

# Hot Latest JN0-224 Exam Review Free PDF | Valid Reliable JN0-224 Exam Guide: Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps)

## Latest Syllabus - JEE (Main)

### PHYSICS

The syllabus contains two sections - A and B. Section - A pertains to the Theory Part having 80% weightage, while Section - B contains Practical Component (Experimental Skills) having 20% weightage.

#### SECTION - A

##### UNIT 1: PHYSICS AND MEASUREMENT

Units of measurements, System of Units, S I Units, fundamental and derived units, least count, significant figures, Errors in measurements, Dimensions of Physics quantities, dimensional analysis, and its applications.

##### UNIT 2: KINEMATICS

The frame of reference, motion in a straight line, Position-time graph, speed and velocity; Uniform and non-uniform motion, average speed and instantaneous velocity, uniformly accelerated motion, velocity-time, position-time graph, relations for uniformly accelerated motion, Scalars and Vectors, Vector Addition and subtraction, scalar and vector products, Unit Vector, Resolution of a Vector, Relative Velocity, Motion in a plane, Projectile Motion, Uniform Circular Motion.

##### UNIT 3: LAWS OF MOTION

Force and inertia, Newton's First law of motion; Momentum, Newton's Second Law of motion, Impulse; Newton's Third Law of motion. Law of conservation of linear momentum and its applications. Equilibrium of concurrent forces.

Static and Kinetic friction, laws of friction, rolling friction.

Dynamics of uniform circular motion: centripetal force and its applications: vehicle on a level circular road, vehicle on a banked road.

##### UNIT 4: WORK, ENERGY AND POWER

Work done by a constant force and a variable force; kinetic and potential energies, work-energy theorem, power.

The potential energy of spring; conservation of mechanical energy; conservative and non-conservative forces; motion in a vertical circle; Elastic and inelastic collisions in one and two dimensions.

##### UNIT 5: ROTATIONAL MOTION

Centre of the mass of a two-particle system, Centre of the mass of a rigid body; Basic concepts of rotational motion; moment of a force; torque, angular momentum, conservation of angular momentum and its applications;

The moment of inertia, the radius of gyration, values of moments of inertia for simple geometrical objects, parallel and perpendicular axes theorems, and their applications. Equilibrium of rigid bodies, rigid body rotation and equations of rotational motion, comparison of linear and rotational motions.

##### UNIT 6: GRAVITATION

The universal law of gravitation. Acceleration due to gravity and its variation with altitude and depth. Kepler's law of planetary motion. Gravitational potential energy; gravitational potential. Escape velocity, Motion of a satellite, orbital velocity, time period, and energy of satellite.

##### UNIT 7: PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS

Elastic behaviour, Stress-strain relationship, Hooke's

Law, Young's modulus, bulk modulus, and modulus of rigidity. Pressure due to a fluid column; Pascal's law and its applications. Effect of gravity on fluid pressure.

Viscosity, Stokes' law, terminal velocity, streamline, and turbulent flow; critical velocity. Bernoulli's principle and its applications.

Surface energy and surface tension, angle of contact, excess of pressure across a curved surface, application of surface tension - drops, bubbles, and capillary rise. Heat, temperature, thermal expansion; specific heat capacity, calorimetry; change of state, latent heat. Heat transfer-conduction, convection, and radiation.

##### UNIT 8: THERMODYNAMICS

Thermal equilibrium, zeroth law of thermodynamics, the concept of temperature. Heat, work, and internal energy. The first law of thermodynamics, isothermal and adiabatic processes.

The second law of thermodynamics: reversible and irreversible processes.

##### UNIT 9: KINETIC THEORY OF GASES

Equation of state of a perfect gas, work done on compressing a gas, Kinetic theory of gases - assumptions, the concept of pressure, Kinetic interpretation of temperature, RMS speed of gas molecules; Degrees of freedom, Law of equipartition of energy and applications to specific heat capacities of gases; Mean free path, Avogadro's number.

