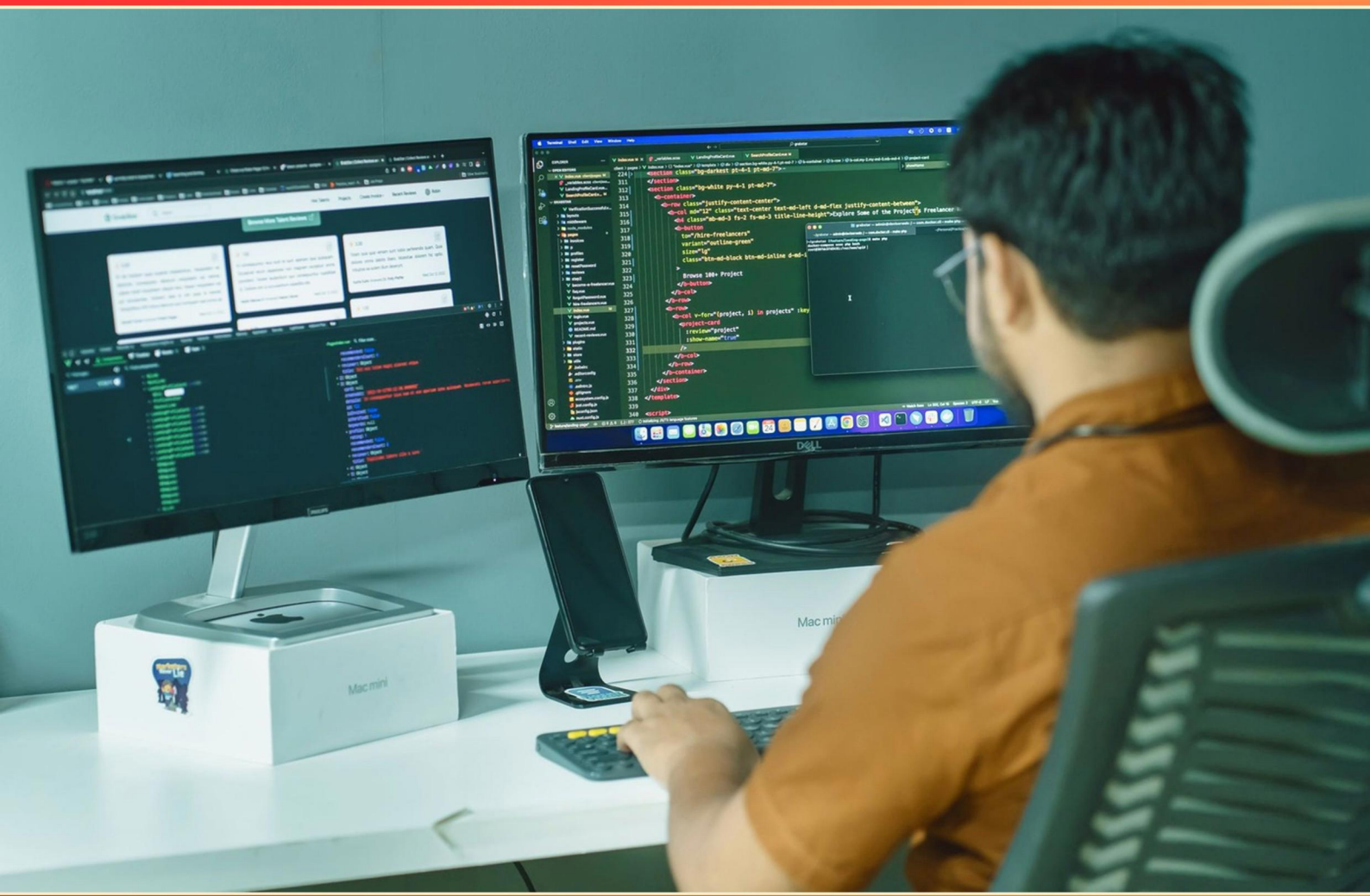
CISCO CERTIFIED DEVNET ASSOCIATE (200-901 DEVASC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which programming language is Chef primarily written in?

A. Python

B. Java

C. Ruby

D. Go

2. What key feature is used in the definition of an Ansible play?

A. The name of the hosts only

B. Commands to be executed on each host

C. The optional description of the play

D. The execution order of plays

3. What security options can be implemented at the Data layer?

A. Secure Access and HTTPS

B. Clusters and Data Encryption

C. SSL Certificates and Authentication

D. Firewalls and Load Balancers

4. What is a key role of Network Controllers?

A. Routing network traffic

B. Auditing and managing configuration drift

C. Providing user authentication

D. Monitoring network performance

5. Which method should be used for pretty printing when converting a dictionary to XML?

A. unparse(pretty=true)

B. xmltodict.unparse(pretty=True)

C. xmltodict.parse(pretty=True)

D. write(pretty=True)

6. Which device manages downstream switches in the Cisco ACI architecture?

A. A cloud controller

B. Application Policy Infrastructure Controller

C. Access point

D. Network switch

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7. What is the main role of the DNS recursive resolver?

