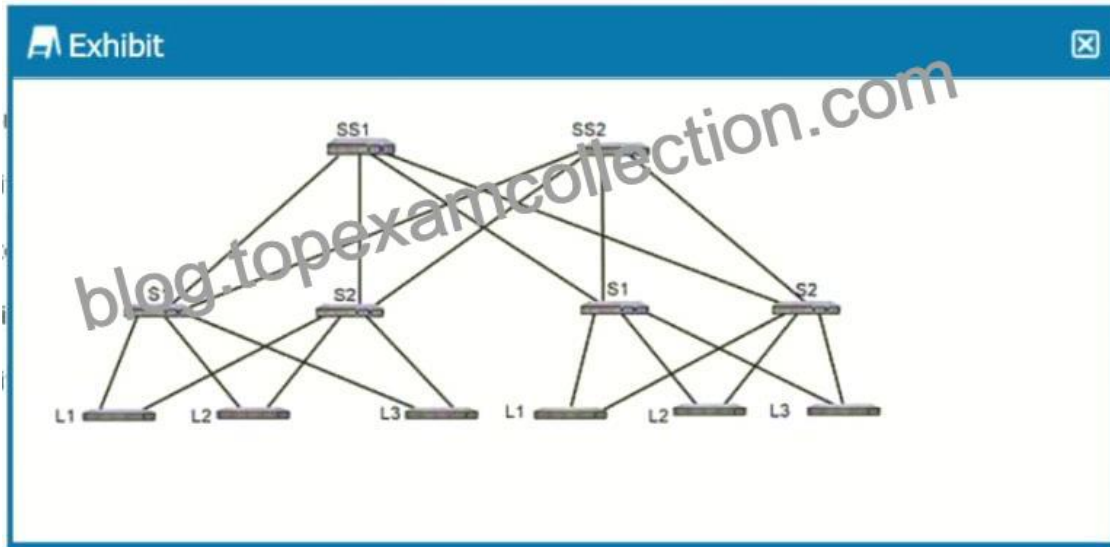
10.1.1.2/24 are assigned to the same physical NIC, and no virtualization is configured on the server.



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

- * The MAC address associated with 10.1.1.1/24 and 10.1.1.2/24 will be same when advertised to leaf3.
- * Traffic from IP address 10.1.1.1/24 must traverse the VXLAN network to reach IP address 10.1.1.2/24
- * The connection host1 to devices leaf1 and leaf2 must be configuration a LAG.
- * The ESI assigned to the host1 link must be the as the ESI assigned to the leaf2 host1 link.

Q76. Exhibit.



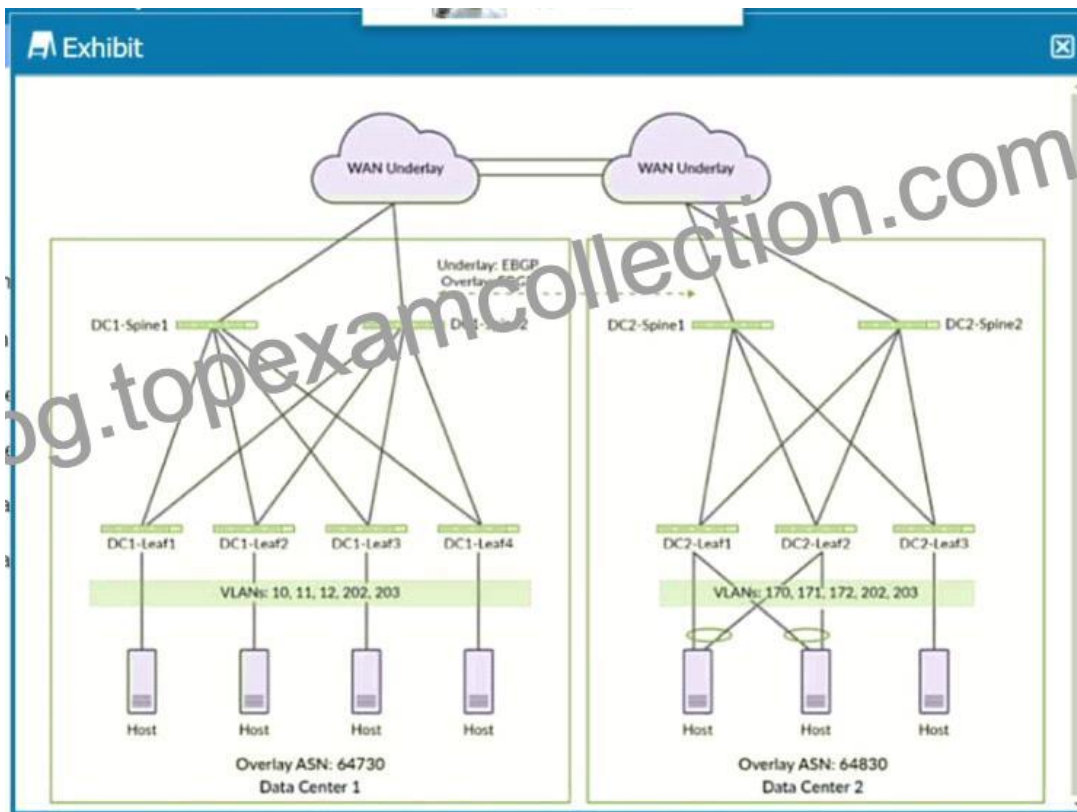
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- * The exhibit shows a 5-stage IP fabric architecture.
- * The exhibit shows a collapsed fabric architecture.
- * The exhibit does not represent a valid fabric architecture.
- * The exhibit shows a 3-stage IP fabric architecture.

