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Exam : **JN0-213**

Title : Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-Cloud)

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What is the networking service of OpenStack?
A. Barbican
B. ironic
C. Neutron
D. Heat
Answer: C
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.

NO.2 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?
A. ExternalName
B. NodePort
C. LoadBalancer
D. ClusterIP
Answer: C
Explanation
The LoadBalancer service type in Kubernetes exposes the service externally using a cloud provider's load balancer67. NodePort and ClusterIP services, to which the external load balancer routes, are automatically created

NO.3 You want to view pods with their IP addresses in OpenShift.
Which command would you use to accomplish this task?
A. oc get pods -o yaml
B. oc get pods
C. oc get all
D. oc get pods -o wide
Answer: D
Explanation
To view pods with their IP addresses in OpenShift, you would use the command oc get pods -o wide23. This command provides additional information such as the IP address and the node where the pod is located23.
References from Juniper site: OpenShift Documentation, Stack Overflow

NO.4 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

Explanation
The two primary ways used to manage objects by kubectl are imperative commands and declarative object configuration10. Imperative commands operate directly on live objects in a cluster. The user provides operations to the kubectl command as arguments or flags10. 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 format10.

NO.5 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
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.

NO.6 Which two Linux commands would you use to show the amount of RAM in your system? (Choose two.)
A. cat /proc/cpuinfo
B. free -h
C. cat /proc/meminto
D. df -h
Answer: B C
Explanation
he free -h command in Linux displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap memory in the system, as well as the buffers used by the kernel89. The cat /proc/meminfo command displays real-time information about the system's memory usage as well as the buffers and shared memory used by the kernel1

NO.7 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
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.