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NEW QUESTION: 1
What is a requirement when authenticating a RESTCONF API session with a router that runs Cisco IOS XE Software?
A. No authentication is required.
B. OAuth must be used.
C. Basic authentication must be used.
D. A token must be retrieved and the associated string must be embedded in the X-Auth-Token header.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When authenticating a RESTCONF API session with a router running Cisco IOS XE Software, basic authentication is required. This involves sending a username and password encoded in Base64 as part of the HTTP headers.

NEW QUESTION: 2
A REST API service requires authentication based on the username and password. The user "john" has the password "384279060" and the Base64 encoding of those credentials is "am9objowMTIzNDU2Nzg=". Which method completes an authentication request?
A. The header must include:
Authorization: Bearer am9obJowMTIzNDU2Nzg=
B. The payload must include:
Authorization: Bearer am9objowMTIzNDU2Nzg=
C. The payload must include.
Authorization: Basic am9objowMTIzNDU2Nzg=
D. The header must include:
Authorization: Basic am9objowMTIzNDU2Nzg=
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For Basic Authentication in REST APIs, the Base64 encoded credentials must be included in the header of the HTTP request. The correct method is to include the following header in the request: Authorization: Basic am9objowMTlzNDU2Nzg=

NEW QUESTION: 3
A file in a local Git repository has been updated and issued the git add . command. The git diff command has been run to compare the changes to the previous commit, but nothing shows. Which action identifies the problem?
A. Run the git add . command again in the correct subdirectory to ensure changes added to the staging area.
B. Run the git commit command before the differences are compared to receive the end state of the code.
C. Run the git status command to see the differences between current and previous code review stages.
D. Run the git diff --staged command to compare the code added to the staging area.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When you run the git add . command, the changes are moved to the staging area. The git diff command, by default, shows differences between the working directory and the last commit. Since the changes have been staged, git diff will not show any differences because it is comparing the working directory to the last commit, not the staging area. To see the changes that have been staged, you need to use the git diff --staged command, which compares the staged changes with the last commit.
Reference:
Pro Git Book, Chapter 2: Git Basics - Recording Changes to the Repository Git Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which statement describes the benefit of using functions in programming?
A. Functions allow problems to be split into simpler, smaller groups, and reduce code repetition, which makes the code easier to read.
B. Functions ensure that a developer understands the inner logic contained before using them as part of a script or application.
C. Functions create the implementation of secret and encrypted algorithms.
D. Functions store mutable values within a script 01 application.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Functions in programming are a fundamental concept that provide several key benefits:
Modularity: By breaking down a program into smaller, manageable functions, it becomes easier to understand, debug, and maintain.
Reusability: Functions allow code to be reused across the program, reducing redundancy.
Abstraction: Functions can abstract complex operations into a simple function call, making the code easier to read and understand.

Testing: Functions can be tested individually, which simplifies the process of testing the overall program.

NEW QUESTION: 5
What are two benefits of using classes over functions when writing applications? (Choose two.)
A. improved readability
B. increased compatibility
C. variable reusability
D. increased performance
E. code organization
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When writing applications, using classes over functions offers several benefits, including improved readability and better code organization. Here are the detailed explanations for these two benefits:
Improved Readability (A):
Classes allow for encapsulation, which means grouping related data and functions (methods) together. This makes the code more readable and easier to understand because the related functionality is bundled in a single, self-contained unit.
Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) principles such as inheritance and polymorphism further enhance readability by reducing code duplication and promoting code reuse.
Code Organization (E):
Classes provide a clear structure for organizing code. They help in logically grouping related functionalities, which enhances the modularity of the application. This organization makes it easier to manage and maintain the codebase, especially as the application grows in complexity.
By using classes, developers can create blueprints for objects, making it easier to implement and manage complex systems with multiple interconnected components.
Classes are fundamental to Object-Oriented Programming, which is a paradigm that many modern programming languages, including Python and Java, are built around. While functions are essential for specific tasks and operations, classes provide a higher level of abstraction and organization.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Python Documentation - Classes
Java Documentation - Classes and Objects

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which Cisco compute management platform controls server, network, storage, and virtual resources with policy-driven management for up to 10000 physical Cisco servers?
A. UCS Central
B. Cisco Intersight
C. Cisco DNA Center

D. Cisco HyperFlex

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

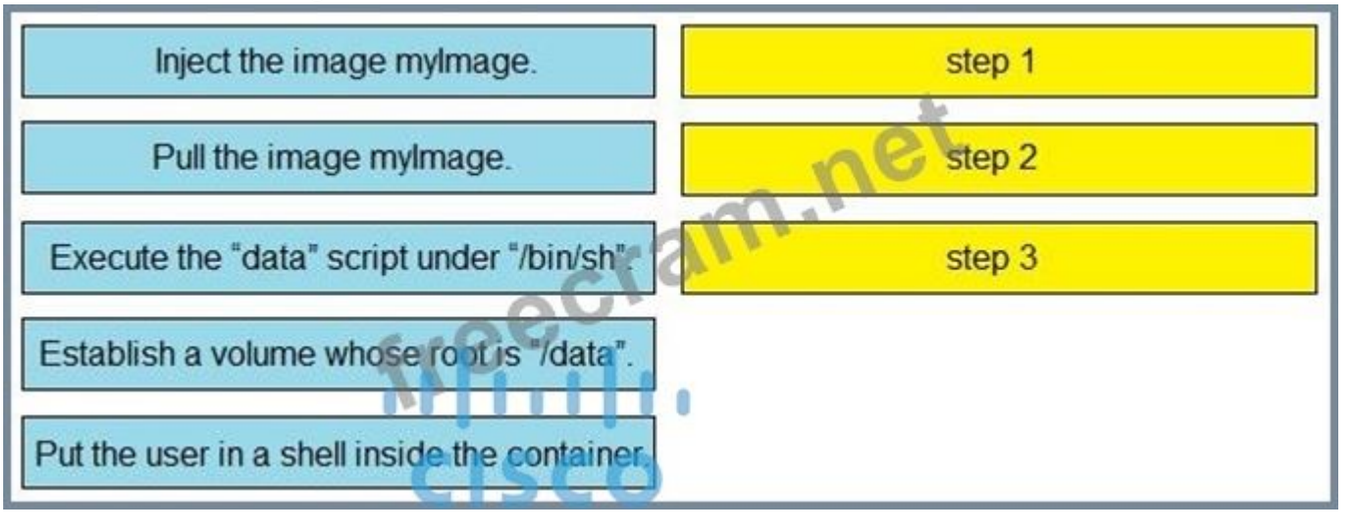
Cisco Intersight is a cloud-based management platform that provides comprehensive management for Cisco UCS and HyperFlex systems. It integrates with Cisco UCS Director and UCS Manager to control server, network, storage, and virtual resources, supporting policy-driven management for up to 10,000 physical Cisco servers. Intersight offers advanced capabilities such as proactive support and a robust API for automation and integration, ensuring seamless operations across various infrastructures.

Reference:

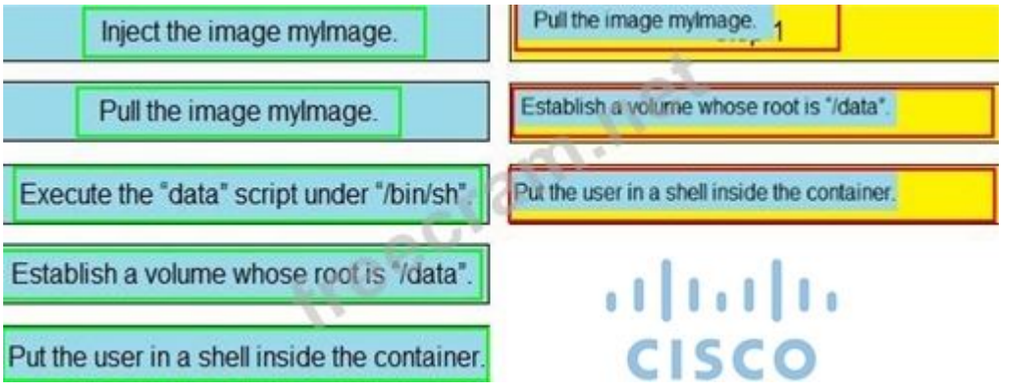
Cisco Intersight Overview

NEW QUESTION: 7

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the actions from the left that the contents of this Dockerfile accomplish onto the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:

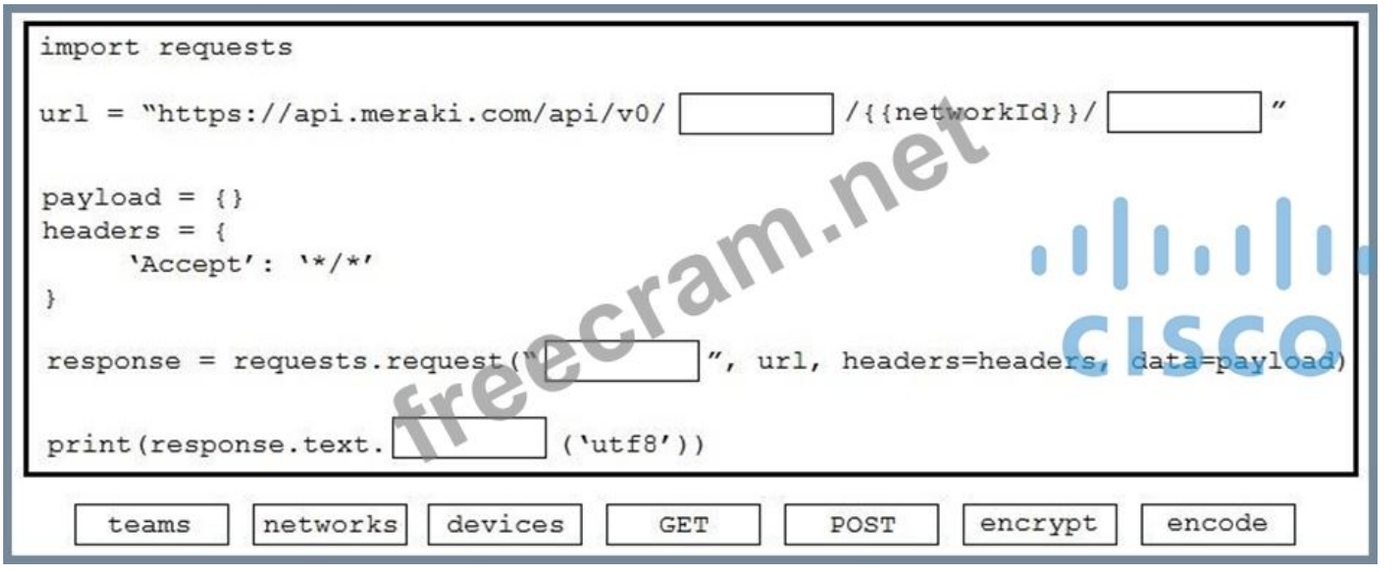


NEW QUESTION: 8

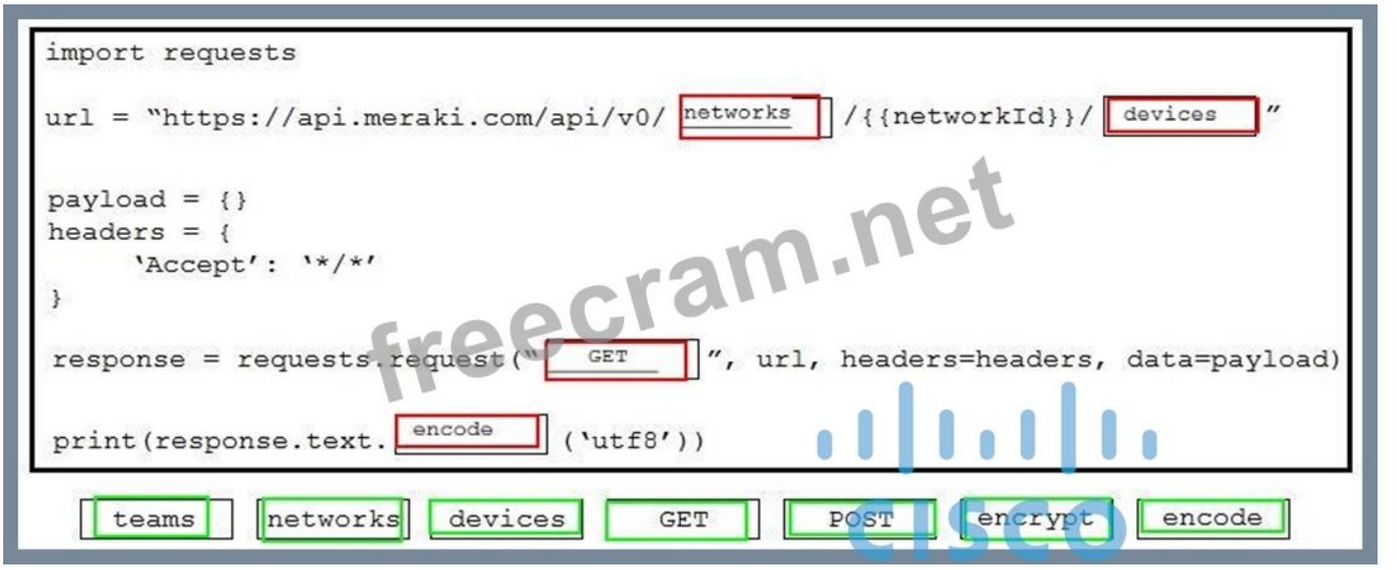
Which protocol must be allowed on the firewall so that NTP services work properly?

A. ICMP
B. BGP
C. UDP
D. TCP
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
Network Time Protocol (NTP) uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to communicate. Specifically, NTP messages are transmitted over UDP port 123. Therefore, to allow NTP services to work properly, UDP must be allowed on the firewall.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to obtain a list of network devices by using the Cisco Meraki API. Not all options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 10
Refer to the exhibit.

A developer creates a Python script that queries Cisco Webex. When the script is executed, a 401 code is returned. After troubleshooting, the developer discovers that the service is missing privileges. Which change to the header in line 4 of the script results in the code 200?

A. `header = {"Authentication": "Bearer YOUR_TOKEN"}`

B. `header = {"Authentication Bearer" : "YOUR_TOKEN"`

C. `header = {"Authorization" : "Bearer YOUR_TOKEN"}`

D. `header = {"Authorization Bearer" : "YOUR_TOKEN"}`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The 401 Unauthorized status code indicates that the request lacks valid authentication credentials. When using OAuth2 for authenticating with the Cisco Webex API, the correct approach is to include a Bearer token in the Authorization header.

Option A:

header = {"Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_TOKEN"}

This option correctly formats the Authorization header, which is necessary for the Webex API to authenticate the request. The Bearer token is a type of token used by OAuth2 to access protected resources.

Authorization Header: The header must contain the key "Authorization" with the value formatted as "Bearer YOUR_TOKEN".

Bearer Token: The Bearer keyword followed by a space and the token itself is the correct way to pass the OAuth2 token in the header.

Other Options:

Option B:

Incorrect because it uses "Authentication" instead of "Authorization".

Option C:

Incorrect because it combines Authentication and Bearer incorrectly without a space.

Option D:

Incorrect for the same reason as Option C.

Reference:

Cisco Webex API Authentication

OAuth2 Authorization Header ==========

NEW QUESTION: 11
An engineer prepares a set of Python scripts to interact with network devices. To avoid network performance issues, the engineer wants to run them in a test environment. Which resource must be used to monitor the live execution of code in an always-available environment?
A. packet tracer
B. learning labs
C. sandbox
D. code exchange
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive Detailed Step by Step Explanation with Reference
A sandbox environment is an isolated testing environment that mimics a live network. It allows engineers and developers to run scripts and test code without affecting the production network. Cisco provides sandboxes through the DevNet portal, which are always available for testing and experimentation with network automation and programmability. Using a sandbox helps monitor the live execution of code in a controlled and safe manner, ensuring that any potential issues do not impact the actual network.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Sandboxes
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 12
A developer is developing a web application that uses username and password to authenticate to the next service. The user credentials must be available at any time in the application. The developer must choose and implement a secure method of storing the authentication credentials that are used in the automation code. Which password handling method must be used to minimize the security risk?
A. Store the username and password in a separate configuration file.
B. Store the username and password in a vault.
C. Store the passwords in a dictionary.
D. Store the username and password in code.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To minimize the security risk, storing the username and password in a vault is the best practice. A vault, such as HashiCorp Vault or AWS Secrets Manager, securely stores and manages sensitive information, providing encryption and access control. This approach ensures that credentials are not hard-coded or stored in insecure locations, reducing the risk of exposure.

NEW QUESTION: 13
What is a feature of a MAC address?
A. It consists of 6 hexadecimal numbers.
B. It consists of 24 bits.

C. It consists of 38 bits.
D. It consists of 12 hexadecimal numbers.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A MAC (Media Access Control) address is a unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer of a network segment. Key features of a MAC address include:
Length and Format: A MAC address is 48 bits in length, typically represented as 12 hexadecimal digits (e.g., 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E).
Hexadecimal Representation: The 12 hexadecimal digits are often grouped into pairs separated by colons or hyphens for readability (e.g., 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E or 00-1A-2B-3C-4D-5E).
Reference:
IEEE 802 MAC Address Standard
Cisco MAC Address Basics

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which two protocols are associated with the control plane on a network device? (Choose two.)
A. BGP
B. UDP
C. SNMP
D. FTP
E. OSPF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The control plane in a network device is responsible for routing and signaling. Protocols such as BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) and OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) are integral to the control plane.
BGP (Border Gateway Protocol): BGP is used for exchanging routing information between autonomous systems on the internet, making it a crucial control plane protocol.
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First): OSPF is an interior gateway protocol used for routing within an autonomous system, also part of the control plane.
Reference:
BGP and OSPF Protocol Details: BGP, OSPF

NEW QUESTION: 15
Refer to the exhibit.

```
cd ~/development/project01
mkdir info
cd info
[redacted]
cp ./requirements.txt ~/Documents/backup/requirements.txt
```

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A developer just finished testing a Python script and wants to save the list of packages and versions installed on the current machine. The developer must make sure that it will not cause any issues if tested on another device due to different library versions. Which line of code needs to be placed on the snippet where the code is missing?

A. pip freeze 2> requirements.txt

B. pip freeze > requirements.txt

C. pip freeze => requirements.txt

D. pip freeze | requirements.txt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The pip freeze command is used to output installed packages in the current environment and their versions. The > operator redirects this output to a file, in this case, requirements.txt.

pip freeze: Outputs the list of installed packages and their versions.

Redirection: The > operator is used to redirect the output to a file.

Option B is correct as it uses the > operator to redirect the output of pip freeze to requirements.txt.

Reference:

Python Packaging Documentation: Using Pip Freeze

NEW QUESTION: 16

An engineer needs to collect information about 20,000 Bluetooth clients using the Cisco Meraki API. The API returns only 1,000 results. One of the HTTP response headers has the data: Link: https://api.meraki.com.info/api/v0/networks/ABC/bluetoothClients?perPage=1000&startingAfter=1000>;rel="next" Which RFC is implemented by the API to apply the restriction?

A. RFC 5988 - Web Linking

B. RFC 5890 - Response Constraints

C. RFC 5005 - Feed Paging and Archiving

D. RFC 5446 - Content Limits

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

RFC 5988 defines Web Linking, which provides a framework for indicating the relationships between resources on the web. In this context, the Link header in the HTTP response specifies the URL for the next set of results (pagination). The rel="next" attribute indicates that the provided URL should be used to fetch the next page of results, allowing the API to handle large datasets by breaking them into smaller, manageable chunks.

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NEW QUESTION: 17
A lead engineer is managing the development of a web application with a team of remote developers using Git as the version control system. What is the advantage of a version Control system that allows developers to pick code from any part of the project and perform updates on it?
A. efficient handling of projects
B. linear development
C. build automation
D. nonlinear development
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Nonlinear development in a version control system like Git allows developers to work on different parts of the project independently and simultaneously. This approach provides several advantages:
Independent Workflows: Developers can work on different features or bug fixes without interfering with each other's work.
Parallel Development: Multiple branches enable parallel development, where teams can develop, test, and merge features separately.
Efficient Collaboration: Changes can be reviewed, tested, and merged systematically, improving collaboration among remote teams.
Reference:
Git and Nonlinear Development: Understanding Git Workflow

NEW QUESTION: 18
What is a tenet of test-driven development?
A. write documentation for tests
B. write tests after adding new blocks of code
C. write and run tests before writing new code
D. run tests after writing new code
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test-Driven Development (TDD) is a software development approach where tests are written before the code that needs to be tested.
TDD Process:
Write a Test: Start by writing a test for a new feature or functionality.
Run the Test: Run the test, which should fail initially since the code hasn't been written yet.
Write Code: Write the minimum amount of code required to pass the test.
Run Tests Again: Run the tests again to ensure they pass.
Refactor: Refactor the code while ensuring the tests still pass.
Advantages:

Early Bug Detection: Bugs are detected early in the development cycle.
Better Design: Promotes writing cleaner, more modular code.
Documentation: The tests themselves serve as documentation for the code.
Writing and running tests before writing the actual code ensures that the code meets the specified requirements and functions correctly.
Reference:
TDD Overview: Test-Driven Development

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which product provides network controller-level management features?
A. Cisco DNA Center
B. Cisco NX-OS
C. Cisco UCS Manager
D. Cisco ISE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Cisco DNA Center is a network management and command center for enterprise networks, providing network controller-level management features. It offers capabilities such as automation, assurance, fabric provisioning, and policy-based segmentation, making it a comprehensive solution for managing and optimizing network performance and operations. Cisco DNA Center is part of the broader Cisco Digital Network Architecture (Cisco DNA), designed to facilitate the efficient and automated management of networks. More information can be found on the Cisco DNA Center product page.
Top of Form
Bottom of Form

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which implementation creates a group of devices on one or more LANs that are configured to communicate as if they were attached to the same wire?
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A. WLAN
B. VLAN
C. IPsec
D. HSRP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) allows devices on one or more LANs to be grouped together as if they were on the same physical network, even if they are not.
* Logical Segmentation: VLANs provide logical segmentation of networks, enabling devices to communicate as if they are on the same physical network.
* Isolation and Flexibility: They offer isolation and flexibility in network design, improving security and reducing broadcast domains.
Option B is correct as VLANs create logical groupings of devices that communicate as if they are on the same physical LAN.

Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: VLAN Configuration and Benefits

NEW QUESTION: 21
What is the purpose of the first three pairs of digits in a MAC address?
A. defines a routing identifier for the client
B. indicates the IP address of the client in Hex
C. defines packet forwarding priority sent or received by the adapter
D. indicates vendor of the network card or adapter
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The first three pairs of digits in a MAC address, also known as the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI), identify the vendor or manufacturer of the network card or adapter. This part of the MAC address is assigned by the IEEE to the manufacturers, ensuring that each MAC address is unique.

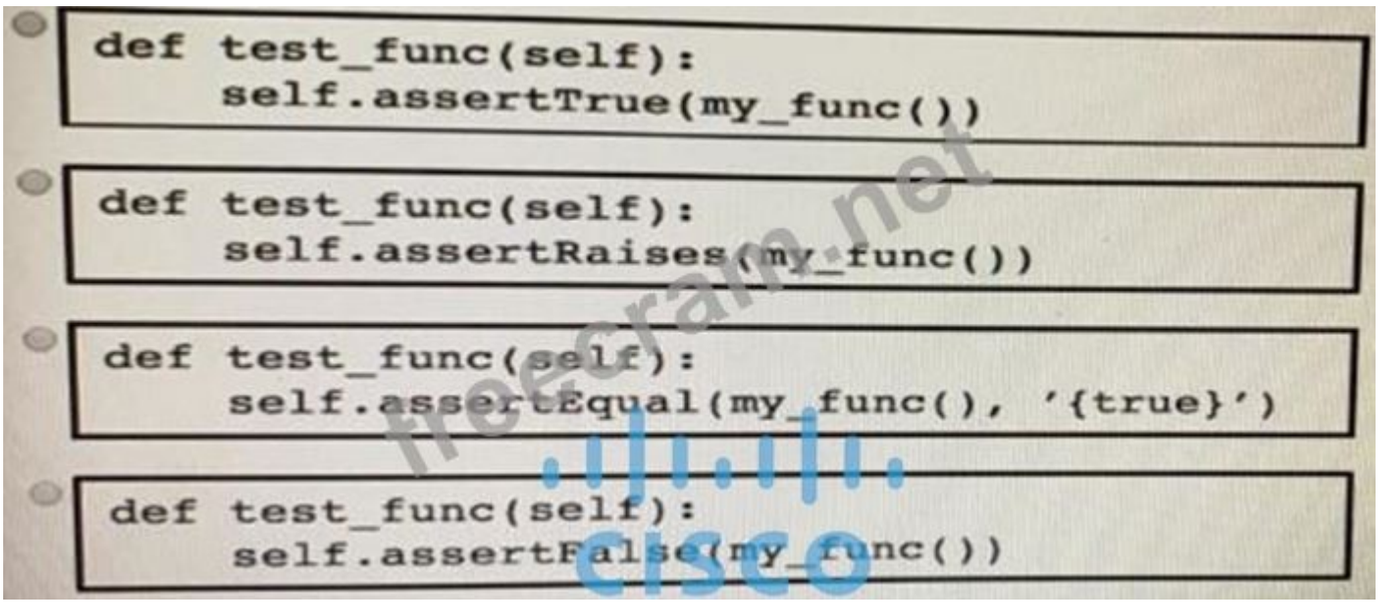
NEW QUESTION: 22
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that calls a REST API request. Not all options are used.

Answer:

Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Python Requests Library Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 23
What is the Git command to delete a local branch named "experiment" without a warning?
A. git branch -n experiment
B. git branch -rm experiment
C. git branch -f experiment
D. git branch -D experiment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
The Git command to forcefully delete a local branch named "experiment" without a warning is git branch -D experiment. This command deletes the branch regardless of its merge status.
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Version Control with Git, specifically on branch management commands.
Git documentation: git branch command usage and options.

NEW QUESTION: 24
A function my_func() returns True when it executes normally. Which python snippet tests my_func()?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The function my_func() returns True when it executes normally. To test this function using Python's unittest framework, the correct assertion to use is assertTrue. This method tests if the given expression evaluates to True.
Option A (self.assertTrue(my_func())): This assertion checks if my_func() returns True.
Option B (self.assertRaises(my_func())): This is used to check if a specific exception is raised, which is not applicable here.
Option C (self.assertEqual(my_func(), 'true')): This checks if my_func() returns the string 'true', which is not correct as my_func() returns a boolean True.
Option D (self.assertFalse(my_func())): This checks if my_func() returns False, which is the opposite of what is needed.

NEW QUESTION: 25
A company wants to automate the orders processed on its website using API. The network device that supports the solution must:
* support XML encoding
* support distributed transactions
* support YANG data models
* be support software redundancy
Which requirement prevents the use of RESTCONF for the solution?
A. software redundancy
B. YANG data models
C. distributed transactions
D. XML encoding

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

RESTCONF is a protocol used to access data defined in YANG using standard HTTP methods. However, it does not support distributed transactions, which is a requirement in this scenario.

* RESTCONF: Supports YANG data models, XML encoding, and can be used in environments with software redundancy.

* Distributed Transactions: RESTCONF does not support distributed transactions, which require coordination of a transaction across multiple network devices or components.

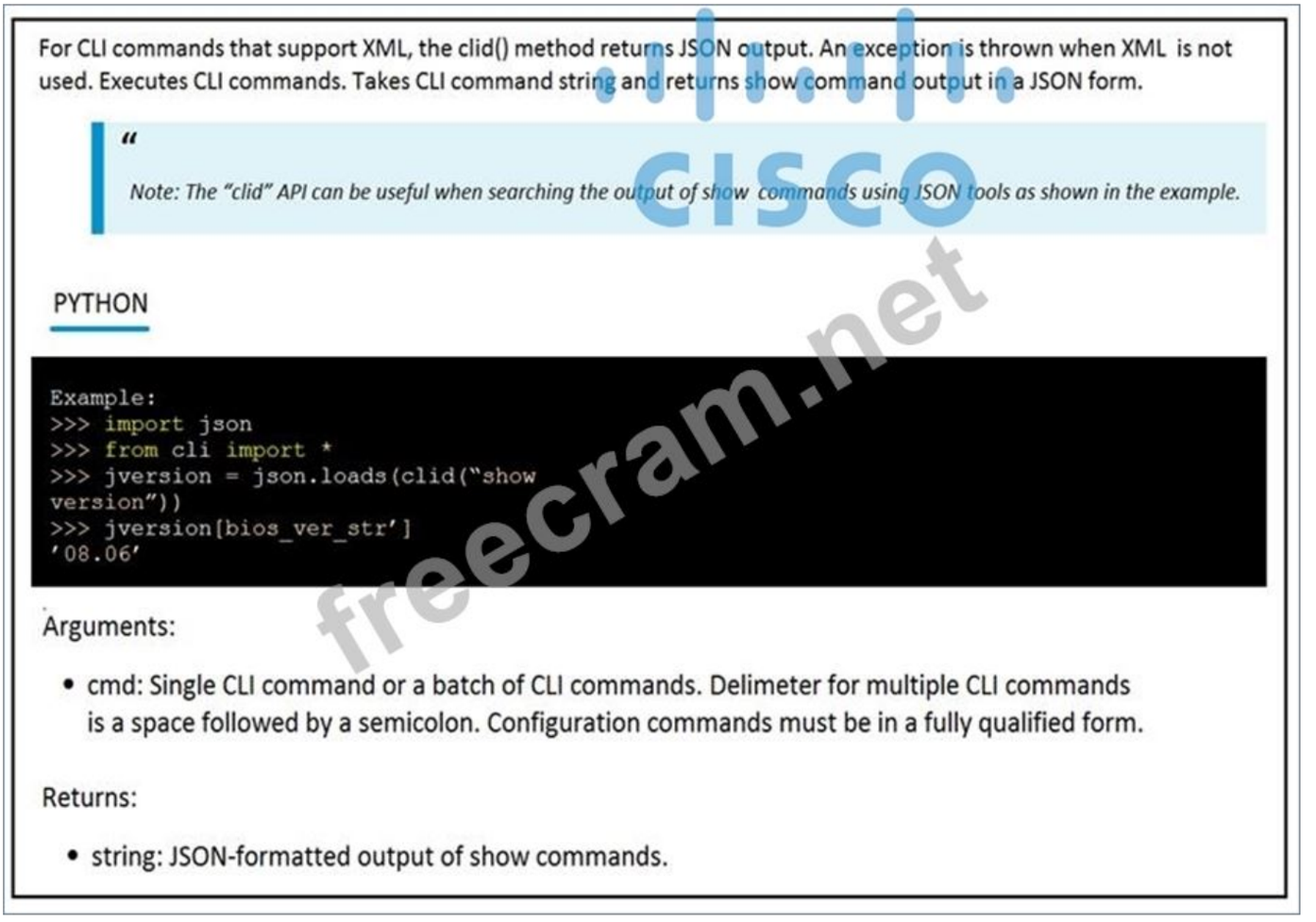
Option C is correct as the requirement for distributed transactions prevents the use of RESTCONF.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Documentation: RESTCONF Protocol

NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit.



```
>>> from cli import *
>>> import json

>>>
>>> cli('configure terminal ; interface loopback 5 ; no shut')
''
>>> intflist=json.loads(clid('show interface brief'))
>>> i=0
>>> while i < len (intflist['TABLE_interface']['ROW_interface']):
...     intf=intflist['TABLE_interface']['ROW_interface'][i]
...     i=i+1
...     if intf['state'] == 'up':
            print intf['interface']
```

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The python interpreter and the Cisco python SDK are available by default in the Cisco NX-OS software. The SDK documentation shows how the cild() API can be used when working with working with JSON and XML. What are two effect of running the script? (Choose two.)

