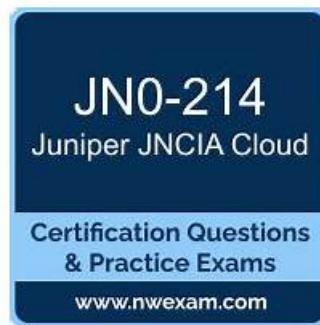


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Juniper JN0-214 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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 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 5	• 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 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.

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Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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. m1.tiny
- **B. public1**
- C. Nova
- D. kollaopenstack

Answer: B

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. m1.tiny

Incorrect: m1.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 # 22

Click the Exhibit button.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webappservice
spec:
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    app: webapp
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080
      targetPort: 80
      nodePort: 30007
```

Referring to the exhibit, what does port: 8080 represent?

- A. It is the port on which the webapp pod is listening.
- B. It is the port that is used by the external load balancer.
- C. It is the port that is exposed to clients that are internal to the cluster.
- D. It is the port that is exposed to clients that are external to the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of a Kubernetes service, port: 8080 represents the port that is exposed to clients that are internal to the cluster. This is the stable port the Service exposes inside the cluster -- other Pods in the cluster send traffic to this port.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which statement is correct about a vRouter?

- A. A vRouter uses virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances to create individual routing tables for each tenant.
- B. A vRouter always provides a direct connection between a tenant VM and the underlay network.
- C. A vRouter uses logical systems to create individual routing tables for each tenant.
- D. A vRouter can only provide connections to a single tenant's VM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A vRouter uses virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances to create individual routing tables for each tenant. A VRF is a logical partition of a router's routing table that allows multiple instances of routing information to coexist on the same router. A vRouter can provide connections to multiple tenants' VMs by using different VRFs for each tenant.

NEW QUESTION # 24

What are the two characteristics of the Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) framework? (Choose two.)

- A. It implements virtualized tunnel endpoints
- B. It decouples the network software from the hardware.

- C. It implements virtualized network functions
- D. It decouples the network control plane from the forwarding plane.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) is a framework designed to virtualize network services traditionally run on proprietary hardware. NFV aims to reduce costs, improve scalability, and increase flexibility by decoupling network functions from dedicated hardware appliances. Let's analyze each statement:

A . It implements virtualized tunnel endpoints.

Incorrect: While NFV can support virtualized tunnel endpoints (e.g., VXLAN gateways), this is not a defining characteristic of the NFV framework. Tunneling protocols are typically associated with SDN or overlay networks rather than NFV itself.

B . It decouples the network software from the hardware.

Correct: One of the primary goals of NFV is to separate network functions (e.g., firewalls, load balancers, routers) from proprietary hardware. Instead, these functions are implemented as software running on standard servers or virtual machines.

C . It implements virtualized network functions.

Correct: NFV replaces traditional hardware-based network appliances with virtualized network functions (VNFs). Examples include virtual firewalls, virtual routers, and virtual load balancers. These VNFs run on commodity hardware and are managed through orchestration platforms.

D . It decouples the network control plane from the forwarding plane.

Incorrect: Decoupling the control plane from the forwarding plane is a characteristic of Software-Defined Networking (SDN), not NFV. While NFV and SDN are complementary technologies, they serve different purposes. NFV focuses on virtualizing network functions, while SDN focuses on programmable network control.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers NFV as part of its discussion on cloud architectures and virtualization. NFV is particularly relevant in modern cloud environments because it enables flexible and scalable deployment of network services without reliance on specialized hardware.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with NFV frameworks to deploy and manage VNFs, enabling service providers to deliver network services efficiently and cost-effectively.

Reference:

ETSI NFV Framework Documentation

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Network Functions Virtualization

NEW QUESTION # 25

You must install a basic Kubernetes cluster.

Which tool would you use in this situation?

- A. kubectl create
- B. kubectl apply
- C. dashboard
- D. kubeadm

Answer: D

Explanation:

To install a basic Kubernetes cluster, you need a tool that simplifies the process of bootstrapping and configuring the cluster. Let's analyze each option:

A . kubeadm

Correct:

kubeadm is a command-line tool specifically designed to bootstrap a Kubernetes cluster. It automates the process of setting up the control plane and worker nodes, making it the most suitable choice for installing a basic Kubernetes cluster.

B . kubectl apply

Incorrect:

kubectl apply is used to deploy resources (e.g., pods, services) into an existing Kubernetes cluster by applying YAML or JSON manifests. It does not bootstrap or install a new cluster.

C . kubectl create

Incorrect:

kubectl create is another Kubernetes CLI command used to create resources in an existing cluster. Like kubectl apply, it does not handle cluster installation.

D . dashboard

Incorrect:

The Kubernetes dashboard is a web-based UI for managing and monitoring a Kubernetes cluster. It requires an already-installed cluster and cannot be used to install one.

Why kubeadm?

Cluster Bootstrapping: kubeadm provides a simple and standardized way to initialize a Kubernetes cluster, including setting up the control plane and joining worker nodes.

Flexibility: While it creates a basic cluster, it allows for customization and integration with additional tools like CNI plugins.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes installation methods, including kubeadm. Understanding how to use kubeadm is essential for deploying and managing Kubernetes clusters effectively.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes clusters created using kubeadm to provide advanced networking and security features.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: kubeadm

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Installation

NEW QUESTION # 26

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