Q77. Which device provides microsegmentation in a data center network?

- * vSRX
- * EX4300
- * vMX
- * QFX5100

Q78. Exhibit.

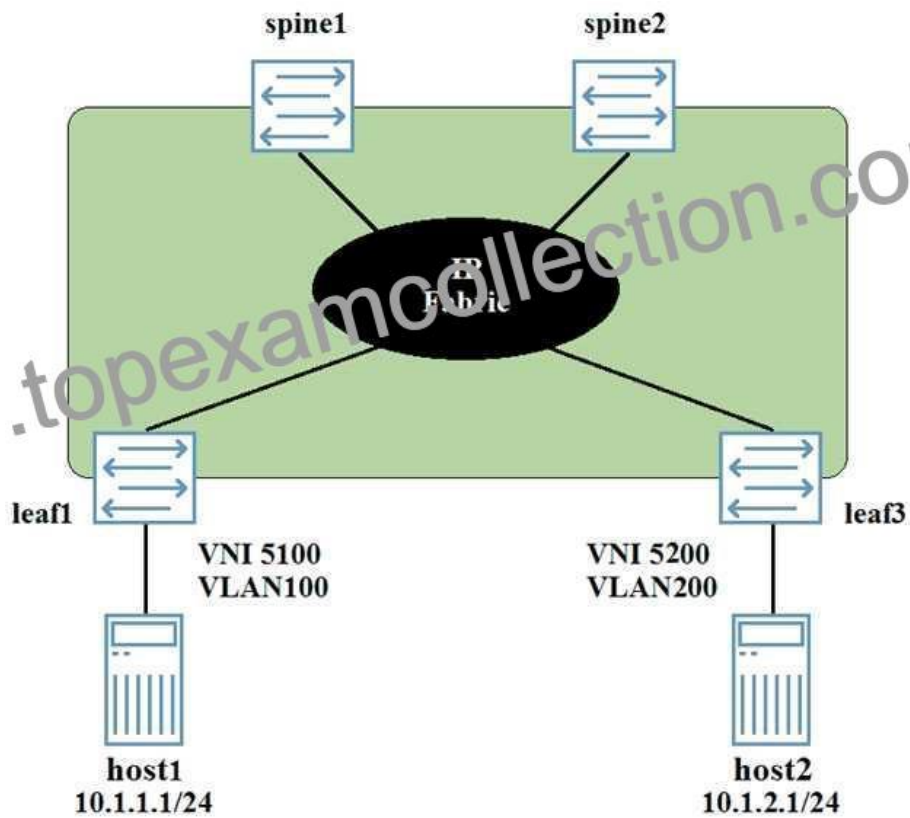


The two data centers shown in the exhibit need to be connected using EVPN.

Which two statements are correct in this situation? (Choose two.)

- * Hosts in VLAN 10 can communicate with hosts in Data Center 2 using Layer 3.
- * Hosts in VLAN 10 can communicate with hosts in Data Center 2 using Layer 2.
- * Hosts in VLAN 202 can communicate using Layer 3 between data centers.
- * Hosts in VLAN 202 can communicate using Layer 2 between data centers.

Q79. Host1 and host2 are connected to an EVPN signaled VXLAN overlay, and must have Layer 3 connectivity. The VNI and VLAN assignments are shown in the exhibit.



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

- * A Layer 3 gateway can be configured on the leaf devices.
- * The VNI assigned to the host1 link must be same as the VNI assigned to the host2 link.
- * The ESI assigned to the host1 link will be different from the ESI assigned to the host link.
- * A layer 3 gateway can be configured on the spine devices.

Q80. You are asked to implement VXLAN in your data center network. You must choose between implementing EVPN signaling and multicast signaling. Which two statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- * EVPN signaling reduces ARP flooding and multicast signaling does not.
- * EVPN signaling propagates MAC addresses across the network and multicast signaling does not.
- * EVPN signaling uses a standards-based protocol and multicast signaling does not.
- * EVPN signaling enables distributed Layer 3 gateways and multicast signaling does not.

Q81. Your colleague has begun working on the base configuration for an active-active multihomed EVPN

connection shown in the exhibit.

```
PE1
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 encapsulation flexible-
ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi all-active
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation
vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 300
```

```
PE2
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 encapsulation flexible-
ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi
00:22:44:66:88:00:22:44:66:88
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 esi single-active
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation
vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 300
```

Which two actions will ensure a successful implementation? (Choose two.)

