# [Nov 03, 2024 New 2024 Juniper JN0-214 Exam Dumps with PDF from TopExamCollection (Updated 67 Questions) [Q32-Q50

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**P.S. Free 2024 JNCIA-Cloud JN0-214 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TopExamCollection Q32.** Which OpenStack service provides API client authentication?
* Keystone
* Nova
* Neutron
* iHeat

Keystone is an OpenStack service that provides API client authentication. It provides API client authentication, service discovery, and distributed multi-tenant authorization by implementing OpenStack’s Identity API.

**Q33.** Which virtualization technique is used by containers?
* OS-level virtualization
* full visualization
* hardware-assisted virtualization
* paravirtualization

This technique allows multiple isolated user-space instances to be created by the host operating system. Unlike full virtualization, where the entire system’s hardware is emulated, OS-level virtualization shares the host’s operating system kernel but isolates the application processes.

**Q34.** You are deploying CN2 using Kubernetes as your orchestrator.

In this scenario, which component contains the vRouter agent?
* kube-manager
* worker node
* Contrail controller
* Ikube-scheduler

In a CN2 deployment using Kubernetes as the orchestrator, the vRouter agent is contained in the worker node. The vRouter agent is responsible for managing the forwarding plane on each node in a Contrail cluster. It interacts with the kernel to manage the services and interfaces within the virtual networks.

**Q35.** Which component of an SDN architecture is responsible for configuring and maintaining devices and their state?
* the operational plane
* the forwarding plane
* the management plane
* the data plane

The management plane in an SDN architecture is responsible for configuring and maintaining devices and their state. It provides the functions that manage the network, such as configuration, monitoring, and management of network devices. It is the layer of the network that carries administrative traffic, which is used for the network management.

**Q36.** Which two statements are correct about OpenShift monitoring? (Choose two.)
* OpenShifis not able to configure customized alerts.
* OpenShifhas its own monitoring framework.
* OpenShifmonitoring is not compatible with Grafana.

* OpenShifis able to configure customized alerts.

OpenShift includes a preconfigured, preinstalled, and self-updating monitoring stack that provides monitoring for core platform components. You also have the option to enable monitoring for user- defined projects. This means OpenShift has its own monitoring framework (B) and is able to configure customized alerts (D).

**Q37.** In the CN2 architecture, which component integrates with the orchestrator to listen for changes and take action on any events affecting network resources?

* cni.bin
* kube-a pi server
* contrail-vrouter-agent
* contrail-k8s-kubemanaqer

contrail-k8s-kubemanager is the component in the CN2 architecture that integrates with the orchestrator (such as Kubernetes or OpenShift) to listen for changes and take action on any events affecting network resources. According to the CN2 components documentation2, contrail- k8s- kubemanager is “the interface between Kubernetes resources and Contrail resources” that

“watches the kube-apiserver for changes to regular Kubernetes resources such as service and namespace and acts on any changes that affect the networking resources”. Other components in the CN2 architecture are contrail-k8s-apiserver2, which is an aggregated API server that manages all Contrail resources; cni.bin, which is a binary file that implements the Container Network Interface (CNI) specification for CN2; and contrail-vrouter-agent, which is a pod that runs on every node and communicates with the CN2 control plane to program the data plane.

**Q38.** Which SDN model provisions tunnels between the virtual endpoints within and across data centers?

* SDN by APIs
* open SDN
* switch-based SDN
* SDN overlay

The SDN overlay model provisions tunnels between the virtual endpoints within and across data centers. This model uses network overlays to support private communication between instances.

**Q39.** Which two statements are true about the CN2 controller? (Choose two.)

* A CN2 controller communicates with CN2 vRouters using BGP.
* A CN2 controller communicates with CN2 vRouters using XMPP.
* A CN2 controller communicates with other CN2 controllers using XMPP.
* A CN2 controller communicates with other CN2 controllers using BGP.

A CN2 controller communicates with CN2 vRouters using XMPP (Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol) and with other CN2 controllers using BGP (Border Gateway Protocol). XMPP is used for control plane communication, while BGP is used for routing updates between controllers.

**Q40.** What are two Kubernetes objects? (Choose two.)

* cluster
* namespace
* pod
* service

In Kubernetes, a Pod is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that you create or deploy. A Pod represents processes running on your cluster. A Service in Kubernetes is an abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them.

**Q41.** Which component of Kubernetes runs on all nodes and ensures that the containers are running in a pod?

* kube-proxy

* kubelel
* container runtime
* kube controller

The kubelet is a component of Kubernetes that runs on all nodes in the cluster and ensures that containers are running in a pod. It takes a set of PodSpecs that are provided through various mechanisms and ensures that the containers described in those PodSpecs are running and healthy.

