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QUESTION 1
Which two programming languages are used for Junos on-box scripting? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD
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.

QUESTION 2
Which process is responsible for XML automation requests?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:
The mgd (Management Daemon) process in Junos is responsible for handling XML automation requests. This daemon manages the configuration and operational commands received via NETCONF, which uses XML for data exchange. The mgd process parses the XML data and applies the necessary configuration or retrieves the requested information.

Option B is correct because mgd is the process that handles XML-based requests in Junos.

QUESTION 3
Which Junos configuration database is updated by PyEZ by default?

A. shared
B. dynamic
C. private
D. ephemeral

Answer: C
Explanation:
An event script is used to automate responses to system events in Junos, such as an interface going down. These scripts are triggered automatically when a specified event occurs, making them suitable for tasks like monitoring interface status and executing actions when the status changes.

QUESTION 4
You are asked to write an on-box script that will be triggered when a specific interface on a Junos device goes down.

Which type of on-box script should you use to accomplish this task?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:
An event script is used to automate responses to system events in Junos, such as an interface going down. These scripts are triggered automatically when a specified event occurs, making them suitable for tasks like monitoring interface status and executing actions when the status changes.

Option B (event) is correct because event scripts are designed for reacting to system events like an interface going down.

QUESTION 5
What are two Junos PyEZ configuration object methods? (Choose two.)

A. commie ()
B. device ()
C. lockO
D. config ()

Answer: CD
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.

QUESTION 6
Junos PyEZ tables are formatted using which file type?

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.

QUESTION 7
What is the correct sequence for Python script execution?

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.

QUESTION 8
Which type of on-box automation script is designed to run every time a user executes a configuration change?

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.

QUESTION 9
You must use Junos PyEZ to configure unique IP addresses on individual machines.

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

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

Answer: CD
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.

QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true about an XML schema document? (Choose two.)

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. lit is formatted as an XSD file.

Answer: CD
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.

QUESTION 11
You want to make a list in Python to store data.

Which statement is the correct way to accomplish this task?

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.

QUESTION 12
Which two statements about NETCONF are correct? (Choose two.)

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: BD
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.

QUESTION 13
Which two PyEZ object methods are included by default when using a Python context manager? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB
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.

QUESTION 14
Which two data structures are used in JSON? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC
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.

QUESTION 15
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.

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