Cisco Certified DevNet Associate (200-901 DEVASC) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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.

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!

Questions

1. **Where does the Docker daemon run?**
   A. Within the container environment
   B. On the Docker registry
   C. On the Docker host operating system
   D. Outside of the system kernel

2. **In unittest, what argument should each test function include?**
   A. self
   B. this
   C. test
   D. function

3. **How are environment variables represented in Postman?**
   A. Using square brackets [ ]
   B. With double curly brackets {{variable}}
   C. Using single quotes ' '
   D. With parentheses ( )

4. **What does the -insecure option do in Curl?**
   A. Forces the use of a secure connection
   B. Prevents the use of proxy servers
   C. Ignores HTTPS certificate validation
   D. Redirects to a different URL if authentication fails

5. **Which of the following is a benefit of using an SDK?**
   A. Slower development time
   B. Increased security
   C. Greater hardware resource requirements
   D. More complex integration

6. **Which response code indicates that the server could not understand the request?**
   A. 400
   B. 401
   C. 404
   D. 403

7. **Which element in a SOAP message can indicate that a message must be understood?**

    A. FaultCode

    B. MustUnderstand

    C. FaultString

    D. DataEncodingUnknown

8. **What decorator is used in unittest to skip a test?**

    A. @unittest.ignore()

    B. @unittest.skip("WIP")

    C. @unittest.skip_test()

    D. @unittest.exclude()

9. **Which encoding type is used for a JSON-encoded payload in RESTCONF?**

    A. application/json

    B. application/yang.api+json

    C. application/xml

    D. application/yang.api+xml

10. **What command utilizes a branch name to store files in a branch other than the main repository?**

    A. git push

    B. git branch

    C. git checkout

    D. git switch

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Where does the Docker daemon run?

A. Within the container environment

B. On the Docker registry

C. On the Docker host operating system

D. Outside of the system kernel

The Docker daemon runs on the Docker host operating system, which is responsible for managing Docker containers and images. It is a server-side program that handles the creation, running, and monitoring of containers, providing a REST API that can be interacted with using the Docker CLI. By operating directly on the host OS, the daemon can efficiently manage resources such as CPU and memory for the containers it orchestrates. This placement of the Docker daemon allows it to interact with the system's kernel, creating and managing lightweight containers that share resources while remaining isolated from one another. The daemon also communicates with a Docker client, allowing users to send commands for container management. In contrast, the other contexts presented—such as running within a container environment or on a Docker registry—do not align with the role or function of the Docker daemon, which is fundamentally tied to the underlying host operating system for its operations. The notion of running outside of the system kernel is also misleading, as the daemon leverages the kernel's services to manage containers effectively.

2. In unittest, what argument should each test function include?

A. self

B. this

C. test

D. function

In the context of the unittest framework in Python, each test function should include the argument 'self' because each test case is typically defined within a class that inherits from unittest.TestCase. The 'self' parameter allows the test methods to have access to the instance of the test case class, enabling the use of instance attributes and methods. When you define a test function as part of a TestCase class, 'self' serves as a reference point to access other methods and the testing framework's features provided by the unittest module, such as assertions. This is essential for organizing tests, sharing data between tests, and maintaining state throughout the lifetime of the test case instance. Including 'self' also adheres to the conventions of Python class methods, making the test cases both clear and consistent with standard OOP practices in Python.

3. How are environment variables represented in Postman?

A. Using square brackets [ ]

B. With double curly brackets {{variable}}

C. Using single quotes ' '

D. With parentheses ( )

In Postman, environment variables are represented with double curly brackets, such as {{variable}}. This notation allows users to easily access and substitute variable values within requests, scripts, or environments.   When you use double curly brackets, Postman dynamically replaces the placeholder with the actual value of the variable when executing the request. This feature is particularly useful for testing different scenarios, as it enables you to switch values based on various environments without changing the entire request structure.   By leveraging this format, users can manage their API testing more efficiently and keep their requests clean and maintainable.

4. What does the -insecure option do in Curl?

A. Forces the use of a secure connection

B. Prevents the use of proxy servers

C. Ignores HTTPS certificate validation

D. Redirects to a different URL if authentication fails

The -insecure option in Curl is specifically designed to ignore HTTPS certificate validation. When this option is used, Curl will not verify the SSL/TLS certificate presented by the server. This can be particularly useful in development environments or testing scenarios where you might be connecting to a server with a self-signed certificate or an untrusted certificate. By ignoring certificate validation, Curl allows for greater flexibility when interacting with such servers, although it should be used cautiously since it can expose the connection to potential security risks, as it bypasses the essential checks that ensure a secure connection. The other options do not accurately describe the function of the -insecure option. For instance, forcing the use of a secure connection is contrary to the purpose of this option; instead, it allows connections that may not meet standard security protocols. Additionally, it does not have any implications regarding proxy server usage or URL redirection based on authentication failures. Thus, understanding the role and implications of the -insecure option is crucial for secure web communication practices.