A. configure interlace loopback 5

B. issue shutdown on interface loopback 5

C. show only the interfaces In the up status

D. show only the interfaces in admin shut status

E. show details for the TABLE interface

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The script provided in the exhibit shows the following steps:

It configures a loopback interface (interface loopback 5; no shut).

It retrieves the interface details and parses the JSON output to list interfaces that are up.

Therefore, the correct answers are: A. Configure interface loopback 5. C. Show only the interfaces in the up status.

NEW QUESTION: 27

An engineer deploys a Cisco CSR 1000 V instance to a virtual machine. The engineer must output the device configuration in JSON format. Which protocol is used for this task?

A. YANG

B. NETCONF

C. SNMP

D. RESTCONF

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

RESTCONF is a protocol used for accessing data defined in YANG, using RESTful principles. It is suitable for retrieving configuration data in JSON format from a Cisco CSR 1000 V instance. RESTCONF allows network devices to be managed using HTTP methods, and it supports both XML and JSON as data formats, making it ideal for outputting device configurations in JSON.

NEW QUESTION: 28
A developer checks the performance of a web application. The application is in the local data center and uses a REST-based API. Based on the API logs, it is discovered that many its abandon API requests. Also, the response is taking too long to get back. What is the reason for this issue?
A. Pagination is not implemented
B. Token-based authentication is enabled.
C. Rate limiting is not implemented.
D. Token-based authentication is disabled
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Rate limiting is a technique to control the rate of incoming and outgoing traffic to or from a network. If rate limiting is not implemented, excessive API requests can overwhelm the server, causing long response times and abandoned requests.
Abandoned Requests: When a server is overwhelmed with too many requests, it may not process them all, leading to abandoned requests.
Long Response Times: Without rate limiting, the server might be handling more requests than it can efficiently process, resulting in delayed responses.
Solution: Implementing rate limiting ensures that the server processes requests at a manageable rate, improving performance and reliability.
Reference:
Rate Limiting and API Performance: Understanding Rate Limiting

NEW QUESTION: 29
Which type of threat occur when an attacker can send hostile data to an interpreter within an application?
A. Cross-site scripting
B. Sensitive data exposure
C. Broken authentication
D. Injection
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Injection attacks occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization. Common types of injection attacks include SQL injection, command injection, and LDAP injection. These types of attacks exploit vulnerabilities in how an application processes input data, allowing attackers to inject malicious commands or queries into the system.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Security, specifically on common web application vulnerabilities.

OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) Top Ten Web Application Security Risks: Injection.

NEW QUESTION: 30

What is the function of IP address in networking?

A. specifies the type of traffic that is allowed to roam on a network
B. represents the unique ID that is assigned to one host on a network
C. specifies resource's location and the mechanism to retrieve it
D. represents a network connection on specific devices

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An IP (Internet Protocol) address is a unique identifier assigned to each device connected to a network that uses the IP for communication. It serves two main functions: identifying the host or network interface and providing the location of the host in the network. This unique ID allows devices to locate and communicate with each other over an IP-based network, ensuring that data sent across the network reaches the correct destination.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: IP Addressing (Chapter 4, Section: IP Addressing and Subnetting).

NEW QUESTION: 31

What is a benefit of using edge computing in an IoT implementation?

A. low cost in network design
B. low network design complexity
C. high availability for network components
D. high speed in data processing

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Edge computing involves processing data closer to where it is generated (the "edge" of the network) rather than sending it to a centralized data center or cloud for processing. This approach reduces latency and bandwidth usage, providing high-speed data processing capabilities. It is particularly beneficial for IoT implementations where real-time processing and response are crucial.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: IoT and Edge Computing (Chapter 9, Section: Benefits of Edge Computing).

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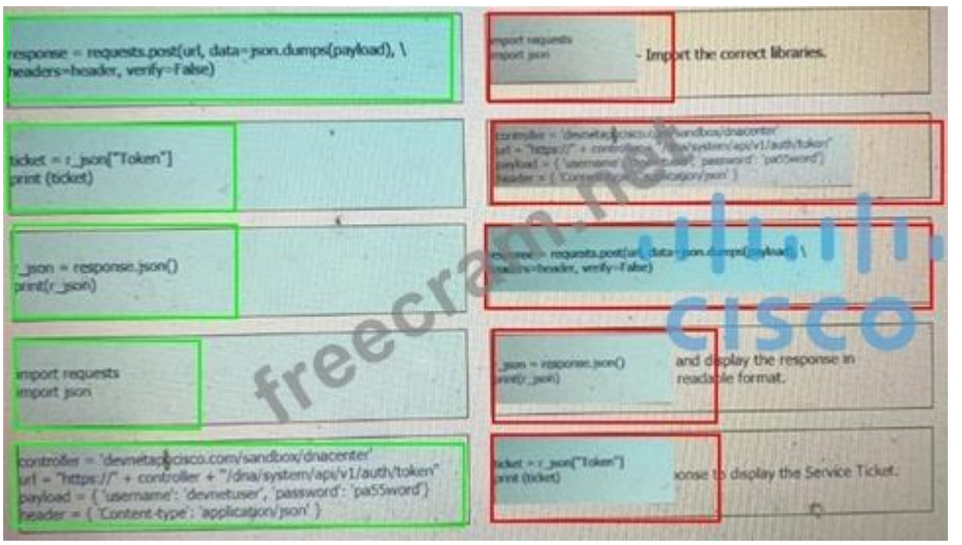
NEW QUESTION: 32
What are two security benefits of a Docker-based application?
A. easier to patch because Docker containers include only dependencies that the application requires
B. prevents information leakage that can occur when unhandled exceptions are returned in HTTP responses
C. allows for separation of application that traditionally run in the same host
D. natively secures access to secrets that are used by the running application
E. guarantees container images are secured and free of vulnerabilities
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Docker-based applications offer several security benefits:
Easier to Patch: Docker containers include only the dependencies required by the application, making it easier to identify and patch vulnerabilities. This minimizes the attack surface and simplifies the management of security updates.
Separation of Applications: Docker containers enable the separation of applications that traditionally run on the same host. This isolation improves security by reducing the risk of one compromised application affecting others on the same host.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: Software Development and Design (understand containerization and its benefits) Docker Security Best Practices (explains the security benefits of using Docker containers)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Drag and drop the Python code from the left onto the correct step on the right to call a REST API.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 34
Which tool provides a testing environment to run tests on network devices and perform network automation scenarios?
A. Visual Studio Code
B. Cisco VIRL
C. pyATS
D. Cisco Packet Tracer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
pyATS (Python Automated Test Systems) is a comprehensive testing framework developed by Cisco, designed specifically for automating the testing of network devices. It provides a robust and flexible environment for creating and running tests on network devices and simulating network automation scenarios.
pyATS enables the creation of reusable test scripts and workflows that can be applied across different network environments and devices.
It supports various protocols and devices, allowing for extensive testing coverage.
It integrates well with other Cisco network automation tools and frameworks, making it a versatile choice for network engineers and developers.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet pyATS documentation
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

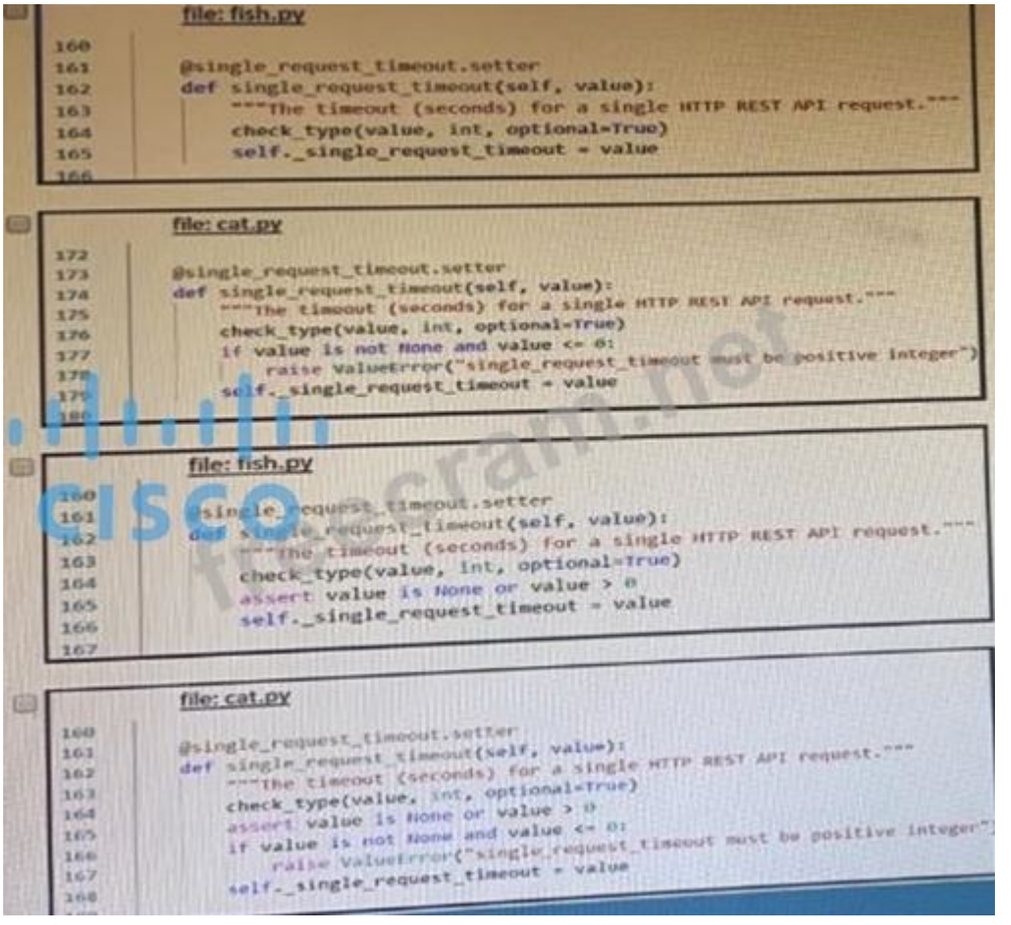
NEW QUESTION: 35
Refer to the exhibit.

```
$ diff -u5 fish.py cat.py
--- fish.py     2020-01-02 09:41:02.840000000 +0100
+++ cat.py      2020-01-02 09:41:06.8859999800 +0100
@@ -160,11 +160,12 @@

     @single_request_timeout.setter
     def single_request_timeout(self, value):
         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
         check_type(value, int, optional=True)
-        assert value is None or value > 0
+        if value is not None and value <= 0:
+            raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
         self._single_request_timeout = value


     @property
     def wait_on_rate_limit(self)
         """Automatic rate-limit handling.
```

The output of a unified diff when comparing two versions of a python script is shown. Which two "single_request _timeout ()"



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the exhibit, the unified diff output shows changes made to the single_request_timeout method in a Python script. The modifications include:

Removing the assert statement that checks if the value is None or greater than 0.

Adding a raise ValueError statement to ensure that the single_request_timeout must be a positive integer if the value is not None.
These changes can be seen in the sections labeled with @@ -160,11 +160,12 @@ indicating the lines in the original and modified files. The lines starting with - indicate removed lines, and those starting with + indicate added lines. This type of change is typical in code updates to improve validation and error handling.

NEW QUESTION: 36
On which network plane is routing protocol traffic handled?
A. data plane
B. management plane
C. authentication plane
D. control plane
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Routing protocol traffic is handled on the control plane of a network device. The control plane is responsible for the exchange of routing information, the computation of the best paths, and the creation of the routing table. Protocols such as OSPF, BGP, and EIGRP operate at the control plane level to ensure that routers have the necessary information to make forwarding decisions. The data plane, on the other hand, is responsible for the actual forwarding of packets based on the routing table created by the control plane. More information on network planes can be found in the Cisco Networking Basics.

NEW QUESTION: 37
Refer to the exhibit.

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from dnac_config import DNAC, DNAC_PORT, DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD

def get_auth_token():
    url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token'
    # API Endpoint: requires POST method
    [                                                              ]

def get_device_list():
    """
    Building out function to retrieve list of devices. Using requests.get to make a call
    to the network de-vice Endpoint
    """
    token = get_auth_token() # Get Token
    url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/api/v1/network-device'
    hdr = {'x-auth-token': token, 'content-type' : 'application/json'}
    resp = requests.get(url, headers=hdr)
    device_list = resp.json()
    print_device_list(device_list)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    get_device_list()
```

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A developer creates a script to obtain a list of devices by using the Cisco DNA Center API. The remote server authorizes the request only if an authentication token is supplied in the headers. A function named get_auth_token() must retrieve a valid token by using HTTP Basic Authentication. Which code must be added to complete the get_auth_token() function?

A. resp = requests.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token

B. resp = requests.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD))
token = resp.json ()['Token']
return token

C. resp = http.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD))
token = resp.json()['Token']
return token

D. resp = http.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD))
token = resp.json()['Token']
return token

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To complete the get_auth_token() function in the script to obtain a valid authentication token using HTTP Basic Authentication, you need to use the requests library correctly. The correct approach involves using the requests.post() method with the HTTPBasicAuth function.

A . resp = requests.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token Correct. This option uses requests.post() and HTTPBasicAuth properly. It retrieves the token from the JSON response.

B . resp = requests.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json() ['Token'] return token Incorrect. This option incorrectly passes the auth credentials as a tuple without HTTPBasicAuth.

C . resp = http.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token Incorrect. http is not a valid method from the requests library.

D . resp = http.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token Incorrect. This option uses http.post(), which is incorrect.

Reference:
requests - HTTP for Humans
Cisco DNA Center Platform

NEW QUESTION: 38

An engineer is creating an API to automatically obtain specific zones from Cisco Meraki MV cameras. The data that is provided when the API runs must represent the current analytic zones that are configured on the cameras. The API must start automatically at 6 p.m. every day and save the data on a server for further processing. Which part of the HTTP request must be configured to meet these requirements?

A. request body with Status Code set to "302"

B. request header with Content-Type set to "application/json"

C. request header with Content-Encoding set to "application/xml"
D. request body with Content-Type set to "application/xml"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When creating an API to interact with Cisco Meraki MV cameras, the request header must specify the correct content type to ensure the server understands the format of the request data. Setting the Content-Type header to "application/json" indicates that the request body is formatted as JSON. This is essential for APIs that expect JSON data for requests and responses.
Additionally, the API must be scheduled to run automatically at 6 p.m. every day. This can be achieved using a cron job or a scheduling tool like cron in Unix-based systems or Task Scheduler in Windows.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco Meraki API Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 39
Refer to the exhibit.

```
import os
import requests

# username and password

API_USER_NAME = "devnetuser"
API_PASSWORD = os.environ['API_PASSWORD']

requests.get('https://api.cisco.com/end-service', auth=(API_USER_NAME, API_PASSWORD))
```

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An engineer must authorize a REST API call. The API password is "Cisco123!". Which Bash command must be placed in the code to authorize the call?
A. mkdir API_PASSWORD=Cisco123!
B. set API_PASSWORD=Cisco123!
C. cp API_PASSWORD=Cisco123!
D. export API_PASSWORD=Cisco123!
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the provided Python code, the API_PASSWORD is retrieved from the environment variable API_PASSWORD. To set this environment variable in a Bash shell, the correct command to use is export. This command sets the environment variable for the current shell session and any child processes.
Bash Command: export API_PASSWORD=Cisco123!
This command ensures that the environment variable API_PASSWORD is set to "Cisco123!" and can be accessed by the Python script.
Reference:
Bash export Command
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 40

The project is migrated to a new codebase, the "old_project" directory must be deleted. The directory has multiple read-only files, and it must be deleted recursively without prompting for confirmation. Which bash command must be used?

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A. rm -rf old_project

B. rm -r old_project

C. rmdir -p old_project

D. rmdir old_project

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To delete a directory and all of its contents (including read-only files) recursively without prompting for confirmation, the rm command with the -rf flags should be used.

rm -r: This option tells rm to remove directories and their contents recursively.

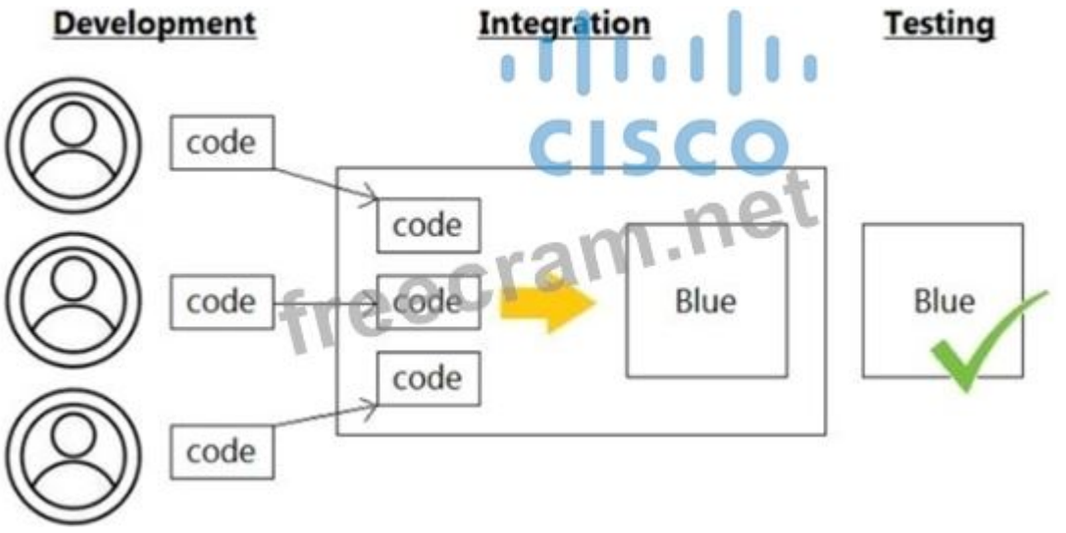
rm -f: This option tells rm to force the removal of files, ignoring nonexistent files and never prompting for confirmation.

Therefore, the correct command is rm -rf old_project. This command will recursively remove the old_project directory and all its contents without any confirmation prompts, regardless of file permissions.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the exhibit.



Which infrastructure automation method is shown?

A. Waterfall

B. CI/CD pipeline

C. Agile

D. Lean

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

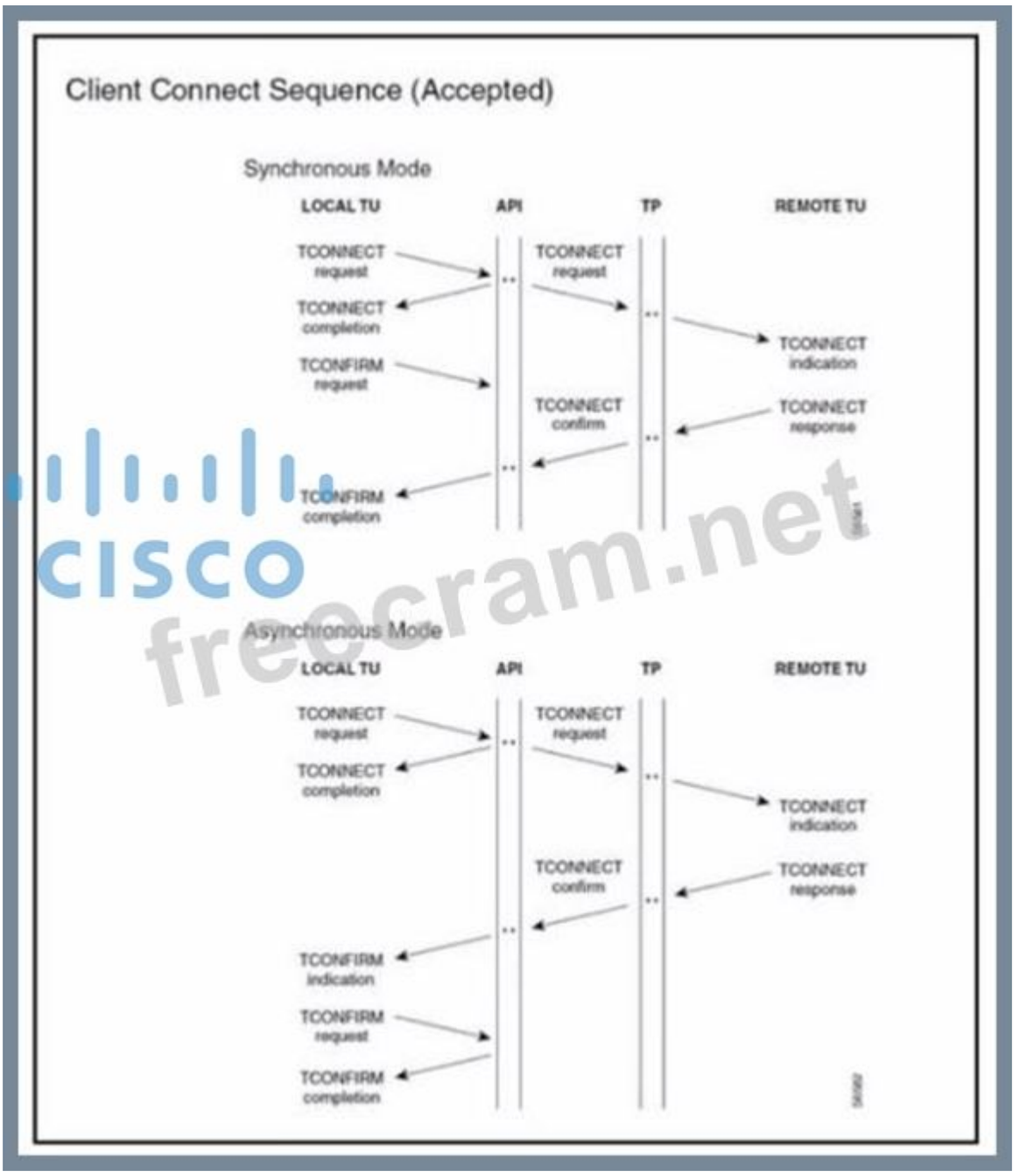
The exhibit illustrates a Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline. This method involves continuous integration of code from multiple developers, automated testing, and

continuous delivery/deployment to production. It ensures that code changes are automatically built, tested, and deployed, promoting efficient and reliable software development practices.

NEW QUESTION: 42
How is a branch called "my-bug-fix" started to develop a fix needed in a product?
A. git branch -b my-bug-fix
B. git checkout -b my-bug-fix
C. git checkout my-bug-fix
D. git branch my-bug-fix
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To start a new branch in Git for developing a fix, the git checkout -b my-bug-fix command is used. This command creates a new branch called "my-bug-fix" and checks it out in one step, allowing you to start working on it immediately.
git checkout -b my-bug-fix combines the creation of the branch (git branch my-bug-fix) and switching to it (git checkout my-bug-fix) into a single command.
Reference:
Git Branching Basics

NEW QUESTION: 43
What does a load balancer distribute in a network environment?
A. outgoing connections to the network
B. incoming traffic across multiple servers
C. different TCP connections to the routers
D. traffic in the network by leveraging the switch architecture
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A load balancer distributes incoming network traffic across multiple servers to ensure that no single server bears too much load. This helps in balancing the traffic load, improving performance, and enhancing the availability of the applications hosted on the servers.

NEW QUESTION: 44
Refer to the exhibit.



Which API is called when the REMOTE TU sends a TCONNECT Response to the LOCAL TU?

A. TCONNECT completion

B. TCONNECT request

C. TCONNECT indication

D. TCONNECT confirm

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The TCONNECT protocol is part of the OSI transport layer, where TCONNECT confirm is the API called when the remote transport user (TU) responds to a connection request from the local TU.

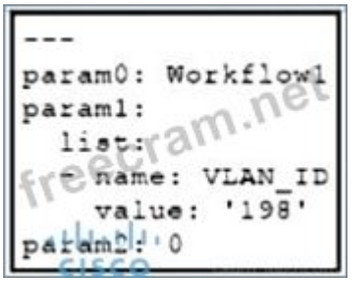
TCONNECT confirm: This is the final step in establishing a transport connection, where the remote TU confirms the connection request from the local TU.

Sequence: The sequence typically involves TCONNECT request, TCONNECT indication, TCONNECT response, and finally TCONNECT confirm.

Reference:
OSI Transport Protocols: OSI Transport Layer

NEW QUESTION: 45
Which type of HTTP method is used by the Meraki nad webex teams APIs to send webhook notifications?
A. HTTP GET
B. HTTP PUT
C. HTTP HEAD
D. HTTP POST
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The HTTP POST method is used by both Meraki and Webex Teams APIs to send webhook notifications. Webhooks are a way for applications to provide other applications with real-time information. The POST method is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource. In the case of webhooks, the POST request carries the event data to the endpoint URL specified by the receiving service. More details on webhooks can be found in the Meraki Webhook Documentation and Webex Teams Webhooks.
The HTTP POST method is used by both Meraki and Webex Teams APIs to send webhook notifications. Webhooks are a way for applications to provide other applications with real-time information. The POST method is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource. In the case of webhooks, the POST request carries the event data to the endpoint URL specified by the receiving service. More details on webhooks can be found in the Meraki Webhook Documentation and Webex Teams Webhooks.

NEW QUESTION: 46
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The YAML shown contains an object "param0" that is equal to "Workflow1", a second object "param1" that contains an object called "list" which contains an array of two objects, "name" (equal to "VLAN_ID") and "value" (equal to a text value "198"), and finally a third object "param2" that is equal to "0". What is the equivalent message in JSON data format?

A.

```
[
"param0"="Workflow1";
 "param1"=
   "list"=
          ["name"="VLAN_ID";
           "value"="198"]
"param2"=0
]
```

B.

```
{
"param0":"Workflow1";
 "param1": {
   "list":
       [
          {"name":"VLAN_ID";
           "value":"198"}
       ]
   },
"param2":0
}
```

C.

```
[
"param0":"Workflow1",
 "param1": {
   "list":
      {
         ["name":"VLAN_ID",
          "value":"198"]
      }
   ],
"param2":0
]
```

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D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The YAML data provided is converted to JSON format. YAML and JSON are both data serialization formats, and the conversion involves retaining the structure and values of the original YAML dat a. The JSON format uses braces {} and brackets [] to denote objects and arrays, respectively.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

A developer has experienced security issues with a previously developed application. The API offered by that application is open and without any constraints. During a recent attack, the application was overloaded with API requests. To address this issue, an API constraint is implemented to protect the application from future attacks or any sudden throttling. Which API constraint must the application developer implement in this situation?

A. pagination

B. rate limiting

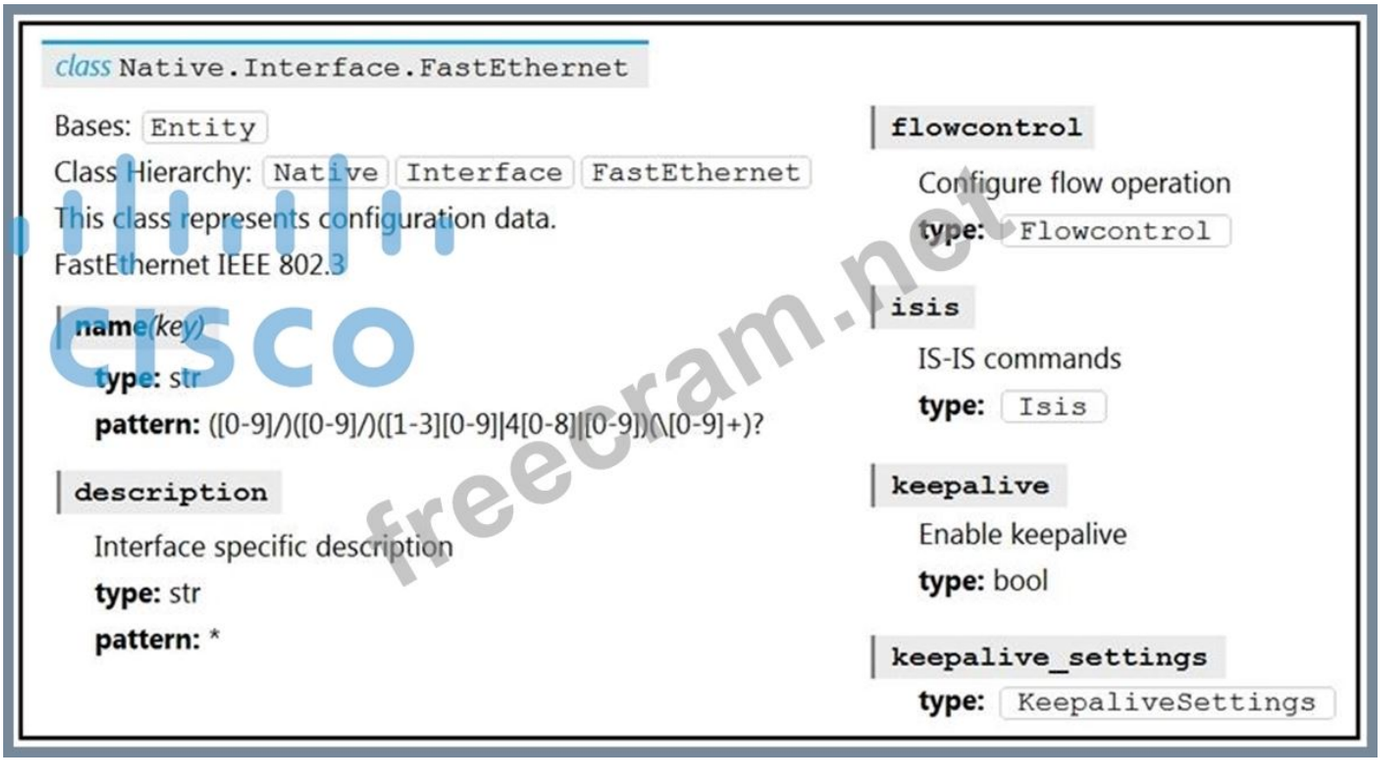
C. filtering

D. payload limiting

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Rate limiting is a technique used to control the amount of incoming and outgoing traffic to or from a network. It restricts the number of API requests a user can make within a specified time window, protecting the application from being overwhelmed by too many requests at once.
Definition and Purpose: Rate limiting sets a threshold for the number of requests a user or system can make in a given timeframe (e.g., 100 requests per minute).
Implementation: Developers can implement rate limiting using various strategies such as token buckets or fixed windows.
Benefits: This constraint helps prevent abuse, reduces server load, and ensures the application remains available and performant even during high traffic periods or attacks.
Reference:
Rate Limiting and Throttling in APIs: Rate Limiting

NEW QUESTION: 48



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to enable keepalive for the FastEthernet 2/0 interface. Not all options are used.

Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 49

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to complete the happy path scenario. Not all options are used.