##### UNIT 10: OSCILLATIONS AND WAVES

Oscillations and periodic motion - time period, frequency; displacement as a function of time. Periodic functions. Simple harmonic motion (S.H.M.) and its equation; phase; oscillations of a spring - restoring force and force constant; energy in S.H.M. - Kinetic and potential energies; Simple pendulum - derivation of expression for its time period.

Wave motion. Longitudinal and transverse waves, speed of the travelling wave. Displacement relation for a progressive wave. Principle of superposition of waves, reflection of waves. Standing waves in strings and organ pipes, fundamental mode, and harmonics. Beats.

##### UNIT 11: ELECTROSTATICS

Electric charges: Conservation of charge. Coulomb's law forces between two point charges, forces between multiple charges; superposition principle and continuous charge distribution.

Electric field: Electric field due to a point charge, Electric field lines. Electric dipole, Electric field due to a dipole. Torque on a dipole in a uniform electric field.

Electric flux, Gauss's law and its applications to find field due to infinitely long uniformly charged straight wire, uniformly charged infinite plane sheet, and uniformly charged thin spherical shell. Electric potential and its calculation for a point charge, electric dipole and system of charges; potential difference, Equipotential surfaces, Electrical potential energy of a system of two point charges and of electric dipole in an electrostatic field.

Conductors and insulators. Dielectrics and electric polarization, capacitors and capacitance, the combination of capacitors in series and parallel, and capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor with and without dielectric medium between the plates. Energy stored in a capacitor.

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## Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rest API: This domain covers Junos REST API implementation, REST API Explorer tool, and cURL usage for HTTP-based device management and configuration.</li> </ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Serialization: This domain addresses YAML and JSON formats used for structured data representation and exchange in network automation workflows.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NETCONF</li> <li>• XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Python</li> <li>• PyEZ: This domain examines Python programming with PyEZ library for Junos automation, including JSNAPy, Jinja2 templates, RPC calls, exception handling, and device configuration management.</li> </ul>

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## Reliable JN0-224 Exam Guide, Valid JN0-224 Exam Dumps

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## Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Which process is responsible for JET automation requests?

- A. jsd
- B. jsrpd
- C. rpd
- D. mgd

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The jsd (Junos Script Daemon) process is responsible for handling JET (Junos Extension Toolkit) automation requests. The JET framework allows for more programmable interactions with Junos devices, using APIs to manage and automate network functions. The jsd process handles these API requests, executes the relevant scripts, and interacts with the Junos configuration and operational states accordingly.

JET enables developers to write applications that interact with the Junos OS through APIs, providing a powerful tool for network automation, monitoring, and configuration management. The jsd process ensures that all JET-related operations are processed and executed properly.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . jsrpd: This is not a process associated with JET automation requests.

B . mgd: The mgd process is responsible for handling management tasks like CLI commands and configuration changes but is not directly responsible for JET automation requests.

C . rpd: The rpd (Routing Protocol Daemon) manages routing protocols like BGP and OSPF but has no involvement in JET automation.

Reference from Juniper Documentation:

Juniper's documentation on JET and the jsd process outlines how this daemon manages script and API request processing for automation tasks.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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

- A. The TCP session state is maintained by the client
- B. The TCP session state is maintained by the server.
- C. The REST API application is stateful.
- D. The REST API application is stateless.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for designing networked applications, and its key principles include:

**Statelessness (B):** Each request from the client to the server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request. The server does not store any session state between requests, meaning each request is independent and does not rely on previous ones.

**TCP Session State (C):** While REST itself is stateless, the underlying TCP connection's state, such as keeping the connection alive or managing retries, is handled by the client. The server does not retain information about the TCP connection beyond the processing of the individual request.

Options A and D are incorrect because they imply that the REST API is stateful, which contradicts the stateless nature of REST.

Reference:

REST API Design Principles: Describes the stateless nature of REST and the responsibility of clients in managing session state.

Web Development Documentation: Discusses how REST APIs operate, focusing on statelessness and client-server interaction.

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which two statements about Junos automation are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Junos automation allows for device provisioning through the console port.
- B. Junos automation does not allow for device provisioning through the console port.
- C. The Junos REST API client is on-box.

