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NEW QUESTION: 1
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 services. The NFV framework explains how Virtual Network Functions (VNFs) fit into the whole solution. The NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is a component of NFV that consists of the infrastructure components --compute, storage, networking-- on a platform to support software.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Juniper Cloud-Native Contrail Networking (CN2) is able to be integrated with which orchestrator?
A. Kubernetes
B. CloudStack
C. Marathon
D. Mesosphere
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Juniper Cloud-Native Contrail Networking (CN2) can be integrated with Kubernetes. CN2 is optimized for Kubernetes-orchestrated environments and can be used to connect, isolate, and secure cloud workloads and services seamlessly across private, public, and hybrid clouds.

NEW QUESTION: 3
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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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. 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.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which two statements are correct about containers? (Choose two.)
A. Containers include the entire operating system.
B. Containers reduce deployment efficiency.
C. Containers have faster boot times than VMs. www*
D. Containers require an underlying operating system.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which two statements are true about VRF instances? (Choose two.)
A. VRFs share a single routing table.
B. VRFs do not enable overlapping IP addresses within the same cloud network.
C. VRFs enable overlapping IP addresses within the same cloud network.
D. Each VRF has its own routing table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 conflict. Each VRF has its own routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which statement is correct about overlay or underlay networks or fabrics?
A. Underlay fabrics decouple network services from the overlay infrastructure.
B. Overlay networks are Layer 3 networks that must use OSPF for routing purposes.
C. Underlay fabrics enable multitenancy through virtualization.
D. Overlay networks are virtual networks.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 7
What is the networking service of OpenStack?
A. Barbican
B. ironic
C. Neutron
D. Heat
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 8
In the CN2 architecture, which component integrates with the orchestrator to listen for changes and take action on any events affecting network resources?
A. cni.bin
B. kube-a pi server
C. contrail-vrouter-agent
D. contrail-k8s-kubemanaqer
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 9
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)
A daemonSet in Kubernetes ensures that a replica of a pod is running on all nodes. A ClusterIP type service can only be accessed within a Kubernetes cluster.

NEW QUESTION: 10
What are two available installation methods for an OpenShift cluster? (Choose two.)
A. installer-provisioned infrastructure
B. kubesprav
C. user-provisioned infrastructure
D. kubeadm
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
There are two available installation methods for an OpenShift cluster. One is the installer-provisioned infrastructure method, and the other is the user-provisioned infrastructure method.

NEW QUESTION: 11
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: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 12
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)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 13
What are two Kubernetes objects? (Choose two.)
A. cluster
B. namespace
C. pod
D. service
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which cloud service model provides access to networking, storage, servers, and virtualization in a cloud environment?
A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
B. Platform as a Service (Paa)
C. Software as a Service (Saa)
D. Database as a Service (Daa)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud service model that provides access to networking, storage, servers, and virtualization in a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which container runtime engine is used by default in OpenShift?
A. cri-o

B. containerd
C. Docker
D. runC
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The default container runtime engine used by OpenShift is cri-o. CRI-O is an open source, community-driven container engine. Its primary goal is to replace the Docker service as the container engine for Kubernetes implementations, such as OpenShift Container Platform.

NEW QUESTION: 16
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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).

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which term identifies to which network a virtual machine interface is connected?
A. Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN)
B. machine access control (MAC)
C. virtual tunnel endpoint (VTEP)
D. virtual network ID (VNID)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The term that identifies to which network a virtual machine interface is connected is the virtual network ID (VNID). The VNID is a unique identifier assigned to each virtual network. It is used to differentiate between different virtual networks and to ensure that each virtual machine interface is connected to the correct network.

NEW QUESTION: 18
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)
In Kubernetes, all containers within a pod share the same IP address. A ClusterIP service exposes pods to internal traffic only.

NEW QUESTION: 19
What are the two primary ways used to manage objects by kubectl? (Choose two.)
A. imperative commands
B. declarative commands
C. imperative object commands
D. declarative object configuration
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The two primary ways used to manage objects by kubectl are imperative commands and declarative object configuration. Imperative commands operate directly on live objects in a cluster. The user provides operations to the kubectl command as arguments or flags. Declarative object configuration specifies the operation (create, replace, etc.), optional flags and at least one file name. The file specified must contain a full definition of the object in YAML or JSON format.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Your e-commerce application is deployed on a public cloud. As compared to the rest of the year, it receives substantial traffic during the Christmas season.
In this scenario, which cloud computing feature automatically increases or decreases the resources based on the demand?
A. rapid elasticity
B. resource pooling
C. on-demand self-service
D. broad network access
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The cloud computing feature that automatically increases or decreases the resources based on the demand is known as rapid elasticity. In cloud computing, scaling is the process of adding or removing compute, storage, and network services to meet the demands a workload makes for resources in order to maintain availability and performance as utilization increases.

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
In OpenStack networks, it is possible to share networks with other projects. Also, it is possible to enable DHCP for a subnet in an OpenStack network.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which two statements are true about the CN2 controller? (Choose two.)
A. A CN2 controller communicates with CN2 vRouters using BGP.
B. A CN2 controller communicates with CN2 vRouters using XMPP.
C. A CN2 controller communicates with other CN2 controllers using XMPP.
D. A CN2 controller communicates with other CN2 controllers using BGP.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which statement is correct about a vRouter?
A. A vRouter uses virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances to create individual routing tables for each tenant.
B. A vRouter always provides a direct connection between a tenant VM and the underlay network.
C. A vRouter can only provide connections to a single tenant's VM.
D. A vRouter uses logical systems to create individual routing tables for each tenant.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A vRouter uses virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances to create individual routing tables for each tenant. A VRF is a logical partition of a router's routing table that allows multiple instances of routing information to coexist on the same router. A vRouter can provide connections to multiple tenants' VMs by using different VRFs for each tenant.