```
import member as m
import pytest
class Team:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.members = []
    def add_member(self, member):
        if member:
            if member not in self.members:
                [          ]
                    return True
            else:
                [          ]
        else:  [          ]
@pytest.fixture
def team():
    team = Team('Reds')
    yield team
    del team
@pytest.fixture
def member():
    member = m.Member('Chris George')
    yield member
    del member
@pytest.mark.usefixtures('team', 'member')
class TestHappyPathAddMemberToTeam:
    def test_add_member_to_team(self, team, member):
     assert [          ] is True
```

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return True

team.add_member(member)

self.members.append(member)

yield member

return False

member.add_member()

Answer:

```
import member as m
import pytest
class Team:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.members = []
    def add_member(self, member):
        if member:
            if member not in self.members:
                member.add member()
                    return True
                else:
                    return False
            else:
                team.add_member(member)
@pytest.fixture
def team():
    team = Team('Reds')
    yield team
    del team
@pytest.fixture
def member():
    member = m.Member('Chris George')
    yield member
    del member
@pytest.mark.usefixtures('team', 'member')
class TestHappyPathAddMemberToTeam:
    def test_add_member_to_team(self, team, member):
        assert yield member is True
```

return True

team.add_member(member)

self.members.append(member)

yield member

return False

member.add member()

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NEW QUESTION: 50

Which platform is used to programmatically create a space and invite users for collaboration?

A. Cisco Intersight

B. Cisco Finesse

C. Cisco Webex

D. Cisco UCM

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The platform used to programmatically create a space and invite users for collaboration is Cisco Webex.

A . Cisco Intersight - Incorrect. Cisco Intersight is used for infrastructure management. B. Cisco Finesse - Incorrect. Cisco Finesse is used for contact center management. C. Cisco Webex - Correct. Cisco Webex is used for collaboration and includes APIs to create spaces and invite users. D. Cisco UCM - Incorrect. Cisco Unified Communications Manager (UCM) is used for call processing.

Reference:

Cisco Webex API Documentation

Cisco Webex Teams API

NEW QUESTION: 51

What is a benefit of using functions in the code for the development process?

A. better user experience in the end product

B. improves code performance

C. easier to compile the code

D. fester code development

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using functions in code improves the development process by enabling faster code development. Functions help modularize the code, making it easier to manage, reuse, and debug, which speeds up the development process.

A . better user experience in the end product - Incorrect. This is not directly related to the use of functions in code. B. improves code performance - Incorrect. While functions can sometimes improve performance, the primary benefit is modularity and reuse. C. easier to compile the code - Incorrect. Functions do not inherently make the code easier to compile. D. faster code development - Correct. Functions make development faster by allowing code reuse and simplifying debugging.

Reference:

Cisco Programming Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION: 52

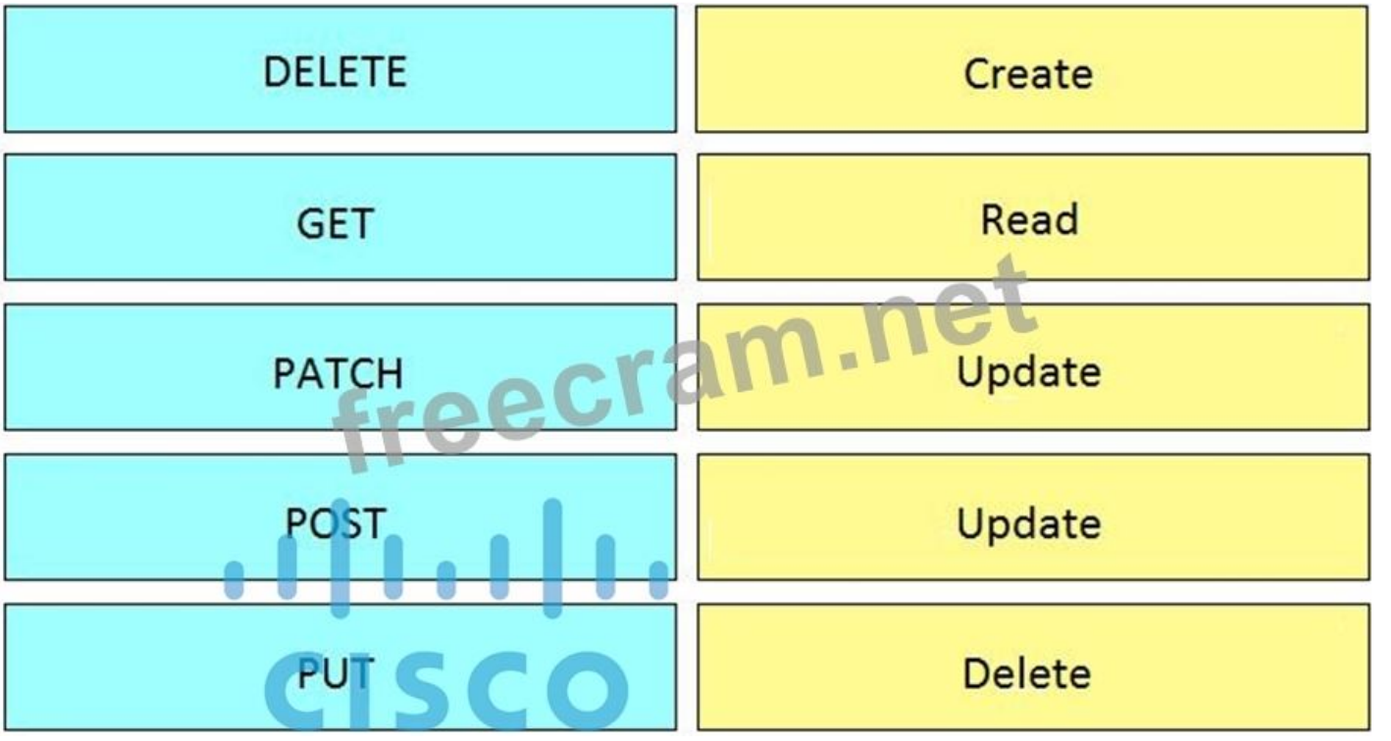
Which two situations align with infrastructure as code principles? (Choose two.)

A. nonreplicable snowflake servers

B. release versions to specific hardware

C. maximized configuration drift
D. easily reproducible systems
E. repeatable processes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) principles emphasize the use of code to manage and provision computing infrastructure. The key situations that align with IaC principles include:
Easily reproducible systems: Infrastructure can be recreated consistently across different environments using code, ensuring that systems are reliable and predictable.
Repeatable processes: Using scripts and configuration files to automate infrastructure setup and management ensures that processes can be repeated accurately and efficiently.
Reference:
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) Principles
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 53
Drag and drop the HTTP methods from the left onto their generally accepted corresponding create, read, update, and delete operations on the right.



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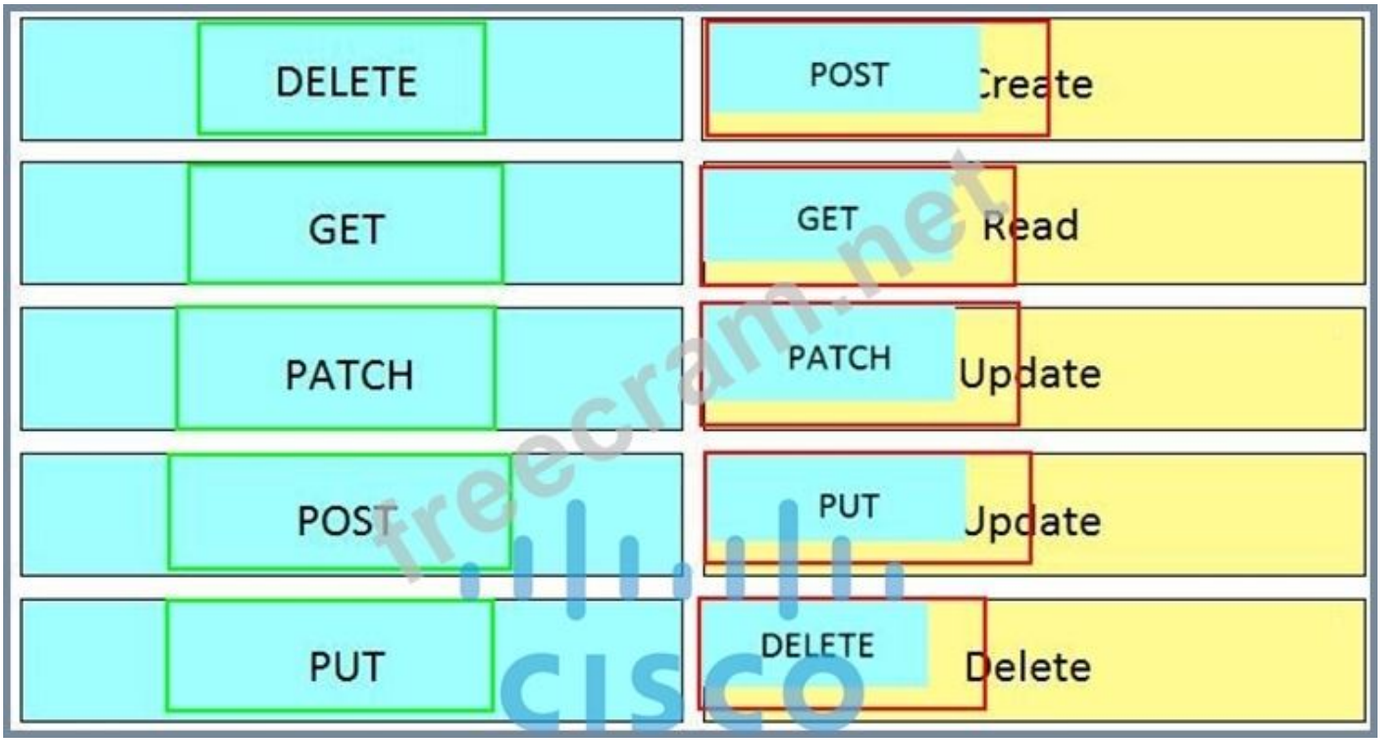
Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
BASE_URL = 'https://<IP ADDRESS or FQDN>'
AUTH_URL = '/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token'
TOKEN = '<TOKEN>'

headers = {'X-Auth-Token': TOKEN, 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}

DEVICES_COUNT_URL = '/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/count'
DEVICES_URL = '/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device'
DEVICES_BY_ID_URL = '/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/'

def devices_func(headers):
    response = requests.get(BASE_URL + DEVICES_COUNT_URL,
                            headers = headers, verify=False)
    return response.json()['response']

def devices_test(headers, query_string_params):
    response = requests.get(BASE_URL + DEVICES_URL, headers = headers,
                            params = query_string_params, verify=False)
    return response.json()['response']

def devices_info(headers, device_id):
    response = requests.get(BASE_URL + DEVICES_BY_ID_URL + device_id,
                            headers = headers, verify=False)
    return response.json()['response']

print(devices_func(headers))
print(devices_test(headers, {}))
print(devices_test(headers, {'hostname': 'CSR1Kv-01.devnet.local'}))
response = devices_test(headers, {'platformId': 'C9500-40X'})
print(devices_info(headers, response[0]['id']))
```

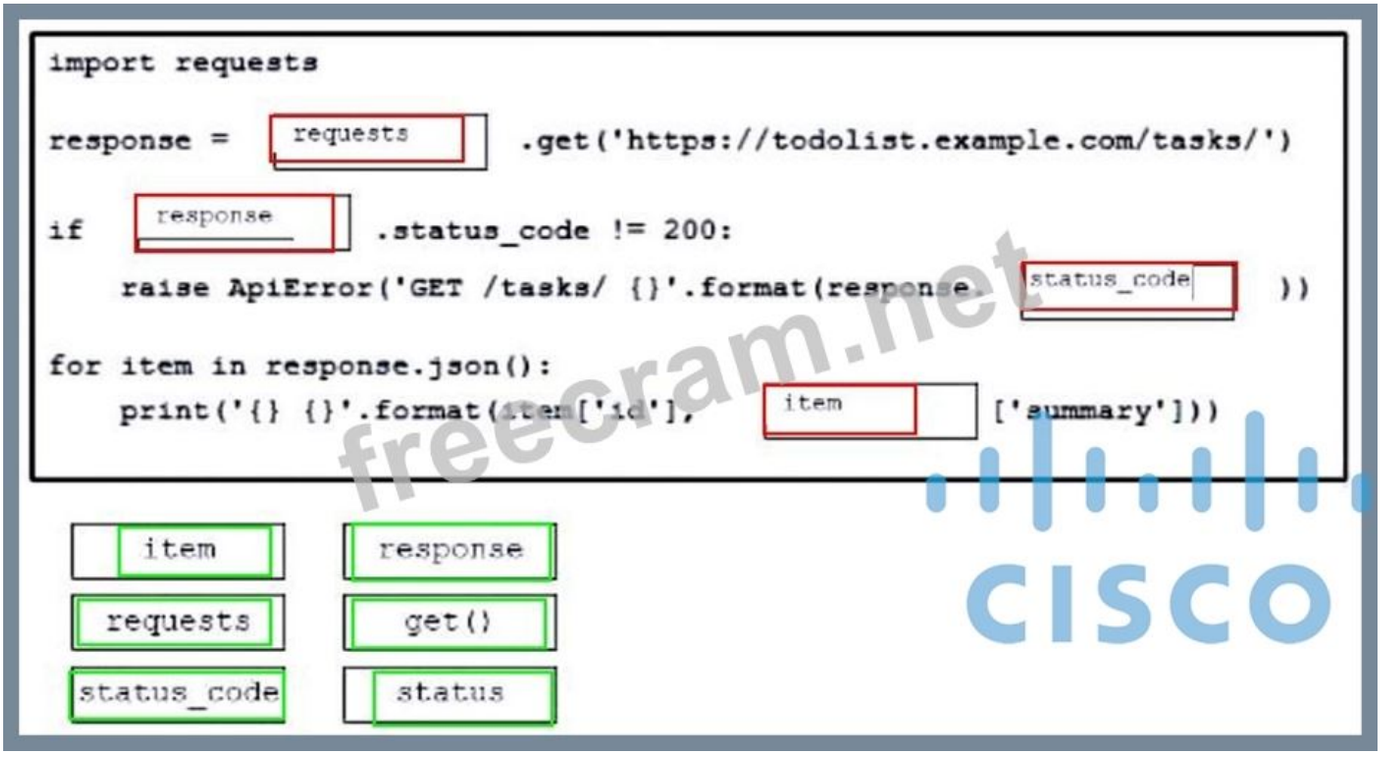
An engineer prepares a script to automate workflow by using Cisco DNA Center APIs to display:
total count of devices
list of the network devices
information of one device with a hostname filter
What is displayed in the final step after the Python script is executed?

A. information about a device of type C9500-40x.

B. filtered results by the hostname and the platformId C9500-40X
C. information about the test devices
D. list of devices with platformId C9500-40x
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Python script shown in the exhibit is designed to interact with Cisco DNA Center APIs. Here's a step-by-step breakdown of what the script does:
It imports necessary libraries and sets the BASE_URL, AUTH_URL, and TOKEN for authentication.
It defines the headers to include the authentication token and content type.
It constructs URLs for fetching the device count, all devices, and devices by ID.
The devices_func function makes a GET request to fetch the total count of devices.
The devices_test function fetches a list of network devices based on query parameters.
The devices_info function retrieves detailed information about a specific device using its ID.
The script then prints the total count of devices, all devices, and filtered device information based on the hostname and platform ID.
In the final step, after executing the script, it fetches devices with the hostname "CSR1Kv-01.devnet.local" and then filters the list by platform ID "C9500-40X". This results in displaying the filtered information about the device that matches both the hostname and platform ID criteria.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco DNA Center API Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 55
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that calls a REST API request. The Python script retrieves a list of tasks from a to-do list for effective project management purposes. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibit.

```
api_endpoint = f"https://veryusefulapi/v2/authenticate"

headers = {
    "Authorization": "Basic YWRtaW46c3VwZXJzZWNyZXQ="
    "Accept": "application/json"
}

req = requests.get(api_endpoint, headers=headers)
```

A developer is part of a team that is working on an open-source project in which source code is hosted in a public GitHub repository. While the application was built, security concerns were addressed by encrypting the credentials on the server. After a few months, the developer realized that a hacker managed to gain access to the account. The exhibit contains part of the source code for the login process. Why was the attacker able to access the developer's account?

A. The encoded credentials were available in the source code.

B. The application was not encrypting the communication with the server.

C. The credentials were encrypted in the source code.

D. An SSL certificate was used instead of the TLS protocol to authenticate.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows that the credentials are base64 encoded and included in the source code. Base64 encoding is not a secure method of protecting credentials as it can be easily decoded. Therefore, an attacker who gains access to the source code can decode the credentials and gain unauthorized access to the account. Proper security practices should involve storing credentials securely, such as using environment variables or secure vaults, and not hardcoding them in the source code.

Reference:

OWASP - Storing Passwords Securely

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 57

A developer is attempting to retrieve all the messages from a Cisco Webex space. The server responds by sending the first 1,000 messages. The developer must make additional requests to retrieve the rest of the messages. Which API constraint is described in this scenario?

A. payload limiting

B. throttling

C. pagination

D. rate limiting

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

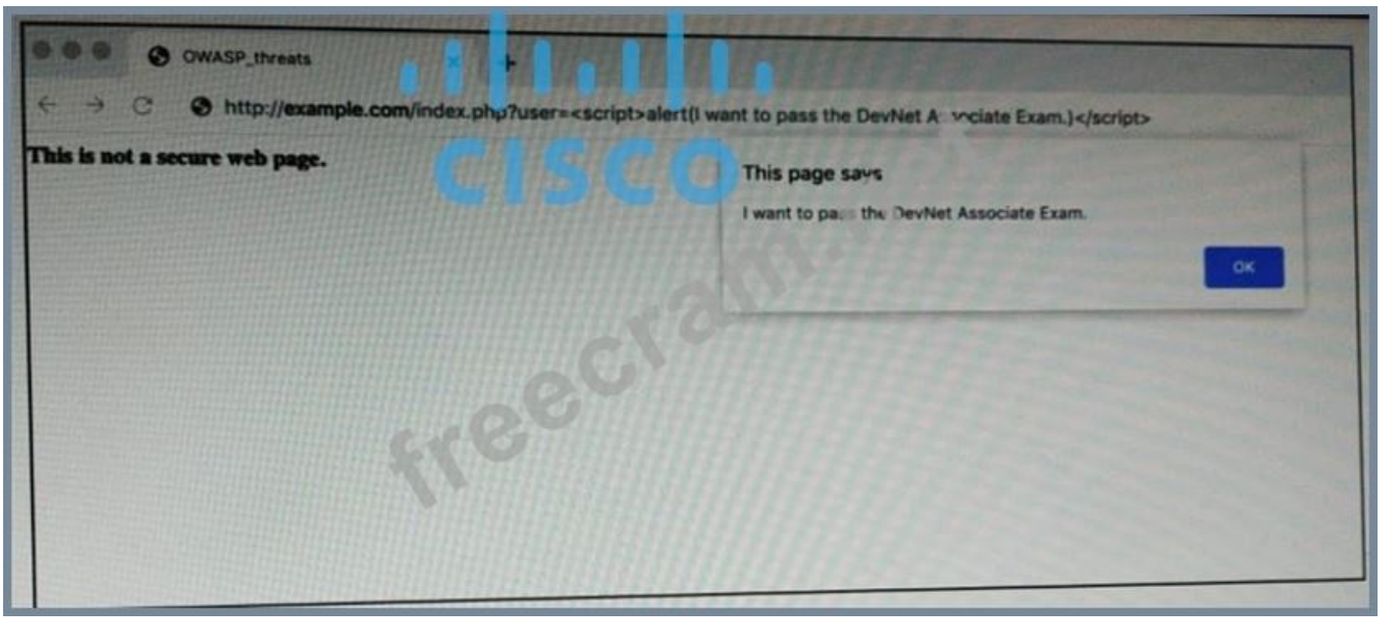
In this scenario, the developer is retrieving a large number of messages from a Cisco Webex space, and the server only sends a subset of the total messages at a time. This is an example of

pagination, where the data is split into multiple pages or chunks, and the client must make additional requests to retrieve the next set of data.
Pagination: This is a common API constraint used to handle large datasets by breaking them into manageable pages.
Subsequent Requests: The client needs to send subsequent requests to get the remaining data.
Option C is correct as it describes the constraint where data is divided into multiple pages and requires additional requests to retrieve all data.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Working with Paginated APIs

NEW QUESTION: 58
What is a procedural component of CI/CD pipelines?
A. Bundled artifacts must be generated.
B. Every test must pass for the pipeline to continue its execution.
C. Some tests fall without stopping the pipeline execution.
D. The release label that identifies the build is optional.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) pipeline, it is a common procedural component that every test must pass for the pipeline to continue its execution. This ensures that only code that meets the quality standards and passes all tests is deployed, thereby reducing the risk of introducing bugs or issues into the production environment.

NEW QUESTION: 59
What is a characteristic of an IP address?
A. It is a physical address that is assigned to only one host or interface.
B. It is a unique number ID that is assigned to only one host or interface on a network.
C. It is a unique number ID that is 30 bits in total.
D. It is a number ID that is assigned to multiple hosts or interfaces in a network.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
Refer to the exhibit.



OWASP threat does this example demonstrate?

A. Broken access control

B. SQL injection

C. Man-in-the-middle

D. Cross-site-scripting

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The exhibit shows an example of cross-site scripting (XSS), a security vulnerability where an attacker injects malicious scripts into content from otherwise trusted websites. In this case, the alert function is used to demonstrate the potential for XSS attacks, where user input is improperly sanitized, allowing script execution.

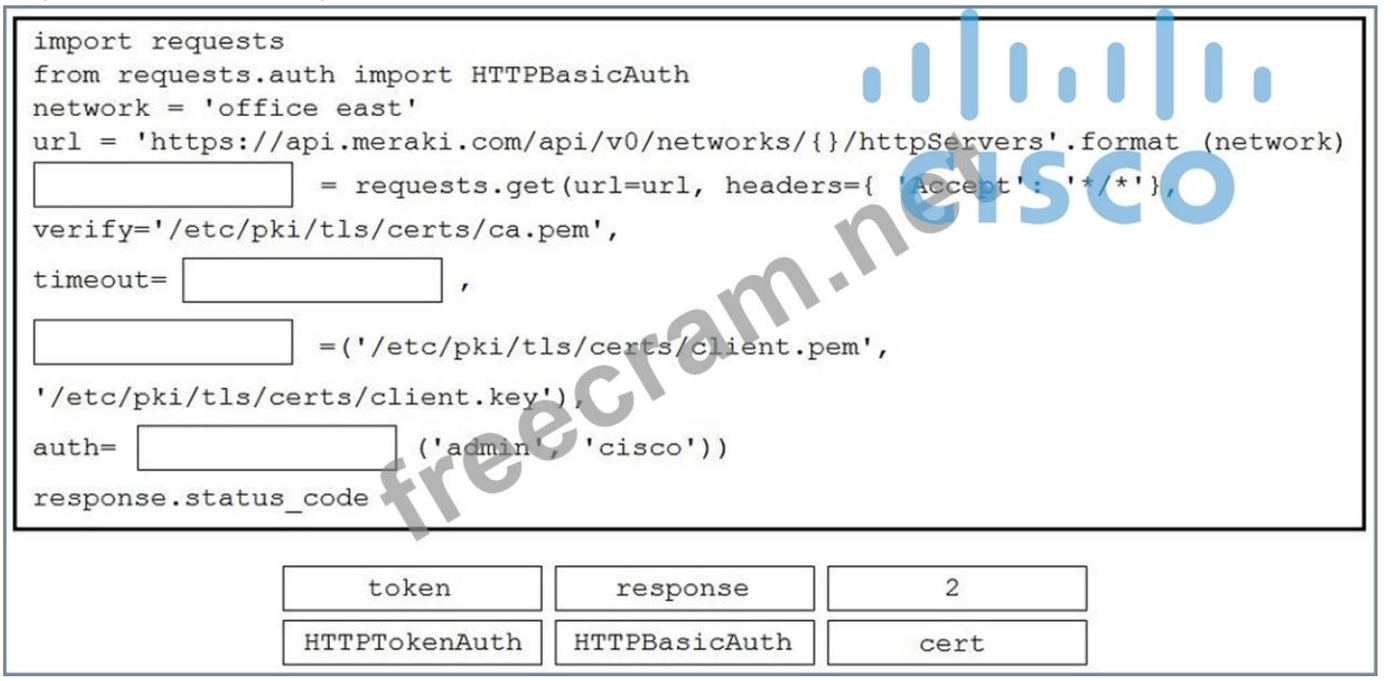
NEW QUESTION: 61

```
GET getNetworkHttpServers
https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/httpServers
List the HTTP servers for a network

AUTHORIZATION
API Key

This request is using an authorization helper from collection Meraki Dashboard
API
HEADERS
Accept
*/*
```

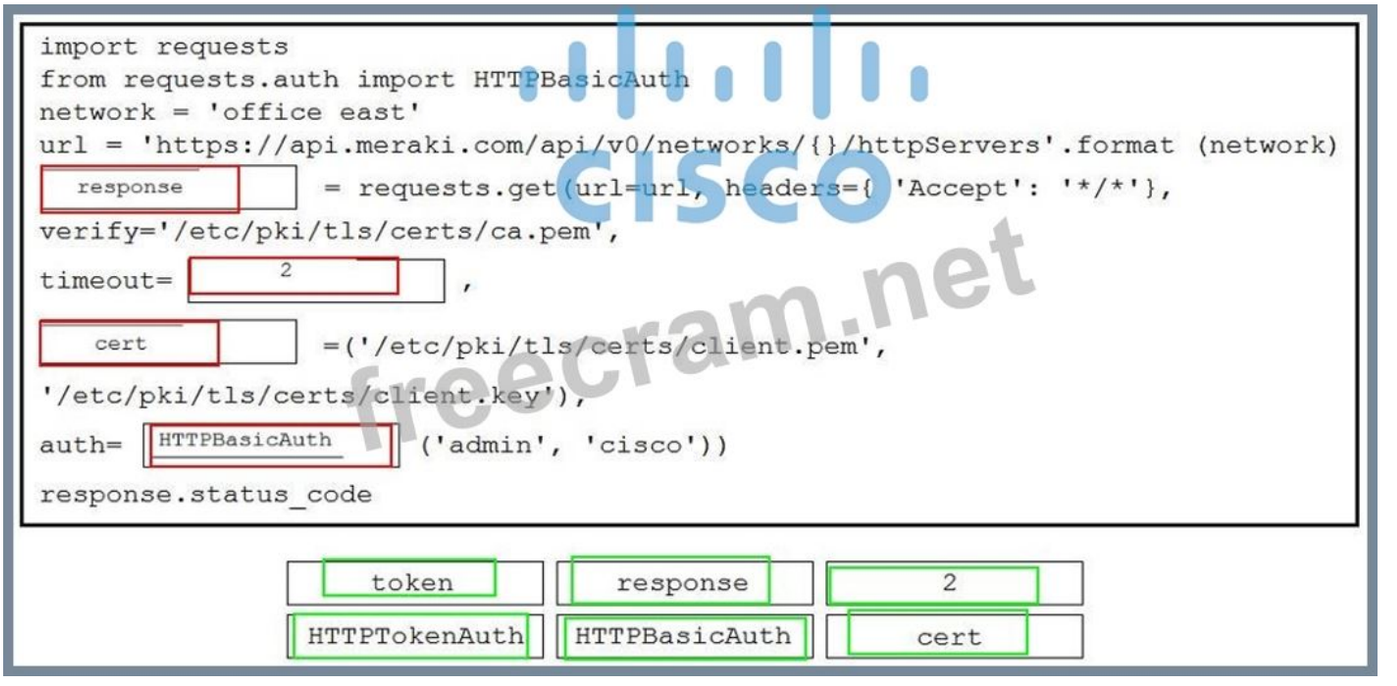
Refer to the exhibit. A developer is creating a Python script to obtain a list of HTTP servers on a network named office_east by using the Cisco Meraki API. The request has these requirements:

* Must time out if the response is not received within 2 seconds.
* Must utilize client certificates and SSL certificate verification.
* Must utilize basic authentication that uses a username of admin and a password of cisco.
* Must save the response to an object named response.

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to meet the requirements. Not all options are used.



Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 62
What does an HTTP 404 status code indicate when consuming APIs?
A. The API request experienced a network error.
B. The API request experienced an internal server error.
C. The user was not authorized to send the request.
D. The API resource was not found for the request.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Which two protocols are used to apply a configuration change on a Cisco IOS XE device? (Choose two)
A. CCX
B. RESTCONF
C. NETCONF
D. HSRP
E. CDP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The two protocols used to apply configuration changes on a Cisco IOS XE device are:
RESTCONF: A REST-like protocol used for accessing data defined in YANG, using the datastore concepts defined in NETCONF. It allows the application of configurations and retrieval of state information using HTTP methods.
NETCONF: A protocol defined to manage configurations and monitor devices. It uses remote procedure calls (RPCs) to apply changes in a structured data format defined by YANG.

NEW QUESTION: 64
A developer creates a script that configured multiple Cisco IOS XE devices in a corporate infrastructure. The internal test environment is unavailable, and no maintenance window is available to test on a low-priority production environment. Which resource is used to test the code before it is applied to the production environment?
A. Code Exchange
B. Cisco DevNet Learning Labs
C. Cisco DevNet Sandbox
D. Cisco Support
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
The Cisco DevNet Sandbox provides a virtual environment where developers can test their scripts and configurations without affecting production environments. It offers a range of pre-

configured labs and environments that mimic real-world scenarios, allowing for thorough testing and validation of code before deployment.
Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: DevNet Resources and Tools (Chapter 9, Section: Utilizing Cisco DevNet Sandbox for Testing).

NEW QUESTION: 65
What is a capability of an agentless configuration management system?
A. It requires managed hosts to have an interpreter for a high-level language such as Python or Ruby.
B. It requires managed hosts to connect to a centralized host to receive updated configurations.
C. It uses compiled languages as the basis of the domain-specific language to interface with managed hosts.
D. It uses existing protocols to interface with the managed host.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Agentless configuration management systems, such as Ansible, do not require agents to be installed on the managed hosts. Instead, they leverage existing protocols and services to perform configuration tasks.
Agentless Approach: These systems rely on protocols like SSH (for Unix/Linux) or WinRM (for Windows) to communicate with and manage the hosts.
No Agent Installation: Managed hosts do not need any additional software (agents) installed, which simplifies management and reduces overhead.
Interpreters: They may require the managed hosts to have an interpreter for scripts (e.g., Python) but primarily use existing network protocols for communication.
Option D correctly identifies that agentless configuration management systems use existing protocols to interface with managed hosts.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Ansible and Agentless Configuration Management

NEW QUESTION: 66
What are two characteristics of Bare Metal environments that are related to application deployment? (Choose two.)
A. Provide the hypervisor to host virtual servers
B. Specifically designed for container-based workloads.
C. Provides workloads with access to hardware features
D. Suitable for legacy application that do not support virtualization
E. Not compatible with other cloud services such as PaaS or SaaS offerings.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Bare Metal environments refer to physical servers that run directly on the hardware without a hypervisor. They offer several characteristics related to application deployment:

Provide workloads with access to hardware features: Bare Metal environments allow applications to directly access hardware resources, which can be critical for performance-sensitive applications.
Suitable for legacy applications that do not support virtualization: Some older applications may not be compatible with virtualized environments or may require direct access to physical hardware, making Bare Metal servers an ideal choice.
Bare Metal environments: Offer direct hardware access and are suitable for certain legacy applications.
Not specifically designed for container-based workloads: While containers can run on Bare Metal, these environments are not specifically tailored for containers.
Not providing hypervisors: Bare Metal environments do not include a hypervisor layer, which is a feature of virtualized environments.

