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Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NETCONF• XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<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.
Topic 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.

Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which two statements are correct about a Python dictionary data type? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,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 # 63

What is the difference between a list and a tuple in Python?

- A. Lists are mutable objects that use parentheses, and tuples are immutable objects that use square brackets.
- B. Lists are immutable objects that use parentheses, and tuples are immutable objects that use square brackets.
- C. Lists are immutable objects that use square brackets, and tuples are mutable objects that use parentheses.
- 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 # 64

You want to use a Python package or module.

In this scenario, which statement would accomplish this task?

- **A. Import**
- B. input
- C. dir
- D. reap

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Python, to use a package or module, you use the `import` statement. This statement allows you to load a module into your script so that you can use its functions, classes, and variables. For example, if you wanted to use the `math` module, you would write `import math`. This makes all the functions and constants in the `math` module available for use in your program.

Option A (`reap`), B (`dir`), and C (`input`) do not serve the purpose of importing modules. `dir` is used to list the attributes of an object, `input` is used to get user input, and `reap` is not a valid Python command related to importing modules.

Supporting Reference:

Python Documentation on Imports: The Python documentation provides clear guidelines on how to use the `import` statement to include modules in your Python scripts.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which two programming languages would be used for on-box scripting with Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- **A. XSLT**
- **B. Python**
- C. Ansible
- D. Puppet

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which two tools would you use to make REST API requests? (Choose two.)

- A. SSH
- **B. Web browser**
- **C. cURL**
- D. NETCOFF

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

REST API requests can be made using various tools that support HTTP methods. Two common tools are:

cURL: A command-line tool that allows you to send HTTP requests, including GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. It is widely used for testing and interacting with RESTful APIs due to its simplicity and flexibility.

Web Browser: Modern web browsers can be used to send HTTP GET requests directly by entering the URL into the address bar. Additionally, browser extensions like Postman or built-in developer tools can be used to construct and send more complex REST API requests.

Option B (NETCOFF) is incorrect as it does not refer to a standard tool for making REST API requests.

Option D (SSH) is incorrect because SSH is a protocol used for secure remote login and command execution, not for sending REST API requests.

Supporting Reference:

cURL Documentation: Official cURL documentation provides extensive information on how to use cURL to interact with REST

