

Exam : JN0-213

Title : Cloud, Associate (JNCIA-

Cloud)

Version: DEMO

- 1. Which virtualization technique is used by containers?
- A. OS-level virtualization
- B. full visualization
- C. hardware-assisted virtualization
- D. paravirtualization

Answer: A 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 processes 12.

- 2. Which two statements are true regarding isolated namespaces in Juniper Cloud-Native Contrail Networking (CN2)? (Choose two.)
- A. Pods in isolated namespaces can only communicate with pods in the same namespace.
- B. Pods in isolated namespaces can reach services in non-isolated namespaces.
- C. Pods in isolated namespaces can only reach services in the same namespace.
- D. Pods in isolated namespaces can communicate with pods in non-isolated namespaces.

Answer: A, C Explanation:

In Juniper Cloud-Native Contrail Networking (CN2), isolated namespaces are used to isolate a pod from other pods without explicitly configuring a network policy3. Pods in an isolated namespace can only communicate with pods in the same namespace3. They cannot reach pods or services in other isolated or non-isolated namespaces3.

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

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

- A. MPLSoUDP
- B. VPN
- C. VXLAN
- D. MPLSoGRE

Answer: A, C

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

4. You want to limit the memory, CPU, and network utilization of a set of processes running on a Linux host

Which Linux feature would you configure in this scenario?

- A. network namespaces
- B. slicing
- C. virtual routing and forwarding instances

D. control groups

Answer: D Explanation:

Control groups (cgroups) is a Linux kernel feature that limits, accounts for, and isolates the CPU, memory, disk I/O, and network usage of one or more processes678. It allows you to allocate resources among user-defined groups of processes running on a system. You can monitor the groups of processes, deny the groups of processes access to certain resources, or even freeze groups of processes

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

A. kube-proxy

B. kubelel

C. container runtime

D. kube controller

Answer: B Explanation:

The kubelet is a component of Kubernetes that runs on all nodes in the cluster and ensures that containers are running in a pod910. 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