NEW QUESTION: 67
Refer to the exhibit.

```
import requests
import json

BASE_URL = "https://<IP Address>"
FIRST_URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device"
SECOND_URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device-poller/cli/read-request"
THIRD_URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/task/{task_id}"
FOURTH_URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/file/{file_id}"

headers = {"X-Auth-Token": "TOKEN", "Content-Type": "application/json"}

params = {"platformId": "C9500-40X"}
response = requests.get(BASE_URL + FIRST_URL, headers=headers, params=params)
devices = []
for device in response.json()["response"]:
    devices.append{device["id"])

    payload = {
        "commands": ["show version", "show ip int brief"],
        "deviceUuids": devices,
        "timeout": 0,
    }
response = requests.post(BASE_URL + SECOND_URL, data=json.dumps(payload),
· headers=headers)
task_id = response.json()["response"]["taskId"]

response = requests.get(BASE_URL + THIRD_URL.format(task_id=task_id),
· headers=headers)
progress_json = json.loads(response.json()["response"]["prcgress"])
file_id = progress_json("fileId")

response = requests.get(BASE_URL + FOURTH_URL.format(file_id=file_id),
· headers=headers}
file_json = response.json{)

for cmd in file_json:
  print(file_json[cmd]["commandResponses"]["SUCCESS"]["show ip int brief"])
```

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A network engineer must collect information from the network using Cisco DNA Center APIs. The script must query for the devices with 'platformId' 'C9540-x' and then send commands to be executed. Which process is automated by the Python script?

A. results gathering of the show version and show ip int brief commands

B. output of show ip int brief command on devices of type C9500-40X

C. execution information of the show version and show ip int brief commands

D. list of executed commands on C9500-40X and the information of show ip int brief command

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Python script in the exhibit interacts with Cisco DNA Center APIs to query devices and execute commands. It collects the results of specific show commands from the devices.

Device Query: The script first queries for devices with the platformId of 'C9500-40X'.

Command Execution: It sends commands (show version, show ip int brief) to these devices.

Result Gathering: The script retrieves and processes the results of the executed commands.

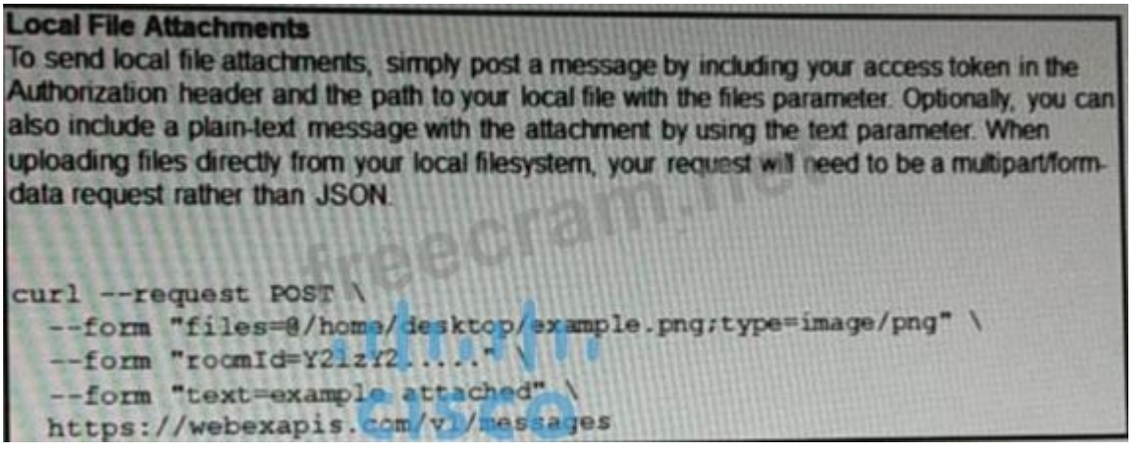
Option A accurately describes the process automated by the script, which is to gather the results of the show version and show ip int brief commands.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Documentation: Cisco DNA Center APIs

NEW QUESTION: 68

Refer to the exhibit.



A developer needs to upload a local file by using the REST API. The developer gathers information according to the documentation and sends the request by using the cURL command in the exhibit but gets an error code. Which action should be followed to get valid response?

A. change content type as JSON

B. add the authorization header with the access token

C. add a username-password combination to request command

D. change request method as GET

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the provided cURL command, the developer needs to include an authorization header with the access token to authenticate the API request. Without proper authentication, the server will reject the request and return an error code.

NEW QUESTION: 69
Refer to the exhibit.

```
FROM nginx

ARG DELAY="30"
ENV INITIAL_DELAY=${DELAY}

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/sh"]

CMD ["-c", "/bin/sleep ${INITIAL_DELAY} && nginx -g
'daemon off;'"]
```

Which command, including arguments, is executed when the container starts?
A. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 30 && nginx -g 'daemon off;'"
B. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 10 && nginx -g 'daemon off;'"
C. /bin/bash -c "/bin/sleep 30 && nginx -g 'daemon off;'"
D. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 30" && nginx -g 'daemon off;'
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Dockerfile shown in the exhibit sets up an NGINX container with a delay before starting the NGINX service. It uses the ENTRYPOINT and CMD directives to define the commands that should be executed when the container starts.
ARG and ENV: These lines define and set an argument and environment variable for the delay.
ENTRYPOINT: Specifies the executable to run, in this case, /bin/sh.
CMD: Provides additional arguments to the ENTRYPOINT, which are -c and the command string to execute.
The combined command that will be executed is: /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 30 && nginx -g 'daemon off;'" Reference:
Docker Documentation: ENTRYPOINT

NEW QUESTION: 70
Users cannot access a webserver and after the traffic is captured, the capture tool shows an ICMP packet that reports "time exceeded in-transit". What is the cause of this webserver access issue?
A. The large distance between the server and the users means that the packets require too much time to reach the destination.
B. A router along the path is misrouting the packets in a wrong direction.
C. A router along the path has the wrong time.
D. The server is overloaded and the connection was not able to be processed in time.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An ICMP "time exceeded in-transit" message indicates that the TTL (Time to Live) of a packet has expired. The TTL value is a counter that decreases by one each time the packet passes through a router. When the TTL reaches zero, the packet is discarded, and an ICMP "time exceeded" message is sent back to the sender. This typically happens when the packet takes too many hops or the destination is too far away, causing the TTL to expire before reaching the destination.

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which type of OWASP threat forges a malicious HTTP request into an application?
A. Clickjacking
B. SQL Injection
C. CSRF
D. XSS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is a type of attack that forges a malicious HTTP request and sends it from a user's browser to a different site where the user is authenticated. The attacker tricks the user into executing unwanted actions on a web application in which the user is currently authenticated. This can lead to unauthorized actions being performed on the user's behalf.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
OWASP CSRF Prevention Cheat Sheet

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which principle is a value from the manifesto for Agile software development?
A. adhering to a plan over responding to requirements
B. detailed documentation over working software
C. processes and tools over teams and inter actions
D. customer collaboration over contract negotiation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
The Agile Manifesto emphasizes "customer collaboration over contract negotiation" as one of its core values. This principle stresses the importance of engaging with customers to understand their needs and respond to changes, rather than strictly adhering to contract terms. The focus is on building a cooperative relationship with customers to deliver valuable software. This value is part of the Agile Manifesto, which outlines four key values and twelve principles for agile software development.

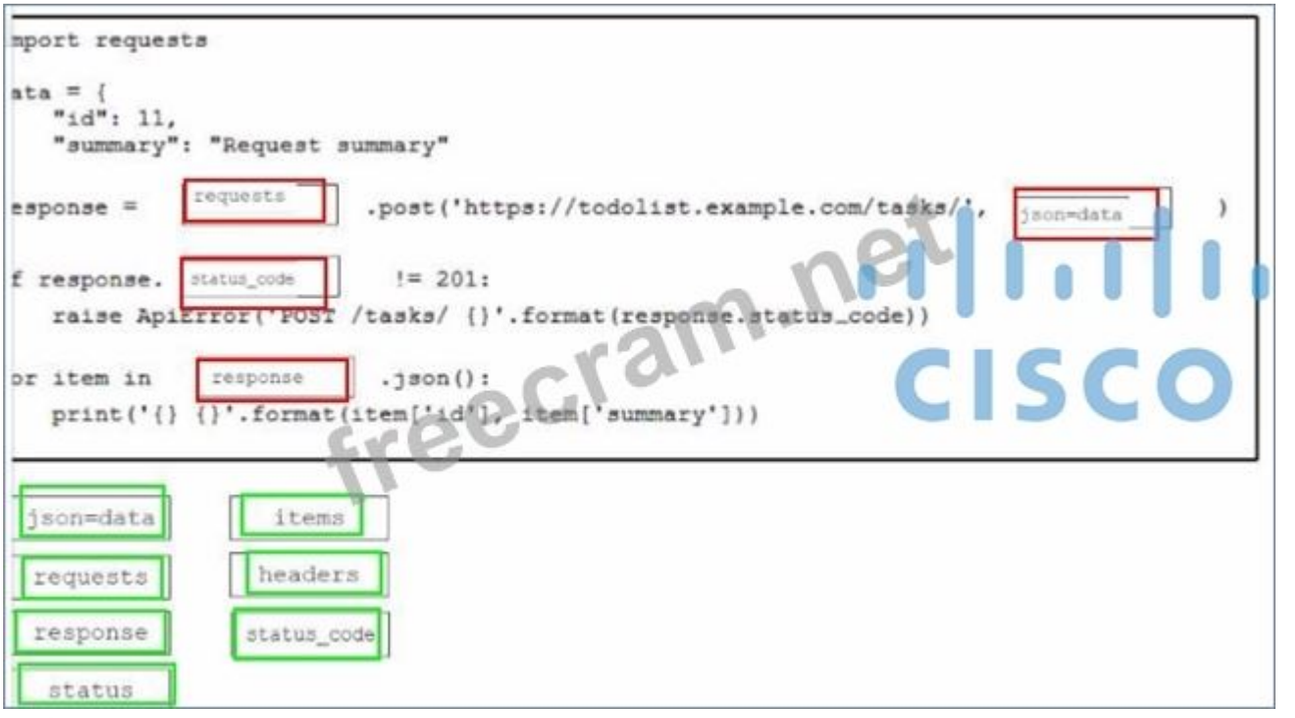
NEW QUESTION: 73
What is a component of the first stage of an application development CI/CD pipeline?
A. developer writing the initial lines of code
B. triggering of the automated build phase

C. commitment and pushing of code into a version control system
D. triggering of the automated testing phase
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The first stage of a CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) pipeline typically involves developers committing and pushing code into a version control system (VCS) such as Git. This stage sets the foundation for subsequent automated processes.
Initial Commit: The act of committing code means saving changes to the local repository.
Push to Repository: Pushing code sends the committed changes to a remote repository, making them available for the CI/CD pipeline to trigger automated processes such as building and testing.
Reference:
Continuous Integration Fundamentals: CI/CD Overview

NEW QUESTION: 74
Which two descriptions can be given to an application that is interacting with a webhook? (Choose two.)
A. Processor
B. Codec
C. Listener
D. Receiver
E. Transaction monitor
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the context of webhooks, an application that interacts with a webhook can be described as a Listener or Receiver:
* Listener: The application waits for incoming HTTP POST requests sent by the webhook.
* Receiver: The application receives the data payloads from the webhook when certain events occur.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Webhooks and Event-Driven Programming.
Webhook documentation and best practices.

NEW QUESTION: 75
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that calls a REST API request. Not all options are used.

Answer:



Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Sections on interacting with REST APIs using Python Official documentation for the Requests library: Requests: HTTP for Humans

NEW QUESTION: 76

Access to the management interface of devices must be restricted by using SSH and HTTPS. Which two ports must be included in the ACLs for the protocols to work? (Choose two.)

A. 22

B. 23

C. 80

D. 443

E. 880

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To restrict access to the management interface of devices using SSH and HTTPS, the correct ports need to be included in the ACLs.

* Port 22: Used by SSH (Secure Shell) for secure remote login and command execution.
* Port 443: Used by HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) for secure web traffic.

Options A and D are correct as they are the standard ports for SSH and HTTPS.

Reference:

Cisco Security Documentation: Common Ports

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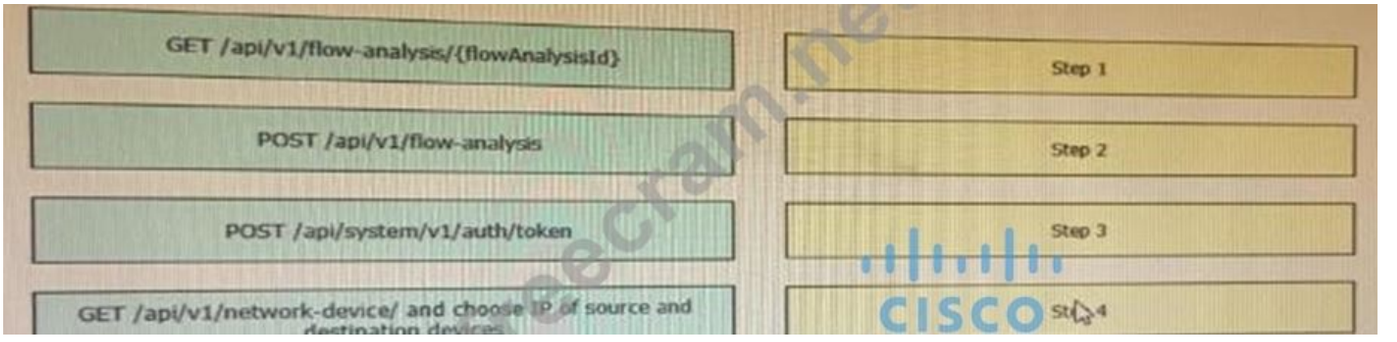
NEW QUESTION: 77

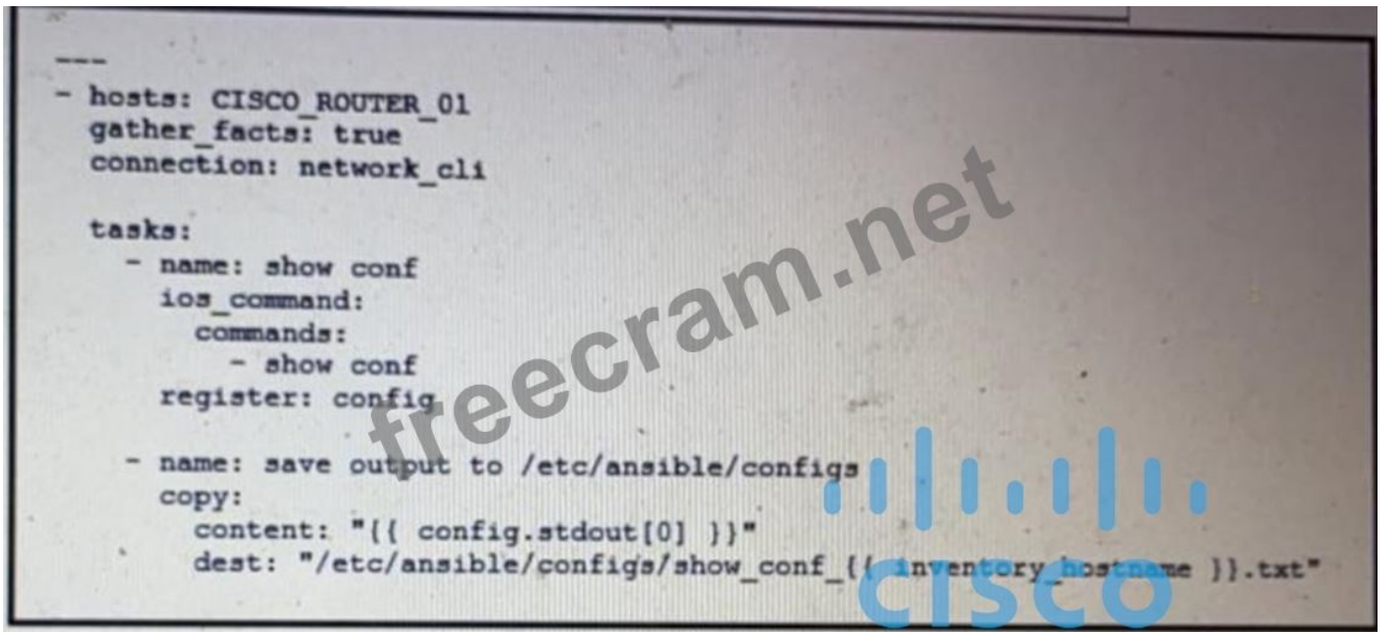
Drag and drop the requests from the left into the correct order on the right to create and check the path trace between two devices using Cisco DNA center API.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 78

Refer to the exhibit.



```
---
- hosts: CISCO_ROUTER_01
  gather_facts: true
  connection: network_cli

  tasks:
    - name: show conf
      ios_command:
        commands:
          - show conf
      register: config

    - name: save output to /etc/ansible/configs
      copy:
        content: "{{ config.stdout[0] }}"
        dest: "/etc/ansible/configs/show_conf_{{ inventory_hostname }}.txt"
```

What is the result of executing this Ansible playbook?

A. The playbook copies a new start-up configuration to CISCO_ROUTER_01.

B. The playbook backs up the running configuration of CISCO_ROUTER_01.

C. The playbook backs up the start-up configuration of C1SCO_ROUTER_01.

D. The playbook copies a new running configuration to CISCO_ROUTER_01.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Ansible playbook provided in the exhibit performs the following tasks:

Uses the ios_command module to issue the show conf command on the CISCO_ROUTER_01 device.

Registers the output of the command into the variable config.

Copies the content of config.stdout[0] (the first line of the command output) to a file in /etc/ansible/configs/.

This sequence of tasks effectively backs up the running configuration of the router by capturing the current configuration output and saving it to a file.

Reference:

Ansible ios_command Module

Ansible Playbook Basics

NEW QUESTION: 79

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  useradd $1
3  groupadd $2
4  mkdir /opt/scripts
5  cp *.py /opt/scripts
6  cd /opt/scripts
7  ls *.py | while read file;
8      do
9          echo $file >> content.txt;
10         chmod u+x $file;
11         chown $1:$2 $file
12     done
```

An engineer must add new users and set privileges for executing a few Python scripts. The engineer prepares a Bash script to automate this task. The script ds a user and a group from the command-line arguments, creates a directory, and copies the Python scripts to it. The script then changes to the directory and lists the scripts, used on the script workflow, which process is being automated within the loop by using the list of Python scripts?

A. removing the files that are not Python, listing the Python files, and assigning execution privileges to the initially created user and group.

B. assigning execution privileges to everyone and changing the ownership to the initially created user and group

C. assigning execution privileges to the owner, setting the user and group owner to the scripts that were initially created, and storing the script names in a file.

D. creating a file with the content of all the files, assigning execution permissions to each script, and then changing ownership to the initially created user and group.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The provided Bash script performs the following steps:

Adds a new user with useradd.

Adds a new group with groupadd.

Creates a directory /opt/scripts.

Copies all Python scripts (*.py) to the /opt/scripts directory.

Changes to the /opt/scripts directory.

Lists the Python scripts and processes each script in a loop.

Within the loop, the script:

Appends the script name to a file content.txt.

Assigns execution privileges to the script (chmod u+x).

Changes the ownership of the script to the newly created user and group (chown $1:$2).

This workflow automates the process of setting execution permissions for the owner (the newly created user) and assigning the user and group ownership to the scripts. It also stores the script names in content.txt.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

Bash Scripting Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 80

What are the two principles of an infrastructure as code environment? (Choose two)

A. Complete complex systems must be able to be built from reusable infrastructure definitions.

B. Environments must be provisioned consistently using the same inputs.

C. Redeployments cause varying environment definitions.

D. Service overlap is encouraged to cater for unique environment needs.

E. Components are coupled, and definitions must be deployed for the environment to function.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Infrastructure as Code (IaC) involves managing and provisioning computing infrastructure through machine-readable definition files, rather than physical hardware configuration or interactive configuration tools.
Principles of IaC:
Reusability: Complete complex systems must be built from reusable infrastructure definitions. This means infrastructure components should be modular and reusable across different environments and applications.
Consistency: Environments must be provisioned consistently using the same inputs. This ensures that every environment is set up exactly the same way, reducing the risk of errors and discrepancies.
Other Principles:
Declarative Configuration: Using a high-level language to define what the infrastructure should look like rather than how to achieve it.
Incorrect Options:
C . Redeployments cause varying environment definitions: This is against IaC principles as it emphasizes consistency.
D . Service overlap is encouraged to cater for unique environment needs: This could lead to complex and unmanageable configurations.
E . Components are coupled, and definitions must be deployed for the environment to function: IaC promotes decoupled, modular components.
Reference:
Infrastructure as Code: IaC Principles

NEW QUESTION: 81
What is a benefit of using model-driven programmability for infrastructure automation?
A. connected user tracking
B. infrastructure resource optimization
C. multiple device control protocols
D. device performance monitoring
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Model-driven programmability refers to using data models to define the desired state of network infrastructure and automate its configuration and management. This approach offers several benefits:
Infrastructure Resource Optimization: Model-driven programmability allows for more efficient use of network resources by ensuring consistent and optimal configurations. Automation driven by data models helps in reducing human errors and improving the overall performance and utilization of the infrastructure.
Consistency: Automated, model-driven configurations ensure that network devices are consistently configured, reducing variability and the risk of misconfigurations.
Scalability: It enables scalable automation solutions that can easily adapt to changing network requirements and topologies.

Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco Model-Driven Programmability

NEW QUESTION: 82
How do XML and JSON compare regarding functionality?
A. JSON natively supports arrays and XML does not natively support arrays.
B. XML provides support for mapping data structures into host languages than JSON.
C. XML provides more human readability than JSON.
D. JSON provides support for data types than XML.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
JSON and XML are both used for data interchange, but they have differences in functionality:
JSON: JavaScript Object Notation natively supports arrays and other data structures like objects (dictionaries in Python). JSON is known for being lightweight and easy to parse and is often considered more human-readable due to its simple syntax.
XML: eXtensible Markup Language does not natively support arrays in the same straightforward manner as JSON. Instead, arrays in XML need to be represented using repeated elements, which can be more verbose and complex. XML is highly flexible and supports defining custom tags, but it is generally more complex and less human-readable compared to JSON.
Therefore, JSON's native support for arrays makes it simpler and more efficient for certain data structures compared to XML.

NEW QUESTION: 83
Which line is an example of the start of a chunk from a unified diff?
A. @@ -90,88 +20191008T1349@@
B. @@ -20191007T1200 +88,90 @@
C. @@ -20191007T1200 +20191008T1349@@
D. @@ -88,10 +88,6 @@
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
A unified diff file shows differences between two files. Each chunk of changes starts with a line that provides the range of lines affected in the original and new files. The correct format is:
The - symbol indicates the starting line number and the number of lines in the original file.
The + symbol indicates the starting line number and the number of lines in the new file.
@@ -88,10 +88,6 @@ shows that the original file has a chunk starting at line 88 with 10 lines, and the new file has a chunk starting at line 88 with 6 lines.

NEW QUESTION: 84
What are two benefits of using VLANs? (Choose two.)
A. limits the devices that can join the network
B. segments the broadcast domain

C. extends the broadcast domain
D. allows all network devices to be accessible from any host on the network
E. enables the logical grouping of devices that belong to different Layer 2 devices
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) provide multiple benefits, including segmenting the broadcast domain, which reduces unnecessary traffic and improves network performance. They also enable the logical grouping of devices across different physical Layer 2 switches, enhancing network management and security by isolating traffic between different VLANs.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: Network Segmentation and VLANs (Chapter 4, Section: Understanding VLANs and Their Benefits).
Top of Form
Bottom of Form

NEW QUESTION: 85
What is indicated when the green phase of the test-driven development cycle is complete?
A. The unit test of the new code has written functions as intended.
B. The new code caused a break in the existing functionality.
C. The new code meets the test requirements.
D. The new code is readable and maintainable.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Which network device monitors incoming and outgoing traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of rules?
A. switch
B. load balancer
C. reverse proxy
D. firewall
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A firewall is a network device that monitors incoming and outgoing traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of rules.
Function of a Firewall:
Traffic Monitoring: It continuously monitors all traffic passing through it.
Rule-Based Filtering: It applies predefined security rules to allow or deny traffic.
Protection: It protects networks from unauthorized access and cyber threats.
Comparison with Other Devices:
Switch: A network device that connects devices within a LAN and uses MAC addresses to forward data to the correct destination.
Load Balancer: Distributes network or application traffic across multiple servers to ensure no single server becomes overwhelmed.

Reverse Proxy: A server that sits in front of web servers and forwards client requests to those web servers.
Therefore, a firewall is the correct answer because it specifically monitors and filters network traffic based on security rules.
Reference:
Cisco Firewalls Overview: Cisco Firewall Products

NEW QUESTION: 87
Refer to the exhibit.

What is the effect of this Ansible playbook on an IOS router?
A. A new running configuration is pushed to the IOS router.
B. The current running configuration of the IOS router is backed up.
C. The start-up configuration of the IOS router is copied to a local folder.
D. A new start-up configuration is copied to the IOS router.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The provided Ansible playbook is designed to connect to an IOS router and execute the "show run" command to retrieve the current running configuration. The configuration is then registered in a variable called config. The next task copies the output stored in the config variable to a file in a specified directory on the local machine. The file is named based on the router's hostname.
Here are the steps:
Define the hosts: The playbook targets the {{ router }} group or host.
Gather facts: Enabled with gather_facts: true to collect useful information about the target devices.
Connection type: Local, meaning the playbook runs on the local machine where Ansible is invoked.
Task 1 - ios_command:
Executes the "show run" command.

Uses the provided router credentials.
Registers the command output to the config variable.
Task 2 - copy:
Takes the first element from config.stdout (the output of the "show run" command).
Copies this content to a file in /etc/ansible/configs/, naming the file command_{{ router_hostname }}.txt.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Automation and Programmability, specifically on using Ansible for network automation.
Ansible Documentation: Module ios_command and copy.

NEW QUESTION: 88
Refer to the exhibit.

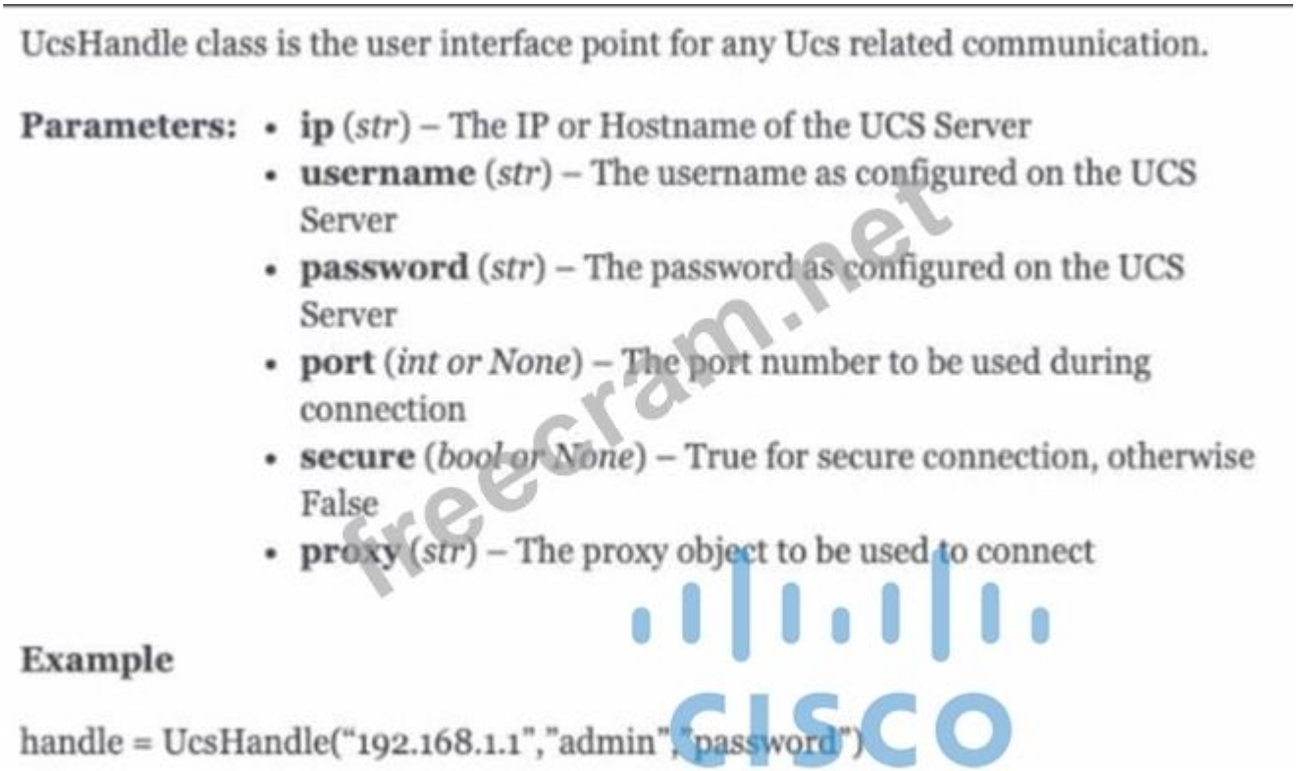
```
URL: https://example.com/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native/native/logging/monitor
Method: POST

Headers: ('Content-type': 'application/yang-data+json', 'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json,
* application/yang-data.errors+json')

Body:

