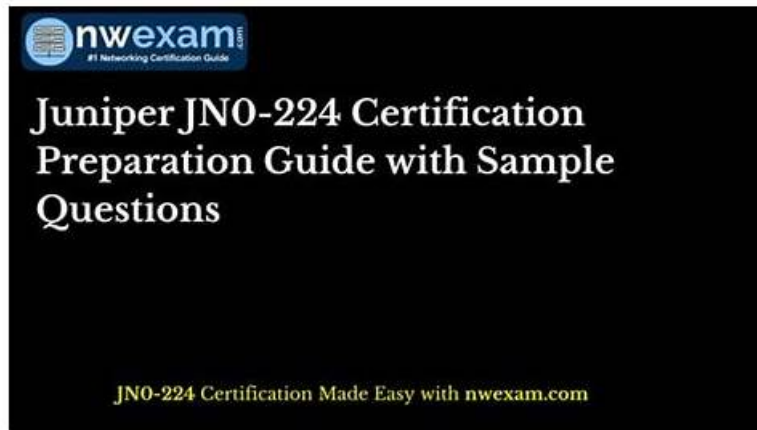


적중을 좋은 JN0-224 시험 합격 시험덤프 공부



그리고 PassTIP JN0-224 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KEPXZJoDXvBgm6lup6ol80176Gy6jnwa>

만약 PassTIP 선택 여부에 대하여 망설이게 된다면 여러분은 우선 우리 PassTIP 사이트에서 제공하는 Juniper JN0-224 시험정보 관련자료의 일부분 문제와 답 등 샘플을 무료로 다운받아 체험해볼 수 있습니다. 체험 후 PassTIP 에서 출사한 Juniper JN0-224덤프에 신뢰감을 느끼게 될것입니다. PassTIP는 여러분이 안전하게 Juniper JN0-224 시험을 패스할 수 있는 최고의 선택입니다. PassTIP을 선택함으로써 여러분은 성공도 선택한것이라고 볼수 있습니다.

인터넷에 검색하면 Juniper JN0-224 시험덤프 공부 자료가 헤아릴수 없을 정도로 많이 검색됩니다. 그중에서 PassTIP의 Juniper JN0-224 제품이 인지도가 가장 높고 가장 안전하게 시험을 패스하도록 지름길이 되어드릴수 있습니다.

>> JN0-224 시험 합격 <<

JN0-224 최신 버전 자료 & JN0-224 덤프 자료

JN0-224는 Juniper의 인증 시험입니다. JN0-224 인증 시험을 패스하면 Juniper 인증과 한 발짝 더 내디딘 것입니다. 때문에 JN0-224 시험의 인기는 날마다 더해갑니다. JN0-224 시험에 응시하는 분들도 날마다 더 많아지고 있습니다. 하지만 JN0-224 시험의 통과율은 아주 낮습니다. JN0-224 인증 시험 준비 중인 여러분은 어떤 자료를 준비하였나요?

Juniper JN0-224 시험 요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NETCONFXML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication.
주제 2	<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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PythonPyEZ: This domain examines Python programming with PyEZ library for Junos automation, including JSNAPy, Jinja2 templates, RPC calls, exception handling, and device configuration management.
주제 5	<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.

최신 Automation and DevOps JN0-224 무료샘플문제 (Q35-Q40):

질문 # 35

You must use Junos PyEZ to configure unique IP addresses on individual machines. Which two features will permit this requirement? (Choose). I an SCP module

- A. a BSON data file
- B. an SCP module
- C. a Jinja2 template
- D. a YAML data file

정답: C,D

설명:

To configure unique IP addresses on individual machines using Junos PyEZ, you can use the following features:

YAML Data File (C): YAML files are used to store configuration data in a human-readable format. They are often used in combination with Jinja2 templates to provide the data necessary for template rendering.

Jinja2 Template (D): Jinja2 is a templating engine for Python that allows you to create dynamic templates. When used with Junos PyEZ, a Jinja2 template can be filled with data (such as IP addresses from a YAML file) to generate configuration snippets that are applied to different devices.

Options A (SCP module) and B (BSON data file) are not typically used with Junos PyEZ for this purpose.

Reference:

Junos PyEZ Documentation: Discusses the use of YAML files and Jinja2 templates for generating configurations.

Jinja2 Templating Documentation: Provides details on how to create and use templates in Python scripts.

질문 # 36

Which two programming languages are used for Junos on-box scripting? (Choose two.)

- A. SLAX
- B. Ruby
- C. XSLT
- D. Perl

정답: A,C

설명:

Junos on-box scripting supports the following programming languages:

SLAX (C): SLAX (Structured Language for XML) is a scripting language designed specifically for Junos devices. It allows for easy manipulation of XML data, making it ideal for creating Junos scripts that interact with device configurations.

XSLT (D): XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is another language used for transforming XML documents into other formats. It is commonly used in Junos for transforming XML data into different views or outputs.

Options A (Perl) and B (Ruby) are not used for Junos on-box scripting. While these languages are popular in other contexts, Junos scripting relies heavily on XML-based languages like SLAX and XSLT.

Reference:

Junos XML API and Scripting Guide: Describes the use of SLAX and XSLT for on-box scripting.

Juniper Networks Automation Documentation: Provides examples and best practices for using SLAX and XSLT in Junos scripting.

질문 # 37

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

정답: B

설명:

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.

질문 # 38

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

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

정답: A,D

설명:

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.

질문 # 39

Exhibit.

Referring to the exhibit, which two statements about the script are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The script prints interface information for each interface name.
- B. The script retrieves the interface configuration in XML
- C. The script prints the name of each configured interface.
- D. The script retrieves the interface configuration in JSON.

정답: C,D

질문 # 40

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