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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- It uses the operations layer to lock 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 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.

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

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- The REST API Explorer is enabled by default on all Junos devices.

- B-** The REST API Explorer returns data only in XML format.
- C-** The REST API Explorer supports both GET and POST calls.
- D-** The REST API Explorer supports multiple RPC calls.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The Junos REST API Explorer provides an interactive environment to explore and execute REST API calls. The correct statements are:

Supports GET and POST Calls (C): The REST API Explorer allows users to make both GET and POST requests, enabling retrieval and submission of data to the Junos device.

Supports Multiple RPC Calls (D): The REST API Explorer can execute multiple RPC (Remote Procedure Call) commands, allowing a wide range of operations to be performed directly through the interface.

Option A is incorrect because the REST API Explorer is not enabled by default; it must be enabled manually. Option B is incorrect because the REST API Explorer returns data in both XML and JSON formats, not just XML.

Junos REST API Explorer Documentation: Provides details on the supported operations and how to use the Explorer for different types of requests.

Juniper Networks Documentation: Covers the setup and usage of the REST API Explorer.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- The data contained in a list data type can be modified.
- B- The data contained in a list data type is sequenced and indexed starting from 0.
- C- The data contained in a list data type cannot be modified.
- D- The data contained in a list data type is not sequenced or indexed.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Python lists have the following characteristics:

Modifiable Data (A): Lists are mutable, meaning you can change, add, or remove elements after the list has been created.

Sequenced and Indexed (B): Lists maintain the order of their elements and are indexed starting from 0. This means you can access elements by their position in the list.

Option C is incorrect because lists are mutable, allowing modifications. Option D is incorrect because lists are indeed sequenced and indexed, unlike dictionaries.

Python Official Documentation: Covers the properties of lists, including mutability and indexing.

Python Data Structures Guide: Explains list operations and how to manipulate them.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two programming languages have a NETCONF library supported by Juniper Networks? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Ruby

B- Python

C- Go

D- SLAX

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Juniper Networks supports NETCONF libraries for several programming languages, including:

Python (B): Python has a well-supported NETCONF library called ncclient, which is widely used for automating network configurations across Junos devices.

Go (C): Go also has a NETCONF library (go-netconf), which provides similar functionalities for managing Junos devices.

Ruby (A) and SLAX (D) do not have widely recognized or supported NETCONF libraries directly from Juniper Networks, making Python and Go the correct choices.

Juniper Networks NETCONF Documentation: Lists supported programming languages and libraries for interacting with NETCONF on Junos devices.

ncclient Documentation: The primary Python library for working with NETCONF.

Question 5

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 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is valid regarding YAML and JSON?

Options:

- A- YAML and JSON use indentation.
- B- White space is ignored in YAML and JSON.
- C- Comments are available in YAML and JSON.
- D- YAML and JSON are case-sensitive.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Both YAML and JSON are case-sensitive, meaning that the distinction between uppercase and lowercase characters matters. For example, in JSON or YAML, Key and key would be considered different.

Option D (case-sensitive) is correct because both YAML and JSON treat keys and values with different cases as distinct.

Option A is incorrect because, while JSON does not use indentation, YAML does rely on indentation to define structure. Option B is incorrect because whitespace can be significant in YAML for structure, and Option C is incorrect because JSON does not support comments, while YAML does.

Supporting Reference:

YAML and JSON Documentation: The official specifications for both YAML and JSON emphasize their case sensitivity.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Python operator is used to test if two variables are equal?

Options:

A- !=

B- ==

C- %

D- =

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Python, the == operator is used to test whether two variables are equal. It returns True if the variables are equal and False if they are not.

Option B (==) is correct because it is the equality operator in Python.

Option A (!=) is used for inequality, Option C (%) is the modulus operator, and Option D (=) is used for assignment, not for testing equality.

Supporting Reference:

Python Documentation on Operators: The official Python documentation covers the use of == for equality checks.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- tuples

B- objects

C- arrays

D- dictionaries

Answer:

B, 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.

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