{
   "severity": "alerts"
}
```

Which HTTP code is returned after the RESTCONF query is executed?
A. 201
B. 204
C. 302
D. 304
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The HTTP status code 201 indicates that a request has been fulfilled and has resulted in the creation of a new resource. In the context of the RESTCONF query provided in the exhibit, which includes a POST method to create or configure a resource, the expected successful response should be 201. This status code confirms that the new logging monitor resource has been created successfully on the Cisco IOS-XE device.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation - RESTCONF
MDN Web Docs - HTTP 201 Created

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which traffic is handled on the control plane?
A. BGP
B. SMB
C. NTP
D. NETCONF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The control plane in networking is responsible for routing and signaling functions. Protocols like BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) operate on the control plane because they manage the routing information and decisions that control how packets are forwarded through the network. BGP specifically is used to exchange routing information between different autonomous systems on the internet.
Reference:
Cisco Networking - Control Plane
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 90
Refer to the exhibit.


UcsHandle class is the user interface point for any Ucs related communication.

Parameters:
- **ip** (*str*) – The IP or Hostname of the UCS Server
- **username** (*str*) – The username as configured on the UCS Server
- **password** (*str*) – The password as configured on the UCS Server
- **port** (*int or None*) – The port number to be used during connection
- **secure** (*bool or None*) – True for secure connection, otherwise False
- **proxy** (*str*) – The proxy object to be used to connect

Example

handle = UcsHandle("192.168.1.1","admin","password")

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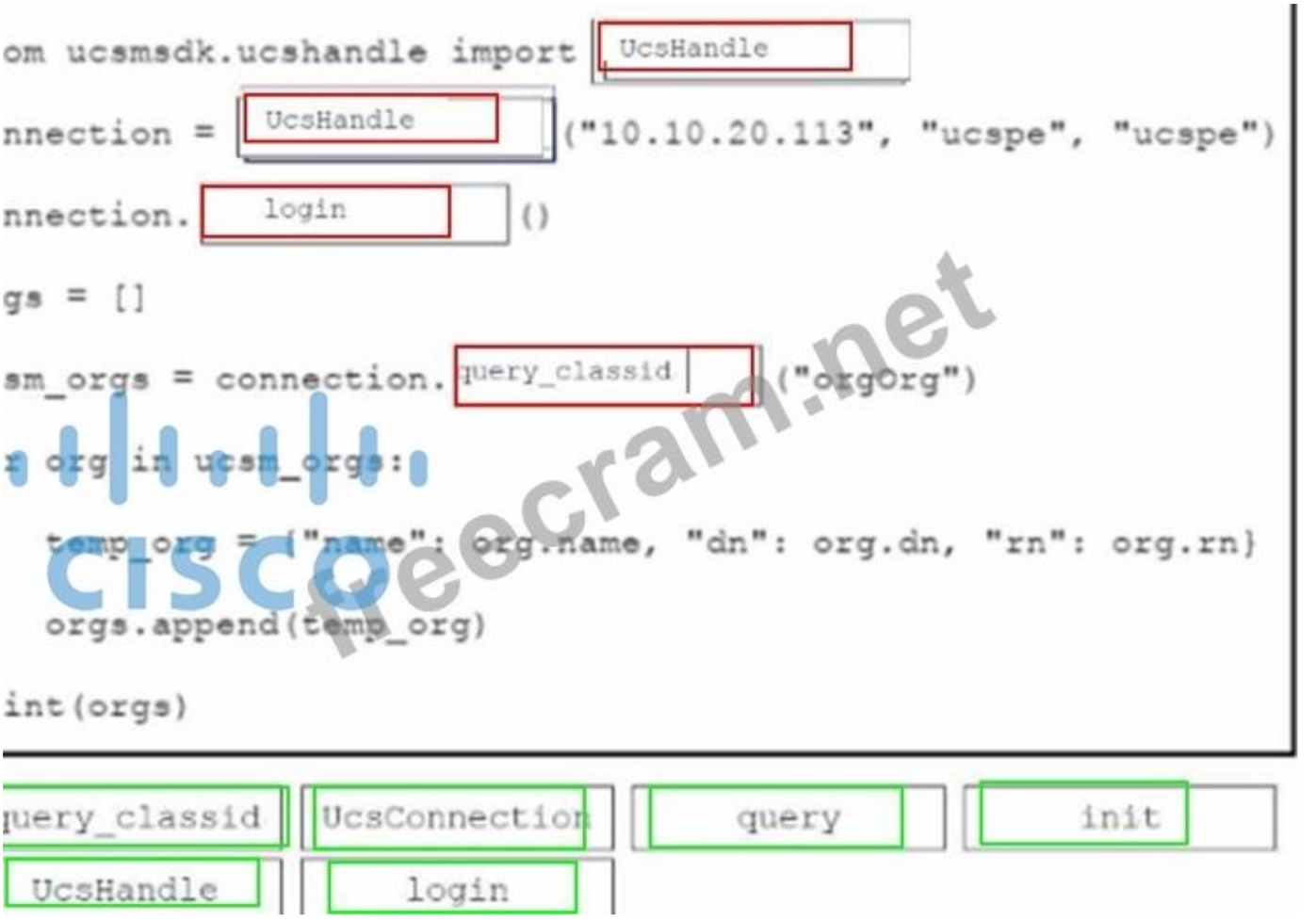
An engineer needs to retrieve all the organizations in a Cisco UCS Manager deployment. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in.. Python script to print the information to standard output. Some options may be used more than once. Not all options are used.

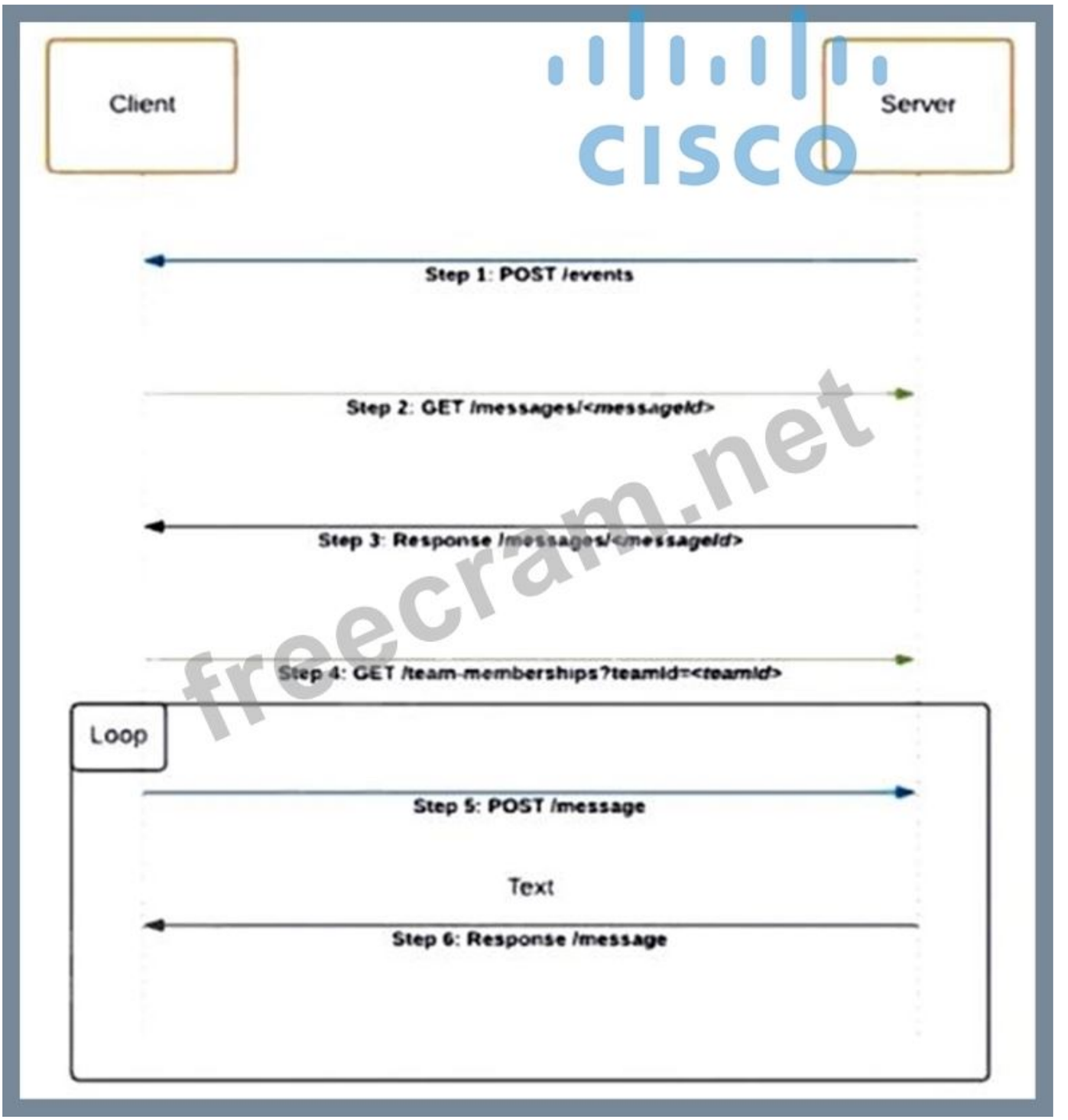

rom ucsmsdk.ucshandle import
onnection =
("10.10.20.113", "ucspe", "ucspe")
onnection.
()
gs = []
sm_orgs = connection.
("orgOrg")
r org in ucsm_orgs:
temp_org = {"name": org.name, "dn": org.dn, "rn": org.rn}
orgs.append(temp_org)
int(orgs)
query_classid
UcsConnection
query
init
UcsHandle
login

Answer:



Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Sections on UCS Manager API and Python SDK
UCS Python SDK Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 91
Refer to the exhibit.



Which code snippet represents the sequence.

A.

```
@flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
def webex_teams_webhook_events():
  json_data = request.json['data']
  response = requests.get(MESSAGE_URL +
json_data['id'], headers=headers)
  if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
    response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
    for info in response.json()['items']:
      data = {'personId': info['personId'], 'text':
'Alert'}
                response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
```

B.

```
@flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
def webex_teams_webhook_events():
    json_data = request.json['data']
    if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
        response = requests.get(MESSAGE_URL +
json_data['id'], headers=headers)
        response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
        for info in response.json()['items']:
            data = {'personId': info['personId'],
'text': 'Alert'}
            response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
```

C.

```
@flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
def webex_teams_webhook_events():
  json_data = request.json['data']
  response = requests.post(MESSAGE_URL +
json_data['id'], headers=headers)
  if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
    for info in response.json()['items']:
      response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
      data = ('personId': info['personId'], 'text':
'Alert'}
              response = requests.get(MESSAGES_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
```

D.

```
@flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
def webex_teams_webhook_events():
  json_data = request.json['data']
  response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
  if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
    response = requests.get(MESSAGE_URL +
json_data['id'], headers=headers)
    for info in response.json()['items']:
      data = ('personId': info['personId'], 'text':
'Alert'}
      response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
headers=headers, params=params)
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Refer to the exhibit which shows a sequence diagram illustrating a client-server interaction. The correct sequence of steps that match the code snippet is as follows:

Step 1: POST /events - The client posts an event to the server.

Step 2: GET /messages/<messageId> - The client retrieves the message details from the server using the message ID.

Step 3: Response /messages/<messageId> - The server responds with the message details.

Step 4: GET /team-memberships?teamId=<teamId> - The client retrieves team membership details using the team ID.

Step 5: POST /message - The client posts a message.

Step 6: Response /message - The server responds with the message confirmation.

The correct code snippet represents the sequence diagram correctly:

@flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])

def webex_teams_webhook_events():
json_data = request.json['data']
response = requests.get(MESSAGE_URL + json_data['id'], headers=headers) if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL, headers=headers, params=params) for info in response.json()['items']:
data = {'personId': info['personId'], 'text': 'Alert'}

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NEW QUESTION: 92
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must configure a load balancer server. The engineer prepares a script to automate workflow by using Bash. The script install the nginx package, moves to the /optAtginx directory, and reads the sites M We (or further processing Based on the script workflow, which process is being automated within the loop by using the information mi sites txt?
A. creating a new Me Based on template .conf in the /etc/ngin/sites_enabled directory for each lie in the sites txt file. and then changing the file execution permission.
B. creating a Me per each the in sites txt with the information in template conf. creating a link for the previously created file. and then changing the ownership of the created files
C. using the content of the file to create the template conf file. creating a link from the created file to the /etc/nginx/files.enabled. and then changing the file execution permissions.
D. using the information in the file to create a set of empty files in the /etchginx/sites_enabled directory and then assigning the owner of the file.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Bash script performs the following steps within the loop:
Reads each line from sites.txt.
Copies template.conf to a new file in the /etc/nginx/sites-available directory for each site.
Creates a symbolic link to the new file in the /etc/nginx/sites-enabled directory.
Changes the ownership of the new files to www-data.

This process creates a configuration file for each site, creates a link to enable the site, and ensures the correct permissions.

NEW QUESTION: 93

Refer to the exhibit.

```
02      <name>testerOne</name>
03      <full-name>user testerOne</full-name>
04      <class>tester</class>
05  </user>
06  <user>
07      <name>adminOne</name>
08      <full-name>user adminOne</full-name>
09      <class>administrator</class>
10  </user>
11  <user>
12      <name>developerOne</name>
13      <full-name>user developerOne</full-name>
14      <class>developer</class>
15  </user>
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which YANG model is used to generate the XML in the exhibit?

○
```
list user {
    container "name";
    key name {
        type string;
    }
    item full-name {
        type string;
    }
    item class {
        type string;
    }
}
```

●
```
list user {
    key "name";
    leaf name {
        type string;
    }
    leaf full-name {
        type string;
    }
    leaf class {
        type string;
    }
}
```

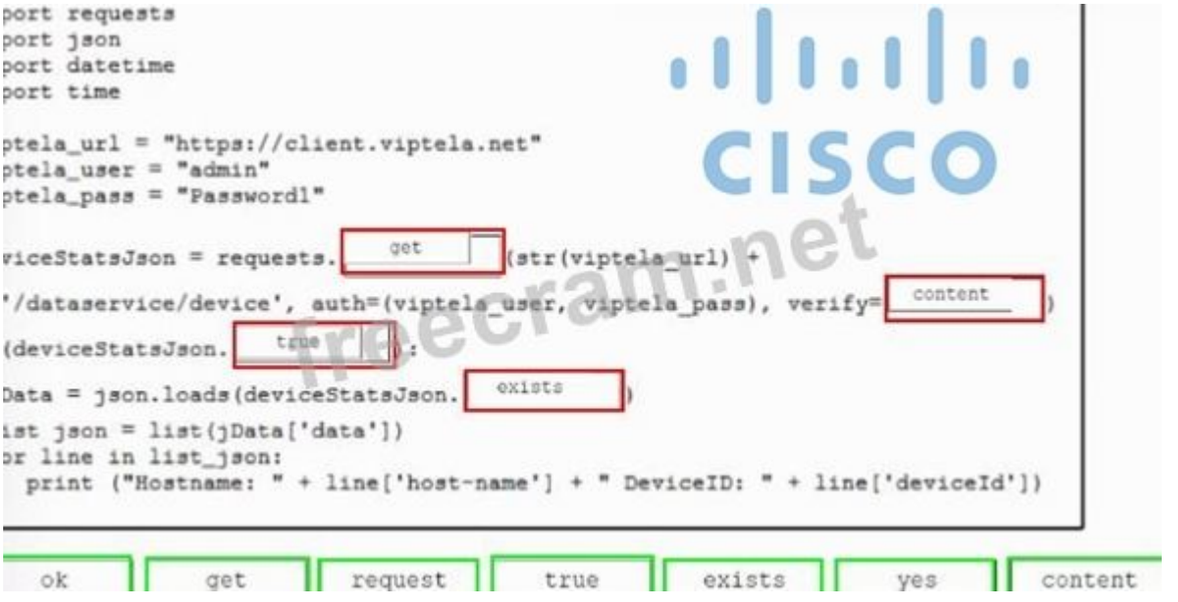
A. Option D
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94
A new application is being developed that must be hardware independent. The application includes an administrative component which is accessed using a Windows desktop GUI. Installation and management of the environment must be fully automated. Which application deployment type meets the requirements?
A. bare metal
B. virtual Python environment
C. container
D. virtual machine
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A containerized application environment meets the requirements of being hardware-independent and allows for the installation and management of the environment to be fully automated. Containers package the application and its dependencies together, ensuring consistency across different environments. This method is also highly compatible with automation tools and orchestrators like Kubernetes, making deployment and management easier and more efficient.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: Understanding Application Deployment (Chapter 4, Section: Containers and Their Benefits).

NEW QUESTION: 95

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Python script to list all devices. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 96

What is an example of a network interface hardware address?

A. domain name

B. IP address

C. workstation name

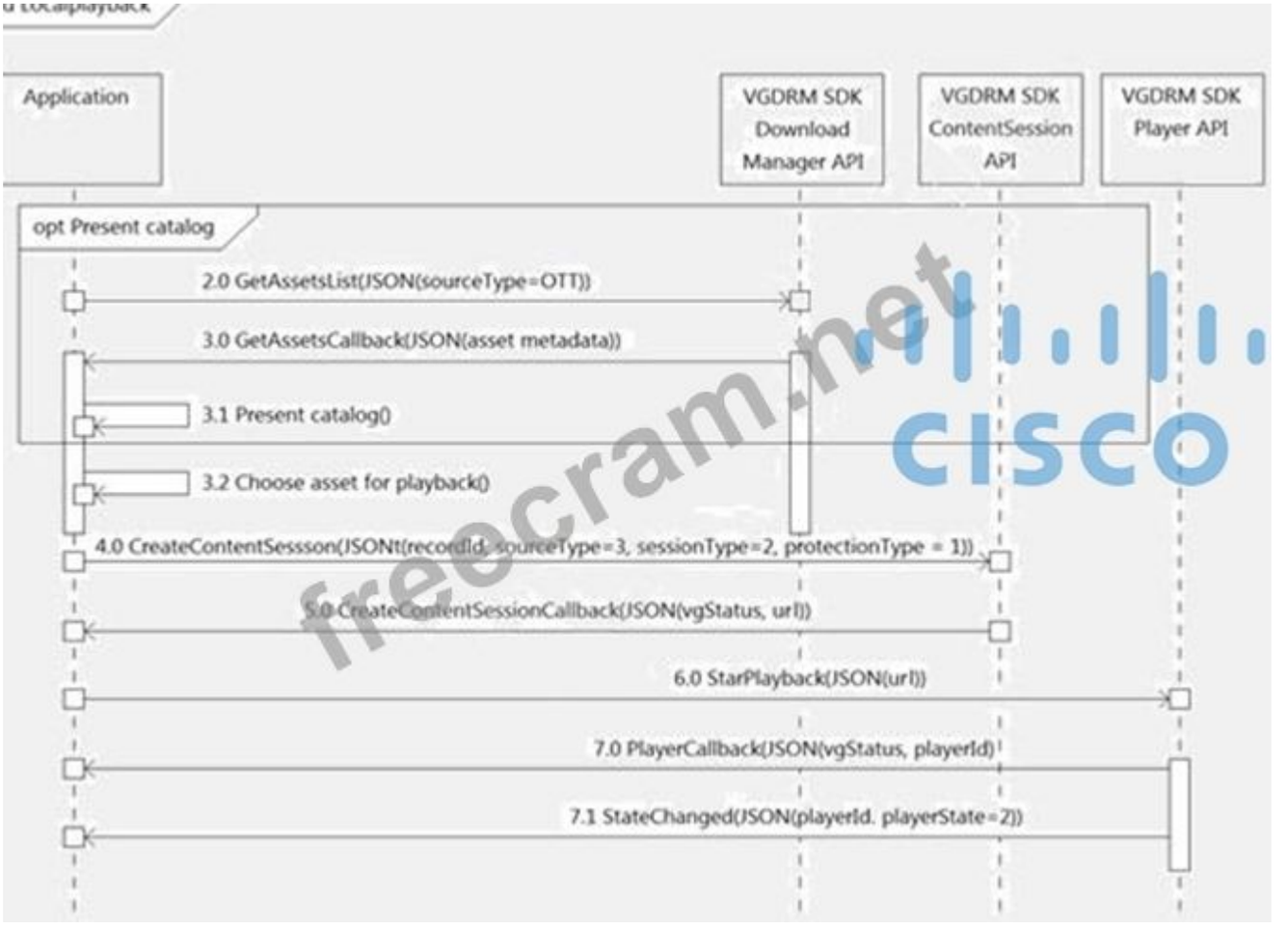
D. MAC address

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A network interface hardware address, also known as a MAC (Media Access Control) address, is a unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications on the physical network segment.

Domain name: A human-readable address for network resources.
IP address: A logical address used for identifying devices on a network.
Workstation name: A human-readable name assigned to a computer.
MAC address: The correct answer, which is a hardware address assigned to a network interface.

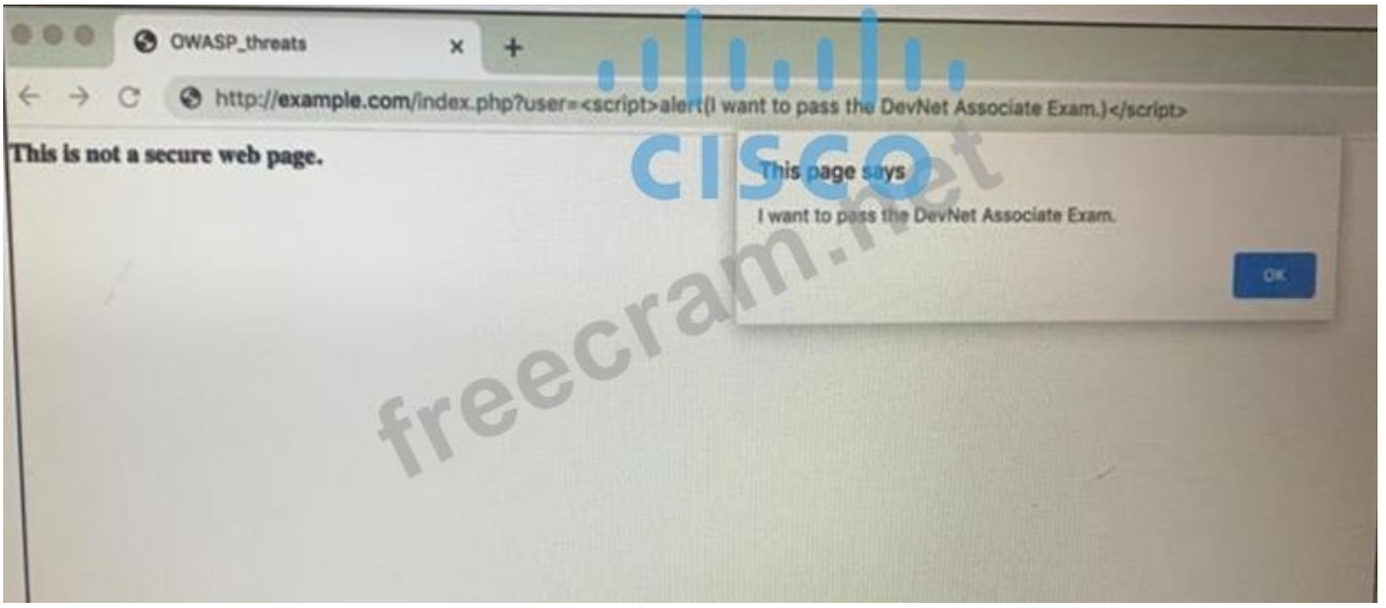
NEW QUESTION: 97
Refer to the exhibit.



What do all the calls shown in the sequence diagram have in common?
A. All the calls are optional.
B. All the calls are asynchronous.
C. All the calls are synchronous.
D. All the calls depend on the catalog.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the provided sequence diagram, each call must complete before the next one can proceed, indicating that the calls are synchronous. Synchronous calls block further execution until the response is received, maintaining a sequential order of operations.
Synchronous Nature: The diagram shows each function call being made and then waiting for a callback before proceeding to the next step.
Blocking Behavior: Each interaction completes fully before the next one starts, which is characteristic of synchronous operations.
Option C correctly identifies that all the calls shown in the sequence diagram are synchronous.

Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Sequence Diagrams and Synchronous Communication

NEW QUESTION: 98
Refer to the exhibit.



Which OWASP threat does this example demonstrate?
A. broken access control
B. SQL injection
C. man-in-the-middle
D. cross-site scripting
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The exhibit demonstrates an example of cross-site scripting (XSS). This type of attack involves injecting malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. In this example, the script <script>alert('I want to pass the DevNet Associate Exam.');</script> is embedded into a URL, and when accessed, it displays an alert message in the web browser.
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS): A security vulnerability typically found in web applications that allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into content from otherwise trusted websites.

NEW QUESTION: 99
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to test the API response through the Python unittest library. Not all options are used.

```
import unittest
import json
from apidogs import app

class TestsAPIDogs(unittest.TestCase):

    def setUp(self):
        self.app = app.test client()

    # Check status response of API
    def test status(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
        status_code = response. [          ]
        self.assertEqual(status_code, [          ] )

    # Check for content type is in application/json
    def test content type(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
        self.assertEqual(resp. [          ] ,'application/json')

    def test item not exist(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs?id= [          ] ')
        self.assertEqual(response.status code,404)
```

none	content	
status_code	200	content_type
403	status	

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Answer:

```
import unittest
import json
from apidogs import app

class TestsAPIDogs(unittest.TestCase):

    def setUp(self):
        self.app = app.test client()

    # Check status response of API
    def test status(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
        status_code = response. [ none ]
        self.assertEqual(status_code, [ 200 ] )

    # Check for content type is in application/json
    def test content type(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
        self.assertEqual(resp. [ status_code ] 'application/json')