A. To initiate DNS queries

B. To cache DNS responses

C. To handle all DNS queries

D. To receive DNS queries and make additional requests

8. What transport type is used by SNMP?

A. TCP

B. UDP

C. HTTP

D. ICMP

9. What are the four stages in Continuous Integration (CI)?

A. Source, Build, Test, Deploy

B. Plan, Execute, Review, Deploy

C. Design, Develop, Test, Release

D. Source, Design, Execute, Test

10. How do you import modules from your own device.py file?

A. import device as device

B. from device import Router, Switch

C. include device.Switch

D. require device.Router

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which programming language is Chef primarily written in?

A. Python

B. Java

C. Ruby

D. Go

Chef is primarily written in Ruby, which is significant because Ruby's syntax and dynamic nature allow for the creation of flexible and powerful domain-specific languages (DSLs), which are often utilized in configuration management tools like Chef. This makes it easier for users to write recipes that describe the desired state of their systems in a manner that is both concise and expressive. Chef leverages Ruby not just for the implementation of its core features but also for the development of cookbooks and recipes. Users of Chef write their configuration management scripts in a Ruby-like syntax, which takes advantage of the language's capabilities, such as metaprogramming. This contributes to the ease of customizing and extending Chef's functionality. Understanding Ruby within the context of Chef is crucial for working effectively with the tool, as much of the community support, documentation, and examples are rooted in the Ruby programming paradigm.

2. What key feature is used in the definition of an Ansible play?

A. The name of the hosts only

B. Commands to be executed on each host

C. The optional description of the play

D. The execution order of plays

In the context of Ansible, a play is a mapping between a group of hosts and the tasks to be executed on those hosts. The key feature that defines an Ansible play is the commands or tasks that specify what actions need to be taken on each of the specified hosts. These tasks can include running a command, copying files, installing packages, or any other management action that Ansible can handle. The structure of a play includes essential components such as the "hosts" directive, which specifies which machines the play applies to, and the "tasks" section, where the actual commands to be executed on the hosts are defined. This clear separation of targets (hosts) and actions (tasks) is fundamental to understanding how Ansible operates, making the tasks the central element of any play definition. This focus on the tasks allows for greater flexibility and functionality, enabling users to create complex configurations and automation workflows efficiently. Therefore, the essence of an Ansible play is not just about identifying the hosts but specifically revolves around what actions will be executed on those hosts, which aligns with the choice indicating the commands to be executed.

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3. What security options can be implemented at the Data layer?

A. Secure Access and HTTPS

B. Clusters and Data Encryption

C. SSL Certificates and Authentication

D. Firewalls and Load Balancers

Implementing security options at the Data layer is critical for protecting sensitive information stored within databases and other data stores. The correct choice highlights that both clustering and data encryption are integral components of securing data. Clusters can enhance data availability and provide redundancy, which contributes to the overall security posture of a data system. However, when discussing data layer security specifically, the emphasis is often on ensuring data is not only available but also protected from unauthorized access and loss. Data encryption is vital in achieving this as it prevents unauthorized individuals from being able to read the data even if they gain access to the underlying storage. By encrypting data, organizations ensure that sensitive information remains confidential and is only accessible to authorized users with the proper decryption keys. Evaluating the other options helps contextualize this choice. Secure access and HTTPS, while crucial at the network and application layers, do not address the data layer directly. SSL certificates and authentication are primarily focused on securing communications over networks rather than securing the data itself at rest. Firewalls and load balancers are also essential components of network security, focusing on traffic management and access control rather than safeguarding the actual data stored in databases. Thus, the combination of clustering for availability and data encryption for confidentiality at the Data layer represents a comprehensive

4. What is a key role of Network Controllers?

A. Routing network traffic

B. Auditing and managing configuration drift

C. Providing user authentication

D. Monitoring network performance

Network controllers play a vital role in managing the configuration and operation of a network. One key responsibility is auditing and managing configuration drift, which refers to discrepancies between the intended and actual configurations within network devices. Configuration drift can lead to inconsistencies that impact network performance, security, and overall reliability. By utilizing network controllers, organizations can ensure that devices are consistently configured according to defined policies. They can automate the process of comparing current configurations to the desired state, making it easier to identify any variances. In turn, this capability helps maintain compliance with standards and best practices, reduces the risk of errors, and enhances the overall security of the network. While the other roles mentioned, such as routing traffic, providing authentication, and monitoring performance, are important functions in networking, they do not directly pertain to the role of network controllers in managing and ensuring the integrity of network configurations.

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5. Which method should be used for pretty printing when converting a dictionary to XML?

A. unparse(pretty=true)

B. xmltodict.unparse(pretty=True)

C. xmltodict.parse(pretty=True)

D. write(pretty=True)

The correct answer involves using the method xmltodict.unparse(pretty=True) for converting a dictionary to XML with pretty printing. The xmltodict library in Python is designed to facilitate easy conversions between dictionaries and XML, making it particularly useful for developers dealing with XML data in applications. The reason this choice stands out is that the `unparse` method specifically takes a dictionary and converts it back into an XML string. By including the parameter `pretty=True`, it formats the output XML to be more human-readable, adding indentation and line breaks. This is essential when you want your XML output to be easily readable and organized, especially during debugging or when presenting the data. Using unparse in this manner ensures that the generated XML is not only syntactically correct but also visually structured, thus enhancing readability. The incorrect choices do not provide the correct method for achieving this specific task or include parameters that do not relate to pretty printing directly.