- * Change the ESI mode on PE2 to all-active
- * Change the ESI mode on PE1 to signal-active
- * Change the ESI value on the PE1 device to 00.22.44.88.00.22.44.66.88
- * Change the ESI value on the PE2 device to 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00

Q82. Which two statements about the seamless EVPN-VXLAN stitching interconnect gateways are correct?

(Choose two.)

- * IBGP is recommended for VXLAN stitching overlays.
- * Interconnect gateways will rewrite the route target, route distinguisher, and ESI values for each stretched virtual network.
- * All EVPN routes types are forwarded among interconnect gateways in a full-mesh manner.
- * The interconnect gateway can reside on the super spine layer of a multi-POD data center.

Q83. You are configuring an EVPN overlay network. You want to ensure that leaf devices can respond to ARP requests from locally connected hosts, when the leaf device knows the MAC of the intended destination.

In this scenario, what should you configure on the leaf devices to accomplish this task?

- * Proxy ARP
- * Static ARP entries
- * Persistent MAC learning
- * IGMP snooping

Q84. The configuration shown in the exhibit is intended to set up assisted replication but will not commit. Which action will create a valid configuration in this situation?

 Exhibit

```
        192.168.100.1;
    }
    vxlan-encapsulation-source-ip ingress-replication-ip;
}
}
extended-vni-list all;
}

(master:0)[edit]
user@spine1# show interface 100
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 192.168.100.1/32;
        address 192.168.100.51/32;
    }
}
unit 1 {
    family inet {
        address 192.168.100.101/32;
    }
}
}
```

- * Change the 10.0 address to 192.168.100.1 primary.
- * Change the replicator inet address to 192.168.100.101.
- * Delete replicator inet 192.168.100.1.
- * Change the replicator inet address to 192.168.100. 51.

Q85. Your manager asks you to secure ARP and DHCP traffic across your local Ethernet links In this scenario, which technology will accomplish this task?

- * SSL
- * MAC sec
- * IPsec
- * A firewall filter

Q86. You are implementing perimeter security for your data center. You need to inspect all traffic Layer 7 and

ensure the failure of a port or device will not result in an interruption to traffic flows.

In this scenario, which design would satisfy these requirements?

- * MX with MC LAG
- * QFX Virtual Chassis
- * SRX Chassis cluster
- * SRX using LAG

Q87. You are evaluating which method to use for learning MAC addresses in your VXLAN network. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- * Multicast exchanges MAC addresses through data plane learning and is more reliable than EVPN.

- * EVPN exchanges MAC addresses through control plane learning and is more reliable than multicast.
- * EVPN exchanges MAC addresses through data plane learning and is more reliable than multicast.
- * Multicast exchanges MAC addresses through control plane learning and is not more reliable than EVPN.

Q88. You are asked to deploy an Ethernet bridging design in a data center with the following criteria:

routing must occur on the leaf devices.

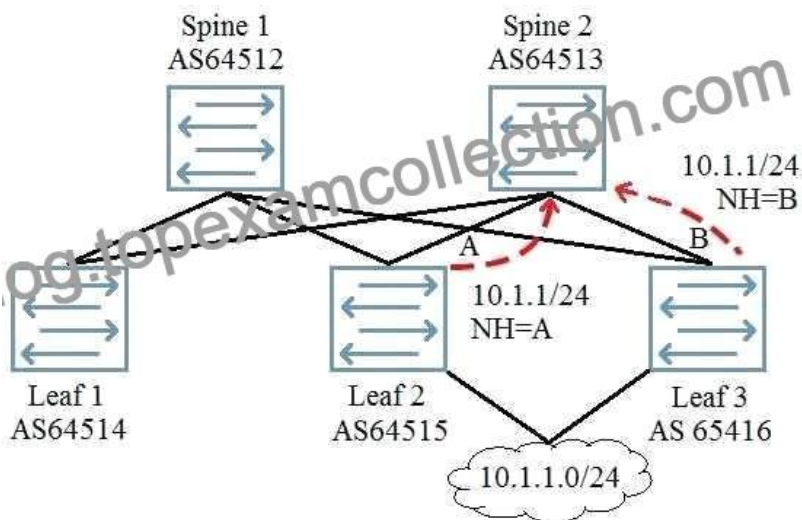
VTEPs must terminate on the leaf devices.

facilitate inter-VLAN communication, lower latency with East-West traffic.

Which architecture should you use in this scenario?

- * collapsed spine architecture
- * edge-routed bridging architecture
- * bridge overlay architecture
- * centrally-routed bridging architecture

Q89. Referring to the exhibit, each node in the IP fabric is peering to its directly attached neighbor using EBGP. Each node is peering using physical interface IP addresses. Leaf 2 and Leaf 3 are advertising the 10.1.1/24 network into EBGP. Spine 2 must be configured so that it can load-share traffic destined to the 10.1.1/24 network over both next-hop A and next-hop B.



Which two actions must be performed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- * Use multipath multipath-As
- * Use multihop
- * Use advertise inactive
- * Use a load-balancing policy applied to the forward table

Juniper JN0-682 Exam is an excellent option for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in data center technologies. By earning this certification, individuals can enhance their career prospects, increase their earning potential, and demonstrate their commitment to ongoing professional development and growth.

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