    def test item not exist(self):
        resp =self.app.get('/dogs?id= [ 403 ] ')
        self.assertEqual(response.status code,404)
```

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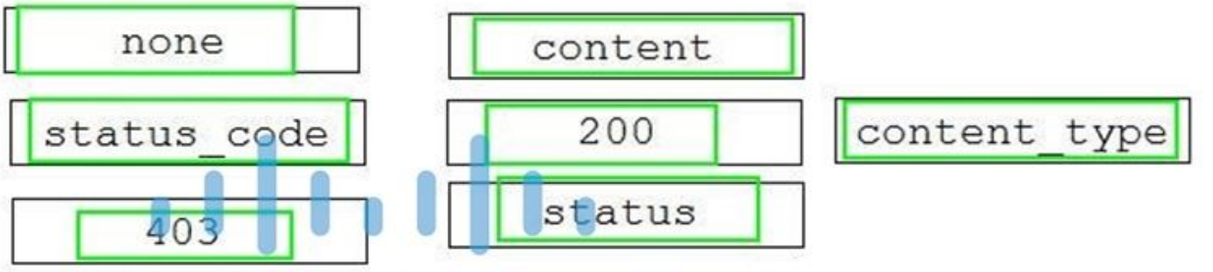


CISCO

NEW QUESTION: 100
Refer to the exhibit.

A developer uses a REST API to retrieve information about wireless access points. The API returns an HTTP 403 error when making a GET request. Which ion resolves this Issue?

A. Provide the developer with the correct user access rights.

B. Change the request HTTP method from GET to POST.

C. Change the request timeout in the client software.

D. Include a username/password request header.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An HTTP 403 Forbidden error indicates that the server understands the request but refuses to authorize it. This often occurs when the user making the request does not have the necessary permissions to access the resource.

To resolve this issue:

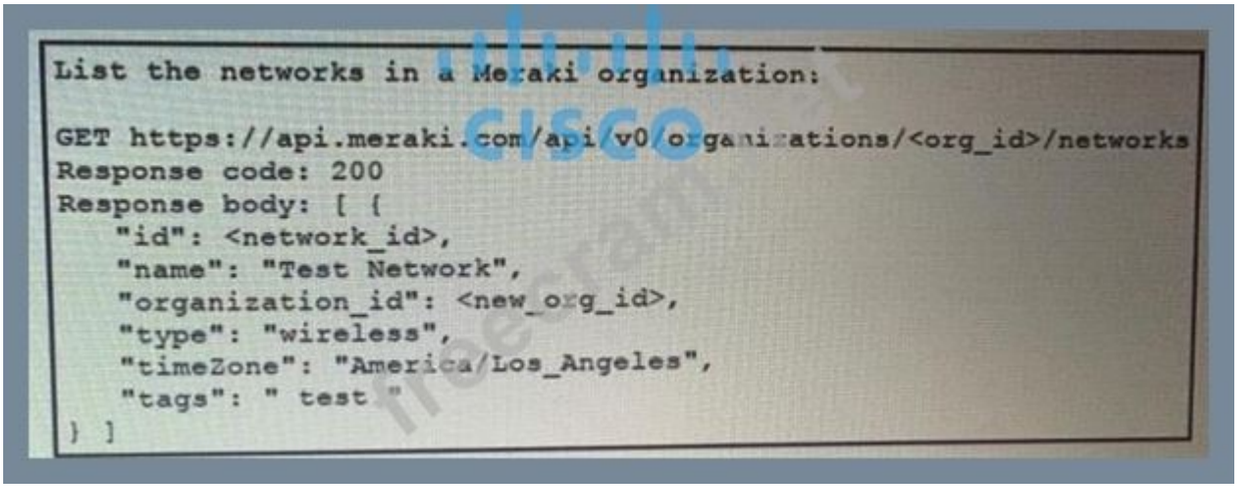
Correct User Access Rights: Ensure that the developer has the appropriate permissions to access the API endpoint. This typically involves verifying the user's roles and permissions within the system or application being accessed.

Reference:

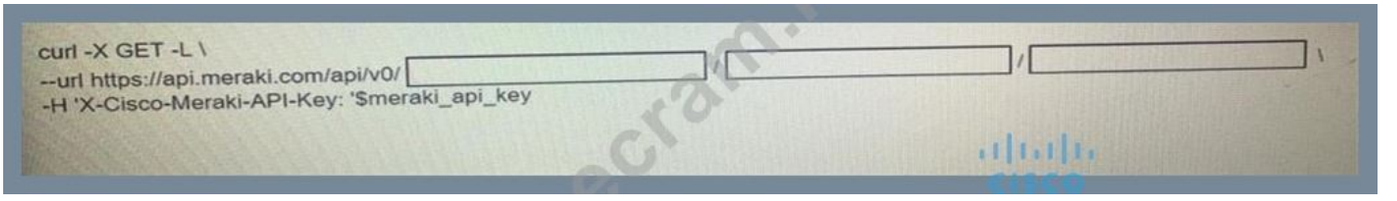
HTTP 403 Forbidden Error - MDN Web Docs

NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibit.



Fill in the blanks to complete the cURL command to the list of networks in the Meraki organization with an id of 384279060

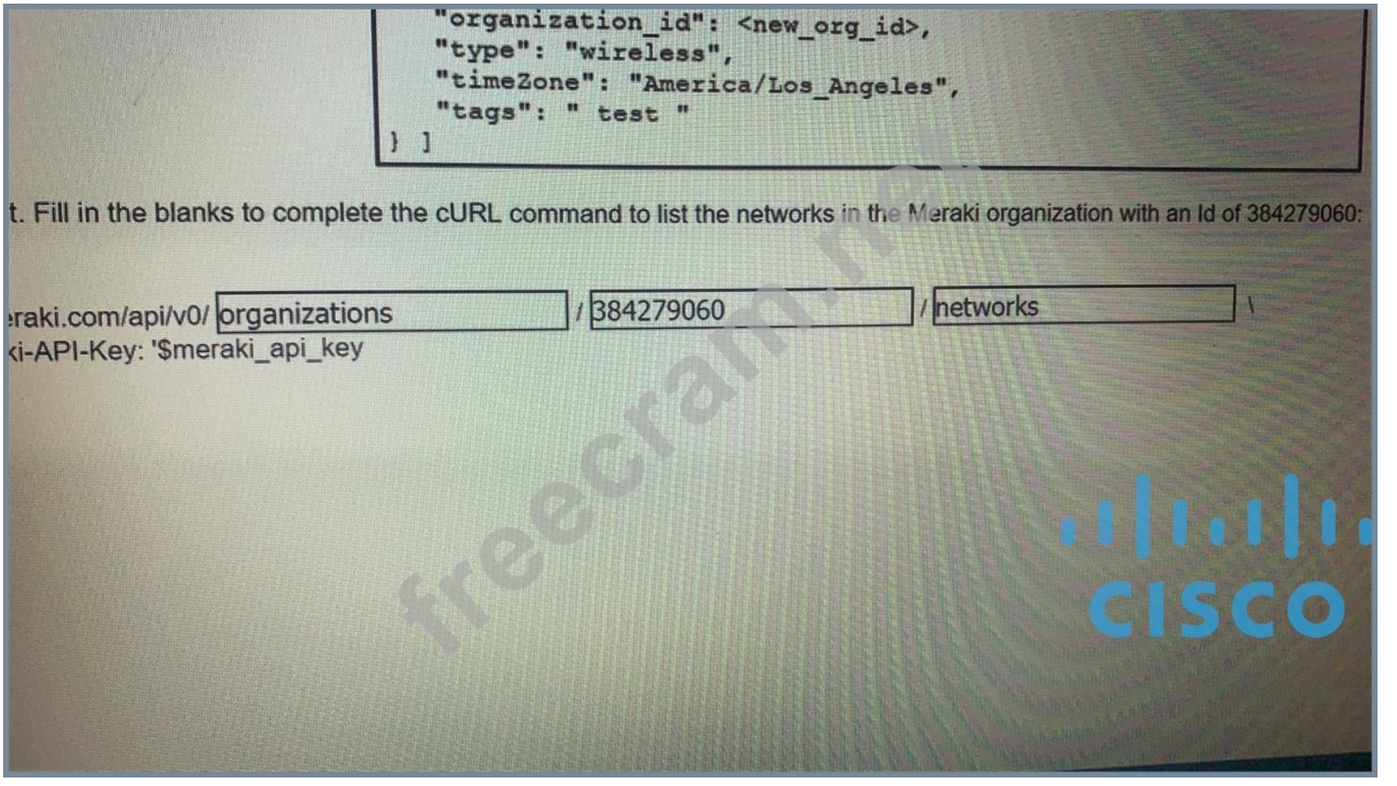


Answer:

organizations networks

Explanation:

Solution below

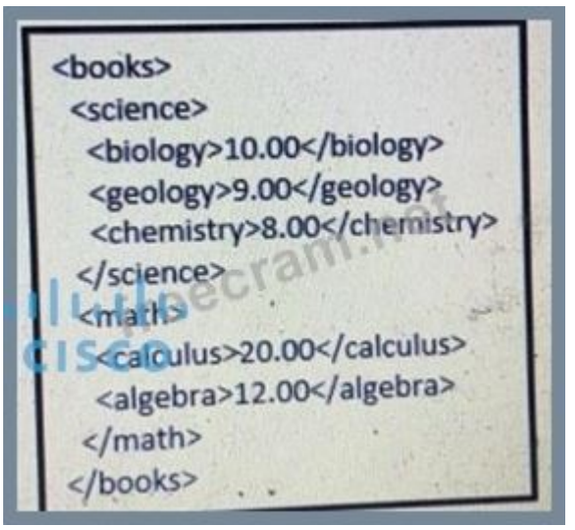


To list the networks in a Meraki organization using the Meraki API, you need to construct a proper cURL command. The command must include the URL endpoint specific to the Meraki organization ID and the required API key for authentication. The correct cURL command to list networks in the organization with ID 384279060 is:

curl -X GET -L \
--url https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/384279060/networks \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: $meraki_api_key'
Here:
-X GET: Specifies the request method as GET.
-L: Follows any redirects.
--url: Specifies the API endpoint URL.
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: $meraki_api_key': Adds the API key header for authentication.

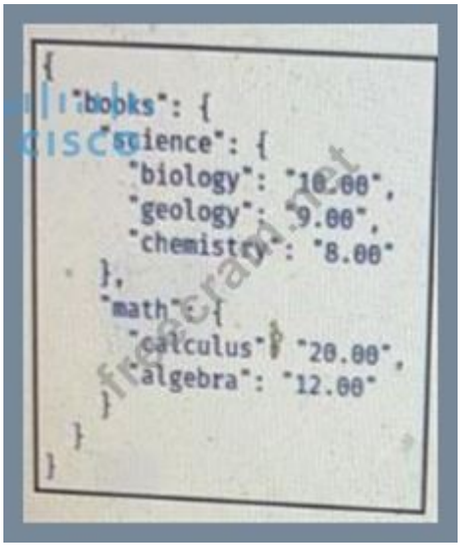
NEW QUESTION: 102
A development team needs to containerize an application named 'cust475605674\ A Dockerfile has been created and now the docker build command needs to be run using the current folder to find the Dockerfile. build the image and create a local repository named 'cust321453857-rep' that points to that image. Which command must be used?
A. docker build -t cust321453857-rep -f Dockerfile
B. docker build cust321453857-rep -f Dockerfile.txt
C. docker build cust321453857-rep Dockerfile
D. docker build -t cust321453857-rep Dockerfile.txt
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To build a Docker image using the current folder and a specified Dockerfile, and then tag the image with a specific name for the local repository, the following command is used:
docker build: This command builds a Docker image from a Dockerfile.
-t cust321453857-rep: The -t option tags the resulting image with the specified name (cust321453857-rep).
-f Dockerfile: The -f option specifies the Dockerfile to use for building the image.
Command:
docker build -t cust321453857-rep -f Dockerfile .
Reference:
Docker Build Command: Docker Build

NEW QUESTION: 103
Refer to Exhibit.

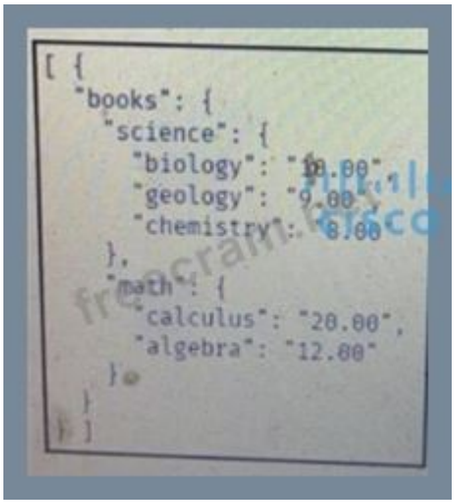


Which JSON is equivalent to the XML-encoded data.

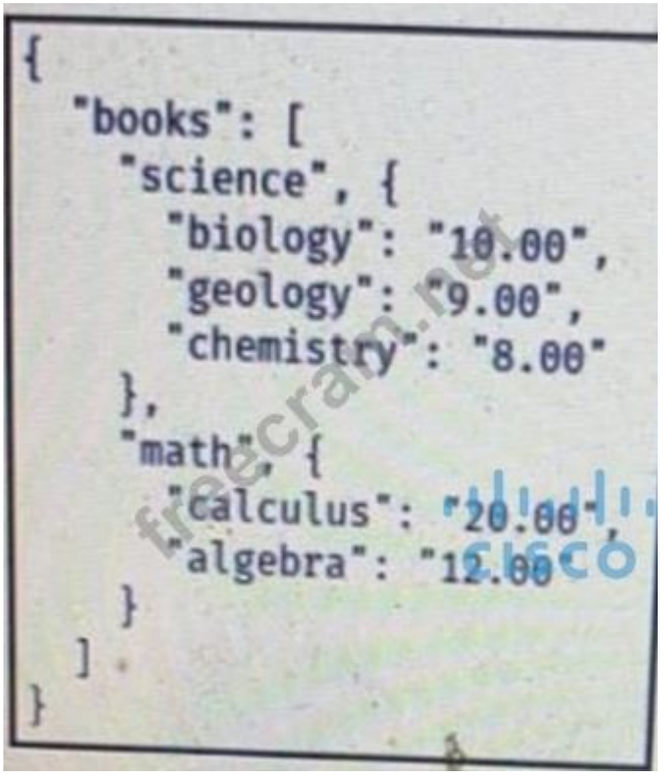
A.



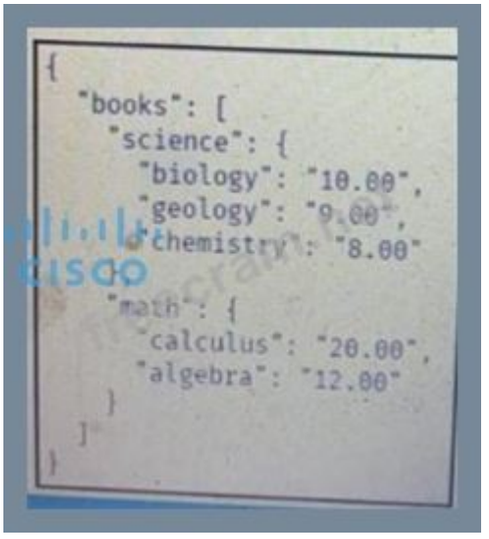
B.



C.



D.



Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When converting XML to JSON, the structure should maintain the hierarchical organization and data representation. The provided XML structure:

<books>
<science>
<biology>10.00</biology>
<geology>9.00</geology>
<chemistry>8.00</chemistry>
</science>
<math>
<calculus>20.00</calculus>
<algebra>12.00</algebra>
</math>

</books>
translates to the following JSON structure:
{
"books": {
"science": {
"biology": "10.00",
"geology": "9.00",
"chemistry": "8.00"
},
"math": {
"calculus": "20.00",
"algebra": "12.00"
}
}
}
Root Element: The root element <books> translates to a key "books".
Nested Elements: The <science> and <math> elements become nested objects under "books".
Leaf Elements: The individual subjects and their prices (e.g., <biology>10.00</biology>) become key-value pairs within their respective parent objects.
Analysis of Options:
Option A:
json
Copy code
{
"books": {
"science": {
"biology": "10.00",
"geology": "9.00",
"chemistry": "8.00"
},
"math": {
"calculus": "20.00",
"algebra": "12.00"
}
}
}
This option accurately represents the hierarchical structure of the XML data, making it the correct equivalent.
Option B, C, and D:

These options incorrectly use array notation for the nested objects, which is not consistent with the original XML structure. The XML structure indicates that "science" and "math" are single objects with multiple key-value pairs, not arrays.
Reference:
Converting Between XML and JSON
JSON and XML Comparison

NEW QUESTION: 104
Package updates from a local server fail to download. However, the same updates work when a much slower external repository is used. Way are local updates failing?
A. The update utility is trying to use a proxy to access the internal resource.
B. The Internet connection is too slow.
C. The Internet is down at the moment, which causes the local server to not be able to respond.
D. The server is running out of disk space.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When package updates from a local server fail but succeed from an external repository, it is often due to misconfiguration in the update utility. One common issue is that the update utility might be configured to use a proxy, which is not required or properly set up for internal resources. This misconfiguration can cause the update utility to fail in reaching the local server.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: Infrastructure and Automation (troubleshooting and configuring network and server environments) Linux System Administration Documentation (details on configuring package managers and handling proxy settings)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Refer to the exhibit.

```
- hosts: nxos_rtr
  gather_facts: false
  tasks:
  - nxos_hsrp:
      group: "{{ item.group }}"
      vip: "{{ item.vip }}"
      priority: 115
      interface: "{{ item.interface }}"
      preempt: enabled
      auth_type: md5
      auth_string: "s3cuR3"
      version: 2
      host: "{{ hostvars['rtr-1a']['ansible_ssh_host'] }}"
    with_items:
      - "{{ hsrp_groups }}"
    delegate_to: "{{ hostvars['srv-1a']['ansible_ssh_host'] }}"
```

An engineer runs a network that consists of Cisco Nexus devices. The network is distributed between data centers in different locations. The switches are configured using standalone connections and a single point of failure. Which process is being automated by the Ansible playbook?
A. enabling HSRP on the nxos_rtr inventory host
B. enabling HSRP on the rtr-1a inventory host
C. executing HSRP configuration from the Ansible controller node

D. executing HSRP configuration from the srv-1a inventory host

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Ansible playbook in the exhibit is designed to automate the configuration of HSRP (Hot Standby Router Protocol) on a Cisco Nexus switch listed in the nxos_rtr inventory group. Here's what the playbook does:

Hosts: The playbook is targeting nxos_rtr hosts.

Task: The task uses the nxos_hsrp module to configure HSRP.

Parameters: Various parameters such as group, VIP, priority, interface, authentication, and version are set for HSRP configuration.

Delegation: The configuration is delegated to the srv-1a inventory host, but it is still targeting the nxos_rtr for the actual HSRP configuration.

Therefore, the playbook is enabling HSRP on the nxos_rtr inventory host.

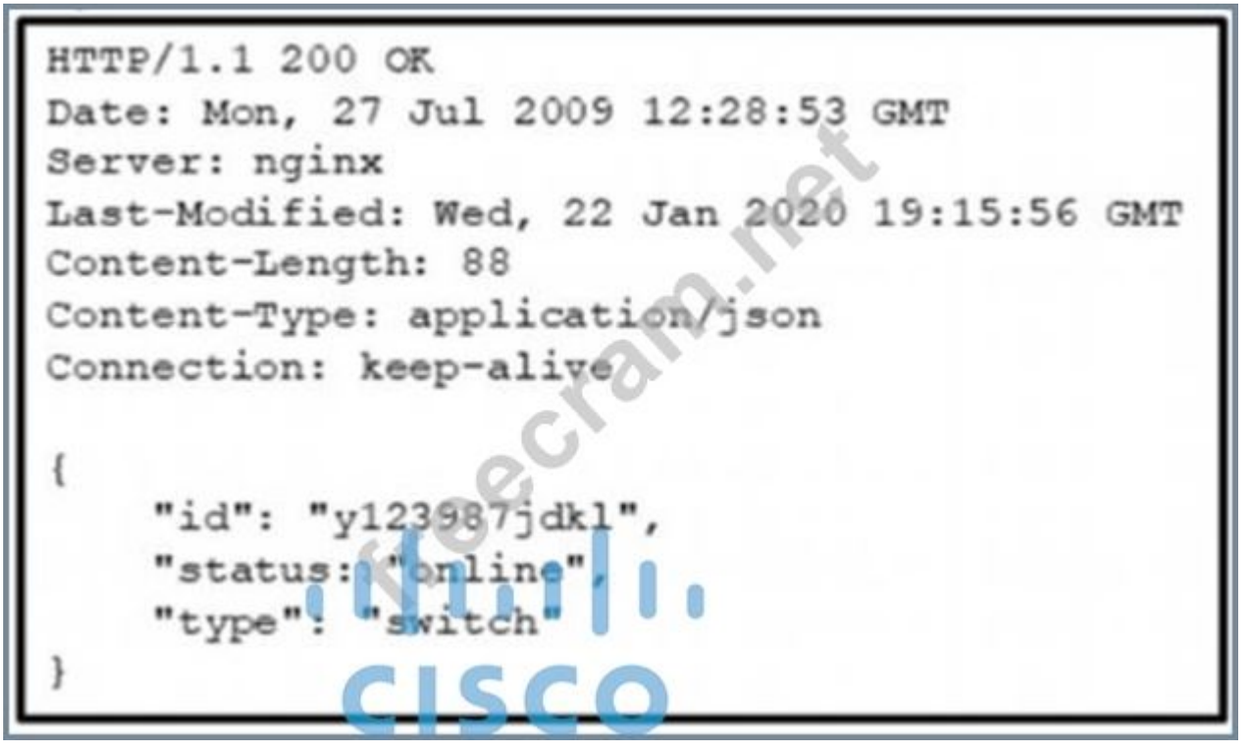
Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

Ansible Documentation for nxos_hsrp Module

NEW QUESTION: 106

Refet to the exhibit.



Which data is specified in the response header?

A. {

"id": "y123987jdkl". HTTP/1.1 200 OK

"status: "online",

"type": "switch"

}

B. HTTP/1.1 200 OK

C. "type", "switch"

D. Content-Type

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the response header shown, the "Content-Type" is specified. Response headers provide important metadata about the response, including the content type, which informs the client about the nature of the returned content (in this case, application/json).

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Refer to the exhibit.

```
--- functions.py   2020-09-26 14:26:25.000000000 -0600
+++ new.py 2020-09-26 14:26:10.000000000 -0600
@@ -21,7 +21,7 @@
 def print_devices_info(devices):
     # Print id, hostname and management IP
     for item in devices:
-        print(item['id'], item['hostname'], item['managementIpAddress'])
-        print(item['id'], item['hostname'])


 # Get Authentication token
 def get_dnac_jwt_token():
@@ -66,9 +66,15 @@
     response = get_devices_list(headers, {})
     print_devices_info(response)

-    # print devices list filtered by hostname
-    print('\nPrinting device list filtered by hostname ...')
-    query_string_params = {'hostname': 'CSR1Kv-01.devnet.local'}
-    response = get_devices_list(headers, query_string_params)
-    print_devices_info(response)
-
     # print devices list filtered by platform Id
     print('\nPrinting device list filtered by platform id...')
-    query_string_params = {'platformId': 'C9500-40X'}
-    query_string_params = {'platformId': 'AIR-AP1141N-A-K9'}
     response = get_devices_list(headers, query_string_params)
     print_devices_info(response)
```

An engineer is comparing two files by using the unified diff format. Which cade snippet belongs to the new.py file?

A.

```
77 query_string_params = {'platformId':
'AIR-AP1141N-A-K9'}
```

```
21 print(item['id'], item['hostname']
```

B.

```
24 print(item['id'], item['hostname'],
item['managementIpAddress'])
```

C.

```
66 # print devices list filtered by
hostname
67 print('\nPrinting device list
filtered by hostname ...')
68 query_string_params = {'hostname':
'CSR1Kv-01.devnet.local'}
69 response = get_devices_list
(headers, query_string_params)
70 print_devices_info(response)
```

D.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The provided diff format shows changes between two versions of a file. The + signs indicate lines that have been added in the new file (new.py). The code snippet that belongs to the new file is the one with + signs, showing the addition of code to print the device list filtered by hostname. The added lines include printing the message and setting the query_string_params to filter by hostname.

NEW QUESTION: 108

Refer to the exhibit.

```
url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/computers'
response = session.get (url)
response_json = response.json ()

for item in response_json ['data'] :
    print (item['connector_guid'], item['hostname'])

while 'next' in response_json['metadata'] ['links']:
    [                                              ]
    response = session.get (next_url)
    response_json = response.json()
    for item in response_json['data']:
        print(item['connector_guid'], item['hostname'])
```

An engineer sends the request to collect data over Cisco AMP for Endpoints API. The Engineer must list guide and hostname data for all computers, but the first request returns only 500 items out of 2,000. Then, the engineer adds the loop to collect all the dat a. What must be added to the script where the code is missing to complete the requests?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To complete the requests and retrieve all the data, the correct code that needs to be added is next_url = response_json['metadata']['links']['next']. This ensures that the script retrieves the URL for the next set of data from the 'links' object within the 'metadata' section of the JSON response. This allows the loop to continue until all data is collected.

NEW QUESTION: 109
Which device is a system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules?
A. Switch
B. Router
C. Firewall
D. Load balancer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It establishes a barrier between a trusted internal network and untrusted external networks, such as the Internet. Firewalls can be hardware-based or software-based. They are essential for network security as they help protect against threats and unauthorized access.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: Network Fundamentals (understand the role and function of firewalls in network security) Cisco Networking Basics: Network Security Devices and Firewalls (explains the functions and importance of firewalls)

NEW QUESTION: 110
Refer to the exhibit.

```
<routing xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
    <routing-instance>
      <name>default</name>
      <description>default-vrf [read-only]</description>
      <routing-protocols>
        <routing-protocol>
          <type xmlns:ospf="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
          ospf">ospf:ospfv2</type>
          <name>100</name>
          <ospf xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ospf">
            <instance>
              <af xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
              routing">rt:ipv4</af>
               <router-id>1.1.1.1</router-id>
               <nsr>
                 <enable>false</enable>
               </nsr>
               <auto-cost>
                   <enable>false</enable>
               </auto-cost>
              <redistribution
              xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:cisco-ospf">
                 <rip/>
               </redistribution>
            </instance>
          </ospf>
        </routing-protocol>
      </routing-protocols>
    </routing-instance>
  </routing>
```

What are two characteristics of the NETCONF response? (Choose two.)

A. ospf is defined by the ietf-ospf module.

B. ietf-ospf imports ietf-routing.

C. redistribution is a module of type cisco-ospf.

D. routing protocols is a list.

E. The main module is routing.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the provided NETCONF response:

The OSPF configuration is defined by the ietf-ospf module.

The <routing-protocols> element is structured as a list, allowing for multiple routing protocol entries.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which Cisco platform provides organization-wide automation, security, policy enforcement, any agility across wired and wireless networks?

A. Cisco ACI

B. Cisco DNA Center

C. Cisco Umbrella

D. Cisco SD-WAN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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Cisco DNA Center is a comprehensive network management and command center for enterprise networks, providing centralized management, automation, security, and policy enforcement across both wired and wireless networks.
Cisco ACI: Primarily focuses on data center automation and policy enforcement.
Cisco DNA Center: Provides organization-wide automation, security, and policy enforcement capabilities for both wired and wireless networks.
Cisco Umbrella: Offers cloud security services.
Cisco SD-WAN: Focuses on software-defined wide-area networking solutions.
Cisco DNA Center is designed to bring agility and operational efficiency across the entire enterprise network by leveraging advanced automation and assurance capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 112
Which two NETCONF operations cover the RESTCONF GET operation? (Choose two.)
A. <get>
B. <edit>
C. <get-update>
D. <modify-config>
E. <get-config>
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In NETCONF, the <get> operation retrieves all or part of a configuration and state data from the running datastore. The <get-config> operation retrieves configuration data from a specific configuration datastore (e.g., running, startup). These operations correspond to the RESTCONF GET operation, which is used to retrieve configuration and state data from a network device. This mapping between NETCONF and RESTCONF operations is described in detail in the RFC 6241 for NETCONF and RFC 8040 for RESTCONF.

NEW QUESTION: 113
What is the purpose of a MAC address on a network device?
A. unique network address that identifies the network interface of a device
B. unique network interlace address that is provided by the DHCP server
C. unique hardware address that identifies the network interface of a device
D. unique hardware interface address that is provided by the central switch
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A MAC address (Media Access Control address) is a unique hardware address assigned to the network interface of a device. It is used for network communication at the data link layer of the OSI model.
A . unique network address that identifies the network interface of a device - Incorrect. This describes an IP address. B. unique network interface address that is provided by the DHCP server - Incorrect. MAC addresses are hardware-based, not provided by DHCP. C. unique hardware address that identifies the network interface of a device - Correct. This is the correct

definition of a MAC address. D. unique hardware interface address that is provided by the central switch - Incorrect. MAC addresses are not provided by switches.
Reference:
Cisco MAC Address Basics

NEW QUESTION: 114
What are two roles of an artifact repository in a CI/CD pipeline? (Choose two.)
A. is required for CI/CD pipelines executed on a public cloud infrastructure
B. is required for managing open source software
C. stores files needed and generated during the build process
D. allows for comparing and merging changes in the source code
E. provides traceability, search, and management of binary files
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Artifact repositories play a crucial role in Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipelines by:
Storing Build Artifacts: They store files needed during the build process, such as dependencies, and files generated during the build process, such as binaries.
Providing Traceability: They offer traceability and versioning of binary files, which is essential for managing builds and releases.
Search and Management: They allow developers to search and manage binary files efficiently, ensuring that the correct versions of dependencies are used.

NEW QUESTION: 115
Refer to the exhibit.

```
- name: stage1
  ansible.builtin.service:
    name: network
    state: restarted
    args: eth0
- name: stage2
  ansible.builtin.service:
    name: httpd
    state: started
```

The IT team deployed a new Linux virtual machine for a software engineer to use. but the engineer is not comfortable configuring services using Bash. Which workflow is automated by the Ansible playbook?
A. Restart the network on the ethO interlace and start the httpd service if it is not already started.
B. Restart the httpd service and start the network service for the ethO interface.
C. Start the network service on the ethO interface even if it was brought down manually.
D. Restart the httpd service and the network service regardless of the state.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Ansible playbook in the exhibit consists of two stages:

Stage 1: Restarts the network service on the eth0 interface.
Stage 2: Starts the httpd service.
Stage 1:
- name: stage1
ansible.builtin.service:
name: network
state: restarted
args: eth0
This stage ensures that the network service on the eth0 interface is restarted.
Stage 2:
- name: stage2
ansible.builtin.service:
name: httpd
state: started
This stage ensures that the httpd service is started if it is not already running.
Reference:
Ansible Playbook Documentation: Ansible Service Module

NEW QUESTION: 116
Refer to the exhibit.

A Python script must delete all Cisco Catayst 9300 Series switches that have an uptime that is greater than 90 days The script must also query for the status of all the other devices Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the bottom box the code is missing to complete the script Not at options are used

```
from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI

device_type = "Cisco Catalyst 9300 Switch"
api_session = DNACenterAPI(
    base_url="https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com",
    username="user",password="password"
    )

devices =

for device in devices:
    if int(device.upTime.split()[0]) > 90:
        if device.type == device_type:
            output =
            print(output)

    else:
        selected_device =
        output =
        print(output)
```

```
elected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail(device)
pi_session.devices.get_device_list().response
pi_session.devices.delete_device_by_id(device.id)
pi_session.devices.get_device_by_id(device.id)
elected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail
```

Answer:

```
from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI

device_type = "Cisco Catalyst 9300 Switch"
api_session = DNACenterAPI(
    base_url="https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com",
    username="user",password="password"
    )

devices = api_session.devices.get_device_list().response

for device in devices:
    if int(device.upTime.split()[0]) > 90:
        if device.type == device_type:
            output = api_session.devices.delete_device_by_id(device.id)
            print(output)

    else:
        selected_device = api_session.devices.get_device_by_id(device.id)
        output = selected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail
        print(output)
```

```
elected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail(device)
pi_session.devices.get_device_list().response
pi_session.devices.delete_device_by_id(device.id)
pi_session.devices.get_device_by_id(device.id)
elected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail
```

NEW QUESTION: 117

On which port does NETCONF operate by default?

A. 23

B. 443

C. 822

D. 830

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) is an IETF standard protocol used for managing network devices. By default, NETCONF operates over the SSH protocol on port 830. This default port is defined to separate NETCONF traffic from other types of SSH traffic, providing a dedicated channel for network configuration tasks.

NEW QUESTION: 118

What is a benefit of organizing into modules?

A. improves collaboration of the development team

B. makes it easier to deal with large and complex systems

C. enables the code to be broken down into layers

D. enables the inclusion of more programming languages in the code

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Organizing code into modules helps manage large and complex systems by breaking them down into smaller, more manageable pieces. Each module can be developed, tested, and maintained independently, which simplifies the overall development and maintenance process.

NEW QUESTION: 119

What operation is performed with YANG model-driven programmability in NX-OS?

A. configure a device with native and OpenConfig-based models

B. send CLI commands to a device and retrieve output in JSON format

C. run Linux commands natively on the device

D. bootstrap a device that has a factory-default configuration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

YANG model-driven programmability allows for the configuration of devices using data models. In NX-OS, this includes both native and OpenConfig-based models.

YANG Models: These are used to model configuration and state data for network devices. Native models are specific to the vendor, while OpenConfig models are vendor-neutral.

Configuration Management: YANG models facilitate consistent and programmable configuration of network devices, which can be done through APIs like NETCONF or RESTCONF.

NEW QUESTION: 120

Which REST architectural constraint indicates that no client context should be stored on the server between requests?

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A. stateless

B. uniform interface

C. cacheable
D. client-server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In REST architecture, the stateless constraint indicates that no client context should be stored on the server between requests. Each request from the client to the server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request.
Stateless: Ensures that each request is independent and contains all necessary information.
Uniform interface: Defines a standard way of interacting with resources.
Cacheable: Responses must define whether they are cacheable to improve performance.
Client-server: Separates the client and server roles.

NEW QUESTION: 121
Refer to the exhibit.

A network engineer must copy the "config.txt" file from directory TEST to directory PROD. The copied file must also be renamed into "current.txt". Which command must be used to accomplish these tasks?
A. cp ./PROD/current.txt ./TEST/config.txt
B. cp ./TESTi/current.txt ./PROD/config.txt
C. cp ./PROD/config.txt ./TEST/current.txt
D. cp ./TEST/config.txt ./PROD/current.txt
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To copy a file from one directory to another and rename it in the process, the cp (copy) command in Linux can be used with the appropriate source and destination paths:
Command Breakdown:
cp: The copy command.
./TEST/config.txt: The source file path.
./PROD/current.txt: The destination file path with the new name.
Thus, the correct command to achieve this task is: cp ./TEST/config.txt ./PROD/current.txt
Reference:
Linux cp Command Manual
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

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NEW QUESTION: 122
How are operations on REST APIs performed as compared to RPC APIs?
A. In a REST API, operations are performed on an object (node) that is identified by a URL, but RPC APIs are operation-oriented.
B. In a REST API, operations are performed on an external resource that is defined on the API, but the RCP APIs are resource-oriented.
C. In a REST API, operations are performed on a platform that is identified by the URL, but RPC APIs are platform-oriented.
D. In a REST API, operations are performed on an internal resource that is defined on the API, but RPC APIs are resource-oriented.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
REST APIs are designed around resources that are identified by URLs. Operations are performed on these resources using standard HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. In contrast, RPC (Remote Procedure Call) APIs are designed around actions or operations, where the focus is on invoking methods or functions rather than manipulating resources.

NEW QUESTION: 123
A Company is looking for cloud deployment which will use the on-premise infrastructure, is user self-service, and easy to scale. Which cloud solution should be selected for these requirements?
A. multi
B. public
C. private
D. hybrid
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A hybrid cloud solution is best suited for a company that wants to use on-premise infrastructure while also leveraging user self-service and scalability features of the cloud.
Hybrid Cloud:
Definition: A hybrid cloud combines on-premise infrastructure (private cloud) with public cloud services, allowing data and applications to be shared between them.
Scalability: Hybrid cloud allows for the flexibility to scale resources up or down as needed. When demand exceeds the capacity of the on-premise infrastructure, additional resources from the public cloud can be utilized.
Self-Service: Users can provision and manage resources without IT intervention, typically through a self-service portal.
Use Cases: This is ideal for businesses that need to maintain control over certain data and applications while taking advantage of the scalability and cost-efficiency of the public cloud.
Other Cloud Types:

Public Cloud: Fully managed by third-party providers and shared among multiple organizations. It offers high scalability but may have concerns about data privacy and control.
Private Cloud: Exclusively used by one organization, providing more control and security but may be limited in scalability compared to public cloud.
Multi-Cloud: Use of multiple cloud services from different providers, which can be complex to manage but provides flexibility and redundancy.
Reference:
Cisco Cloud Solutions: Hybrid Cloud Solutions

NEW QUESTION: 124
A file that already exists in a local repository is updated. Which command must be executed to ensure that the changes in the file are included in the next Git commit?
A. git update
B. git merge
C. git add
D. git rebase
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To ensure that changes in a file that already exists in a local repository are included in the next Git commit, the git add command must be executed. This command stages the changes in the specified file(s) so they will be included in the next commit.
A . git update - Incorrect. There is no git update command. B. git merge - Incorrect. This command is used to merge branches, not to stage changes. C. git add - Correct. This command stages changes in the working directory to be included in the next commit. D. git rebase - Incorrect. This command is used to reapply commits on top of another base tip.
Reference:
Git Basics - Recording Changes to the Repository

NEW QUESTION: 125
Refer to the exhibit.

