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## Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

**NEW QUESTION # 10**

Exhibit.



Referring to the exhibit, which XPath statement would retrieve the commit-user attribute in the candidate configuration?

- A. configuration/@junos:commit-user
- B. configuration/junos:commit-user
- C. configuration:@junos:commit-user
- D. configuration/commit-user

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

Which two statements about NETCONF are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses the operations layer to lock the configuration of a Junos device.
- B. It uses the messages layer to lock the configuration of a Junos device.
- C. It uses the messages layer to commit the configuration of a Junos device.
- D. It uses the operations layer to commit the configuration of a Junos device.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) operates through different layers, with the operations layer being particularly important for managing configurations:

Operations Layer (A & D): This layer is responsible for actions like locking and committing the configuration on a Junos device. The lock operation prevents other sessions from modifying the configuration, and the commit operation applies the configuration changes to the device.

Options B and C are incorrect because the messages layer handles the communication aspects, such as exchanging data between the client and server, not performing configuration operations like locking and committing.

Reference:

IETF RFC 6241 (NETCONF): Describes the protocol layers and their functions, with a focus on the operations layer.

Juniper Networks NETCONF Documentation: Provides insights into how NETCONF operations are managed in Junos

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

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

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

**Answer: B,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 # 13

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

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

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

You want to make a list in Python to store data.

Which statement is the correct way to accomplish this task?

- A. L = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
- B. L = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- C. L = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- D. L = "0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5"

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Python, to create a list, you use square brackets []. The correct syntax to create a list containing the numbers 0 through 5 is:

L = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

This statement creates a list object that stores the specified integers.

Other options are incorrect:

A defines a string, not a list.

B defines a set, which is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements.

D defines a tuple, which is an immutable sequence, not a list.

Reference:

Python Official Documentation: Discusses lists, sets, tuples, and their syntaxes.

Python Data Structures Guide: Provides examples of creating and manipulating lists.

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