**Q42.** Which cloud automation tool uses YAML playbooks to install software and tools on servers?

* Terraform
* Ansible
* Python
* Heat

According to the Ansible documentation4, Ansible playbooks are “automation blueprints, in YAML format, that Ansible uses to deploy and configure nodes in an inventory”. Other cloud automation tools that are mentioned in the question are Terraform, which uses HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language) or JSON files to provision infrastructure resources; Python, which is a general-purpose programming language that can be used for various automation tasks; and Heat, which is an orchestration service for OpenStack that uses HOT (Heat Orchestration Template) or CFN (AWS CloudFormation) formats to describe stacks of cloud resources.

**Q43.** Your company has a Web app hosted in Kubernetes with a fluctuating number of pods.

In this scenario, which Kubernetes service type would provide equal access to all nodes using a single URL?

* ExternalName
* NodePort
* LoadBalancer
* ClusterIP

The LoadBalancer service type in Kubernetes exposes the service externally using a cloud provider’s load balancer. NodePort and ClusterIP services, to which the external load balancer routes, are automatically created.

**Q44.** Which two statements about Kubernetes are correct? (Choose two.)

* A ClusterlP service exposes pods to internal and external traffic.
* All containers within a pod share the same IP address.
* Each container within a pod has a unique IP address.
* A ClusterlP service exposes pods to internal traffic only.

In Kubernetes, all containers within a pod share the same IP address. A ClusterIP service exposes pods to internal traffic only.

**Q45.** Click the Exhibit button.


Referring to the exhibit, what does port: 8080 represent?
* It is the port that is exposed to clients that are external to the cluster.
* It is the port that is used by the external load balancer.
* It is the port on which the webapp pod is listening.
* It is the port that is exposed to clients that are internal to the cluster.
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.

**Q46.** What are two reasons to create a Kubernetes deployment rather than work with pods directly?

(Choose two.)
* A deployment is ephemeral and therefore requires less configuration.
* A deployment contains imperative instructions on how to re-create a pod if a pod dies unexpectedly.
* A deployment ensures that the desired number of pods is running at all times.
* A deployment simplifies pod updates and roll-outs.
A Kubernetes deployment is a resource object in Kubernetes that provides declarative updates to applications. It allows you to describe an application’s life cycle, such as which images to use for the app, the number of pods there should be, and the way in which they should be updated. Two reasons to create a Kubernetes deployment rather than work with pods directly are:

A deployment ensures that the desired number of pods is running at all times. If a pod crashes, the Deployment will automatically re-create it.

A deployment simplifies pod updates and roll-outs. It allows you to describe a desired state in its specification and the Deployment controller changes the actual state to the desired state at a controlled rate.

**Q47.** Which two statements are correct about containers? (Choose two.)
* Containers include the entire operating system.
* Containers reduce deployment efficiency.
* Containers have faster boot times than VMs. www*
* Containers require an underlying operating system.
Containers are lightweight because they don’t need the extra load of a hypervisor, but run directly within the host

machine’s kernel. This means they start up almost instantly and use less RAM.

Images are constructed from layered filesystems and share common files, making disk usage and image downloads much more efficient. Containers are isolated from each other and the host system. They have their own filesystem and networking, and can be constrained to not allow root access outside the container. They run on top of a host operating system.

**Q48.** Which CN2 component provides the network control plane capability?
* contrail-k8s-kubemanaqer
* contrail-vrouter-nodes
* contrail-control
* contrail-k8s-controller

The network control plane in CN2 represents CN2’s full-featured SDN capability. It communicates with other controllers and uses XMPP to communicate with the distributed data plane components on the worker nodes.

**Q49.** What is the networking service of OpenStack?
* Barbican
* ironic
* Neutron
* Heat

OpenStack’s networking service is known as Neutron. Neutron provides a scalable, API-driven, web services-based model for network connectivity as a service. It is designed to manage and configure networking services for both simple and complex network topologies. Neutron allows users to create their own networks, control traffic and connect servers and devices to one or multiple networks.

**Q50.** What is the most privileged protection ring?
* 3
* 2
* 0
* 1

In computer science, hierarchical protection domains, often called protection rings, are mechanisms to protect data and functionality from faults and malicious behavior. Rings are arranged in a hierarchy from most privileged (most trusted, usually numbered zero) to least privileged (least trusted, usually with the highest ring number). On most operating systems, Ring

0 is the level with the most privileges and interacts most directly with the physical hardware.