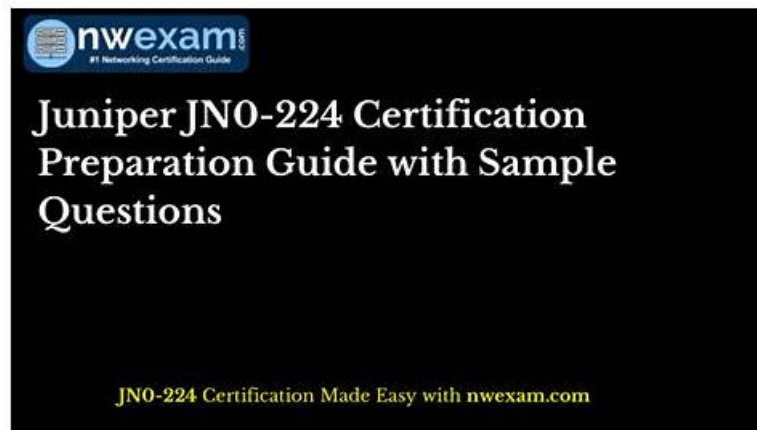


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Juniper JN0-224 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
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

- 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.

Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

What are two Junos PyEZ configuration object methods? (Choose two.)

- A. `config()`
- B. `lock()`
- C. `commie()`
- D. `device()`

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In Junos PyEZ, the Config object provides various methods for interacting with device configurations. Two of the key methods are: `lock()`: This method locks the candidate configuration database to prevent other users or processes from making changes while you are modifying the configuration.

`config()`: This method is used to create a Config object that represents the configuration database, allowing you to load, modify, and commit configuration changes.

Option C (`lock()`) and Option D (`config()`) are correct because they are valid methods provided by the PyEZ Config object.

Option A (`commie()`) and Option B (`device()`) are incorrect as they are not methods of the Config object.

Supporting Reference:

Junos PyEZ Documentation: Details the methods available in the Config object, including `lock()` and `config()`.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which Junos API supports direct modification of the Ephemeral database?

- A. JET
- B. REST
- C. WebSocket
- D. SOAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Junos, the JET (Junos Extension Toolkit) API supports direct modification of the Ephemeral database. The Ephemeral database is a temporary configuration database used in Junos OS, allowing for changes that do not persist after a reboot unless explicitly committed to the permanent configuration.

JET API: Allows for high-performance interactions with Junos, including the ability to make changes to the Ephemeral database, which is useful for temporary configurations, dynamic policies, and other operational tasks.

Other options like WebSocket, SOAP, and REST do not provide direct access to the Ephemeral database in Junos.

Reference:

Juniper Networks JET Documentation: Details how JET API interacts with the Ephemeral database.

Junos Automation and DevOps Documentation: Discusses the use of JET for automation and dynamic configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which process is responsible for JET automation requests?

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

Answer: C

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 # 62

Which two PyEZ object methods are included by default when using a Python context manager? (Choose two.)

- A. pdiff() and diff()
- B. open() and close()
- C. |load() and commit ()
- D. lock () and unlock (>

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

When using a Python context manager with Junos PyEZ, two key methods are automatically included:

open() and close(): These methods are used to establish and terminate a connection to a Junos device. When you use a context manager (the with statement), open() is called when entering the block, and close() is called when exiting, ensuring the connection is properly managed.

lock() and unlock(): These methods are used to lock the configuration database to prevent other users from making changes while you are working on it. When using a context manager, lock() is called at the start of the block, and unlock() is called at the end, ensuring safe configuration changes.

Supporting Reference:

Junos PyEZ Documentation: The documentation explains how context managers work in PyEZ, including the automatic invocation of open(), close(), lock(), and unlock() methods.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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

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

Answer: A,D

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

