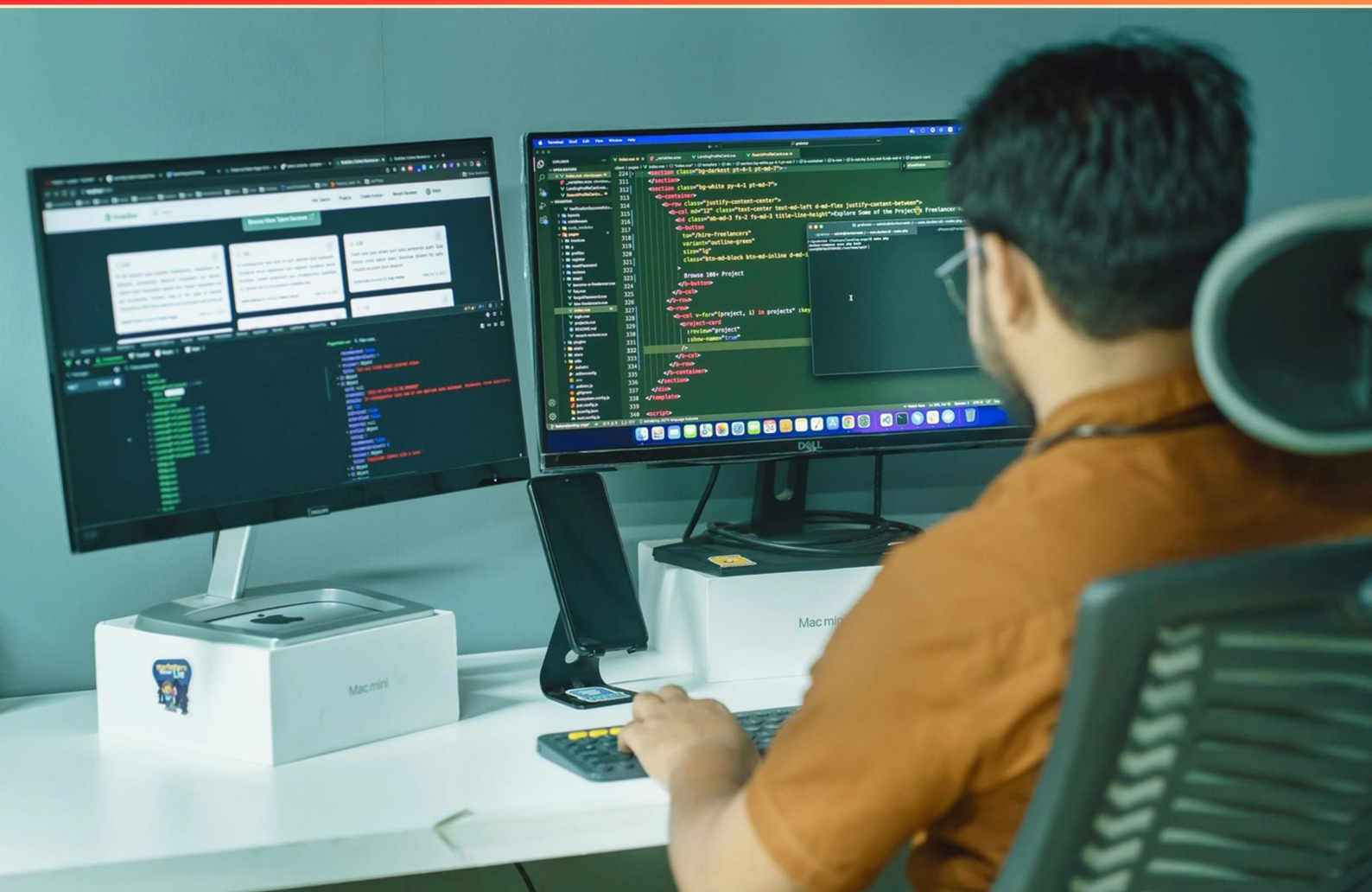


CISCO CERTIFIED DEVNET ASSOCIATE (200-901 DEVASC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



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.

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

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- 1. Which of the following is a benefit of using libraries like NAPALM?**
 - A. Integration with single-vendor environments only
 - B. Support for automation across multiple vendors' devices
 - C. Dependency on proprietary systems
 - D. Increased manual configuration tasks
- 2. What indicates the start and end of an element in XML?**
 - A. Start and End tags
 - B. Brackets
 - C. Commas
 - D. Colons
- 3. 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
- 4. Which HTTP method would you likely use to modify an existing resource?**
 - A. PUT
 - B. GET
 - C. HEAD
 - D. OPTIONS
- 5. Which principle of DevOps focuses on continuous improvement and learning?**
 - A. Culture
 - B. Automation
 - C. Lean
 - D. Measurement

