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## Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Python<br>• 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 | • 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 | • NETCONF<br>• XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication. |
| Topic 5 | • 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. |

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

## Questions (Q54-Q59):

**NEW QUESTION # 54**
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. op script
- B. event 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 # 55**
You are asked to use the REST API to retrieve interface configuration information from your Junos device. You decide to use a cURL HTTP GET command to retrieve this information.
In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You can retrieve this data in HTML or JSON formats.
- B. You can retrieve this data in XML or JSON formats.
- C. You must have SSH enabled on the Junos device.
- D. You must Include the authentication Information with each request.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:
When using the REST API to retrieve interface configuration information from a Junos device:
Data Formats (C): The information can be retrieved in XML or JSON formats. These are the two standard data formats supported by the Junos REST API for representing configuration and operational data.
Authentication (D): For each HTTP request, especially when using tools like cURL, authentication information must be included. This is typically done using basic authentication (username and password) or an authentication token.
Option A is incorrect because HTML is not a supported format for REST API data retrieval in Junos, and Option B is incorrect because SSH is not required for REST API requests; the REST API typically uses HTTP/HTTPS.
Reference:
Junos REST API Documentation: Details the data formats (XML, JSON) supported by the Junos REST API and the need for authentication.
cURL Usage with REST API: Provides examples of how to use cURL with Junos REST API, including the necessity of providing authentication.

**NEW QUESTION # 56**
What is the difference between a list and a tuple in Python?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 57**
Which statement about the NETCONF content layer is true?

- A. It uses YAML for RPC request and response payloads.
- B. It uses HTML for RPC request and response payloads.
- C. It uses JSON for RPC request and response payloads.
- D. It uses XML for RPC request and response payloads.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The NETCONF protocol, used for network management, utilizes XML for encoding the RPC (Remote Procedure Call) requests and responses. XML is chosen because of its flexibility and ability to represent hierarchical data structures, making it well-suited for representing network configurations and states.
Option B is correct because XML is the standard format used for NETCONF RPC payloads.
Options A (YAML), C (JSON), and D (HTML) are incorrect because these formats are not used by NETCONF for its RPC payloads.
Supporting Reference:
RFC 6241 - NETCONF Protocol: This RFC describes the use of XML for encoding NETCONF messages.

**NEW QUESTION # 58**
Which two statements are correct about a Python dictionary data type? (Choose two.)

- A. The data stored in a dictionary data type is not sequenced or indexed.
- B. The data stored in a dictionary data type is sequenced and indexed.
- C. The data contained in a dictionary data type is a key/value pair.
- D. The data contained in a dictionary data type cannot be removed once the dictionary has been created.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
A Python dictionary is a data type that stores data in the form of key/value pairs. It has the following characteristics:
Key/Value Pair (C): Each entry in a dictionary is a pair consisting of a unique key and a value. The key is used to access the corresponding value.
Not Sequenced or Indexed (D): Unlike lists or tuples, dictionaries do not maintain order for their entries (in versions prior to Python 3.7). Even though Python 3.7+ maintains insertion order, dictionaries are not considered indexed or sequenced in the traditional

sense like lists, where elements are accessed via positional index.
Option A is incorrect because dictionary entries can be added, modified, or removed after the dictionary is created. Option B is incorrect because dictionaries are not accessed by a numeric index but rather by their keys.
Reference:
Python Official Documentation: Details the nature of dictionaries, including their mutability and key/value structure.
Python Data Structures Guide: Explains dictionary operations and characteristics.

**NEW QUESTION # 59**
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