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Using Junos PyEZ

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. Why are curly brackets used in Python?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Python uses indentation
- ☐ Python treats strings as Unicode characters.
- ☐ Python supports flow control statements.
- ☐ Python includes comments

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! Because Python uses indentation, you do not have to use curly braces to show structure. Instead, a few spaces or a single tab indicates that the spaced or tabbed block of code belongs to a function or control loop.

2. Examine the sample Python script. What does the `#!/usr/bin/python3` line in the script indicate?

0 / 1 point

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

my_interfaces = ['ge-0/0/0', 'xe-1/0/0']

for interface in my_interfaces:
    if interface.startswith('ge-'):
        print("%s is a 1G interface!" % interface)
    elif interface.startswith('xe-'):
        print("%s is a 10G interface!" % interface)
    else:
        print("Couldn't recognize the speed of interface: %s" % interface)

print("Finished testing interfaces!")
```

- ☐ Comments.
- ☐ The beginning of the flow control statement.
- ☐ Indentation
- ☒ The path to the Python interpreter.

✗ **Incorrect**

That's correct. `#!` indicates to use the path to the python interpreter.

3. Where is a public / private authentication key pair generated?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ In the Python *Utils* module.
- ☒ On a management workstation.
- ☐ In the Python context manager.
- ☐ On the Python virtual machine.

✗ **Incorrect**

That's correct. To authenticate using public keys, a public/private key pair is generated in the management workstation.

4. What is the use of Junos XML RPCs?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Retrieves and modifies the device configuration.
- ☐ Finds the right Junos RPC.
- ☐ Processes the XML document's hierarchy.
- ☐ Displays Junos NETCONF server Session ID.

✓ **Correct**

That correct.

5. What is an advantage of using Python for Junos OS automation?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The NETCONF protocol library is freely available.
- ☐ A GUI interface is used to communicate with the Junos NETCONF server.
- ☒ The same language, libraries, and programs are used for both on-box and off-box automation.
- ☐ it can be used to develop custom PERL scripts.



Correct

That's correct!

6. Which object class in the NETCONF Java toolkit creates XML-encoded data?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ XML
- ☐ Device
- ☒ XML Builder
- ☐ NetconfSession



Correct

That's correct. The XMLBuilder class create xml-encoded data.

7. Examine the sample Python script. What is the purpose of the *progress* option in the script?

1 / 1 point

```
from jnpr.junos import Device
from jnpr.junos.utils.scp import SCP

dev = Device('172.25.11.1')

with SCP(dev, progress=True) as scp:
    scp.put('/home/lab/jinstall-ppc-20.2R2.11-signed.tgz', remote_path='/var/tmp')
```

- ☒ To display output related to the copy process.
- ☐ To verify SCP modules from the Junos PyEZ library.
- ☐ To verify the device object.
- ☐ To establish an SCP session.



Correct

That's correct. The SCP object progress option is included in the script to display output related to the copy process.

8. What happens when the Junos XML API receives an XML-formatted RPC?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ It transforms the XML document into another Junos-type XML document
- ☒ It forwards the RPC to the Junos *mgd* process for execution.
- ☐ It retrieves device configuration
- ☐ it executes operational mode commands.



Incorrect

That's correct. the Junos XML API receives an XML-formatted RPC and forwards it to the Junos *mgd* process for execution.