- 6. Which strategy allows you to version a single resource representation in an API?**
- A. URI path versioning
 - B. Custom headers
 - C. Content negotiation
 - D. Subdomain versioning
- 7. Which command imports JSON data from a string for parsing within your program?**
- A. load()
 - B. loads()
 - C. dump()
 - D. dumps()
- 8. What is a major downside of Basic Authentication?**
- A. It requires complex passwords
 - B. It is only compatible with POST requests
 - C. Credentials are passed unencrypted
 - D. It cannot be used with SSL
- 9. What is the purpose of the GetNextRequest message in SNMP?**
- A. To change the value of a variable
 - B. To return a Response with requested values
 - C. To discover available variables and their values
 - D. To send notifications about critical events
- 10. Which two types of traffic replace broadcast traffic in IPv6?**
- A. Unicast and Multicast
 - B. Multicast and Anycast
 - C. Broadcast and Unicast
 - D. Anycast and Unicast

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a benefit of using libraries like NAPALM?

- A. Integration with single-vendor environments only
- B. Support for automation across multiple vendors' devices**
- C. Dependency on proprietary systems
- D. Increased manual configuration tasks

Using libraries like NAPALM provides significant benefits, particularly with support for automation across multiple vendors' devices. NAPALM, which stands for Network Automation and Programmability Abstraction Layer with Multivendor support, is designed to be a consistent interface for managing network devices from different manufacturers. This multivendor capability is essential for organizations that operate in diverse environments, allowing for streamlined automation regardless of the brand of hardware in use. The ability to interface with various devices means that network engineers and DevOps teams can write scripts and automations that work universally across these devices, reducing the learning curve and increasing efficiency. Instead of needing to learn different APIs and command sets for each vendor, engineers can leverage a common set of functions provided by NAPALM, fostering a more agile approach to network management and automation. This enhances operational flexibility and minimizes the overhead associated with managing multivendor environments.

2. What indicates the start and end of an element in XML?

- A. Start and End tags**
- B. Brackets
- C. Commas
- D. Colons

In XML, the structure and syntax are defined primarily by the use of tags, which clearly indicate the beginning and end of an element. An element starts with a start tag, which is formatted as `<elementName>`, and ends with an end tag, formatted as `</elementName>`. This tagging system provides a clear hierarchical structure to the data, allowing parsers to interpret and manipulate the data effectively. Using brackets, commas, or colons would not align with XML syntax or structure. Brackets could cause confusion as they are not used in the definition of XML elements, while commas and colons do not have any special meaning or role in XML format. Therefore, the use of start and end tags is fundamental and is what makes option A the correct choice.

3. 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.

4. Which HTTP method would you likely use to modify an existing resource?

- A. PUT
- B. GET
- C. HEAD
- D. OPTIONS

The correct choice for modifying an existing resource is the PUT method. PUT is designed specifically for updating or replacing a resource at a specified URI. When you send a request using the PUT method, you typically include the updated representation of the resource in the body of the request. This allows the server to know what changes need to be applied to the existing resource. In contrast, other methods serve different purposes. The GET method is used to retrieve data from a server and does not modify the resource at all. The HEAD method is similar to GET, but it retrieves only the headers of a response, again without making any modifications to the resource. Lastly, the OPTIONS method is used to describe the communication options for the target resource and does not involve modifying or creating resources. Thus, for any operation aiming to modify an existing resource, the PUT method is the appropriate choice.

5. Which principle of DevOps focuses on continuous improvement and learning?

- A. Culture
- B. Automation
- C. Lean
- D. Measurement

The principle of DevOps that emphasizes continuous improvement and learning is Lean. Lean principles are rooted in enhancing efficiency and minimizing waste, ensuring that organizations continuously reflect on their processes and outcomes. This approach encourages teams to regularly assess and refine their workflows, fostering an environment where experimentation, feedback, and iterative enhancements are valued. By focusing on Lean practices, teams are driven to eliminate bottlenecks and inefficiencies, which is key to promoting a culture of continuous improvement. Lean methodologies advocate for identifying and addressing problems quickly, helping teams learn from their experiences and adapt their practices over time. While culture, automation, and measurement are all important aspects of the DevOps framework, they do not specifically encapsulate the principle of continuous improvement and learning in the same way that Lean does. Culture supports collaboration and communication; automation enhances processes through efficiency; and measurement provides insights into performance. However, Lean directly links to the idea of evolving processes and fostering a mindset centered on ongoing learning and enhancement.

