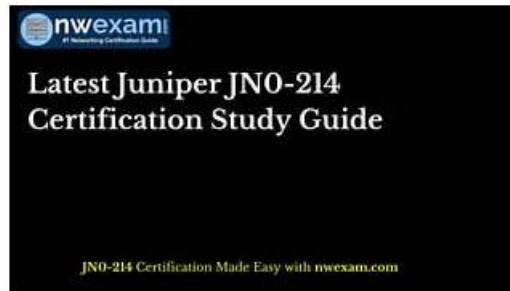


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Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which component of a software-defined networking (SDN) controller defines where data packets are forwarded by a network device?

- A. the management plane
- B. the control plane
- C. the operational plane
- **D. the forwarding plane**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The forwarding plane (also known as the data plane) of a software-defined networking (SDN) controller is responsible for forwarding data packets based on the instructions given by the control plane. It handles all activities involving data packets sent by the end-user, including forwarding of packets.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which Docker component builds, runs, and distributes Docker containers?

- A. dockerd
- B. container
- C. docker cli
- D. docker registry

Answer: A

Explanation:

Docker is a popular containerization platform that includes several components to manage the lifecycle of containers. Let's analyze each option:

A . dockerd

Correct: The Docker daemon (dockerd) is the core component responsible for building, running, and distributing Docker containers. It manages Docker objects such as images, containers, networks, and volumes, and handles requests from the Docker CLI or API.

B . docker registry

Incorrect: A Docker registry is a repository for storing and distributing Docker images. While it plays a role in distributing containers, it does not build or run them.

C . docker cli

Incorrect: The Docker CLI (Command Line Interface) is a tool used to interact with the Docker daemon (dockerd). It is not responsible for building, running, or distributing containers but rather sends commands to the daemon.

D . container

Incorrect: A container is an instance of a running application created from a Docker image. It is not a component of Docker but rather the result of the Docker daemon's operations.

Why dockerd?

Central Role: The Docker daemon (dockerd) is the backbone of the Docker platform, managing all aspects of container lifecycle management.

Integration: It interacts with the host operating system and container runtime to execute tasks like building images, starting containers, and managing resources.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Docker as part of its containerization curriculum. Understanding the role of the Docker daemon is essential for managing containerized applications in cloud environments.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Docker to provide advanced networking and security features for containerized workloads, relying on the Docker daemon to manage containers.

Reference:

Docker Documentation: Docker Daemon

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Containerization

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two statements about Kubernetes are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Kubernetes is compatible with the container open container runtime.
- B. Kubernetes requires the Docker daemon to run Docker containers.
- C. A container is the smallest unit of computing that you can manage with Kubernetes.
- D. A Kubernetes cluster must contain at least one control plane node.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. Let's analyze each statement:

A . Kubernetes is compatible with the container open container runtime.

Correct: Kubernetes supports the Open Container Initiative (OCI) runtime standards, which ensure compatibility with various container runtimes like containerd, cri-o, and others. This flexibility allows Kubernetes to work with different container engines beyond just Docker.

B . Kubernetes requires the Docker daemon to run Docker containers.

Incorrect: While Kubernetes historically used Docker as its default container runtime, it no longer depends on the Docker daemon. Instead, Kubernetes uses the Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to interact with container runtimes like containerd or cri-o.

Docker's runtime has been replaced by containerd in most modern Kubernetes deployments.

C . A container is the smallest unit of computing that you can manage with Kubernetes.

Correct: In Kubernetes, a container represents the smallest deployable unit of computing. Containers encapsulate application code, dependencies, and configurations. Kubernetes manages containers through higher-level abstractions like Pods, which are groups of

one or more containers.

D . A Kubernetes cluster must contain at least one control plane node.

Incorrect: While a Kubernetes cluster typically requires at least one control plane node to manage the cluster, this statement is incomplete. A functional Kubernetes cluster also requires at least one worker node to run application workloads. Both control plane and worker nodes are essential for a fully operational cluster.

Why These Answers?

Compatibility with OCI Runtimes: Kubernetes' support for OCI-compliant runtimes ensures flexibility and avoids vendor lock-in.

Containers as Smallest Unit: Understanding that containers are the fundamental building blocks of Kubernetes is crucial for designing and managing applications in a Kubernetes environment.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes as part of its container orchestration curriculum. Understanding Kubernetes architecture, compatibility, and core concepts is essential for deploying and managing containerized applications in cloud environments.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to provide advanced networking and security features for containerized workloads. Proficiency with Kubernetes ensures seamless operation of cloud-native applications.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: Container Runtimes

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes

NEW QUESTION # 18

Your e-commerce application is deployed on a public cloud. As compared to the rest of the year, it receives substantial traffic during the Christmas season.

In this scenario, which cloud computing feature automatically increases or decreases the resources based on the demand?

- A. on-demand self-service
- **B. rapid elasticity**
- C. broad network access
- D. resource pooling

Answer: B

Explanation:

The cloud computing feature that automatically increases or decreases the resources based on the demand is known as rapid elasticity. In cloud computing, scaling is the process of adding or removing compute, storage, and network services to meet the demands a workload makes for resources in order to maintain availability and performance as utilization increases.

NEW QUESTION # 19

The Kubernetes object definition file is in which format?

- A. TXT
- B. HTML
- **C. YAML**
- D. IXML

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Kubernetes object definition file is in YAML format. Kubernetes objects are represented in the Kubernetes API, and you can express them in .yaml format. You can execute `kubectl get deployment <deployment-name> -o yaml` to get the deployment definition in a yaml format.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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