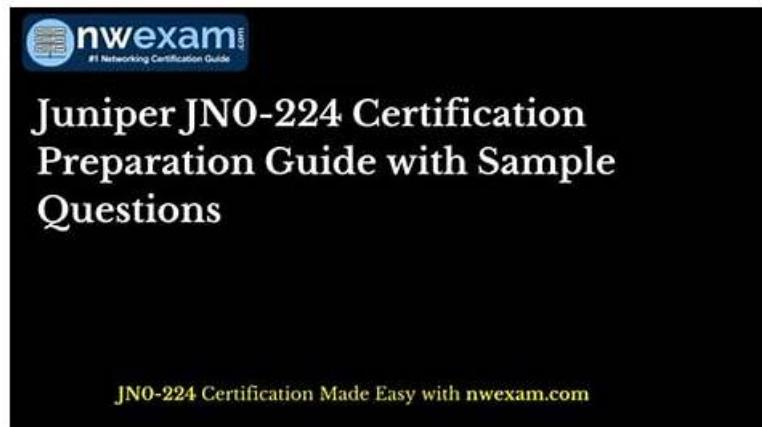


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Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

- A. It uses the operations layer to commit the configuration of a Junos device.
- B. It uses the messages layer to commit the configuration of a Junos device.
- C. It uses the messages layer to lock the configuration of a Junos device.
- D. It uses the operations layer to lock 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 # 46

Which development model is the classic approach to software development?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Lean
- C. Scrum
- D. Kanban

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 47

What is the correct Python script syntax to prompt for input?

- A. `input("Device IP address: ") = hostIP`
- B. `hostIP = input("Device IP address: "`
- C. `hostIP = input{Device IP address: }`
- D. `hostIP = input("Device IP address: ")`

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Python, the correct syntax to prompt the user for input and store that input in a variable is:

`input(prompt)`: The `input()` function is used to take input from the user. The string provided as an argument (inside the parentheses) is displayed as a prompt to the user. The input provided by the user is returned as a string and can be stored in a variable.

Example:

```
hostIP = input("Device IP address: ")
```

In this example, "Device IP address: " is the prompt displayed to the user, and the user's input will be stored in the variable `hostIP`. Options B, C, and D are syntactically incorrect in Python.

Reference:

Python Official Documentation: Describes the use of the `input()` function for getting user input.

Python Tutorials: Various tutorials demonstrate how to properly use the `input()` function in scripts.

NEW QUESTION # 48

You are asked to develop an on-box Junos script that prevents deletion of the SNMP configuration.

Which type of script serves this purpose?

- A. `commit` script
- B. event script
- C. op script
- D. SNMP script

Answer: A

Explanation:

A `commit` script in Junos is used to enforce policies and configuration constraints on the device. These scripts are written in Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) or Python and are executed automatically during the `commit` process of a configuration change.

In this context, to prevent the deletion of the SNMP configuration, a `commit` script is the appropriate choice. It can be designed to check the configuration changes being committed and reject any `commit` that attempts to delete or modify the SNMP configuration. This script essentially acts as a gatekeeper, ensuring that only allowable changes are committed to the device configuration.

Supporting Reference:

Juniper Networks Commit Scripts Documentation: The official Juniper documentation provides examples and use cases of `commit` scripts, including how they can be used to prevent unauthorized changes to the device configuration.

"Junos Automation Scripting" by Jonathan Looney: This resource gives practical examples and best practices for creating commit scripts to enforce configuration policies in Junos OS.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which data construct is used to guarantee that element names and data values remain unique in an XML document?

- A. namespace
- B. dictionary
- C. schema definition
- D. element

Answer: A

Explanation:

In XML documents, a namespace is the data construct used to ensure that element names and data values remain unique. Namespaces prevent naming conflicts by differentiating between elements or attributes that may have the same name but different meanings. This is particularly important in XML, where documents often incorporate elements from multiple sources.

Detailed Explanation:

XML Namespaces: A namespace is a collection of names, identified by a URI reference, which is used to distinguish between elements that may have identical names but different definitions or origins. This helps avoid ambiguity in the document.

How Namespaces Work: When a namespace is applied, each element or attribute in the XML document is associated with a prefix. This prefix, combined with the namespace URI, ensures that the element or attribute is uniquely identified, even if another element or attribute in the same document has the same local name but a different namespace.

Schema Definition vs. Namespace: Although an XML schema definition (XSD) can define the structure and type constraints of an XML document, it does not guarantee uniqueness of element names across different XML documents. That role is fulfilled by namespaces.

Practical Example:

xml

Copy code

```
<root xmlns:ns1="http://www.example.com/ns1"
      xmlns:ns2="http://www.example.com/ns2">
  <ns1:item>Item in namespace 1</ns1:item>
  <ns2:item>Item in namespace 2</ns2:item>
</root>
```

In this example, the item elements are in different namespaces (ns1 and ns2), which keeps them unique even though they have the same name.

Reference:

Juniper Automation and DevOps Documentation: These practices highlight the importance of namespaces in XML documents to maintain the integrity and uniqueness of data, which is essential in automation scripts and configuration files.

W3C XML Namespace Specification: The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard for XML Namespaces defines how namespaces should be used to avoid name conflicts.

Namespaces are a crucial concept in XML, ensuring that data can be consistently managed and interpreted correctly, particularly in complex systems where multiple XML documents or schemas are involved.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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