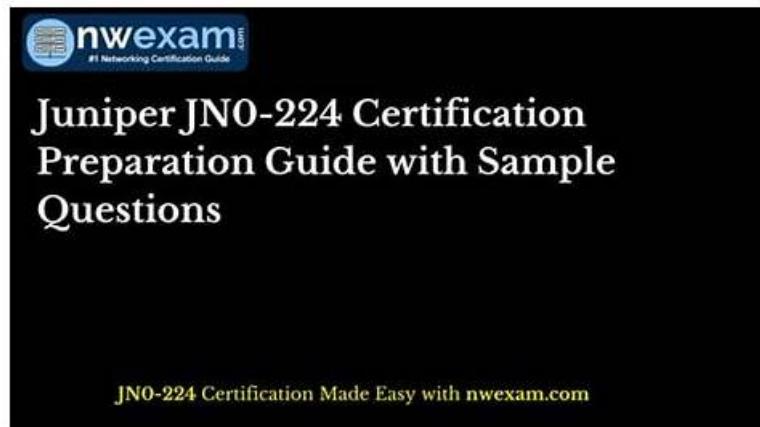


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| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NETCONF• XML API: This domain focuses on XML syntax, XPath expressions, NETCONF protocol, and XML API functionality for programmatic device configuration and communication. |
| Topic 2 | <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 3 | <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 4 | <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 5 | <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. |

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Juniper Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 53

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 54

Which two programming languages would be used for on-box scripting with Junos devices? (Choose two.)

- A. Python
- B. XSLT
- C. Puppet
- D. Ansible

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

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 # 56

What is the difference between a list and a tuple in Python?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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