

Free Questions for JN0-223

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A, B

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- The default port for NETCONF is port 930.
- B- The default port for NETCONF is port 830.
- C- NETCONF cannot use the default SSH port.
- D- NETCONF can use the default SSH port.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) is used for network device management and can operate over SSH. The following are true about NETCONF:

Default Port 830 (B): By default, NETCONF uses port 830 for communication over SSH. This is the standard port reserved for NETCONF sessions.

Use of Default SSH Port (D): NETCONF can also operate over the standard SSH port (port 22) if configured to do so. This allows flexibility in network management scenarios where port 830 might not be available or used.

Options A and C are incorrect because they refer to incorrect or non-applicable port numbers for NETCONF.

IETF RFC 6241: Specifies the use of NETCONF over SSH, including port details.

Juniper Networks NETCONF Documentation: Discusses the configuration and operation of NETCONF on Junos devices, including port usage.

Question 3

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 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about an XML schema document? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- It is formatted as an XLT file.
- B- It cannot be examined in the Junos CLI.
- C- It is an authoritative source for operational and configuration XML.
- D- It is formatted as an XSD file.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

An XML schema document (XSD) is a key component in defining the structure and constraints of XML data used in various applications, including Junos:

Authoritative Source (C): An XML schema document serves as the authoritative definition of the structure, content, and semantics of XML documents. It ensures that the XML data adheres to specific rules and formats, which is essential for both operational and configuration XML.

XSD Format (D): XML schema documents are typically written in the XSD (XML Schema Definition) format, which provides a formal description of the XML document's structure.

Option A is incorrect because XML schemas are not formatted as XLT files (which are related to XSLT transformations), and Option B is incorrect because XML schemas can indeed be examined in the Junos CLI using appropriate commands.

W3C XML Schema Definition Language (XSD) Documentation: Provides comprehensive information on the XSD format.

Juniper Networks Documentation: Discusses the role of XML schemas in managing Junos configurations.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Which two features will permit this requirement? (Choose). I an 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 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of on-box automation script is designed to run every time a user executes a configuration change?

Options:

- A- event
- B- SNMP
- C- commit
- D- operation

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Junos OS, a commit script is an on-box automation script that runs every time a configuration change is committed. Commit scripts are used to enforce configuration policies, validate configuration changes, or make automatic adjustments to configurations when certain

conditions are met.

Commit Script (C): Executes automatically during the commit process, ensuring that the new configuration adheres to specific rules or conventions before it is applied to the system.

Event, SNMP, and operation scripts are used for other purposes in Junos automation but do not run automatically with every configuration change.

Junos OS Automation Scripts Guide: Provides details on different types of scripts, including commit scripts, and their use cases.

Juniper Networks Documentation: Offers examples and best practices for creating and using commit scripts.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the correct sequence for Python script execution?

Options:

A- The code is translated to byte code, the byte code is executed in runtime, and then the code is interpreted.

- B-** The code is interpreted, the code is translated to byte code, and then the byte code is executed in runtime.
- C-** The code is translated to byte code, the code is interpreted, and then the byte code is executed in runtime.
- D-** The byte code is executed in runtime, the code is interpreted, and then the code is translated to byte code.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct sequence for Python script execution is:

The code is translated to bytecode: When a Python script is executed, the interpreter first compiles the code into bytecode, which is a low-level, platform-independent representation of the source code.

The bytecode is executed in runtime: The Python Virtual Machine (PVM) executes the bytecode. This step is where the actual logic of the Python code is carried out.

The code is interpreted: While this step is implicit in Python, interpretation refers to how Python dynamically executes the bytecode instructions in real-time, which is why Python is often called an interpreted language.

Option A correctly outlines this sequence. Other options misplace or mix up these steps.

Python Official Documentation: Describes the Python execution model, including the bytecode compilation and execution.

Python in a Nutshell: Explains the internal workings of the Python interpreter and execution flow.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Junos PyEZ tables are formatted using which file type?

Options:

A- SON

B- YAML

C- txt

D- IXML

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Junos PyEZ uses YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language) files to define the format for tables and views when working with operational and configuration data. YAML is a human-readable data format that is commonly used for configuration files, making it suitable for defining data structures in PyEZ.

Option B (YAML) is correct because PyEZ tables are defined using YAML files.

Options A (JSON), C (txt), and D (IXML) are incorrect in this context, as YAML is the standard format used.

Supporting Reference:

Junos PyEZ Tables Documentation: Explains the use of YAML files for formatting tables and views in Junos PyEZ.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- commie ()

B- device ()

C- lockO

D- config ()

Answer:

C, D

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().

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