Vendor: Juniper

Exam Code: JN0-214

Exam Name: Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which command should you use to obtain low-level information about Docker objects?

A. docker info <OBJECT_NAME>
B. docker inspect <OBJECT_NAME>
C. docker container <OBJECT_NAME>
D. docker system <OBJECT_NAME>

Answer: B
Explanation:
The docker inspect command retrieves low-level metadata and configuration details about Docker objects (e.g., containers, images, networks, volumes). This includes information such as IP addresses, mount points, environment variables, and network settings. It outputs the data in JSON format for easy parsing and analysis.

QUESTION 2
Which command would you use to see which VMs are running on your KVM device?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 3
Which two statements about Kubernetes are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Kubernetes is compatible with the container open container runtime.
B. Kubernetes requires the Docker daemon to run Docker containers.
C. A container is the smallest unit of computing that you can manage with Kubernetes.
D. A Kubernetes cluster must contain at least one control plane node.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
Option A: Kubernetes supports the Open Container Initiative (OCI) runtime standards, which ensure compatibility with various container runtimes like containerd, cri-o, and others. This flexibility allows Kubernetes to work with different container engines beyond just Docker.

Option C: In Kubernetes, a container represents the smallest deployable unit of computing. Containers encapsulate application code, dependencies, and configurations. Kubernetes manages containers through higher-level abstractions like Pods, which are groups of one or more containers.

QUESTION 4
Which cloud service model provides access to networking, storage, servers, and virtualization in a cloud environment?

A. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
B. Software as a Service (SaaS)
C. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
D. Database as a Service (DaaS)

Answer: C
Explanation:
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) provides access to computing resources such as networking, storage, servers, and virtualization. It allows users to rent virtualized hardware resources from the cloud provider, offering more flexibility and control over the infrastructure.

QUESTION 5
You are asked to provision a bare-metal server using OpenStack.

Which service is required to satisfy this requirement?

A. Ironic
B. Zun
C. Trove
D. Magnum

Answer: A
Explanation:
Ironic: OpenStack Ironic is a bare-metal provisioning service that allows you to manage and provision physical servers as if they were virtual machines. It automates tasks such as hardware discovery, configuration, and deployment of operating systems on bare-metal servers.

QUESTION 6
Which two statements are correct about an underlay network? (Choose two.)

A. An underlay network can be built using either Layer 2 or Layer 3 connectivity.
B. A Layer 3 underlay network uses routing protocols to provide IP connectivity.
C. The underlay network is the virtual network used to connect multiple virtual machines (VMs).
D. The underlay network is built using encapsulations tunnels.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
Option A: Underlay networks can operate at both Layer 2 (switching) and Layer 3 (routing).
For example:
Layer 2: Uses Ethernet switching to forward traffic within a single broadcast domain.
Layer 3: Uses IP routing to forward traffic across multiple subnets or networks.

Option B: In a Layer 3 underlay network, routing protocols like OSPF, BGP, or EIGRP are used to exchange routing information and ensure IP connectivity between devices. This is common in large-scale cloud environments where scalability and segmentation are critical.

QUESTION 7
Which two statements are correct about Network Functions Virtualization (NFV)? (Choose two.)

A. the NFV framework explains how VNFs fits into the whole solution.

B. The NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is a component of NFV.
C. The NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is not a component of NFV.
D. The NFV framework is defined by the W3C.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
Option A: The NFV framework provides a structured approach to deploying and managing Virtualized Network Functions (VNFs). It defines how VNFs interact with other components, such as the NFV Infrastructure (NFVI), Management and Orchestration (MANO), and the underlying hardware.

Option B: The NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is a critical part of the NFV architecture. It includes the physical and virtual resources (e.g., compute, storage, networking) that host and support VNFs. NFVI acts as the foundation for deploying and running virtualized network functions.

QUESTION 8
Which two tools are used to deploy a Kubernetes environment for testing and development purposes? (Choose two.)

A. OpenStack
B. kind
C. oc
D. minikube

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Option B: kind (Kubernetes IN Docker) is a tool for running local Kubernetes clusters using Docker containers as nodes. It is lightweight and ideal for testing and development purposes.

Option D: minikube is a tool for running a single-node Kubernetes cluster locally on your machine. It is widely used for testing and development due to its simplicity and ease of setup.

QUESTION 9
What are two Kubernetes worker node components? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Option B: 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.

Option D: 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.

QUESTION 10

Which term identifies to which network a virtual machine interface is connected?

A. virtual network ID
B. machine access control (MAC)
C. Virtual Extensible LAN
D. virtual tunnel endpoint (VTEP)

Answer: A
Explanation:
The virtual network ID uniquely identifies the virtual network to which a VM interface is connected. This ID is used to logically group VMs and ensure they can communicate within the same network while maintaining isolation from other networks.

QUESTION 11
Referring to the exhibit, which port number would external users use to access the WEB application?

```
web-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: web-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    app: web-app
  ports:
    - protocol: tcp
      port: 8080
      targetPort: 5000
      nodePort: 31000
```

A. 80
B. 8080
C. 31000
D. 5000

Answer: C
Explanation:
In the provided YAML file, the **NodePort** type service is defined, which exposes the application to external traffic. The `nodePort` field specifies the port number that external users will use to

access the service. In this case, it is set to **31000**.

QUESTION 12
You must provide tunneling in the overlay that supports multipath capabilities.

Which two protocols provide this function? (Choose two.)

A. MPLSoGRE
B. VXLAN
C. VPN
D. MPLSoUDP

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Option B: VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is an overlay protocol that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets. It supports multipath capabilities by leveraging the Equal-Cost Multi- Path (ECMP) routing in the underlay network. VXLAN is widely used in cloud environments for extending Layer 2 networks across data centers.

Option D: MPLS over UDP (MPLSoUDP) is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates MPLS packets within UDP packets. Like VXLAN, it supports multipath capabilities by utilizing ECMP in the underlay network. MPLSoUDP is often used in service provider environments for scalable and flexible network architectures.

QUESTION 13
Which two statements about containers are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Option B: 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.

Option D: 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.

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