```
1  - hosts: servers
2    tasks:
3
4      - name: task1
5        systemd:
6          name: webexbot
7          state: stopped
8
9      - name: task2
10       apt:
11         name: teamsbot
12
13     - name: task3
14       apt:
15         name: webexbot
16         state: absent
17         purge: yes
```

A developer must integrate a bot with an internal communication app. The developer wants to replace the webexbot package with the teamsbot package by using Ansible and prepares a playbook In the first two tasks, the playbook stops the webexbot and verifies that the teamsbot is installed. What is accomplished in the last task of the workflow when the developer runs the Ansible playbook?

A. stops the webexbot service and uninstals it and retains its configuration files

B. installs the webexbot and retains the configuration files

C. uninstalls the webexbot package and removes its configuration files

D. searches whether the purge package is available in the repository and uninstalls the webexbot package

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the Ansible playbook, the last task uses the apt module with state: absent and purge: yes for the webexbot package. This configuration ensures that the package is uninstalled and all associated configuration files are removed. This is different from a simple uninstall, which would leave configuration files behind.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: Automation with Ansible (Chapter 7, Section: Ansible Playbook Examples and Syntax).

NEW QUESTION: 126

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#import dnac sdk
from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI
#connection to dnac

username = 'user1'
password = 'secret'
base_url = 'https://192.168.1.1'

dnac = DNACenterAPI(username=username, password=password, base_url=base_url,
version='1.3.3', verify=False)

# Get list of ports on device using get all interfaces API call
port_list_1 = [item['portName'] for item in
dnac.devices.get_all_interfaces()['response']
                              if 'da4606c3-63ad-4ed4-8f35-6bfec7c2df04' in
                              item['deviceId']]

# Sort list items
port_list_1.sort()
# Check the number of ports on the device
print(f'The list of interfaces contains {len(port_list_1)} items.')

# Output
# The list of interfaces contains 38 items.


# Get list of interfaces using the get interface info by device id api call
port_list_2 = [item['portName'] for item in
    dnac.devices.get_interface_info_by_id('da4606c3-63ad-4ed4-8f35-
    6bfec7c2df04')['response']]

# Sort list items
port_list_2.sort()
# Check the number of ports on the device
print(f'The list of interfaces contains {len(port_list_2)} items.')

# Output
# The list of interfaces contains 54 items.
```

An engineer writes a Python script that uses two different API calls to query Cisco DNA Center for the number of interfaces on a device. The engineer notices that the two API calls produce different results. Why are fewer interfaces returned for the same device when the 'get_all_interfaces' API call is used?

A. times out

B. rate limit

C. pagination

D. invalid password

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An engineer writes a Python script that uses two different API calls to query Cisco DNA Center for the number of interfaces on a device. The engineer notices that the two API calls produce different results. The fewer interfaces returned for the same device when the 'get_all_interfaces' API call is used can be explained by pagination.

A . times out - Incorrect. A timeout would likely result in an error, not fewer results. B. rate limit - Incorrect. Rate limiting would slow down requests but not reduce the number of returned interfaces. C. pagination - Correct. The 'get_all_interfaces' API call might be paginated, meaning it returns results in chunks rather than all at once. D. invalid password - Incorrect. An invalid password would result in an authentication error, not fewer results.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet DNA Center Platform

API Pagination

NEW QUESTION: 127
A network engineer makes several API calls lo Cisco Prime to retrieve a list of all devices. Each time a response is received, only a subset of the devices is returned. The engineer :ices that HTTP code 429 is returned instead of 200 for some API calls. Why did the response exclude some of the devices?
A. The API applied an offset that was indicated In the request.
B. The API failed to identify how many items to retrieve.
C. The API timed out the request.
D. The API rate limited the request
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
HTTP status code 429 indicates that too many requests have been sent in a given amount of time, which is a sign of rate limiting. Rate limiting is used by APIs to control the amount of incoming requests to prevent abuse or overloading the server. In this case, the Cisco Prime API is limiting the number of requests the network engineer can make in a certain time period, resulting in only a subset of devices being returned and some requests being rejected with a 429 status code.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
HTTP Status Code Definitions

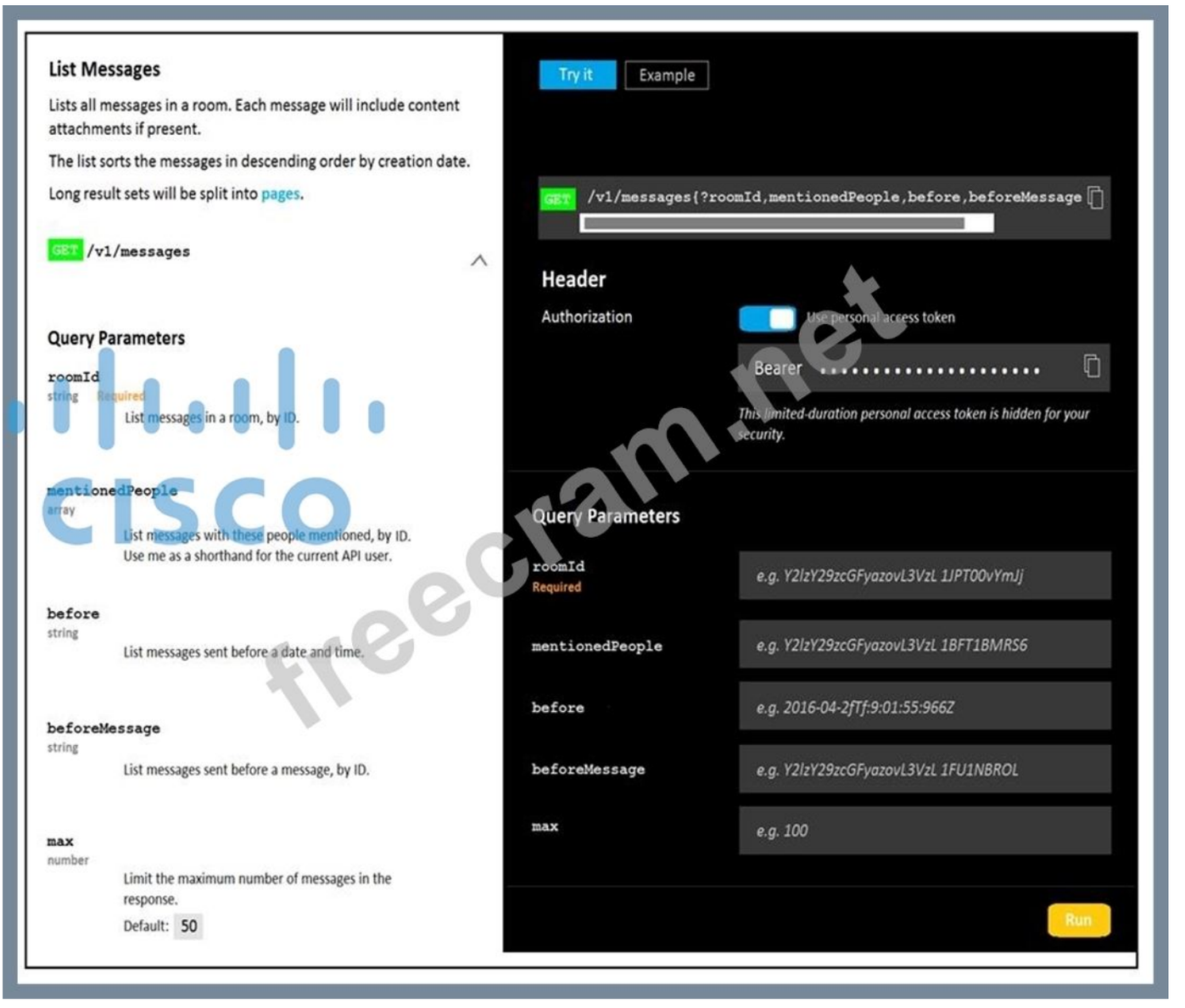
NEW QUESTION: 128
What is the benefit of edge computing?
A. It reduces network latency by moving processing closer to the data source.
B. It simplifies security as devices and processing are brought closer together
C. It removes the need for centralized data processing.
D. It reduces data velocity from devices or other data sources.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Edge computing is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the sources of data. This helps to:
Reduce Latency: By processing data closer to where it is generated, edge computing reduces the time taken for data to travel to a central server and back. This is especially important for applications requiring real-time or near-real-time responses.
Optimize Bandwidth: Reducing the amount of data sent to a central data center can conserve bandwidth and lower costs.
Enhance Security and Privacy: Processing data locally can enhance security and privacy by minimizing the exposure of data during transmission.

NEW QUESTION: 129
What should a CI/CD pipeline aim to achieve?

A. to allow manual testing before deployment
B. to require minimal manual interaction
C. to support new deployments on a fixed monthly schedule
D. to provide a documented process for feedback
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) pipeline aims to automate the process of integrating code changes, testing them, and deploying them to production with minimal manual intervention. This automation improves efficiency, reduces errors, and ensures consistency across deployments. The key goal is to streamline and expedite the software development lifecycle by allowing developers to focus more on coding and less on the deployment process. Manual interaction is minimized to maintain the flow and reliability of the pipeline.
Reference: Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Chapter 5, Section on CI/CD Pipelines.

NEW QUESTION: 130
Which description of a default gateway if true?
A. It is a device that receives IP packets that have no explicit next-hop in the routing table.
B. It is a feature that translates between public and private addresses.
C. It is a security feature that denies certain traffic.
D. It is a device that receives Layer 2 frames with an unknown destination address.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A default gateway serves as an access point or IP router that a networked computer uses to send information to a computer in another network or the internet. It is essentially the forwarding node that routes traffic from a local network to other networks. When an IP packet's destination is not within the local network and no specific route is defined in the routing table, the packet is sent to the default gateway.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Networking Basics and Routing Fundamentals.
Cisco Documentation on Default Gateway and Routing.

NEW QUESTION: 131
Refer to the exhibit.



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```
bash-3.2$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization:
Fj2zzzykEa091ic9GK2j8LtE1HklHklH6oRHPQdw1Pat60i7ndtHHnWzL2b5pqMg14Kk_B9EI59isacLy7-
NarA02n9H-tGgt-SxQ39iDejgcs" -i -X POST -d "{ \"roomId\":
\"Y2geK53sjEknosrC7SwQ5ZGL99pHgiuScB7DfNvUsr8Xx4wDKLiPORcEkryAnM3QmK9LQZsP0G4\"
, \"text\": \"test2\" }" https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/messages

HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Via: 1.1 linkerd
TrackingID: ROUTER_5E0FDC8C-EB6F-01BB-00EF-806BF1BD00EF
Date: Sat, 04 Jan 2020 00:30:04 GMT
Server: Redacted
Content-Length: 267
Content-Type: application/json
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains; preload

{"message":"The request requires a valid access token set in the Authorization request
header.","errors":[{"description":"The request requires a valid access token set in the
Authorization request
header."}],"trackingId":"ROUTER_5E0FDC8C-EB6F-01BB-00EF-806BF1BD00EF"}

bash-3.2$
```

A developer is troubleshooting an API with the given API with the given API documentation and cURL command. What is the cause of this problem?

A. The user is not allowed to post massages from their account

B. The request body is missing or incomplete

C. The API token specified is expired

D. The authorization header is missing or incomplete

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The error message in the cURL response indicates that the request requires a valid access token set in the Authorization request header. This error is common when the authorization header is either missing or the token provided is incorrect or expired.

To resolve this issue, ensure the correct Bearer token is included in the Authorization header, formatted as follows:

-H "Authorization: Bearer YOUR_ACCESS_TOKEN"

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: Security and Access Management (understanding how to handle API tokens and authorization) Cisco Webex API Documentation (details on how to properly format API requests and handle authorization)

NEW QUESTION: 132

A new application is being developed that requires the ability to be copied and moved from one location to another. The existing infrastructure is already heavily utilized, so the new application must have a low resource footprint. The application includes a small PostgreSQL database component. Which application deployment type meets the requirements?

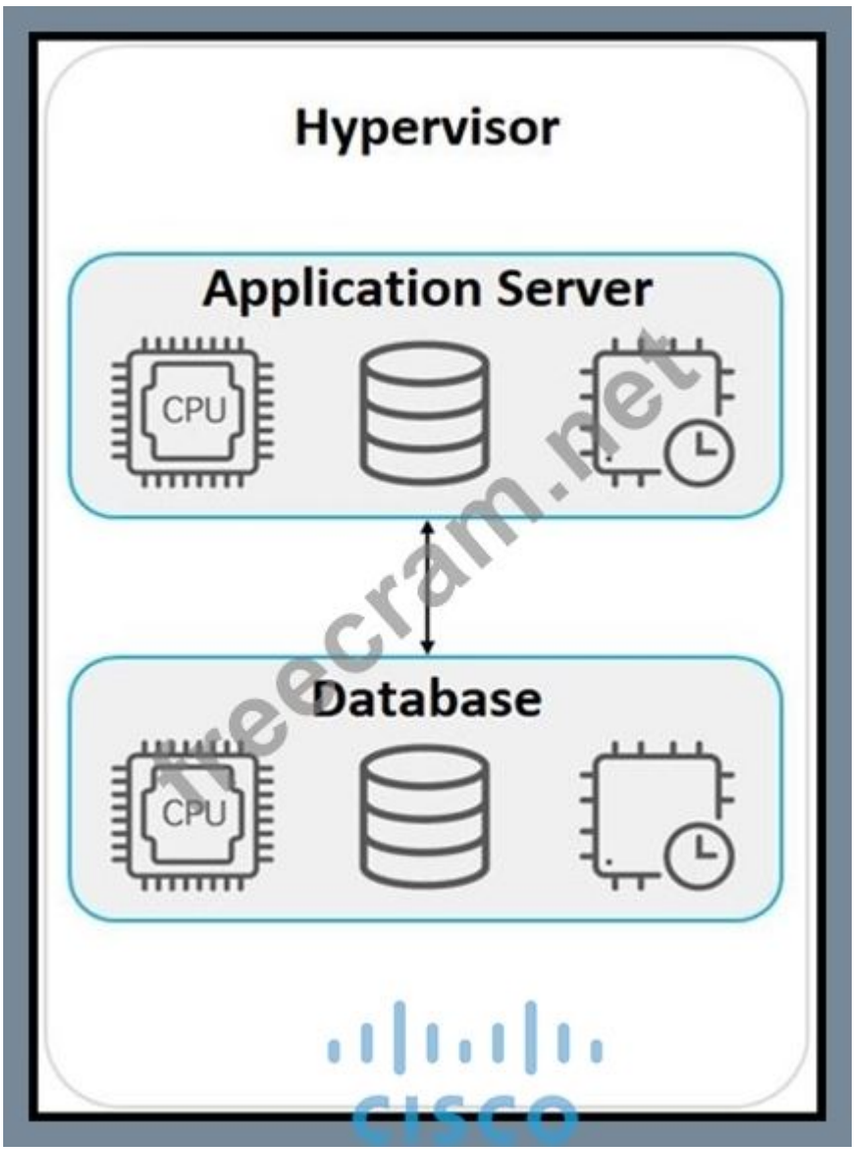
A. container

B. virtual machine
C. bare metal
D. Python virtual environment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 133
Which detail is included in a routing table?
A. IP protocol
B. Broadcast address
C. TCP or UDP port number
D. Destination next hop or outgoing interface
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A routing table contains critical information used by routers to determine the best path for forwarding packets. The essential details included in a routing table are:
Destination network: The IP address of the destination network.
Next hop: The IP address of the next hop router or the outgoing interface to reach the destination network.
Metric: The cost associated with the path to the destination network, used to select the best route.
Route type: The type of route (e.g., directly connected, static, dynamic).

NEW QUESTION: 134
Which network component enables communication between broadcast domains?
A. load balancer
B. switch
C. router
D. firewall
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A router is a network component that enables communication between different broadcast domains by forwarding data packets between them based on their IP addresses.
Broadcast Domains: A broadcast domain is a network segment where a broadcast frame is forwarded to all devices.
Router Function: Routers separate broadcast domains, allowing communication between them by routing packets based on their destination IP addresses.
Reference:
Network Components: Routers and Broadcast Domains

NEW QUESTION: 135
Refer to the exhibit.



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An application must be deployed on a server that has other applications installed. The server resources are to be allocated based on the deployment requirements. The OS for each application must be independent. Which type of deployment is used?

A. hybrid

B. virtual machines

C. containers

D. bare metal

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows an architecture where each application runs in its own isolated environment with its own OS. This setup is typical of virtual machines (VMs), where multiple VMs can run on a single physical server managed by a hypervisor.

Isolation: VMs provide complete isolation between applications, including independent operating systems.

Resource Allocation: Resources such as CPU, memory, and storage can be allocated based on deployment requirements.

Option B is correct as the type of deployment used is virtual machines.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Documentation: Virtual Machines and Hypervisors

NEW QUESTION: 136
When using the Bash shell, how it the output of the devnet command saved to a tile named "output.txt"?
A. devnet & output.txt
B. devnet > output.txt
C. devnet < output.txt
D. devnet I output.txt
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the Bash shell, the output of a command can be redirected to a file using the > operator. This operator takes the standard output (stdout) of the command and writes it to the specified file.
Option B (devnet > output.txt): This redirects the output of the devnet command to a file named output.txt.
Option A (devnet & output.txt): This is not a valid redirection operator.
Option C (devnet < output.txt): This uses the file output.txt as input to the devnet command, which is not the requirement.
Option D (devnet I output.txt): This is not a valid redirection operator.

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NEW QUESTION: 137
What is the purpose of Infrastructure as Code?
A. to provide the ability of independent development process
B. to manually configure and manage infrastructure at scale
C. to apply new practices on the development process
D. to use development engineering practices on the infrastructure
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) applies software development practices to infrastructure management. This approach uses code to provision and manage IT infrastructure, enabling version control, automated testing, and continuous delivery.
Automated Provisioning: IaC scripts automate the setup and configuration of infrastructure resources.

Consistency: By defining infrastructure in code, environments can be consistently reproduced across different stages (development, testing, production).
Development Practices: IaC allows infrastructure to be managed with the same tools and processes as application code, including version control and automated testing.
Reference:
Infrastructure as Code Overview: IaC Introduction

NEW QUESTION: 138
Which HTTP status means that the origin server knows the method that is received in the request line, but the target resource does not support the method?
A. 205
B. 105
C. 305
D. 405
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 139
What is the purpose of a MAC address?
A. To uniquely identify a router in a LAN
B. To uniquely identify a network interface in a LAN
C. To uniquely identify a device on the internet
D. To uniquely identify a switch in a LAN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A MAC (Media Access Control) address is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface card (NIC) for communications at the data link layer of a network segment. MAC addresses are used within local area networks (LANs) to ensure that data packets are delivered to the correct hardware device. Every network interface on a device, such as a computer, router, or switch, has a unique MAC address.

NEW QUESTION: 140
An engineer must review and clean up a code repository. During the review, the engineer finds a file named config.json that contains API URLs, shared keys, and other application configurations. Which two methods, according to best practice, must be used to protect secrets? (Choose two.)
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A. Store in plaintext if they are not stored in a code repository.
B. Store as plaintext when the server is secured physically.
C. Never appear in plaintext at rest or in transit.
D. Make them long, secure strings that include numbers with special characters.
E. Always store in a secure vault.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
To protect secrets such as API URLs, shared keys, and other application configurations, it is best practice to: C. Ensure they never appear in plaintext at rest or in transit. Encrypt sensitive data

both when it is stored (at rest) and when it is transmitted over the network (in transit). This prevents unauthorized access and exposure. E. Always store secrets in a secure vault. Use dedicated secret management tools like HashiCorp Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, or Azure Key Vault to store and manage sensitive information securely. These tools provide mechanisms for access control, audit logging, and automatic rotation of secrets.
Reference:
Securing Secrets
HashiCorp Vault
AWS Secrets Manager

NEW QUESTION: 141
Which two types of NAT are used in a network? (Choose two.)
A. Static NAT
B. Normal NAT
C. Multicast NAT
D. Dynamic NAT
E. Router NAT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
There are two primary types of NAT (Network Address Translation) used in networking:
Static NAT: Maps a single private IP address to a single public IP address. This type of NAT is useful when you want a specific internal device (like a server) to be accessible from the internet using a consistent public IP address.
Dynamic NAT: Maps a private IP address to a public IP address from a pool of available public IP addresses. This type of NAT is used when you want internal devices to access the internet but do not require a consistent public IP address for each internal device.
Other types mentioned (Normal NAT, Multicast NAT, Router NAT) are not standard terms or widely recognized types of NAT.

NEW QUESTION: 142
A resource named /item is protected by oAuth2 authentication. An endpoint named /login must request authentication. Which method must be used to access the resource by using the REST API?
A. Make a GET call to /login that includes the username and password, and retrieve a token to insert into the /item call.
B. Make a POST call to /login including the user credentials in the message, and retrieve a token to insert into the authorization header of the /item call.
C. Make a GET call to /item, then make a call to /login that includes the username and password in the body of the message, and wait for the authorization code.
D. Make a POST call to /item that includes the username and password in the body of the request message, and submit it to request access.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

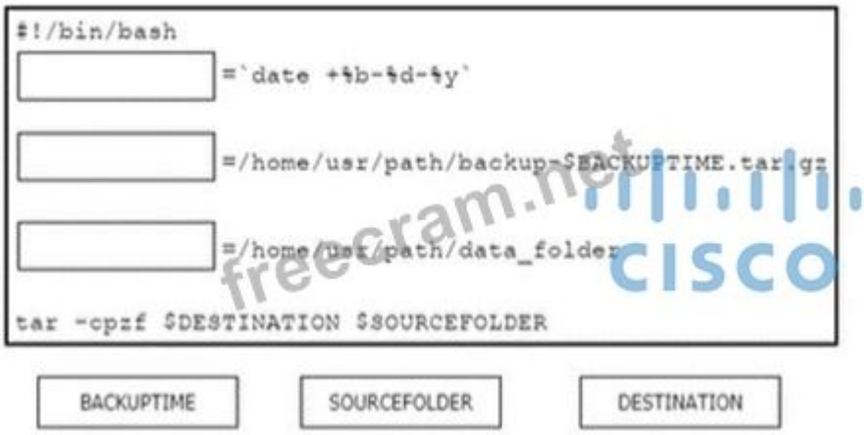
When using OAuth2 authentication for accessing a protected resource via a REST API, the typical flow involves obtaining an access token which can then be used to authenticate subsequent API requests. The correct process is:
POST Call to /login: Make a POST request to the /login endpoint with the user credentials (username and password) in the request body. This call will authenticate the user and, if successful, return an access token.
Use the Token: Use the retrieved token by including it in the Authorization header (usually as a Bearer token) in the request to access the protected resource, in this case, the /item endpoint.
Reference:
OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework - RFC 6749

NEW QUESTION: 143
Which CI/CD tool is an automation tool used to build, test, and deploy software?
A. Nagios
B. Gradle
C. Jenkins
D. Git
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Jenkins is a widely used automation tool for building, testing, and deploying software. It is an open-source CI/CD tool that supports the automation of various stages of software development through plugins, providing a robust platform for continuous integration and continuous deployment. Jenkins allows developers to integrate changes more frequently, improving collaboration and accelerating the development process.
Reference: Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Chapter 5, Section on CI/CD Tools.

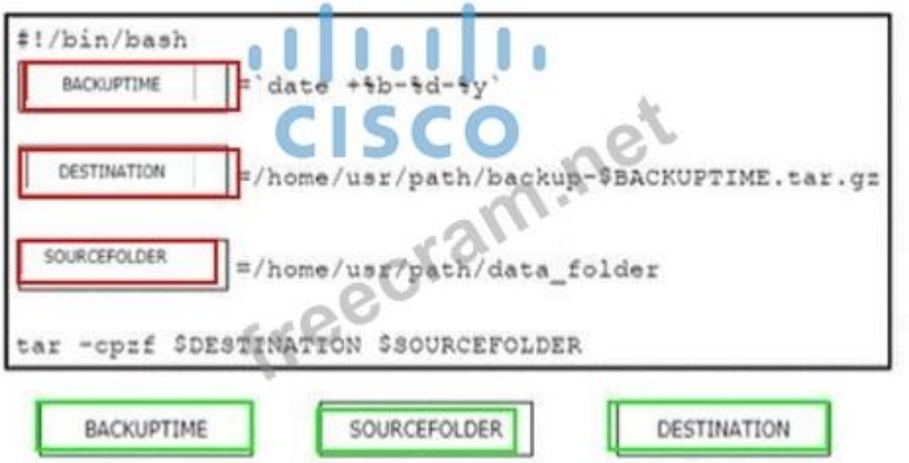
NEW QUESTION: 144
A development team is creating an application used for contactless payments. The application must:
Be web-based
Capture and process the credit card information for a purchase.
Which security action must the web application use to gather and process the private customer data?
A. Enable RATs to monitor the web application remotely.
B. Disable botnets to eliminate risks.
C. Disable TLS to increase the connection speed.
D. Enable the encryption of network traffic.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For a web-based application that captures and processes credit card information, it is essential to ensure the security of the private customer data. Enabling the encryption of network traffic, typically through TLS (Transport Layer Security), protects sensitive information by encrypting data

transmitted between the client and server. This prevents unauthorized access and ensures data integrity and confidentiality during the transaction process.

NEW QUESTION: 145
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Bash script to complete the missing assignment.



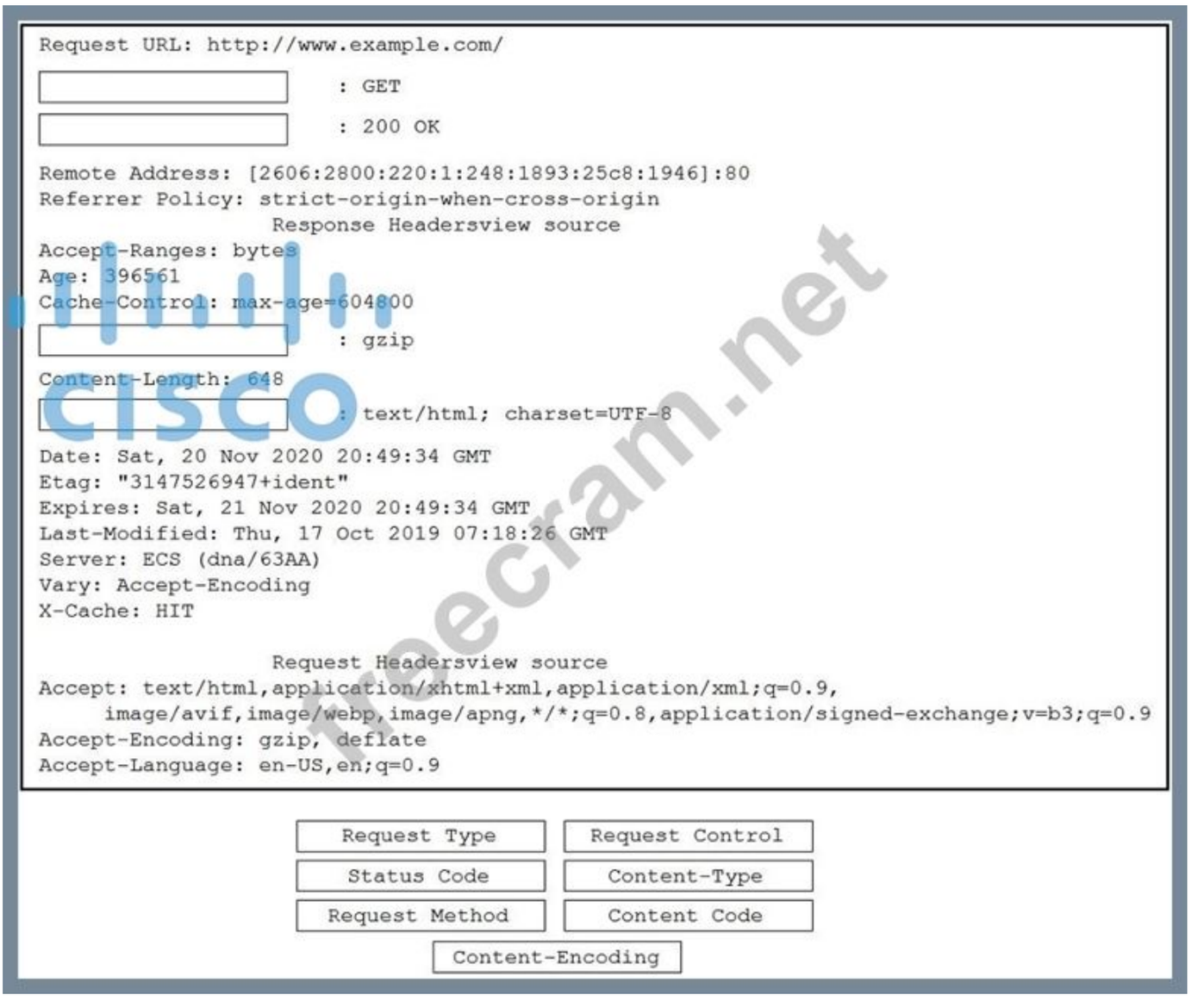
Answer:



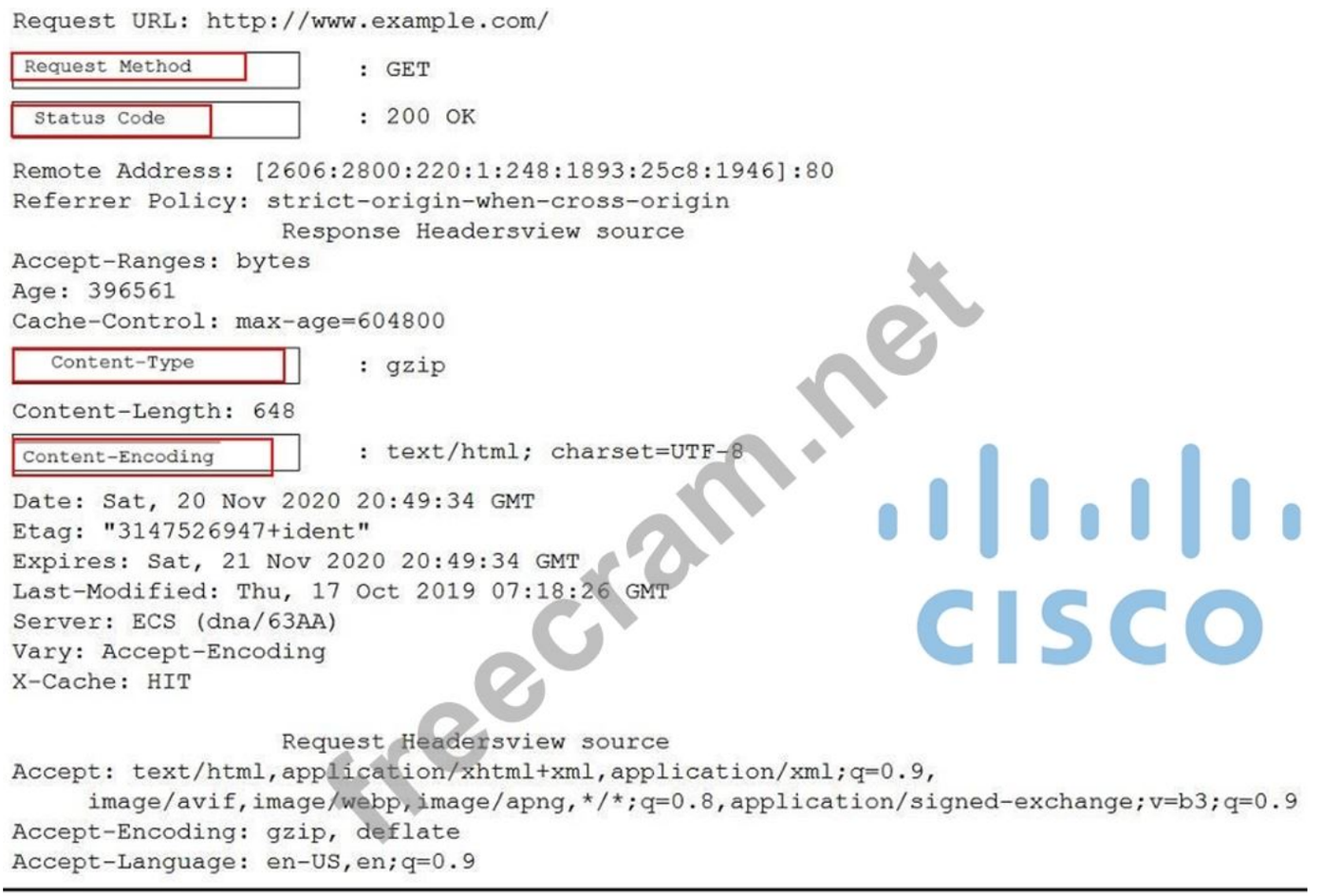
NEW QUESTION: 146
A customer's cloud services must:
Migrate services to another data center on demand.
Save the operational state of the machine on demand.
Support Windows and Linux GUIs.
Maximize hardware utilization.
Which type of deployment meets these requirements?
A. bare metal
B. container
C. virtual machine
D. Kubernetes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

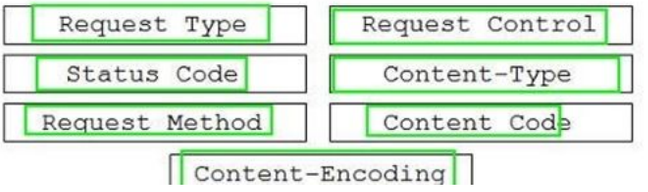
Virtual machines (VMs) provide the flexibility and capabilities required to meet the described requirements. VMs can easily migrate between data centers, save and restore their state, and support various operating systems and GUIs.
Migration: VMs can be moved from one physical server or data center to another, providing high flexibility in resource management.
State Saving: VMs support saving the operational state (snapshots), allowing quick recovery or migration.
Support for GUIs: VMs can run different operating systems, including those with graphical user interfaces (GUIs) like Windows and Linux.
Hardware Utilization: VMs enable better utilization of hardware resources by running multiple VMs on a single physical host.
Reference:
Virtual Machines Overview: VMware VMs

NEW QUESTION: 147
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to complete the HTTP response. Not all options are used.


Request URL: http://www.example.com/
: GET
: 200 OK
Remote Address: [2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:25c8:1946]:80
Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
Response Headersview source
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Age: 396561
Cache-Control: max-age=604800
: gzip
Content-Length: 648
: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Date: Sat, 20 Nov 2020 20:49:34 GMT
Etag: "3147526947+ident"
Expires: Sat, 21 Nov 2020 20:49:34 GMT
Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Oct 2019 07:18:26 GMT
Server: ECS (dna/63AA)
Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-Cache: HIT
Request Headersview source
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,
image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Request Type
Request Control
Status Code
Content-Type
Request Method
Content Code
Content-Encoding

Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 148

In test-driven development, what are two of the green bar patterns? (Choose two.)

A. another test

B. break

C. triangulate

D. starter test

E. fake it

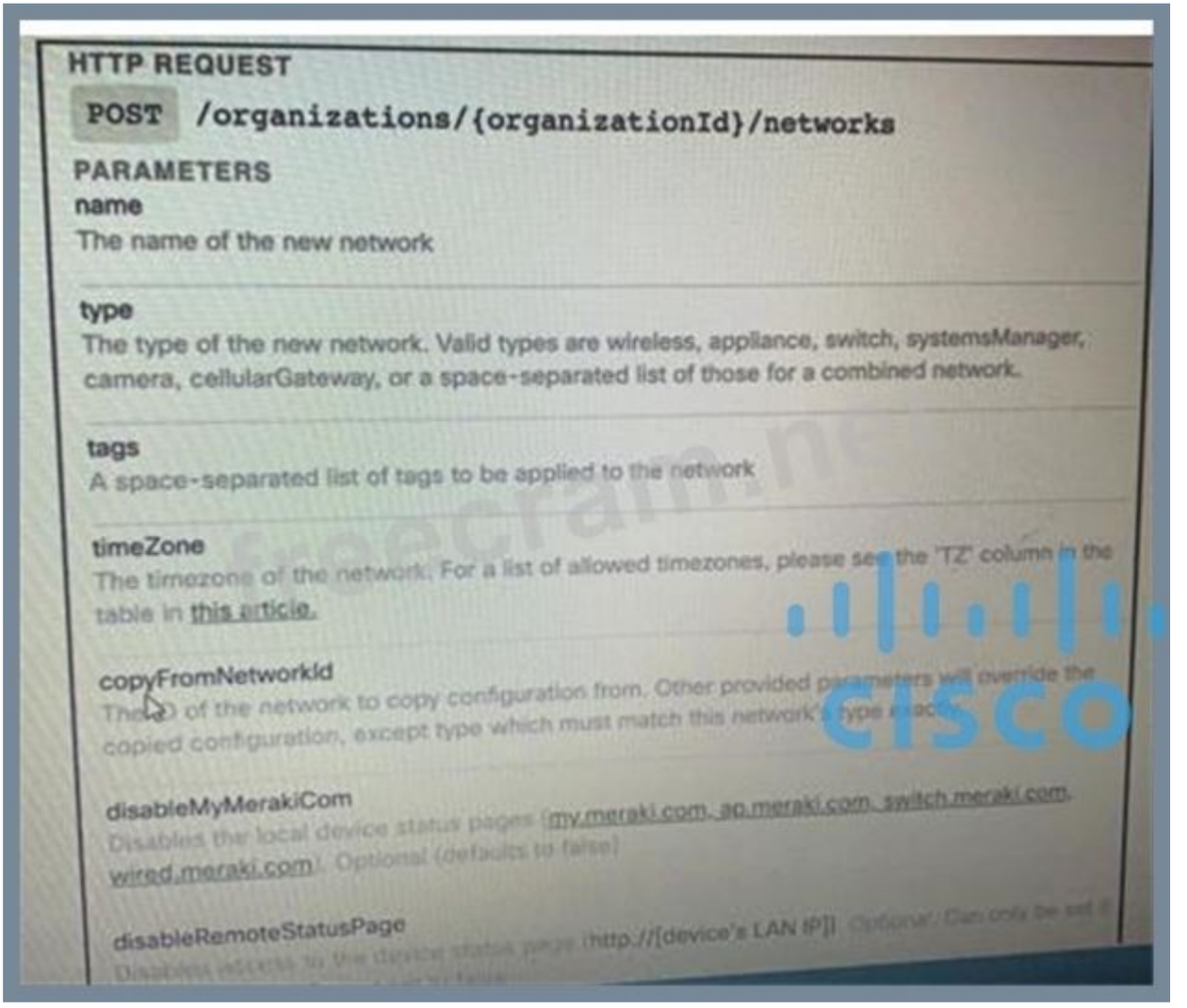
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In test-driven development (TDD), the "green bar" refers to the visual indication that all tests have passed, typically seen in a testing framework. Two of the patterns that developers use to reach the green bar in TDD are "triangulate" and "fake it." A . another test - This is not a green bar pattern; it's a step in the TDD cycle but not a pattern for passing tests. B. break - This is not a TDD pattern. C. triangulate - Correct. Triangulation involves adding another test to force the implementation to be more generic and robust. D. starter test - This is not a TDD pattern. E. fake it - Correct. Faking it means to return a simple, hard-coded value to make the test pass.

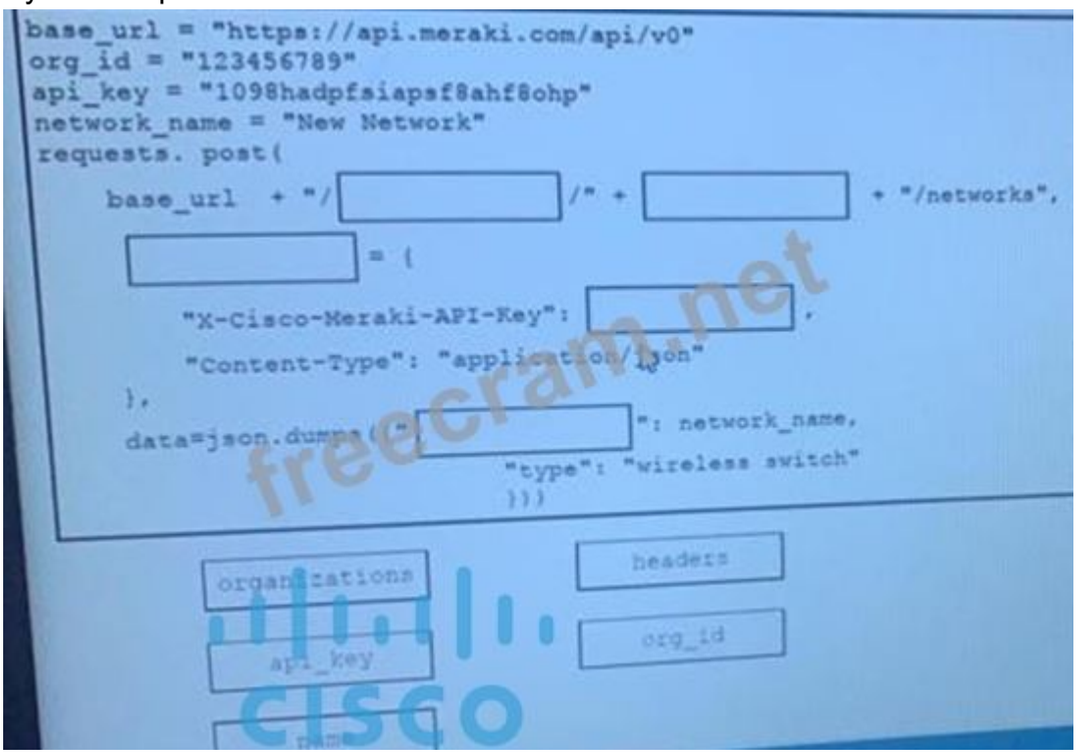
Reference:
Test-Driven Development (TDD) Patterns
Growing Object-Oriented Software, Guided by Tests

NEW QUESTION: 149
An engineer creates a script that makes calls to the Cisco Webex API to create a new room and then add users to the room. The engineer runs the script and receives an HTTP response with status code 200. The engineer wants to make an enhancement to the script to send an email to the added users that includes the title and ID of the room. Which part of the HTTP response contains the additional information?
A. response body
B. response content-type
C. response status code
D. response header
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

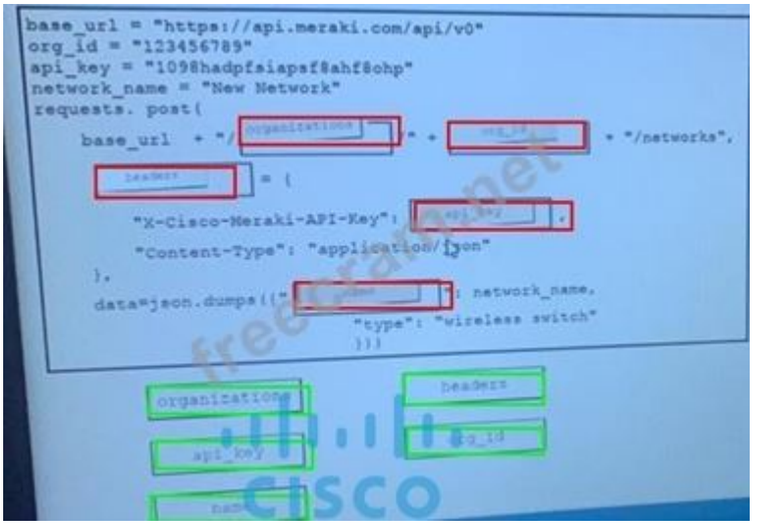
NEW QUESTION: 150
Refer to the exhibit.



Drag and Drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing on the Meraki Python script to create a new network



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 151

Refer to the exhibit.

List the clients that have used this network in the timespan

HTTP REQUEST

`GET /networks/ {networkId}/clients`

PARAMETERS

t0

The beginning of the timespan for the data. The maximum lookback period is 31 days from today.

timespan

The timespan for which the information will be fetched. If specifying timespan, do not specify parameter t0. The value must be in seconds and be less than or equal to 31 days. The default is 1 day.

perPage

The number of entries per page returned. Acceptable range is 3 – 1000. Default is 10.

startingAfter

A token used by the server to indicate the start of the page. Often this is a timestamp or an ID but it is not limited to those. This parameter should not be defined by client applications. The link for the first, last, prev, or next page in the HTTP Link header should define it.

endingBefore

A token used by the server to indicate the end of the page. Often this is a timestamp or an ID but it is not limited to those. This parameter should not be defined by client applications. The link for the first, last, prev, or next page in the HTTP Link header should define it.

