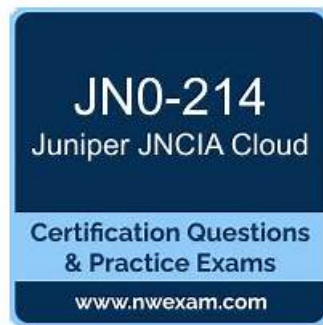


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Juniper JN0-214 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Cloud Orchestration with OpenStack: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Operations Engineers and evaluates expertise in OpenStack-based orchestration. Candidates must understand how to create and manage virtual machines in OpenStack, use HEAT templates for automation, and navigate OpenStack interfaces. The exam also covers OpenStack networking plugins and security groups. One skill assessed is automating cloud deployments using HEAT templates.
Topic 2	• Network Functions Virtualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Virtualization Specialists and covers the core principles of NFV. Candidates will be tested on NFV architecture, orchestration, and Virtual Network Functions (VNFs), which are crucial for creating scalable and flexible network infrastructures. Understanding NFV helps optimize network performance and reduce dependency on hardware-based solutions. One skill assessed is the ability to explain NFV's role in modern network management.
Topic 3	• Linux Containers: This section of the exam measures the skills of Containerization Specialists and covers the concepts of Linux containers. Candidates must understand the differences between virtual machines and containers, as well as container components. The exam tests the ability to create and manage containers using Docker. One key skill assessed is deploying and managing containers efficiently.
Topic 4	• Cloud Orchestration with OpenShift: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and focuses on OpenShift-based orchestration. Candidates must understand how to create, manage, and monitor workloads using OpenShift, as well as navigate the OpenShift CLI and WebUI. The exam also tests knowledge of node types and different network configurations. One skill assessed is managing OpenShift workloads in a production environment.
Topic 5	• Cloud Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Engineers and covers the fundamental concepts of cloud networking. Candidates must understand different deployment models such as public, private, and hybrid cloud, as well as service models such as SaaS, IaaS, and PaaS. The exam also tests knowledge of cloud-native architectures, automation tools, and infrastructure technologies, including Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) and Software-Defined Networking (SDN). One key skill assessed is identifying appropriate cloud deployment models for different business needs.
Topic 6	• Network Virtualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Network Architects and evaluates the principles of network virtualization. Candidates must understand different types of virtual networks, as well as underlay and overlay network configurations. The exam also covers encapsulation and tunneling technologies such as MPLS over GRE, VXLAN, and GENEVE. One skill assessed is the ability to differentiate between underlay and overlay networks in cloud environments.
Topic 7	• Cloud Orchestration with Kubernetes: This section of the exam measures the skills of Kubernetes Administrators and tests their knowledge of container orchestration. Candidates must demonstrate proficiency in creating and managing Kubernetes containers, working with API objects such as Pods, ReplicaSets, Deployments, and Services, and configuring namespaces and CNI plugins. One key skill assessed is deploying and scaling Kubernetes applications effectively.
Topic 8	• Software-Defined Networking: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Automation Engineers and focuses on SDN concepts, including its architecture, controllers, and solutions. Candidates must understand how SDN separates the control plane from the data plane to improve network agility and automation. The exam also evaluates knowledge of SDN's role in modern cloud environments. One key skill assessed is identifying SDN components and their functions.

Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which component is directly responsible for running containers in a Kubernetes node?

- A. container runtime
- B. kube-proxy
- C. kube controller

- D. kubelet

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question seems to be asking about a Kubernetes component that is responsible for running containers. Let's analyze each option:

A . kubelet

Incorrect: The kubelet is responsible for managing the state of pods and containers on a worker node. It ensures that containers are running as expected but does not directly execute or run the containers.

B . kube-proxy

Incorrect: The kube-proxy manages network communication for services and pods by implementing load balancing and routing rules. It does not handle the execution of containers.

C . container runtime

Correct: The container runtime (e.g., containerd, cri-o) is the component that actually runs and manages containers on a Kubernetes node. It interacts with the operating system to start, stop, and manage containerized applications.

D . kube controller

Incorrect: The kube controller is part of the control plane and ensures that the desired state of the cluster (e.g., number of replicas) is maintained. It does not directly run containers.

Why Container Runtime?

Execution of Containers: The container runtime is responsible for pulling container images, starting containers, and managing their lifecycle.

Integration with Kubernetes: Kubernetes communicates with the container runtime through the Container Runtime Interface (CRI).

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes architecture, including the role of the container runtime. Understanding how containers are executed is essential for managing Kubernetes clusters.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to provide networking and security for containerized workloads, relying on the container runtime to execute applications.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: Container Runtimes

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which two Linux commands would you use to show the amount of RAM in your system? (Choose two.)

- A. cat /proc/meminfo
- B. free -h
- C. df -h
- D. cat /proc/cpuinfo

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The free -h command in Linux displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap memory in the system, as well as the buffers used by the kernel. The cat /proc/meminfo command displays real-time information about the system's memory usage as well as the buffers and shared memory used by the kernel.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Your business has optimized its applications to leverage a cloud-native microservices-based architecture.

In this architecture, how do the various modules of an application communicate?

- A. Application modules communicate through shared data structures (DB/files).
- B. Application modules communicate through remote direct memory access
- C. Application modules communicate through interprocess communication
- D. Application modules communicate through application programming interface (API) calls.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a cloud-native microservices-based architecture, the various modules of an application communicate through application programming interface (API) calls. Each service is autonomous and self-contained and runs a unique process.

NEW QUESTION # 35

You want to view pods with their IP addresses in OpenShift.
Which command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. `oc get all`
- B. `oc get pods`
- C. `oc get pods -o wide`
- D. `oc get pods -o yaml`

Answer: C

Explanation:

To view pods with their IP addresses in OpenShift, you would use the command `oc get pods -o wide`. This command provides additional information such as the IP address and the node where the pod is located.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Your organization has legacy virtual machine workloads that need to be managed within a Kubernetes deployment.
Which Kubernetes add-on would be used to satisfy this requirement?

- A. KubeVirt
- B. Romana
- C. Canal
- D. ADOT

Answer: A

Explanation:

KubeVirt is a Kubernetes add-on that allows you to run and manage legacy virtual machine workloads alongside container workloads within a Kubernetes deployment. According to the KubeVirt website, KubeVirt is "a virtual machine management add-on for Kubernetes" that "aims to provide a common ground for virtualization solutions on top of Kubernetes". Other Kubernetes add-ons that are mentioned in the question are Canal, which is a network policy provider that combines Flannel and Calico; ADOT, which is a distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector that supports tracing and metrics collection for AWS services; and Romana, which is a network and security automation solution that supports multiple network topologies and policies.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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