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Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Rest API: This domain covers Junos REST API implementation, REST API Explorer tool, and cURL usage for HTTP-based device management and configuration.
Topic 3	• Data Serialization: This domain addresses YAML and JSON formats used for structured data representation and exchange in network automation workflows.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• NETCONF • XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.

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Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample

Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which two statements about NETCONF layers are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. NETCONF layers use the messages layer to receive RPCs from a remote NETCONF server.
- B. NETCONF layers use the operations layer to receive RPCs from a remote NETCONF server.
- C. NETCONF layers use the messages layer to send RPCs to a remote NETCONF server.
- D. NETCONF layers use the operations layer to send RPCs to a remote NETCONF server.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) is a standard protocol defined for managing network devices. NETCONF operates in a layered architecture, which includes the following key layers:
Operations Layer: This layer deals with the actual operations like <get-config>, <edit-config>, <copy-config>, and others. It receives RPC (Remote Procedure Call) requests from a remote NETCONF client and processes these requests.
Messages Layer: This layer is responsible for encoding the RPCs and sending them over the network. It handles the communication between the NETCONF client and server, ensuring that the RPC messages are correctly formatted (usually in XML) and transmitted.
Statement B is correct because the Messages layer is responsible for sending RPCs to a remote NETCONF server.
Statement C is correct because the Operations layer is where the NETCONF server receives and processes the RPCs sent by the client.
Supporting Reference:
Juniper Networks NETCONF Documentation: Provides a detailed breakdown of the NETCONF protocol layers and their functions.
RFC 6241: The official specification for NETCONF, which describes the layered architecture, including the operations and messages layers.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Given the following Python script:
a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
print(a[0])
What is the output of this print command?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Python, lists are zero-indexed, meaning the first element of the list is at index 0. The given script is:
pythona = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
print(a[0])
a[0] refers to the first element in the list a, which is 1.
So, the output of the print(a[0]) command is 1.
Option A is correct because Python indexing starts at 0, making the first element of the list at index 0.
Reference:
Python Official Documentation: Covers list indexing and operations.
Python Programming Tutorials: Provide examples of list indexing.

NEW QUESTION # 15
YAML uses which two data structures? (Choose two.)

- A. sequences
- B. objects
- C. arrays

- D. mappings

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language) primarily uses two data structures:
Mappings: These are key-value pairs, similar to dictionaries or hashes in programming languages. In YAML, mappings are used to represent associative arrays or objects. They are defined with a colon (:) separating the key from the value.
Example:
key: value
name: John Doe
Sequences: These are ordered lists of items, equivalent to arrays or lists in other programming languages. Sequences in YAML are denoted by a dash (-) followed by a space and then the item.
Example:
fruits:
- Apple
- Banana
- Cherry
Detailed Explanation:
Mappings (B) allow you to define relationships between keys and values, making it possible to represent more complex data structures like dictionaries or objects.
Sequences (C) allow you to represent ordered collections, which is important for listing elements that must maintain a specific order.
YAML is often used in configuration files and data serialization in DevOps environments, such as in Ansible playbooks, Kubernetes manifest files, and CI/CD pipeline definitions. Its simplicity and human-readable format make it a popular choice for these applications.
Reference:
YAML Official Documentation: YAML's specification outlines these core data structures.
Juniper Automation and DevOps Documentation: Provides best practices for using YAML in network automation scripts and configuration management.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which two statements are true about an XML schema document? (Choose two.)

- A. It is formatted as an XLT file.
- B. It is an authoritative source for operational and configuration XML.
- C. lit is formatted as an XSD file.
- D. It cannot be examined in the Junos CLI.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
An XML schema document (XSD) is a key component in defining the structure and constraints of XML data used in various applications, including Junos:
Authoritative Source (C): An XML schema document serves as the authoritative definition of the structure, content, and semantics of XML documents. It ensures that the XML data adheres to specific rules and formats, which is essential for both operational and configuration XML.
XSD Format (D): XML schema documents are typically written in the XSD (XML Schema Definition) format, which provides a formal description of the XML document's structure.
Option A is incorrect because XML schemas are not formatted as XLT files (which are related to XSLT transformations), and Option B is incorrect because XML schemas can indeed be examined in the Junos CLI using appropriate commands.
Reference:
W3C XML Schema Definition Language (XSD) Documentation: Provides comprehensive information on the XSD format.
Juniper Networks Documentation: Discusses the role of XML schemas in managing Junos configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are asked to develop an on-box Junos script that prevents deletion of the SNMP configuration.
Which type of script serves this purpose?

- A. event script

- B. op script
- C. commit script
- D. SNMP script

Answer: C

Explanation:
A commit script in Junos is used to enforce policies and configuration constraints on the device. These scripts are written in Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) or Python and are executed automatically during the commit process of a configuration change.
In this context, to prevent the deletion of the SNMP configuration, a commit script is the appropriate choice. It can be designed to check the configuration changes being committed and reject any commit that attempts to delete or modify the SNMP configuration. This script essentially acts as a gatekeeper, ensuring that only allowable changes are committed to the device configuration.
Supporting Reference:
Juniper Networks Commit Scripts Documentation: The official Juniper documentation provides examples and use cases of commit scripts, including how they can be used to prevent unauthorized changes to the device configuration.
"Junos Automation Scripting" by Jonathan Looney: This resource gives practical examples and best practices for creating commit scripts to enforce configuration policies in Junos OS.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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