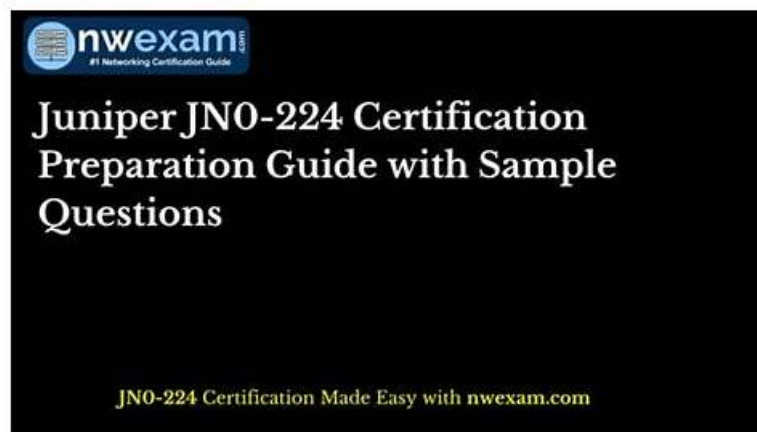


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## Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>

- 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.

## Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

### NEW QUESTION # 61

Which statement is correct about Ansible playbooks?

- A. A playbook is a configuration file that defines the Ansible related parameters
- B. A playbook is a specific Python module that is executed on a host
- C. A playbook can contain multiple tasks and execute multiple Python modules
- D. A playbook contains one or more tasks written in XML

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 62

Which two data structures are used in JSON? (Choose two.)

- A. objects
- B. tuples
- C. dictionaries
- D. arrays

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In JSON (JavaScript Object Notation), the two primary data structures are:

Objects: These are collections of key-value pairs, where each key is a string, and the value can be a string, number, array, boolean, or another object. In Python, this structure is analogous to a dictionary.

Arrays: These are ordered lists of values, where each value can be of any data type, including another array or object. In Python, this structure is similar to a list.

Option A (tuples) and Option D (dictionaries) refer to Python-specific data structures and are not directly used in JSON.

Supporting Reference:

JSON Documentation and Tutorials: JSON objects and arrays are the standard data structures used in this format, as described in many tutorials and the official JSON documentation.

### NEW QUESTION # 63

YAML uses which two data structures? (Choose two.)

- A. sequences
- B. arrays
- C. objects
- 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 # 64

Which feature is used in XML to ensure that all attributes and elements have unique names?

- A. selectors
- B. namespace
- C. XPath
- D. predicate

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 65

Which DevOps "Three way" principle addresses technical debt?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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:



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