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Using Junos PyEZ

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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? **1 / 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!")
```

- ( ) The beginning of the flow control statement.
- ( ) The path to the Python interpreter.
- (•) Indentation
- ( ) Comments.

Correct
That's not correct. Python uses indentation to indicate that a block of code belongs to a function or a control loop.

3. Where is a public / private authentication key pair generated? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) In thePython *Utils* module.
- ( ) On a management workstation.
- ( ) In the Python context manager.
- ( ) On the Python virtual machine.

Correct
That's not correct. the utils module contains a number of Python sub-modules that are useful for performing functions on Junos OS platforms.

4. What is the use of Junos XML RPCs? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Retrieves and modifies the device configuration.
- ( ) Finds the right Junos RPC.
- ( ) Processes teh XML document's hierarchy.
- ( ) Displays Junos NETCONF server Session ID.

Correct

Correct

That correct.

5. What is an advantage of using Python for Junos OS automation? 1 / 1 point

- it can be used to develop custom PERL scripts.
- 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.
- The NETCONF protocol library is freely available.

Correct

That's correct!

6. Which object class in the NETCONF Java toolkit creates XML-encoded data? 1 / 1 point

- Device
- XML Builder
- XML
- 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 int he script to disply output related to the copy process.

8. What happens when the Junos XML API receives an XML-formated RPC? 1 / 1 point

- it executes operational mode commands.
- 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 configuarion

Correct

That's not correct. You can use Junos XML RPCs to retrieve and modify device configuration.