Juniper JN0-224 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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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.

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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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A REST API client uses which two HTTP methods to execute RPC requests on the server? (Select two.)

Options:

A- POST
B- HEAD
C- GET
D- CONNECT

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

REST APIs use HTTP methods to perform different operations on resources. In the context of RPC (Remote Procedure Call) requests:

GET: This method is used to retrieve data from the server. In a REST API, it is commonly used to fetch information about resources, such as the current configuration or operational state.

POST: This method is used to send data to the server to create or update a resource. In the context of RPC, POST is often used to execute a procedure on the server that may result in the modification of a resource or triggering of an action.

Options B (HEAD) and D (CONNECT) are not typically used for executing RPC requests:

HEAD is similar to GET but only retrieves the headers, not the body of the response.

CONNECT is used to establish a tunnel to the server, primarily for SSL-encrypted communication, and is not commonly associated with RESTful RPC operations.

Supporting Reference:

Juniper Networks REST API Documentation: The documentation provides detailed information about the use of HTTP methods in Juniper's RESTful services.

'RESTful Web Services' by Leonard Richardson and Sam Ruby: This book explains the principles of REST and how different HTTP methods, particularly GET and POST, are used to interact with RESTful APIs.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to use the REST API to retrieve interface configuration information from your Junos device. You decide to use a cURL HTTP GET command to retrieve this information.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- You can retrieve this data in HTML or JSON formats.
B- You must have SSH enabled on the Junos device.
C- You can retrieve this data in XML or JSON formats.
D- You must Include the authentication Information with each request.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

When using the REST API to retrieve interface configuration information from a Junos device:

Data Formats (C): The information can be retrieved in XML or JSON formats. These are the two standard data formats supported by the Junos REST API for representing configuration and operational data.

Authentication (D): For each HTTP request, especially when using tools like cURL, authentication information must be included. This is typically done using basic authentication (username and password) or an authentication token.

Option A is incorrect because HTML is not a supported format for REST API data retrieval in Junos, and Option B is incorrect because SSH is not required for REST API requests; the REST API typically uses HTTP/HTTPS.

Junos REST API Documentation: Details the data formats (XML, JSON) supported by the Junos REST API and the need for authentication.

cURL Usage with REST API: Provides examples of how to use cURL with Junos REST API, including the necessity of providing authentication.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct about a Python dictionary data type? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The data contained in a dictionary data type cannot be removed once the dictionary has been created.
B- The data stored in a dictionary data type is sequenced and indexed.
C- The data contained in a dictionary data type is a key/value pair.
D- The data stored in a dictionary data type is not sequenced or indexed.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

A Python dictionary is a data type that stores data in the form of key/value pairs. It has the following characteristics:

Key/Value Pair (C): Each entry in a dictionary is a pair consisting of a unique key and a value. The key is used to access the corresponding value.

Not Sequenced or Indexed (D): Unlike lists or tuples, dictionaries do not maintain order for their entries (in versions prior to Python 3.7). Even though Python 3.7+ maintains insertion order, dictionaries are not considered indexed or sequenced in the traditional sense like lists, where elements are accessed via positional index.

Option A is incorrect because dictionary entries can be added, modified, or removed after the dictionary is created. Option B is incorrect because dictionaries are not accessed by a numeric index but rather by their keys.

Python Official Documentation: Details the nature of dictionaries, including their mutability and key/value structure.

Python Data Structures Guide: Explains dictionary operations and characteristics.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Which statement is the correct way to accomplish this task?

Options:

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:

C

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.

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

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

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Using the set rest control configuration command, what are two ways to control access to the REST API running on a Junos device? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Limit management access to only SSH
B- Limit management access to specific users.
C- Limit the number of simultaneous connections.
D- Limit access to only certain source IP addresses

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

When using the set rest control configuration command on a Junos device, you have several options to control access to the REST API. Two effective methods include:

Limiting the number of simultaneous connections: This ensures that the REST API is not overwhelmed by too many concurrent requests, which could potentially lead to performance issues or denial of service.

Limiting access to certain source IP addresses: This method restricts API access to specific IP addresses, enhancing security by ensuring that only trusted sources can interact with the REST API.

Option A (Limit management access to only SSH) is unrelated to controlling REST API access specifically.

Option B (Limit management access to specific users) might be relevant in a different context, but it is not directly tied to REST API control via the specific command mentioned.

Supporting Reference:

Juniper Networks REST API Documentation: This documentation explains how to configure and control access to the REST API on Junos devices, including connection limits and IP-based access control.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which HTTP status code indicates a response to a successful request?

Options:

A- 500
B- 302
C- 200
D- 400

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Explanation Reference:
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos-space-sdk/13.1/apiref/com.juniper.junos_space.sdk.help/html/reference/Commonbehav.html

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which process is responsible for JET automation requests?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must use Junos PyEZ to configure unique IP addresses on individual machines.

Which two features will permit this requirement? (Choose). Ian SCP module

Options:

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

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

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.

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.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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.

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.

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Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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Answer:

B

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

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.

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