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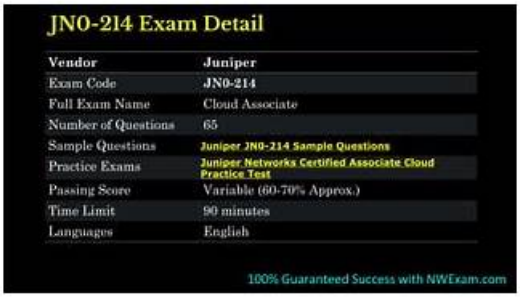

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Juniper JN0-214 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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.

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Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
You are asked to run a container in a Kubernetes environment.
What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a WYSYG definition for the container and its resources.
- B. Define a YAML manifest for the container and its resources.
- C. Define an XML configuration for the container and its resources.
- D. Create a JINJA2 template for the container and its resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To run a container in a Kubernetes environment, you should define a YAML manifest for the container and its resources. YAML manifests are used to define Kubernetes objects, such as pods or services. These manifests describe the desired state of the system.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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. virtual routing and forwarding instances
- B. network namespaces
- C. control groups
- D. slicing

Answer: C

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 # 54
What are two Kubernetes worker node components? (Choose two.)

- A. kube-scheduler
- B. kubelet
- C. kube-proxy
- D. kube-apiserver

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Kubernetes worker nodes are responsible for running containerized applications and managing the workloads assigned to them. Each worker node contains several key components that enable it to function within a Kubernetes cluster. Let's analyze each option:
A . kube-apiserver
Incorrect: The kube-apiserver is a control plane component, not a worker node component. It serves as the front-end for the Kubernetes API, handling communication between the control plane and worker nodes.
B . kubelet
Correct: The kubelet is a critical worker node component. It ensures that containers are running in the desired state by interacting with the container runtime (e.g., containerd). It communicates with the control plane to receive instructions and report the status of pods.
C . kube-scheduler
Incorrect: The kube-scheduler is a control plane component responsible for assigning pods to worker nodes based on resource availability and other constraints. It does not run on worker nodes.
D . kube-proxy
Correct: The kube-proxy is another essential worker node component. It manages network communication for services and pods by implementing load balancing and routing rules. It ensures that traffic is correctly forwarded to the appropriate pods.
Why These Components?
kubelet: Ensures that containers are running as expected and maintains the desired state of pods.
kube-proxy: Handles networking and enables communication between services and pods within the cluster.
JNCIA Cloud Reference:
The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes architecture, including the roles of worker node components. Understanding the functions of kubelet and kube-proxy is crucial for managing Kubernetes clusters and troubleshooting issues.
For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to provide advanced networking and security features. Proficiency with worker node components ensures efficient operation of containerized workloads.
Reference:
Kubernetes Documentation: Worker Node Components
Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 55
Click to the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The myvSRX instance is created using a custom flavor.

- B. The myvSRX instance is using a default image.
- C. The myvSRX instance is a part of a default network.
- D. The myvSRX instance is currently running.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The openstack server list command provides information about virtual machine (VM) instances in the OpenStack environment. Let's analyze the exhibit and each statement:
Key Information from the Exhibit:
The output shows details about the myvSRX instance:
Status: ACTIVE (indicating the instance is running).
Networks: VN-A-10.1.0.3 (indicating the instance is part of a specific network).
Image: vSRX3 (indicating the instance was created using a custom image).
Flavor: vSRX-Flavor (indicating the instance was created using a custom flavor).
Option Analysis:
A . The myvSRX instance is using a default image.
Incorrect: The image name vSRX3 suggests that this is a custom image, not the default image provided by OpenStack.
B . The myvSRX instance is a part of a default network.
Incorrect: The network name VN-A-10.1.0.3 indicates that the instance is part of a specific network, not the default network.
C . The myvSRX instance is created using a custom flavor.
Correct: The flavor name vSRX-Flavor indicates that the instance was created using a custom flavor, which defines the CPU, RAM, and disk space properties.
D . The myvSRX instance is currently running.
Correct: The ACTIVE status confirms that the instance is currently running.
Why These Statements?
Custom Flavor: The vSRX-Flavor name clearly indicates that a custom flavor was used to define the instance's resource allocation.
Running Instance: The ACTIVE status confirms that the instance is operational and available for use.
JNCIA Cloud Reference:
The JNCIA-Cloud certification emphasizes understanding OpenStack commands and outputs, including the openstack server list command. Recognizing how images, flavors, and statuses are represented is essential for managing VM instances effectively.
For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with OpenStack Nova to provide advanced networking features for VMs, ensuring seamless operation based on their configurations.
Reference:
OpenStack CLI Documentation: openstack server list Command
Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: OpenStack Compute

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which two statements about containers are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Containers package the entire runtime environment of an application, including its dependencies.
- B. Containers contain executables, libraries, configuration files, and an operating system.
- C. Containers share the use of the underlying system's kernel.
- D. Containers can only run on a system with a Type 2 hypervisor.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Containers are a lightweight form of virtualization that enable the deployment of applications in isolated environments. Let's analyze each statement:
A . Containers contain executables, libraries, configuration files, and an operating system.
Incorrect: Containers do not include a full operating system. Instead, they share the host system's kernel and only include the application and its dependencies (e.g., libraries, binaries, and configuration files).
B . Containers package the entire runtime environment of an application, including its dependencies.
Correct: Containers bundle the application code, runtime, libraries, and configuration files into a single package. This ensures consistency across different environments and eliminates issues caused by differences in dependencies.
C . Containers can only run on a system with a Type 2 hypervisor.
Incorrect: Containers do not require a hypervisor. They run directly on the host operating system and share the kernel. Hypervisors (Type 1 or Type 2) are used for virtual machines, not containers.
D . Containers share the use of the underlying system's kernel.

Correct: Containers leverage the host operating system's kernel, which allows them to be lightweight and efficient. Each container has its own isolated user space but shares the kernel with other containers.
Why These Statements?
Runtime Environment Packaging: Containers ensure portability and consistency by packaging everything an application needs to run.
Kernel Sharing: By sharing the host kernel, containers consume fewer resources compared to virtual machines, which require separate operating systems.
JNCIA Cloud Reference:
The JNCIA-Cloud certification emphasizes understanding containerization technologies, including Docker and Kubernetes. Containers are a fundamental component of modern cloud-native architectures.
For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to manage containerized workloads, leveraging the lightweight and portable nature of containers.
Reference:
Docker Documentation: Container Basics
Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Containerization

NEW QUESTION # 57
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