

JN0-224関連日本語版問題集 & JN0-224資格トレーニング



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まず、JuniperのJN0-224試験で100%の合格率を保証できます。JN0-224練習クイズには、タイミング機能を備えた模擬試験システムが装備されているため、学習結果をいつでも確認し、欠陥のチェックを続け、体力を向上させることができます。第二に、JN0-224ラーニングガイドの使用期間中、24時間の無料オンラインサービスも提供します。これは、JN0-224試験問題に関する問題をいつでも解決するのにAutomation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps)役立ちます。

Juniper JN0-224 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NETCONFXML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data Serialization: This domain addresses YAML and JSON formats used for structured data representation and exchange in network automation workflows.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PythonPyEZ: This domain examines Python programming with PyEZ library for Junos automation, including JSNAPy, Jinja2 templates, RPC calls, exception handling, and device configuration management.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rest API: This domain covers Junos REST API implementation, REST API Explorer tool, and cURL usage for HTTP-based device management and configuration.

>> JN0-224関連日本語版問題集 <<

Juniper JN0-224資格トレーニング & JN0-224難易度

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Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) 認定 JN0-224 試験問題 (Q64-Q69):

質問 # 64

Which two statements are correct about using the Junos REST API? (Choose two.)

- A. It must use SSH for a connection.
- **B. It supports data in CSV format.**
- C. NETCONF is not supported.
- **D. It is a simple configuration.**

正解: B、D

解説:

* A. It supports data in CSV format:

The Junos REST API supports multiple data formats for transferring information between systems, including XML, JSON, and CSV (Comma Separated Values). This flexibility allows for easier data parsing, especially in environments where structured data (like CSV) is a standard. CSV is often used for bulk data export or import and reporting purposes, making it an essential format for automation tasks involving external systems or large datasets.

Example Usage in REST API:

When using the Junos REST API, a user can request configuration or operational data and specify the response format (XML, JSON, or CSV). CSV is particularly useful when integrating Junos devices with systems that require easily readable, tabular formats.

Reference:

* D. It is a simple configuration:

The Junos REST API is designed to be relatively simple to configure. Once the REST API service is enabled on the Junos device, it can be accessed via HTTP or HTTPS, making it an easy entry point for automation and management tasks. Unlike more complex protocols (such as NETCONF), the REST API is lightweight and easier to use for simple configuration changes and retrieving operational data.

Configuration Example:

To enable the REST API, you can add the following configuration:

```
set system services rest http
set system services rest https
```

After enabling the service, API requests can be made to interact with the device for automation tasks, without needing the complexity of SSH or NETCONF configuration.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

B . It must use SSH for a connection: This is incorrect. The Junos REST API uses HTTP or HTTPS for communication, not SSH. While SSH is commonly used for NETCONF, it is not required for REST API connections. REST APIs operate over standard web protocols.

C . NETCONF is not supported: This is incorrect. Junos supports both REST API and NETCONF for automation and configuration management. NETCONF is an XML-based protocol used for device configuration, which operates over SSH. The REST API and NETCONF can coexist on the same device, offering multiple avenues for automation.

Juniper Automation in DevOps Context: The simplicity and flexibility of the Junos REST API make it ideal for DevOps automation tasks. It allows teams to easily interact with Junos devices using lightweight RESTful methods, integrating with external systems through formats like CSV. The ease of configuration supports rapid deployment and scaling of automated management tasks.

Reference from Juniper Documentation:

Junos REST API Documentation

質問 # 65

Junos supports which two APIs for on-box scripting? (Choose two.)

- **A. XML**
- **B. JET**
- C. Puppet
- D. Chef

正解: A、B

解説:

Juniper Networks' Junos operating system supports several APIs for on-box scripting, two of which are:

JET (Juniper Extension Toolkit): JET is a modern API framework that provides a programmable interface for interacting with Junos. It allows developers to create custom applications that run directly on Junos devices, enabling the automation of network operations. JET provides both a gRPC and a REST API interface, allowing for flexible integration with external systems.

XML API: The Junos XML API allows direct interaction with the Junos OS through XML-based requests. This API can be used to retrieve information, configure devices, and execute commands on Junos devices. The XML API is crucial for automation tasks as it provides a structured and consistent way to interact with the device's configuration and operational data.

Detailed Explanation:

JET (A) provides high-performance access to Junos routing, switching, and service elements via programmable interfaces. It is highly used for creating custom applications that require tight integration with the Junos OS.

XML (C), on the other hand, is a well-established method for interacting with Junos, especially for legacy systems or when working within environments where XML is the standard data format.

Other options like Puppet (B) and Chef (D) are not APIs provided by Junos for on-box scripting but are configuration management tools used externally to manage Junos devices.

Reference:

Juniper Networks JET Documentation: Provides details on how to leverage JET APIs for automation.

Junos XML Management Protocol Guide: Describes how to use XML for scripting and automating tasks in Junos.

These APIs are key components of Juniper's automation strategy, allowing for scalable, flexible, and efficient network operations.

質問 # 66

Which Python operator is used to test if two variables are equal?

- A. %
- **B. ==**
- C. =
- D. !=

正解: B

解説:

In Python, the == operator is used to test whether two variables are equal. It returns True if the variables are equal and False if they are not.

Option B (==) is correct because it is the equality operator in Python.

Option A (!=) is used for inequality, Option C (%) is the modulus operator, and Option D (=) is used for assignment, not for testing equality.

Supporting Reference:

Python Documentation on Operators: The official Python documentation covers the use of == for equality checks.

質問 # 67

Which DevOps "Three way" principle addresses technical debt?

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

正解: D

解説:

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

質問 # 68

Your organization is developing an application to automate management of Junos network appliances. You want to use the existing PyEZ libraries to improve the development process. Which API would satisfy this requirement?

- A. RPC API
- **B. REST API**
- C. XML API
- D. JETAPI

正解: B

質問 # 69

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