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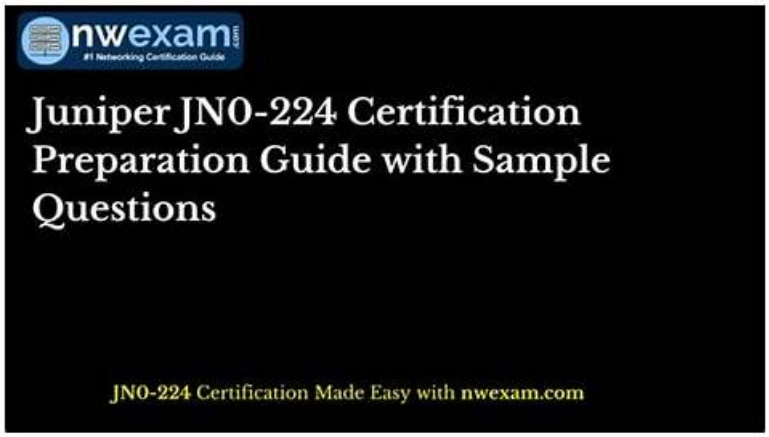

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Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Python • PyEZ: This domain examines Python programming with PyEZ library for Junos automation, including JSNAPy, Jinja2 templates, RPC calls, exception handling, and device configuration management.
Topic 2	• NETCONF • XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.
Topic 3	• Junos Automation Stack and DevOps Concepts: This domain covers fundamental automation tools, frameworks, APIs, and DevOps culture applicable to Junos platform operations and network management.
Topic 4	• Rest API: This domain covers Junos REST API implementation, REST API Explorer tool, and cURL usage for HTTP-based device management and configuration.
Topic 5	• Data Serialization: This domain addresses YAML and JSON formats used for structured data representation and exchange in network automation workflows.

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Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
What is the correct sequence for Python script execution?

- A. The code is translated to byte code, the code is interpreted, and then the byte code is executed in runtime.
- B. The byte code is executed in runtime, the code is interpreted, and then the code is translated to byte code.
- C. The code is interpreted, the code is translated to byte code, and then the byte code is executed in runtime.
- D. The code is translated to byte code, the byte code is executed in runtime, and then the code is interpreted.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Python follows a specific execution flow when a script is run:
The code is interpreted:
Python is an interpreted language, meaning that the Python interpreter reads the code line by line. When a Python script is executed, the interpreter first reads the source code.
The code is translated to bytecode:
After interpreting the source code, Python translates it into bytecode. Bytecode is an intermediate representation of the source code that is portable and efficient for execution by the Python Virtual Machine (PVM).
The bytecode is executed in runtime:
Finally, the Python Virtual Machine (PVM) executes the bytecode. The PVM is a part of the Python runtime environment, responsible for interpreting the bytecode into machine-specific instructions for execution.
Hence, the correct sequence is: interpreted → translated to bytecode → bytecode executed in runtime.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
Options A, C, and D present an incorrect order of the script execution process, especially in how bytecode is generated and executed.
Reference:
Python's documentation on the interpreter and its execution model explains this standard process.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which DevOps "Three way" principle addresses technical debt?

- A. feedback
- B. continuous experimentation
- C. flow
- D. continuous experimentation and learning

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the context of the DevOps "Three Ways" principles, the feedback principle directly addresses the management of technical debt.
The "Three Ways" are core principles guiding DevOps practices, and they are as follows:
Flow: Refers to the smooth and fast flow of work through the system, from development to operations.
Feedback: Emphasizes creating effective, fast, and continuous feedback loops between teams to catch issues early, address technical debt, and ensure quality.
Continuous experimentation and learning: Encourages constant experimentation, innovation, and learning from failures to improve systems and processes over time.
Feedback and Technical Debt:
Feedback loops play a crucial role in addressing technical debt. Technical debt refers to the implied cost of additional work that arises when code or system design decisions are made for short-term gains, such as quick fixes or temporary patches. Over time, technical debt can accumulate and degrade system performance, reliability, and maintainability.
The feedback loop ensures that issues related to technical debt (such as poor code quality, design shortcuts, or performance bottlenecks) are caught early in the process, ideally before they become major problems. Continuous monitoring, testing, and reviewing help identify and resolve technical debt incrementally rather than letting it accumulate unchecked.
Automation in feedback loops: In DevOps, automated testing, continuous integration (CI), and monitoring tools provide immediate feedback to developers, highlighting areas where technical debt is increasing. This feedback is crucial for making proactive decisions about refactoring code or improving infrastructure without waiting for problems to manifest in production.
For instance, the feedback loop might expose slowdowns in application performance after each new feature is added. This would

