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Juniper JN0-214 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	Cloud Orchestration with OpenShift: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and focuses on OpenShift-based orchestration. Candidates must understand how to create, manage, and monitor workloads using OpenShift, as well as navigate the OpenShift CLI and WebUI. The exam also tests knowledge of node types and different network configurations. One skill assessed is managing OpenShift workloads in a production environment.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

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 # 57

Which method is used to extend virtual networks between physical locations?

- **A. encapsulations**
- B. load-balancing
- C. clustering
- D. encryption

Answer: A

Explanation:

To extend virtual networks between physical locations, a mechanism is needed to transport network traffic across different sites while maintaining isolation and connectivity. Let's analyze each option:

A . encapsulations

Correct: Encapsulation is the process of wrapping network packets in additional headers to create tunnels. Protocols like VXLAN, GRE, and MPLS are commonly used to extend virtual networks between physical locations by encapsulating traffic and transporting it over the underlay network.

B . encryption

Incorrect: Encryption secures data during transmission but does not inherently extend virtual networks. While encryption can be used alongside encapsulation for secure communication, it is not the primary method for extending networks.

C . clustering

Incorrect: Clustering refers to grouping multiple servers or devices to work together as a single system. It is unrelated to extending virtual networks between physical locations.

D . load-balancing

Incorrect: Load balancing distributes traffic across multiple servers or paths to optimize performance. While important for scalability, it does not extend virtual networks.

Why Encapsulation?

Tunneling Mechanism: Encapsulation protocols like VXLAN and GRE create overlay networks that span multiple physical locations, enabling seamless communication between virtual networks.

Isolation and Scalability: Encapsulation ensures that virtual networks remain isolated and scalable, even when extended across geographically dispersed sites.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers overlay networking and encapsulation as part of its curriculum on cloud architectures.

Understanding how encapsulation works is essential for designing and managing distributed virtual networks.

For example, Juniper Contrail uses encapsulation protocols like VXLAN to extend virtual networks across data centers, ensuring consistent connectivity and isolation.

Reference:

VXLAN RFC 7348

GRE Tunneling Documentation

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Overlay Networking

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which statement is correct about overlay or underlay networks or fabrics?

- A. Overlay networks are Layer 3 networks that must use OSPF for routing purposes.
- B. Underlay fabrics enable multitenancy through virtualization.
- **C. Overlay networks are virtual networks.**
- D. Underlay fabrics decouple network services from the overlay infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Overlay networks are indeed virtual networks. They are logical constructs that stitch together disparate, dispersed network infrastructure, often referred to as underlay. Underlay networks refer to the physical network infrastructure, while overlay networks implement network virtualization concepts.

NEW QUESTION # 59

You are asked to run a container in a Kubernetes environment.

What should you do to accomplish this task?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubernetes uses declarative configuration files to define and manage resources like containers, pods, and services. Let's analyze each option:

A . Create a JINJA2 template for the container and its resources.

Incorrect: JINJA2 is a templating language often used in automation tools like Ansible. While it can generate Kubernetes manifests, Kubernetes itself does not use JINJA2 templates natively.

B . Create a WYSYG definition for the container and its resources.

Incorrect: "WYSYG" (What You See Is What You Get) is not a recognized format for Kubernetes configurations. Kubernetes relies on structured formats like YAML or JSON.

C . Define a YAML manifest for the container and its resources.

Correct: Kubernetes uses YAML (or JSON) manifests to define the desired state of resources, including containers, pods, and services. A YAML manifest specifies details like container images, resource limits, environment variables, and networking.

D . Define an XML configuration for the container and its resources.

Incorrect: Kubernetes does not use XML for defining resources. YAML is the standard format due to its readability and simplicity. Why YAML Manifests?

Declarative Configuration: YAML manifests allow you to describe the desired state of your resources in a human-readable format.

Standard Practice: Kubernetes natively supports YAML for defining and deploying resources, making it the correct choice for this task.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification emphasizes Kubernetes resource management, including YAML manifests. Understanding how to define and apply manifests is essential for deploying and managing containerized applications.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to provide advanced networking features, relying on YAML manifests to configure resources.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: YAML Manifests

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Resource Management

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which key value store is used as a Kubernetes's backend store?

- A. firebase
- **B. etcd**
- C. mongodb
- D. postgres

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kubernetes relies on a distributed key-value store to maintain its state and configuration data. Let's analyze each option:

A . etcd

Correct: etcd is a distributed key-value store used as Kubernetes' backend store. It stores all cluster data, including configurations, states, and metadata, ensuring consistency and reliability across the cluster.

B . firebase

Incorrect: Firebase is a Backend-as-a-Service (BaaS) platform for building mobile and web applications. It is unrelated to Kubernetes.

C . postgres

Incorrect: PostgreSQL is a relational database management system. While it can be used for other purposes, it is not the backend store for Kubernetes.

D . mongodb

Incorrect: MongoDB is a NoSQL database used for storing unstructured data. It is not used as Kubernetes' backend store.

Why etcd?

High Availability: etcd is designed for distributed systems, providing strong consistency and fault tolerance.

Cluster State Management: Kubernetes uses etcd to store critical data such as pod states, service definitions, and configuration details.

JNCIA Cloud Reference:

The JNCIA-Cloud certification covers Kubernetes architecture, including the role of etcd. Understanding etcd's function is essential for managing and troubleshooting Kubernetes clusters.

For example, Juniper Contrail integrates with Kubernetes to provide networking and security features, relying on etcd for cluster state management.

Reference:

Kubernetes Documentation: etcd

Juniper JNCIA-Cloud Study Guide: Kubernetes Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 61

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