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JN0-213 exam torrent Juniper study guide

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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 nodes6.

References from Juniper site: Juniper Networks

NEW QUESTION 21

Which cloud automation tool uses YAML playbooks to install software and tools on servers?
* Terraform
* Ansible
* Python
* Heat
Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION 22

What is the function that enables CN2 to manage its resources and interact with the kube-api?
* the configuration plane
* the data plane
* the control plane
* the management plane
Explanation

The configuration plane is the function that enables CN2 to manage its resources and interact with the kube-api. The configuration plane is responsible for storing and managing all configuration data in a Contrail cluster. It provides APIs for other components to retrieve this data. This allows CN2 to manage its resources and interact with the kube-api.

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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.

NEW QUESTION 24

You are provisioning workloads on worker nodes in a Kubernetes cluster.

Which CN2 component is responsible for generating associated routes?
* Contrail kube-manager
* vRouter agent microservice

* vRouter forwarding plane
* Configuration Resource (CR) controllers

Explanation

The vRouter agent microservice is the CN2 component responsible for generating associated routes. When a pod is scheduled on a node, the vRouter agent on that node programs the necessary routes in the kernel routing table to ensure that traffic destined for that pod is properly routed.

NEW QUESTION 25

Which component of an SDN architecture is responsible for configuring and maintaining devices and their state?

* the operational plane
* the forwarding plane

C the management plane

* the data plane

Explanation

The management plane in an SDN architecture is responsible for configuring and maintaining devices and their state1. 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 management1.

NEW QUESTION 26

Which two statements are true about VRF instances? (Choose two.)

* VRFs share a single routing table.
* VRFs do not enable overlapping IP addresses within the same cloud network.
* VRFs enable overlapping IP addresses within the same cloud network.
* Each VRF has its own routing table.

Explanation

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) is a technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the same router at the same time. Because the routing instances are independent, overlapping IP addresses can be used without conflict45. Each VRF has its own routing table4. References from Juniper site: Wikipedia, Cisco

NEW QUESTION 27

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

Explanation

In Kubernetes, all containers within a pod share the same IP address7. A ClusterIP service exposes pods to internal traffic only87. References from Juniper site: IBM, Kubernetes Documentation

NEW QUESTION 28

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.

Explanation

Containers are lightweight because they don’t need the extra load of a hypervisor, but run directly within the host machine’s kernel1. 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 efficient1. 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 container1. They run on top of a host operating system1.

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Explanation

Overlay networks are indeed virtual networks. They are logical constructs that stitch together disparate, dispersed network infrastructure, often referred to as underlay1. Underlay networks refer to the physical network infrastructure, while overlay networks implement network virtualization concepts2. References from Juniper site: Baeldung on Computer Science, PacketFabric, Cisco, HPE Aruba Networking

NEW QUESTION 30

What is the name of the Docker container runtime?

* dockerd
* docker cl
* containerd
* cri-o

Explanation

The name of the Docker container runtime is containerd, which is a daemon that manages the complete container lifecycle of its host system, from image transfer and storage to container execution and supervision to low-level storage to network attachments and beyond. Dockerd is the Docker daemon that acts as the primary user interface for Docker. Docker cl is not a valid name for any Docker component. Cri-o is another container runtime that implements the Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to enable using OCI (Open Container Initiative) compatible runtimes

NEW QUESTION 31

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?
* 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.

Explanation

In the context of a Kubernetes service, port: 8080 represents the port that is exposed to clients that are internal to the cluster45. This is the stable port the Service exposes inside the cluster – other Pods in the cluster send traffic to this port4. References from Juniper site: Nigel Poulton, Baeldung

NEW QUESTION 32

Which two statements are correct about an overlay network? (Choose two.)
* The overlay network can only be built using a Layer 3 underlay network.
* The overlay network provides physical connectivity between devices.
* The overlay network is built using encapsulation tunnels.
* The overlay network is the virtual network used to connect multiple virtual machines (VMs).

Explanation

An overlay network is a virtual network that is built on top of another network. Nodes in the overlay network are connected by virtual or logical links, each of which corresponds to a path, perhaps through many physical links, in the underlying network45. For example, distributed systems such as peer-to-peer networks and client-server applications often overlay their own network connections over the physical network connections provided by the Internet

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

* VPN
* VXLAN
* MPLSoGRE

Explanation

MPLSoUDP (Multiprotocol Label Switching over User Datagram Protocol) and VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) are two protocols that provide tunneling in the overlay and support multipath capabilities45.

MPLSoUDP is an encapsulation protocol that allows MPLS packets to be encapsulated in UDP packets. VXLAN is a network virtualization technology that attempts to address the scalability problems associated with large cloud computing deployments

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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* Underlay fabrics enable multitenancy through virtualization.
* Overlay networks are virtual networks.
* Overlay networks are Layer 3 networks that must use OSPF for routing purposes.

Explanation

Overlay networks are indeed virtual networks. They are logical constructs that stitch together disparate, dispersed network infrastructure, often referred to as underlay1. Underlay networks refer to the physical network infrastructure, while overlay networks implement network virtualization concepts2. References from Juniper site: Baeldung on Computer Science, PacketFabric, Cisco, HPE Aruba Networking

NEW QUESTION 35

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.

Explanation

OpenShift includes a preconfigured, preinstalled, and self-updating monitoring stack that provides monitoring for core platform components4. You also have the option to enable monitoring for user-defined projects4. This means OpenShift has its own monitoring framework (B) and is able to configure customized alerts (D).

References from Juniper site: OpenShift Container Platform