trigger a review to either refactor the feature code or improve system resources, preventing further technical debt accumulation.
Flow and Technical Debt:
While flow focuses on the smooth transition of work through the pipeline, it indirectly helps with technical debt by ensuring continuous and streamlined processes. However, feedback mechanisms are the primary tools for identifying and resolving technical debt.
Continuous Experimentation and Learning:
This principle promotes innovation and learning from failures but does not directly address technical debt. The focus here is more on risk-taking and improvement rather than managing or eliminating technical debt.
Reference from DevOps Practices:
The Phoenix Project, a book often referenced in DevOps, discusses how feedback loops are essential for maintaining system integrity and managing technical debt effectively. By improving feedback mechanisms, teams can address small issues before they become costly to fix.
The DevOps Handbook also highlights the importance of feedback in managing technical debt, emphasizing that fast feedback allows for continuous improvement and avoids the accumulation of bad practices that would otherwise lead to technical debt.
Juniper Automation and DevOps Context: Juniper's automation frameworks integrate feedback mechanisms using tools like continuous monitoring and automated testing. These tools help engineers track the health of network systems, identify configuration drifts, and resolve issues before they lead to significant technical debt.
Additional Resources:
The Phoenix Project by Gene Kim
The DevOps Handbook

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is the difference between a list and a tuple in Python?

- A. Lists are immutable objects that use square brackets, and tuples are mutable objects that use parentheses.
- B. Lists are immutable objects that use parentheses, and tuples are immutable objects that use square brackets.
- C. Lists are mutable objects that use parentheses, and tuples are immutable objects that use square brackets.
- D. Lists are mutable objects that use square brackets, and tuples are immutable objects that use parentheses.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Python, the distinction between lists and tuples is essential for efficient programming:
Lists:
Mutable (B): This means that once a list is created, its elements can be changed, added, or removed. Lists are versatile and commonly used when the data is expected to change.
Square Brackets: Lists are defined using square brackets [].
Example:
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
my_list[0] = 10 # Modifying the first element
Tuples:
Immutable (B): Once a tuple is created, it cannot be altered. Tuples are used when a fixed collection of items is needed, providing more integrity to the data.
Parentheses: Tuples are defined using parentheses ().
Example:
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3)
# my_tuple[0] = 10 # This would raise an error because tuples are immutable Reference:
Python Official Documentation: The Python Language Reference provides detailed information on data types like lists and tuples, including their mutability and syntax.
Automation Scripts: In the context of automation, understanding when to use mutable or immutable data structures can significantly impact script performance and reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Why is a REST API considered stateless?

- A. The state of the server is not important when making requests.
- B. The REST API is an international API.
- C. No client context is stored on the server between requests.

- D. The client requests to the server do not include state information.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 37
You want to make a list in Python to store data.
Which statement is the correct way to accomplish this task?

- A. L = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
- B. L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- C. L = "0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5"
- D. L = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Python, to create a list, you use square brackets []. The correct syntax to create a list containing the numbers 0 through 5 is:
L = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
This statement creates a list object that stores the specified integers.
Other options are incorrect:
A defines a string, not a list.
B defines a set, which is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements.
D defines a tuple, which is an immutable sequence, not a list.
Reference:
Python Official Documentation: Discusses lists, sets, tuples, and their syntaxes.
Python Data Structures Guide: Provides examples of creating and manipulating lists.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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