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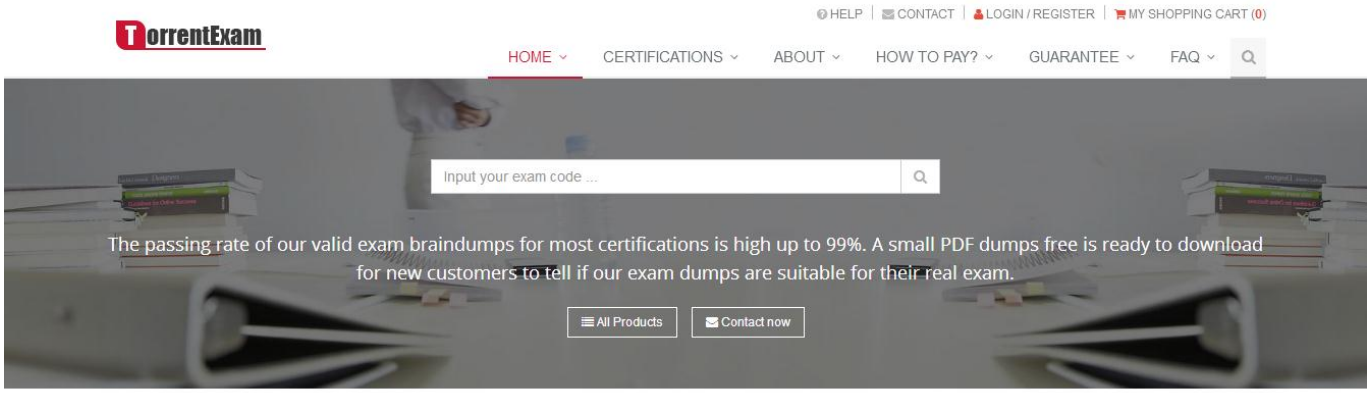

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Exam : **JN0-224**

Title : Automation and DevOps, Associate (JNCIA-DevOps)

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What is an example of correct XML syntax?
A. <Device3><ho3tname>vMX1</hostname><Devices/>
B. <Devices><hostname>vMX1<De vices/X/hostname>
C. <Devices><hostname>vMX1<Devices/>
D. <Devices><hostname>vMX1</ho3tnameX/Device3>
Answer: B

NO.2 Which two statements about the REST API are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The TCP session state is maintained by the server.
B. The REST API application is stateless.
C. The TCP session state is maintained by the client
D. The REST API application is stateful.
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for designing networked applications, and its key principles include:
Statelessness (B): Each request from the client to the server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request. The server does not store any session state between requests, meaning each request is independent and does not rely on previous ones.
TCP Session State (C): While REST itself is stateless, the underlying TCP connection's state, such as keeping the connection alive or managing retries, is handled by the client. The server does not retain information about the TCP connection beyond the processing of the individual request.
Options A and D are incorrect because they imply that the REST API is stateful, which contradicts the stateless nature of REST.
Reference:
REST API Design Principles: Describes the stateless nature of REST and the responsibility of clients in managing session state.
Web Development Documentation: Discusses how REST APIs operate, focusing on statelessness and client-server interaction.

NO.3 You want to perform a dry run on the myPlays playbook and use a custom inventory file called myRouters.ini.
Which Ansible command would you use in this scenario?
A. ansible-playbook myPlays --check -i myRouters.ini
B. ansible-playbook myPlays -extra-vars "inventory_file=myRouters .ini"
C. ansible-playbook myPlays -extra-vars "dry run=True" myRouters.ini
D. ansible-playbook myPlays -limit myRouters
Answer: B

NO.4 Which Python operator is used to test if two variables are equal?
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.

NO.5 Which two statements are correct about a Python list data type? (Choose two.)
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.
Reference:
Python Official Documentation: Covers the properties of lists, including mutability and indexing.
Python Data Structures Guide: Explains list operations and how to manipulate them.

NO.6 Which statement is correct about DevOps?
A. DevOps is a collection of strict guidelines that promotes the project completion over all other aspects.
B. DevOps is meant to define and restrict the development and operations tools used for a project.
C. DevOps is meant to unite the development, operations, and other teams to improve project collaborations.
D. DevOps is a defined standard written and maintained by the IEEE standards group.
Answer: C
Explanation:
DevOps is a set of practices, tools, and cultural philosophies that aims to integrate and automate the processes between software development and IT operations teams. The primary goal of DevOps is to shorten the systems development life cycle and provide continuous delivery with high software quality.
Option C is correct because DevOps fundamentally focuses on breaking down the silos between development and operations teams, fostering a collaborative environment where these teams work together throughout the entire software lifecycle. This collaboration extends to other stakeholders,

including quality assurance (QA), security, and more, to ensure that the product is continuously delivered and improved based on real-time feedback.
DevOps promotes a cultural shift where teams are no longer isolated but work together to share responsibilities, which leads to increased efficiency, faster problem resolution, and a more streamlined deployment process. This culture of collaboration is supported by various automation tools and practices such as Continuous Integration (CI), Continuous Deployment (CD), Infrastructure as Code (IaC), and automated testing.
Supporting Reference:
Juniper Networks Automation and DevOps Documentation: This documentation emphasizes the importance of collaboration between development and operations teams to streamline processes and improve efficiency, aligning perfectly with the principles of DevOps.
"The DevOps Handbook" by Gene Kim, Patrick Debois, John Willis, and Jez Humble: This book provides an in-depth look into how DevOps practices enhance collaboration and lead to faster, more reliable software delivery.
IEEE and Industry Standards: While DevOps practices are widely adopted, they are not defined or maintained by IEEE or any other formal standards body, which is why option D is incorrect.

NO.7 YAML uses which two data structures? (Choose two.)
A. arrays
B. mappings
C. sequences
D. objects
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language) primarily uses two data structures:
Mappings: These are key-value pairs, similar to dictionaries or hashes in programming languages. In YAML, mappings are used to represent associative arrays or objects. They are defined with a colon (:) separating the key from the value.
Example:
key: value
name: John Doe
Sequences: These are ordered lists of items, equivalent to arrays or lists in other programming languages. Sequences in YAML are denoted by a dash (-) followed by a space and then the item.
Example:
fruits:
- Apple
- Banana
- Cherry
Detailed Explanation:
Mappings (B) allow you to define relationships between keys and values, making it possible to represent more complex data structures like dictionaries or objects.
Sequences (C) allow you to represent ordered collections, which is important for listing elements that must maintain a specific order.
YAML is often used in configuration files and data serialization in DevOps environments, such as in Ansible playbooks, Kubernetes manifest files, and CI/CD pipeline definitions. Its simplicity and human-readable format make it a popular choice for these applications.

Reference:
YAML Official Documentation: YAML's specification outlines these core data structures.
Juniper Automation and DevOps Documentation: Provides best practices for using YAML in network automation scripts and configuration management.