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Juniper JN0-214 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Cloud Virtualization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Linux System Administrators and covers Linux-based virtualization technologies. Candidates must understand Linux architecture, hypervisors (Type 1 & 2), and KVM • QEMU operations. The exam also includes creating virtual machines and managing Linux virtualization environments. One skill assessed is setting up and managing Linux-based virtual machines effectively.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	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 5	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 6	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 7	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.

Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Click the Exhibit button.

```
lab@kollaopenstack:~/kolla-openstack$ openstack server show VM-A
```

Field	Value
OS-DCF:diskConfig	AUTO
OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone	nova
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host	kollaopenstack
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname	kollaopenstack
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name	instance-00000001
OS-EXT-STS:power_state	Shutdown
OS-EXT-STS:task_state	None
OS-EXT-STS:vm_state	stopped
OS-SRV-USG:launched_at	2021-07-13T13:39:28.000000
OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at	None
accessIPv4	
accessIPv6	
addresses	public1=10.0.2.176
config_drive	
created	2021-07-13T13:38:50Z
flavor	m1.tiny (1)

You have issued the `openstack server show VM-A` command and received the output shown in the exhibit. To which virtual network is the VM-A instance attached?

- A. kollaopenstack
- B. ml.tiny
- C. public1
- D. Nova

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `openstack server show` command provides detailed information about a specific virtual machine (VM) instance in OpenStack. The output includes details such as the instance name, network attachments, power state, and more. Let's analyze the question and options:

Key Information from the Exhibit:

The addresses field in the output shows

`public1=10.0.2.176`

This indicates that the VM-A instance is attached to the virtual network named `public1`, with an assigned IP address of `10.0.2.176`.

Option Analysis:

A . `ml.tiny`

Incorrect: `ml.tiny` refers to the flavor of the VM, which specifies the resource allocation (e.g., CPU, memory, disk). It is unrelated to the virtual network.

B . `public1`

Correct: The addresses field explicitly states that the VM-A instance is attached to the `public1` virtual network.

C . `Nova`

Incorrect: Nova is the OpenStack compute service that manages VM instances. It is not a virtual network.

D . `kollaopenstack`

Incorrect: `kollaopenstack` appears in the output as the hostname or project name but does not represent a virtual network.

Why `public1`?

Network Attachment: The addresses field in the output directly identifies the virtual network (`public1`) to which the VM-A instance is attached.

IP Address Assignment: The IP address (`10.0.2.176`) confirms that the VM is connected to the `public1` network.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification emphasizes understanding OpenStack commands and outputs, including the `openstack server show` command. Recognizing how virtual networks are represented in OpenStack is essential for managing VM connectivity.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with OpenStack Neutron to provide advanced networking features for virtual networks like `public1`.

Reference:

OpenStack CLI Documentation: `openstack server show` Command

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: OpenStack Networking

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the name of the Docker container runtime?

- A. `cri-o`
- B. `docker cl`
- C. `dockerd`
- D. `containerd`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The name of the Docker container runtime is `containerd`, which is a daemon that manages the complete container lifecycle of its host system, from image transfer and storage to container execution and supervision to low-level storage to network attachments and beyond. `Dockerd` is the Docker daemon that acts as the primary user interface for Docker. `Docker cl` is not a valid name for any Docker component. `Cri-o` is another container runtime that implements the Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to enable using OCI (Open Container Initiative) compatible runtimes.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You want to limit the memory, CPU, and network utilization of a set of processes running on a Linux host.

Which Linux feature would you configure in this scenario?

- A. slicing
- B. virtual routing and forwarding instances
- C. network namespaces
- D. `control groups`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Control groups (cgroups) is a Linux kernel feature that limits, accounts for, and isolates the CPU, memory, disk I/O, and network usage of one or more processes. It allows you to allocate resources among user-defined groups of processes running on a system. You can monitor the groups of processes, deny the groups of processes access to certain resources, or even freeze groups of processes.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which command would you use to see which VMs are running on your KVM device?

- A. VBoxManage list runningvms
- B. virt-install
- C. virsh list
- D. virsh net-list

Answer: C

Explanation:

KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) is a popular open-source virtualization technology that allows you to run virtual machines (VMs) on Linux systems. The virsh command-line tool is used to manage KVM VMs. Let's analyze each option:

A . virt-install

Incorrect: The virt-install command is used to create and provision new virtual machines. It is not used to list running VMs.

B . virsh net-list

Incorrect: The virsh net-list command lists virtual networks configured in the KVM environment. It does not display information about running VMs.

C . virsh list

Correct: The virsh list command displays the status of virtual machines managed by the KVM hypervisor. By default, it shows only running VMs. You can use the --all flag to include stopped VMs in the output.

D . VBoxManage list runningvms

Incorrect: The VBoxManage command is used with Oracle VirtualBox, not KVM. It is unrelated to KVM virtualization.

Why virsh list?

Purpose-Built for KVM: virsh is the standard tool for managing KVM virtual machines, and virsh list is specifically designed to show the status of running VMs.

Simplicity: The command is straightforward and provides the required information without additional complexity.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification emphasizes understanding virtualization technologies, including KVM. Managing virtual machines using tools like virsh is a fundamental skill for operating virtualized environments.

For example, Juniper Contrail supports integration with KVM hypervisors, enabling the deployment and management of virtualized network functions (VNFs). Proficiency with KVM tools ensures efficient management of virtualized infrastructure.

Reference:

KVM Documentation: virsh Command

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Virtualization

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are deploying CN2 using Kubernetes as your orchestrator.

In this scenario, which component contains the vRouter agent?

- A. Ikube-scheduler
- B. worker node
- C. Contrail controller
- D. kube-manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a CN2 deployment using Kubernetes as the orchestrator, the vRouter agent is contained in the worker node. The vRouter agent is responsible for managing the forwarding plane on each node in a Contrail cluster. It interacts with the kernel to manage the services and interfaces within the virtual networks.

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