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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which two statements are correct about OpenStack networks? (Choose two.)
A. It is not possible to add host routes in the DHCP settings in an OpenStack network.
B. It is possible to share networks with other projects in an OpenStack network.
C. It is possible to enable DHCP for a subnet in an OpenStack network.
D. It is not possible to specify a subnet address in an OpenStack network.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
In OpenStack networks, it is possible to share networks with other projects7. Also, it is possible to enable DHCP for a subnet in an OpenStack network7. References from Juniper site: OpenStack Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which OpenStack service provides API client authentication?
A. Keystone
B. Nova
C. Neutron
D. iHeat
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Keystone is an OpenStack service that provides API client authentication3456. It provides API client authentication, service discovery, and distributed multi-tenant authorization by implementing OpenStack's Identity API

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which statement is true about containers?
A. Containers perform abstraction at the physical layer.

B. Containers perform abstraction at the application layer.
C. Containers share a copy of the host's operating system binaries.
D. Containers are slower to boot than virtual machines.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Containers perform abstraction at the application layer12. They are executable units of software in which application code is packaged along with its libraries and dependencies, in common ways so that the code can be run anywhere-whether it be on desktop, traditional IT or the cloud12.

NEW QUESTION: 4
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. Create a WYSYG definition for the container and its resources.
D. Define an XML configuration for the container and its resources.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To run a container in a Kubernetes environment, you should define a YAML manifest for the container and its resources2. YAML manifests are used to define Kubernetes objects, such as pods or services. These manifests describe the desired state of the system2.

NEW QUESTION: 5
What are two Kubernetes objects? (Choose two.)
A. cluster
B. namespace
C. pod
D. service
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
In Kubernetes, a Pod is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that you create or deploy23. A Pod represents processes running on your cluster23. A Service in Kubernetes is an abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them23.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which two tools are used to deploy a Kubernetes environment for testing and development purposes? (Choose two.)
A. oc
B. OpenStack
C. minikube

D. kind

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Minikube and kind are two tools that are commonly used to deploy a Kubernetes environment for testing and development purposes3

NEW QUESTION: 7

You want to quickly assign a specific combination of permissions to a set of users.

In this scenario, which OpenStack object should you create?

A. flavor

B. image

C. role

D. project

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In OpenStack, a role is a set of permissions that determines what actions users can perform in a given context.

Roles are assigned to user-project pairs. If you want to quickly assign a specific combination of permissions to a set of users, you should create a role1. References from Juniper site: OpenStack Docs

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two statements are correct about an overlay network? (Choose two.)

A. The overlay network can only be built using a Layer 3 underlay network.

B. The overlay network provides physical connectivity between devices.

C. The overlay network is built using encapsulation tunnels.

D. The overlay network is the virtual network used to connect multiple virtual machines (VMs).

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 9

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

A. A ClusterIP service exposes pods to internal and external traffic.

B. All containers within a pod share the same IP address.

C. Each container within a pod has a unique IP address.

D. A ClusterIP service exposes pods to internal traffic only

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 10
You are provisioning workloads on worker nodes in a Kubernetes cluster.
Which CN2 component is responsible for generating associated routes?
A. Contrail kube-manager
B. vRouter agent microservice
C. vRouter forwarding plane
D. Configuration Resource (CR) controllers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 11
Which component of a software-defined networking (SDN) controller defines where data packets are forwarded by a network device?
A. the operational plane
B. the forwarding plane
C the management plane
C. the control plane
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The forwarding plane (also known as the data plane) of a software-defined networking (SDN) controller is responsible for forwarding data packets based on the instructions given by the control plane23. It handles all activities involving data packets sent by the end-user, including forwarding of packets2. References from Juniper site: GeeksforGeeks, SDxCentral

NEW QUESTION: 12
You just uploaded a qcow2 image of a vSRX virtual machine in OpenStack.
In this scenario, which service stores the virtual machine (VM) image?
A. Nova
B. Ironic
C. Neutron
D. Glance

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The service that stores the virtual machine (VM) image in OpenStack is Glance91011. Glance is the image service in OpenStack that allows you to discover, register, retrieve, and store virtual machine images

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which two statements are correct about OpenShift monitoring? (Choose two.)

A. OpenShifis not able to configure customized alerts.

B. OpenShifhas its own monitoring framework.

C. OpenShifmonitoring is not compatible with Grafana.

D. OpenShifis able to configure customized alerts.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

Your organization has legacy virtual machine workloads that need to be managed within a Kubernetes deployment.

Which Kubernetes add-on would be used to satisfy this requirement?