5. Which of the following is a benefit of using an SDK?

    A. Slower development time

    B. Increased security

    C. Greater hardware resource requirements

    D. More complex integration

Using a Software Development Kit (SDK) offers several benefits, and one of the important ones is increased security. SDKs often come with built-in security features, libraries, and documentation that help developers implement security protocols effectively. This can include authentication methods, data encryption, and secure communication channels, allowing developers to focus on building the application without having to develop security measures from scratch. By leveraging these pre-developed security components, developers can significantly reduce vulnerabilities in their applications and ensure that they adhere to best practices for securing data and interactions. In contrast to this, aspects such as slower development time, greater hardware resource requirements, and more complex integration do not generally align with the advantages of using an SDK. SDKs are typically designed to speed up the development process by providing reusable code and tools, help streamline resource management, and simplify integration with various services and protocols.

6. Which response code indicates that the server could not understand the request?

    A. 400

    B. 401

    C. 404

    D. 403

The response code that indicates the server could not understand the request is 400. This status code is classified as a client error, which signals that the request sent by the client was malformed or contained invalid syntax. As a result, the server is unable to process the request due to its inability to understand it. Understanding how this code fits into the broader context of HTTP response codes can highlight its significance. For example, while options such as 401 relates to unauthorized access, where the request requires user authentication, and 403 indicates that the server understands the request but refuses to authorize it, the 404 response code signifies that the requested resource could not be found on the server. Each of these response codes serves a distinct purpose in conveying specific issues related to client-server interactions, but for indicating a lack of understanding on the server's part, 400 is the appropriate choice.

7. Which element in a SOAP message can indicate that a message must be understood?

A. FaultCode

B. MustUnderstand

C. FaultString

D. DataEncodingUnknown

In a SOAP message, the "MustUnderstand" element is a key part of the SOAP header that indicates whether an intermediary or recipient of the message must understand the header entry for the SOAP message to be processed correctly. When this element is set to true, it is a signal that the recipient must recognize and process the header; otherwise, they should reject the message. This is vital in scenarios where specific requirements or processing instructions are embedded in the SOAP headers, ensuring that those messages are handled appropriately in a distributed system where components may not be aware of all details. The other elements listed, such as FaultCode and FaultString, relate to error handling within SOAP but do not indicate requirements for understanding message elements. DataEncodingUnknown indicates issues related to data formats but is not used to signify the necessity of comprehension of a SOAP header. Thus, the MustUnderstand element serves a unique and critical purpose in SOAP messaging, ensuring clear communication regarding processing expectations.

8. What decorator is used in unittest to skip a test?

A. @unittest.ignore()

B. @unittest.skip("WIP")

C. @unittest.skip_test()

D. @unittest.exclude()

The correct choice is the decorator that directly indicates a test should be skipped for a specified reason. The `@unittest.skip("WIP")` decorator is specifically designed for this purpose in the unittest framework. When you apply this decorator to a test method, it tells the test runner to skip that particular test and provides a message (in this case, "WIP" for "Work In Progress") as the justification for skipping it. By using this decorator, developers can easily manage their test suites, especially during development cycles where certain tests may not be ready for execution. This is valuable for maintaining an organized testing process without accidentally running incomplete or failed tests that could mislead the testing results.   The other options mentioned do not exist as part of the unittest library, making them invalid choices for this context. Therefore, recognizing the correct decorator helps developers effectively control their testing workflows in Python.

9. Which encoding type is used for a JSON-encoded payload in RESTCONF?

A. application/json

B. application/yang.api+json

C. application/xml

D. application/yang.api+xml

The correct answer is the encoding type used for a JSON-encoded payload in RESTCONF is application/yang.api+json. This specific encoding type is used to denote that the data being sent or received is JSON formatted and conforms to the YANG data model. RESTCONF leverages YANG as a data modeling language, and when communicating using JSON, it's important to specify that the content adheres to this format, hence the inclusion of "yang.api" in the media type. The selection of this specific media type ensures that the server and client understand that the payload follows both the JSON structure and the YANG model, facilitating seamless integration and interoperability between different systems using the RESTCONF protocol. This is essential for network management and automation where structured data is exchanged in a standard format that is both human-readable and machine-parseable.

10. What command utilizes a branch name to store files in a branch other than the main repository?

A. git push

B. git branch

C. git checkout

D. git switch

The command that utilizes a branch name to store files in a branch other than the main repository is the one used to transfer your local branch changes to a remote branch. When you execute this command, you are typically specifying the destination branch where the files should be saved, which can be different from the main or master branch. This capability allows for collaboration and version control across different development efforts in a repository, keeping features and fixes organized. While other commands do have their specific roles in branch management—creating new branches, switching to different branches, and handling branch confirmations—the command in question directly involves interaction with the repository's remote branches, enabling the transfer of changes made locally to branches that may not be the primary branch of the repository. This is particularly significant in collaborative environments where multiple team members work on different features or patches simultaneously.

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!