6. Which strategy allows you to version a single resource representation in an API?

- A. URI path versioning
- B. Custom headers
- C. Content negotiation**
- D. Subdomain versioning

Content negotiation is a strategy used in APIs to allow clients and servers to communicate and agree upon the representation of a resource. In this context, it enables the API to support multiple versions of a resource without changing the URL structure. Instead of relying on different endpoints or subdomains, content negotiation allows the API server to determine which format or version of the resource to send back based on the client's request headers. By using content negotiation, clients can request a specific version of a resource by including an `Accept` header in their HTTP request that indicates the desired representation, which might include different data formats (like JSON or XML) or API versions. This approach provides flexibility and keeps the API cleaner, as it avoids the creation of multiple separate URLs for each version of the resource. Other strategies, such as URI path versioning or subdomain versioning, tend to require more changes in the URL structure, which can lead to URL proliferation and maintenance challenges. Custom headers, while useful for other purposes, are less standard for indicating basic resource versions. Content negotiation streamlines this process and allows developers to manage versioning of a single resource representation effectively and intuitively.

7. Which command imports JSON data from a string for parsing within your program?

- A. load()
- B. loads()**
- C. dump()
- D. dumps()

The command that imports JSON data from a string for parsing within your program is indeed the one that uses "loads()". This function, which stands for "load string," takes a JSON formatted string as input and parses it into a Python data structure, such as a dictionary or a list, depending on the structure of the JSON data. Using "loads()" is particularly useful when you have JSON data that has been retrieved as a string, for instance, from an API response, and you want to convert it into a format that is easier to work with in your programming environment. Once parsed, you can access and manipulate the data as needed within your application. In contrast, the "load()" function is used for reading JSON data directly from a file-like object and cannot be applied to a string. The "dump()" and "dumps()" functions serve different purposes: "dump()" writes Python data structures as JSON to a file, while "dumps()" converts Python data structures into a JSON formatted string. Therefore, for the specific task of importing JSON data from a string, "loads()" is the appropriate command to use.

8. What is a major downside of Basic Authentication?

- A. It requires complex passwords
- B. It is only compatible with POST requests
- C. Credentials are passed unencrypted**
- D. It cannot be used with SSL

The major downside of Basic Authentication is that credentials are passed unencrypted. This means when a client sends their username and password to the server using Basic Authentication, this information is encoded in a way (Base64 encoding) that is easily decodable but not secure by itself. If transmitted over an unsecured channel (like HTTP), an attacker can capture and read the credentials easily. For secure communication, it is recommended to always use Basic Authentication over a secure layer like HTTPS, which encrypts the entire session, making it difficult for attackers to intercept or understand the data being transmitted. Without such encryption, the simplicity of Basic Authentication becomes a significant vulnerability. Complex passwords (which relates to the first option) can improve security but are not inherent to Basic Authentication itself. Compatibility with request types (second option) doesn't apply because Basic Authentication can work with any HTTP method, not just POST. Using SSL (option four) is indeed possible and often necessary to protect Basic Authentication credentials; thus, the claim that it cannot be used with SSL is inaccurate.

9. What is the purpose of the GetNextRequest message in SNMP?

- A. To change the value of a variable
- B. To return a Response with requested values
- C. To discover available variables and their values**
- D. To send notifications about critical events

The GetNextRequest message in SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is specifically designed to traverse the Management Information Base (MIB) by allowing a network management system to discover available variables and their values. When a manager sends a GetNextRequest, it requests the next variable in the MIB hierarchy from the agent, which provides the subsequent OID (Object Identifier) and its corresponding value. This is particularly useful for walking through the MIB efficiently, as it helps the manager identify all available data points without needing to know them all in advance. The interface of SNMP and its operational model enables a structured retrieval of data, and the GetNextRequest plays a crucial role in this by facilitating the discovery process. It helps network administrators to not only retrieve relevant data but also to explore the structure of the OIDs and see what is available on the device being managed. Through this method, the manager can gather comprehensive information about the network devices, making understanding their configurations and statuses much easier. Other types of SNMP messages serve different purposes, such as setting variable values, responding to inquiries, or sending alerts, but they do not focus on the discovery of available variables, which is the distinct role of the GetNextRequest message.

10. Which two types of traffic replace broadcast traffic in IPv6?

- A. Unicast and Multicast
- B. Multicast and Anycast**
- C. Broadcast and Unicast
- D. Anycast and Unicast

In IPv6, broadcast traffic is not utilized, and instead, it is replaced by two specific types of traffic: multicast and anycast. Multicast in IPv6 allows a single packet to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously. This is particularly useful for applications like streaming media or teleconferencing where the same data needs to be sent to multiple receivers efficiently without sending separate copies of the message to each individual receiver. Anycast, on the other hand, enables a packet to be sent to the nearest of multiple possible destinations that share the same address. This is essential for load balancing and redundancy, allowing requests to be routed to the closest node, improving response time and decreasing latency. This replacement reduces the overall traffic load in the network and enhances efficiency by directing packets only to those devices that need them rather than broadcasting to all devices on the segment. Thus, multicast and anycast together effectively serve functions that broadcast once filled in IPv4 networks.

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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://ciscoevnetassociate.examzify.com>

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

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