A. Canal

B. ADOT

C. KubeVirt

D. Romana

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

KubeVirt is a Kubernetes add-on that allows you to run and manage legacy virtual machine workloads alongside container workloads within a Kubernetes deployment. According to the KubeVirt website, KubeVirt is "a virtual machine management add-on for Kubernetes" that "aims to provide a common ground for virtualization solutions on top of Kubernetes". Other Kubernetes add-ons that are mentioned in the question are Canal, which is a network policy provider that combines Flannel and Calico; ADOT, which is a distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector that supports tracing and metrics collection for AWS services; and Romana, which is a network and security automation solution that supports multiple network topologies and policies.

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

A. The NFV framework is defined by the W3C.
B. The NFV framework explains how VNFs fits into the whole solution.
C. The NFV infrastructure (NFVI) is a component of NFV.
D. The NFV infrastructure (NFVI) is not a component of NFV.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) is a network architecture concept that uses IT virtualization technologies to virtualize entire classes of network node functions into building blocks that may connect or chain together to create communication services3. The NFV framework explains how Virtual Network Functions (VNFs) fit into the whole solution4. The NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is a component of NFV that consists of the infrastructure components - compute, storage, networking-on a platform to support software4. References from Juniper site: Red Hat, VMware, Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION: 16
The Kubernetes object definition file is in which format?
A. TXT
B. IXML
C. YAML
D. HTML
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Kubernetes object definition file is in YAML format789. Kubernetes objects are represented in the Kubernetes API, and you can express them in .yaml format7. You can execute kubectl get deployment
<deployment-name> -o yaml to get the deployment definition in a yaml format8.

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which two statements are true about virtual networks? (Choose two.)
A. Virtual networks are available only as part of a cloud orchestration system.
B. Virtual networks are able to span multiple devices.
C. Virtual networks are limited to a single device.

D. Virtual networks are available on common Linux distributions.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Virtual networks are logical networks that are decoupled from the underlying network hardware. This decoupling allows network administrators to manage their networks independently of the physical network topology. As such, virtual networks can span multiple devices, allowing for a high degree of flexibility and scalability. Furthermore, virtual networks are available on common Linux distributions, allowing for easy deployment and management.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which virtualization method requires less duplication of hardware resources?

A. paravirtualization

B. full virtualization

C. OS-level virtualization

D. hardware-assisted virtualization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

OS-level virtualization requires less duplication of hardware resources. This method allows multiple instances of an operating system or multiple different operating systems to run on a single physical server, sharing the same hardware resources. This results in more efficient use of hardware resources compared to other virtualization methods such as full virtualization or paravirtualization

NEW QUESTION: 19

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

A. SDN by APIs

B. open SDN

C. switch-based SDN

D. SDN overlay

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The SDN overlay model provisions tunnels between the virtual endpoints within and across data centers2. This model uses network overlays to support private communication between instances3. References from Juniper site: Microsoft Learn, Red Hat Customer Portal

NEW QUESTION: 20

You have started a container in Docker, made configuration changes to it, and stopped the container. You notice the next time that you execute the docker run command, the changes have not persisted.

What is the problem?

A. The docker load command must be used to persist the change.
B. Docker images need to be recompiled to make any changes.
C. The docker run command starts a new copy of the container, not the existing version.
D. The docker exec command needs to be run first to save and exit the running container.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Docker containers are designed to be ephemeral, meaning they run based on their current configuration. When a Docker container is stopped, it does not automatically save changes made during its runtime. When you execute docker run, it starts a new instance of the container, not an existing version with its changes[14-16]. If you want to persist changes between runs, you need to commit changes to a new Docker image or use Docker volumes for data persistence[14-16].
References from Juniper site: Stack Overflow, Docker Docs

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which virtualization technique is used by containers?
A. OS-level virtualization
B. full visualization
C. hardware-assisted virtualization
D. paravirtualization
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
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 processes12.

NEW QUESTION: 22
What is the networking service of OpenStack?
A. Barbican
B. ironic
C. Neutron
D. Heat
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 23
Which two statements are correct about Kubernetes resources? (Choose two.)

A. A deploymentConfig is a Kubernetes resource.
B. A daemonSet ensures that a replica of a pod is running on all nodes.
C. A ClusterIP type service can only be accessed within a Kubernetes cluster.
D. NodePort service exposes the service externally by using a cloud provider load balancer.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A daemonSet in Kubernetes ensures that a replica of a pod is running on all nodes3. A ClusterIP type service can only be accessed within a Kubernetes cluster3. References from Juniper site: Kubernetes Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 24
Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The c using a custom flavor.
B. The myvSRX instance is part of a default network.
C. The myvSRX instance is using a default image.
D. The myvSRX instance is currently running.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Based on the image description provided, the instance named 'myvSRX' appears to be using a custom flavor (not default) and is currently in an 'ACTIVE' state, which means it is running.