

## Download PassLeader New Juniper JN0-680 Exam Dumps for Free in VCE and PDF (Question 16 - Question 20)

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### QUESTION 16

The exhibit shows an output from a QFX5100 Series switch serving as an MC-LAG peer.

```
(master:0)
user@qfx5100-1> show ethernet-switching table

MAC flags (S - static MAC, D - dynamic MAC, L - locally learned, P -
Persistent static
SE - statistics enabled, NM - non configured MAC, R - remote PE MAC)

Ethernet switching table : 3 entries, 3 learned
Routing instance : default-switch

Vlan name  MAC address      MAC flags  Age  Logical interface
v15        4c:96:14:e8:c6:fd  DR         -   ae0.0
v15        4c:96:14:e8:c6:fe  DL         -   et-0/0/51.0
v15        4c:96:14:e8:f0:21  DL         -   ae1.0
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. ae0.0 is functioning as an ICL.
- B. et-0/0/51.0 is a standalone link and not part of an MC-AE bundle.
- C. et-0/0/51.0 is a member link of qfx5100-1 within an MC-AE bundle.
- D. ae1.0 is functioning as an ICL.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

[https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/junos/topics/task/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-mc-lag-qfx-series-cli.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/task/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-mc-lag-qfx-series-cli.html)

### QUESTION 17

You are having management connectivity problems with a mixed-mode Virtual Chassis. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The master RE's me0 MAC address should match the MAC address of the vme.
- B. Each member's me0 MAC address should match the MAC address on the vme.
- C. Each member's me0 MAC address should not match the MAC address of the vme.
- D. The current me0 MAC address should match the MAC address of the vme.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/index?page=content&id=KB25724>

### QUESTION 18

Referring to the exhibit, what is the MAC address of the IRB interface on router PE1?

```
user@PE> show route table evpna.evpn.0
2:10.255.0.1:100::0::100::a8:d0:e5:54:0d:10/384 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group PE type Internal) Type 1 val 0x2736568 (adv_entry)
  Advertised metrics:
    Flags: Nexthop Change
    Nexthop: Self
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: [100] I
    Communities: target:100:100 evpn-default-gateway
```

- A. 2.91.223.216:100
- B. a8:d0:e5:54:0d:10
- C. 1:100::0::100::a
- D. 2.10.255.0.1:100

Answer: B

#### QUESTION 19

You are establishing an IP Fabric where your QFX10002-72Q spine devices are connecting to leaf devices. Each leaf is a Virtual Chassis comprised of ten EX4300s. What is the maximum number of leaf devices supported in this scenario?

- A. 36
- B. 18
- C. 16
- D. 10

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.juniper.net/assets/uk/en/local/pdf/whitepapers/2000597-en.pdf>

"up to 128 satellite devices" -- where each EX4300 VC = 10 devices;  $128/10 = 12$  max, closest answer is D: 10.

#### QUESTION 20

You are deploying an IP Fabric in your new data center. You need to ensure that your servers have multiple active/active links for redundancy and load balancing. What are two methods to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Use EVPN with ESI at the access switch.
- B. Use MSTP to enable multiple links on the access switch.
- C. Use MC-LAG at the access switch.
- D. Use PIM-SM to enable multicast across multiple links.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

NOT A: because EVPN is specifically designed to handle multi-homed access redundancy, and mobility, and load-balancing is possible. I would not choose this though because EVPN is primarily a DCI protocol for interconnecting datacenters and is not typically considered an access layer protocol facing the servers. It is possible to use EVPN inside a single datacenter, in which case it would be used between the access switches and the distribution/core switches. In the spirit of the question however, this does not face the servers directly so I exclude it.

B: because MSTP allows for multiple spanning trees, which allows for use of all inter-switch links by, for example, aggregating VLANs into spanning trees, eg: VLANs 1-100 in one tree, 101-200 in another. One spanning tree is active on a given link, the other is inactive. In this way load-balancing is achieved. In case of link failure, all traffic will fall to the remaining link(s).

C: because MC-LAG allows for link aggregation across multiple chassis -> permits load-balancing and provides redundancy.

NOT D: because PIM-SM is a control-plane signaling protocol for multicast which enables routers to join and prune their membership to given multicast distribution trees. It has little directly to do with the redundancy and load-balancing of (multicast) traffic receivers.

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