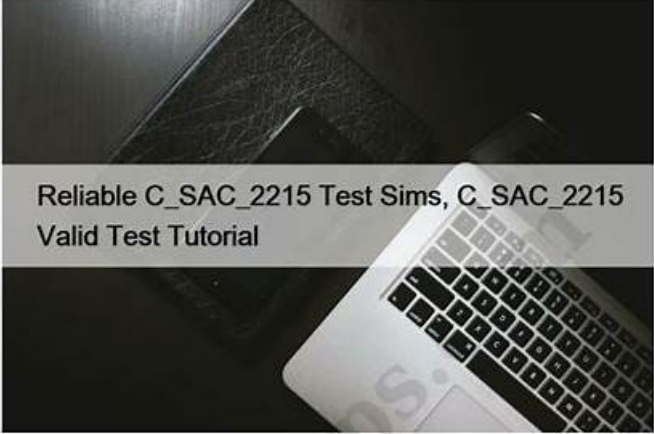


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SAP C_SAC_2215 Certified Application Associate - SAP Analytics Cloud 1



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Juniper Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

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 # 59

Which technology is used to run VMs in an OpenShift cluster?

- A. ESXi
- B. OpenStack
- C. KubeVirt
- D. Hyper-V

Answer: C

Explanation:

OpenShift is a Kubernetes-based container platform that supports both containerized and virtualized workloads. Let's analyze each option:

A . ESXi

Incorrect: ESXi is VMware's hypervisor for running virtual machines. While it is widely used in traditional virtualization environments, it is not integrated into OpenShift.

B . OpenStack

Incorrect: OpenStack is an open-source cloud computing platform used for managing infrastructure resources (e.g., compute, storage, networking). It is unrelated to running VMs in an OpenShift cluster.

C . Hyper-V

Incorrect: Hyper-V is Microsoft's hypervisor for running virtual machines. Like ESXi, it is not integrated into OpenShift.

D . KubeVirt

Correct: KubeVirt is the technology used to run virtual machines in an OpenShift cluster. It extends Kubernetes to support VM workloads alongside containers, enabling hybrid workload management.

Why KubeVirt?

Integration with OpenShift: KubeVirt is specifically designed to run VMs in Kubernetes-based environments like OpenShift.

Hybrid Workload Support: It allows organizations to manage both containers and VMs using the same Kubernetes APIs and tools.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers OpenShift and its integration with Kubernetes extensions like KubeVirt. Understanding how to run VMs in OpenShift is essential for managing hybrid workloads in cloud-native environments.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with OpenShift and KubeVirt to provide networking and security for hybrid workloads.

Reference:

KubeVirt Documentation

OpenShift Documentation: Virtualization

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: OpenShift and Kubernetes

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which component of Kubernetes runs on each node maintaining network rules?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kubernetes components work together to ensure seamless communication and network functionality within the cluster. Let's analyze each option:

A . container runtime

Incorrect: The container runtime (e.g., containerd, cri-o) is responsible for running containers on worker nodes. It does not maintain network rules.

B . kube-proxy

Correct: kube-proxy is a Kubernetes component that runs on each node and maintains network rules to enable communication between services and pods. It ensures proper load balancing and routing of traffic.

C . kubelet

Incorrect: The kubelet is responsible for managing the state of pods and containers on a node. It does not handle network rules.

D . kube controller

Incorrect: The kube controller manages the desired state of the cluster, such as maintaining the correct number of replicas. It does not directly manage network rules.

Why kube-proxy?

Network Rules: kube-proxy implements iptables or IPVS rules to route traffic between services and pods, ensuring seamless communication.

Load Balancing: It provides basic load balancing for services, distributing traffic across available pods.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes networking, including the role of kube-proxy. Understanding how kube-proxy works is essential for managing network communication in Kubernetes clusters.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to enhance networking capabilities, leveraging kube-proxy for service-level traffic management.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: kube-proxy

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Networking

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 62

Which container runtime engine is used by default in OpenShift?

- A. Docker
- B. runC
- C. containerd
- D. cri-o

Answer: D

Explanation:

The default container runtime engine used by OpenShift is cri-o. CRI-O is an open source, community-driven container engine. Its primary goal is to replace the Docker service as the container engine for Kubernetes implementations, such as OpenShift Container Platform.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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