6. Which device manages downstream switches in the Cisco ACI architecture?

A. A cloud controller

B. Application Policy Infrastructure Controller

C. Access point

D. Network switch

In the Cisco ACI (Application Centric Infrastructure) architecture, the Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) plays a critical role in managing the network infrastructure, including the downstream switches. The APIC is the centralized control component that provides a management and operational platform for the entire ACI fabric. The APIC is responsible for defining policies, managing network resources, orchestrating communication between application policies and network configurations, and monitoring the overall health of the network. It communicates with the spine and leaf switches to enforce these policies, ensuring that the network operates efficiently and in alignment with application requirements. This centralized management approach leads to improved automation, policy-driven control, and faster deployment of applications across the network. It is essential for managing not just individual devices but also the interactions and configurations that enable comprehensive application deployment and performance tuning within the ACI environment. Other devices mentioned, such as cloud controllers, access points, and network switches, serve different functions within networking and data communication. The cloud controller might manage resources in a cloud environment, access points are typically associated with wireless connectivity, and network switches provide basic packet forwarding. However, none of them provide the specialized management capabilities of the ACI architecture like the APIC does.

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7. What is the main role of the DNS recursive resolver?

A. To initiate DNS queries

B. To cache DNS responses

C. To handle all DNS queries

D. To receive DNS queries and make additional requests

The primary role of a DNS recursive resolver is to receive DNS queries from clients and make additional requests to fulfill those queries. When a client makes a request to resolve a domain name into an IP address, the recursive resolver acts as an intermediary. It first checks its own cache to see if it has the necessary information. If the information is not present, it will then query other DNS servers, which may include the root servers and other authoritative servers, in order to gather the required data and eventually return the result to the original requester. This process of additional queries is essential for ensuring that the resolver can provide accurate and up-to-date DNS information, particularly when dealing with domains that are not frequently accessed. While caching is also an important functionality of DNS recursive resolvers, as it helps improve efficiency by reducing the need for repeated queries, the main role is fundamentally about handling the incoming requests and managing the resolution process through further queries.

8. What transport type is used by SNMP?

A. TCP

B. UDP

C. HTTP

D. ICMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) primarily uses User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as its transport type. This choice is correct because UDP is a connectionless protocol that allows for low-latency communication, which is essential for the frequent and rapid polling of network devices that SNMP performs. The use of UDP facilitates faster data transfer without the overhead of establishing and maintaining a connection, making it suitable for the types of network management tasks that SNMP is designed for. In contrast, other protocols such as TCP are connection-oriented and introduce additional latency due to handshaking requirements. HTTP is a protocol primarily used for transferring webpages and applications, and while ICMP is used for network diagnostics like ping operations, neither of these is relevant to the transport functions of SNMP.

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9. What are the four stages in Continuous Integration (CI)?

A. Source, Build, Test, Deploy

B. Plan, Execute, Review, Deploy

C. Design, Develop, Test, Release

D. Source, Design, Execute, Test

*The four stages in Continuous Integration (CI) are indeed Source, Build, Test, and Deploy. This process is foundational to DevOps practices, where the goal is to enable frequent and reliable software updates. 1. **Source**: This initial stage involves managing the version control of the code. Developers push their code changes to a shared repository, allowing for collaboration and tracking of modifications. 2. **Build**: Once the source code has been updated, the CI pipeline automatically compiles the code. This step ensures that all the components can be integrated successfully and identifies any compilation errors. 3. **Test**: Following the build stage, automated tests are executed to verify that the code has not introduced any new bugs. Tests can include unit tests, integration tests, and other forms that verify functionality, performance, and security. 4. **Deploy**: After successful testing, the code is automatically deployed to a staging or production environment. This step makes the new features and fixes available to end-users. Together, these stages promote fast feedback, encourage greater collaboration among development teams, and ensure that code remains in a deployable state, enhancing the overall software development lifecycle.*

10. How do you import modules from your own device.py file?

A. import device as device

B. from device import Router, Switch

C. include device.Switch

D. require device.Router

The correct choice involves using the syntax that is commonly employed in Python to import specific classes or functions from a module. When you are looking to import specific items from a module, using the 'from' keyword followed by the module name and the names of the items you want to import is the standard practice in Python. In this case, utilizing the statement that specifies 'from device import Router, Switch' allows you to directly access the Router and Switch classes from the device.py file without needing to refer to the module name every time you use these classes. This facilitates cleaner and more concise code, especially when you are using these classes frequently throughout your script. The other choices do not conform to standard Python import syntax. Using the first choice suggests a syntax that does not provide any functional difference (importing the whole module without specific utility), while the remaining options use terms that are not recognized by Python's import system, such as 'include' and 'require', which are not valid keywords for importing modules in Python.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://ciscodevnetassociate.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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