```
base_url = https://api.meraki.com/api/v0"
network_id = "L_12345678910"
api_key = "1098hadpfsiapsf8ahf8ohp"
requests.<item 1> (
    <item 2> + "/<item 3>/" + /<item 4>, "/<item 5>",
    headers = {
        "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": "<item 6>",
        "Content-Type": "<item 7>"
    },
    <item 8>={"<item 9>":/<item 10>})
```

Drag and drop the code from the left code from the left onto the item number on the right to complete the Meraki code to obtain a list of client which have used this network.

params	<item 1>
networks	<item 2>
timespan	<item 3>
get	<item 4>
432000	<item 5>
base_url	<item 6>
application/json	<item 7>
network_id	<item 8>
clients	<item 9>
api_key	<item 10>

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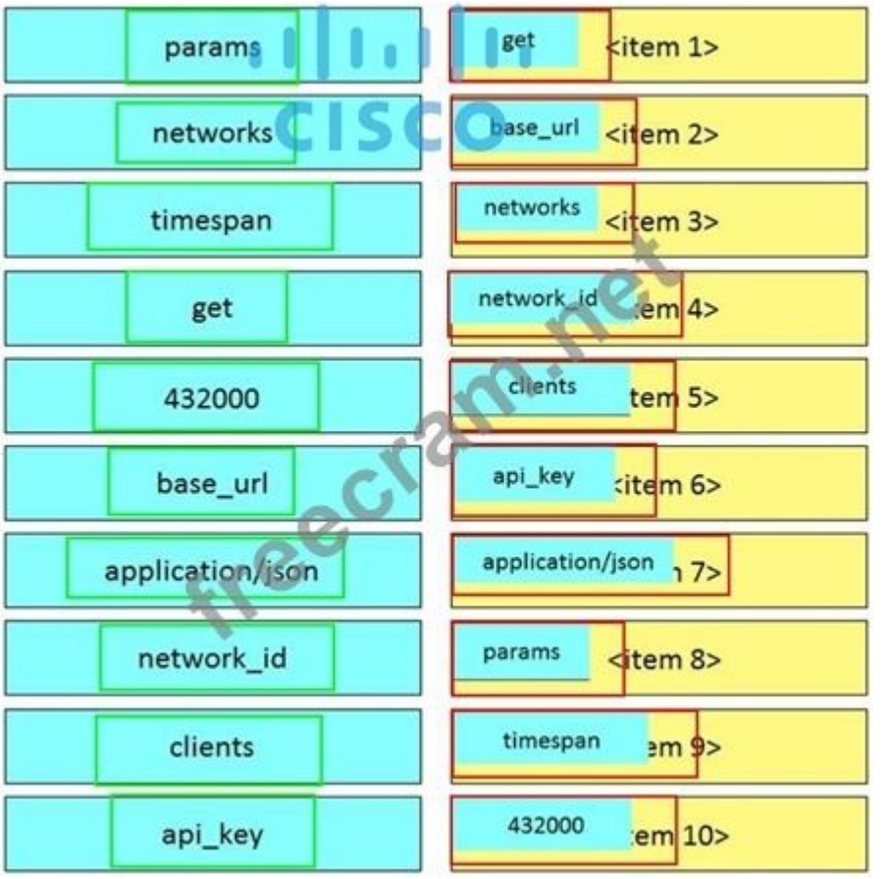
Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 152

Which two concepts describe test-driven development? (Choose two.)

A. It enables code refactoring.

B. Write a test before writing code.

C. Implementation is driven by incremental testing of release candidates.

D. User acceptance testers development the test requirements.

E. Tests are created when code is ready for release.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

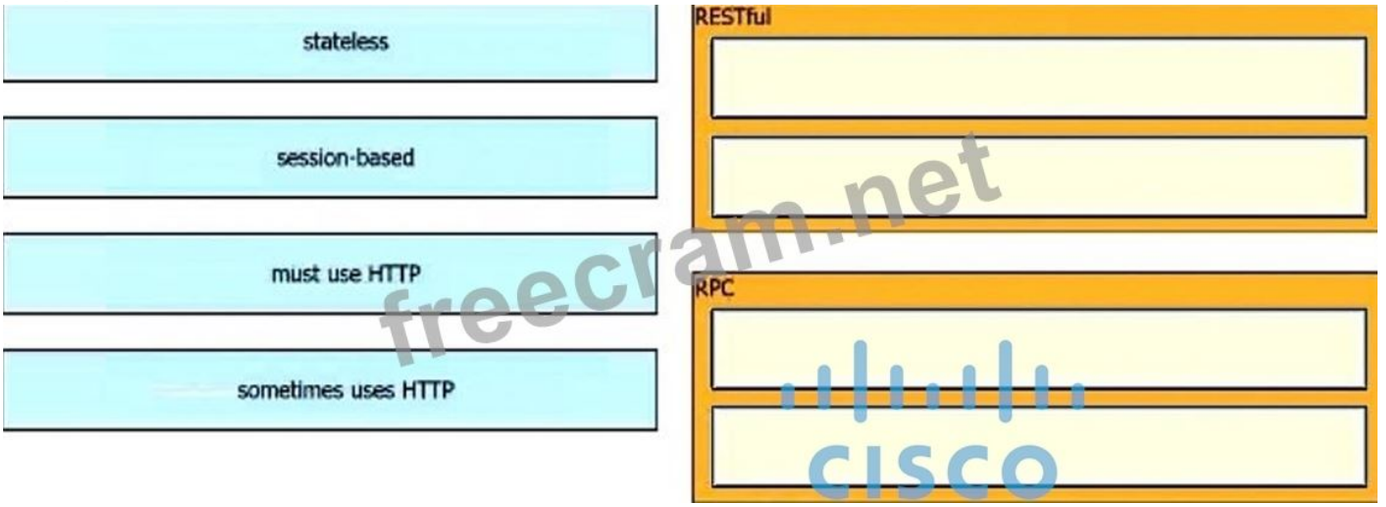
Test-Driven Development (TDD) is a software development approach where tests are written before the actual code. The process follows these steps:

Write a test before writing code (B): Developers write tests for a new function or feature before implementing it. This ensures that the tests define what the code is supposed to do.

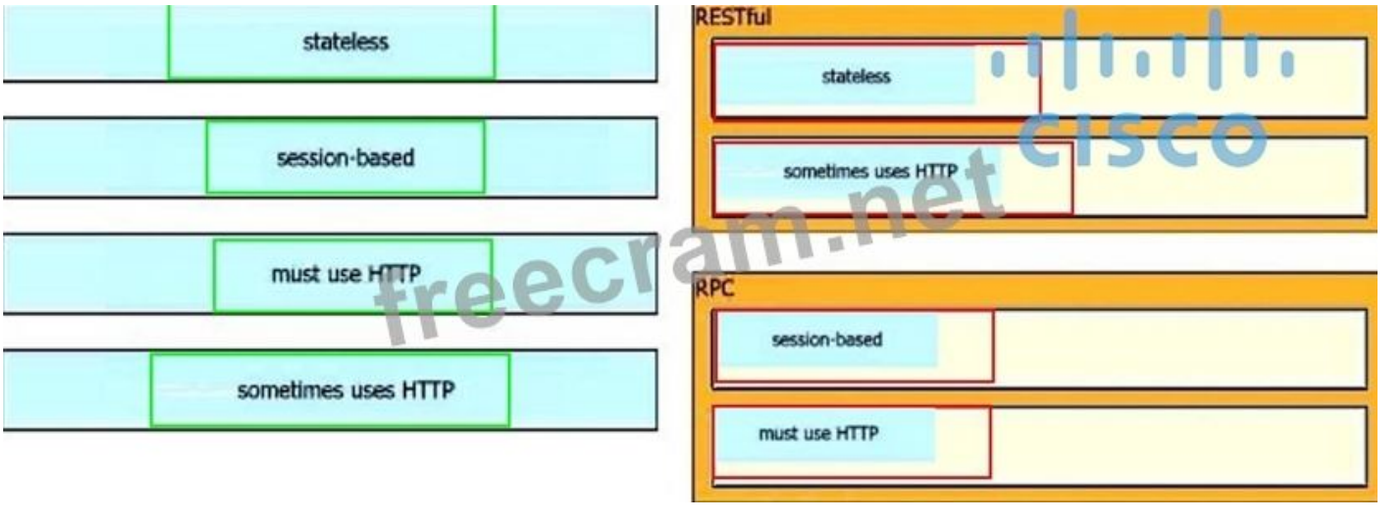
Enable code refactoring (A): Because tests are written first, TDD supports continuous refactoring of the code. Developers can confidently improve and clean up code, knowing that existing functionality is verified by the tests.

NEW QUESTION: 153

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the corresponding categories on the right to compare RESTful and RPC APIs.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 154

Several teams at a company are developing a new CRM solution to track customer interactions with a goal of improving customer satisfaction and driving higher revenue. The proposed solution contains these components:

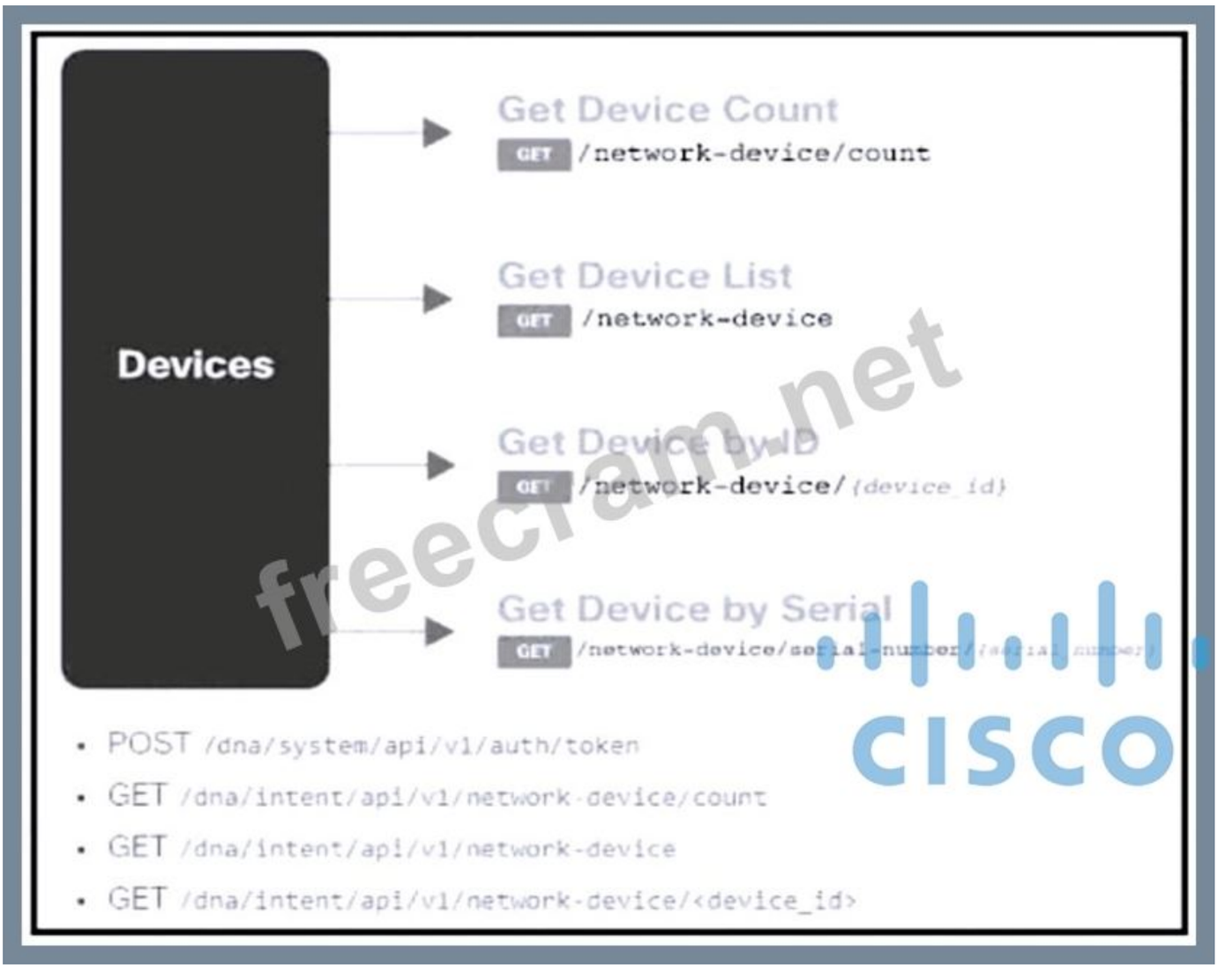
* MySQL database that stores data about customers
* HTML5 and JavaScript UI that runs on Apache
* REST API written in Python

What are two advantages of applying the MVC design pattern to the development of the solution? (Choose two.)

A. to enable multiple views of the same data to be presented to different groups of users

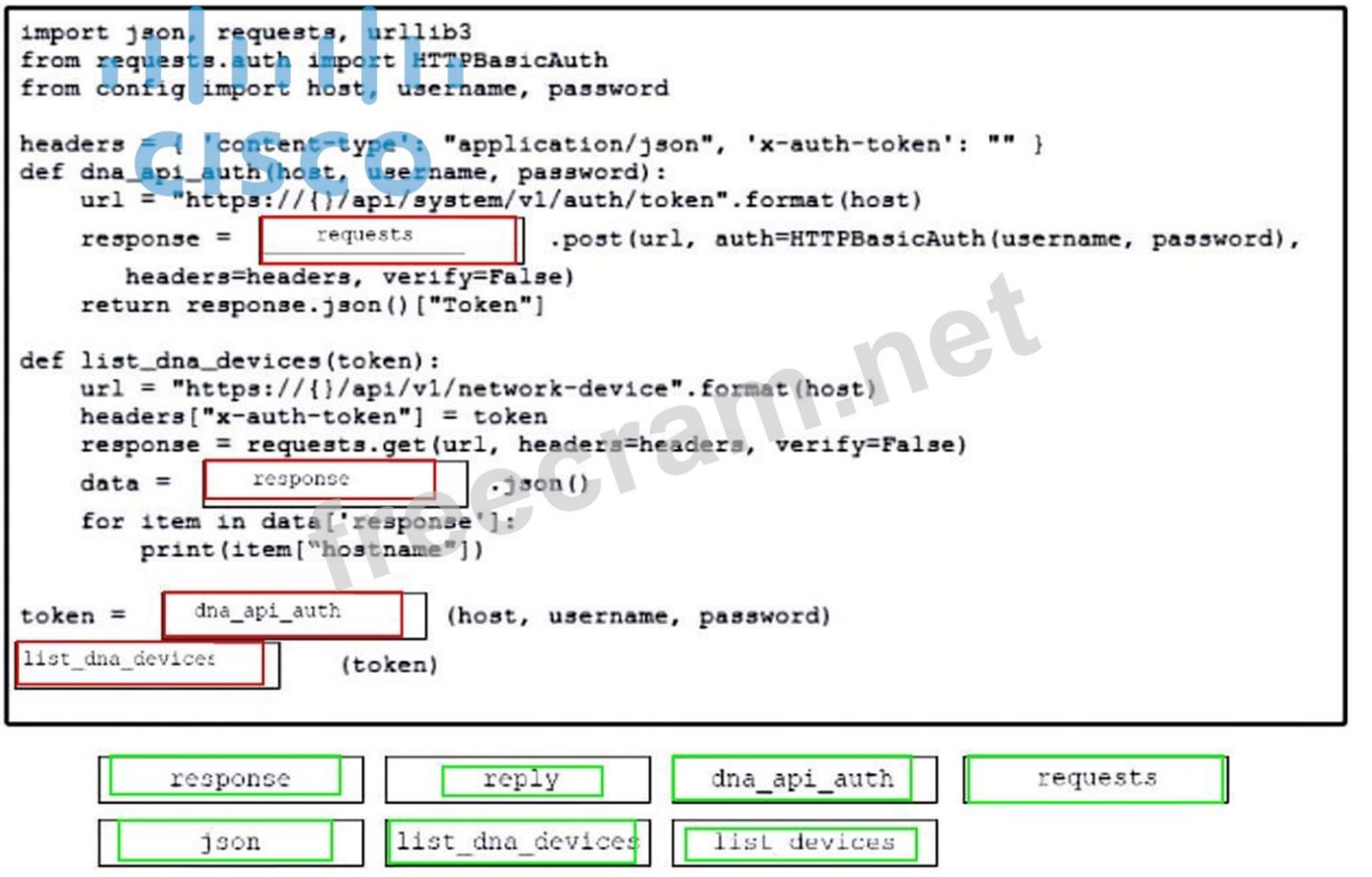
B. to provide separation between the view and the model by ensuring that all logic is separated out into the controller
C. to ensure data consistency, which requires that changes to the view are also made to the model
D. to ensure that only one instance of the data model can be created
E. to provide only a single view of the data to ensure consistency
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Model-View-Controller (MVC) design pattern provides several advantages, including the ability to present multiple views of the same data to different user groups and the separation of concerns by dividing the application into three interconnected components.
A . to enable multiple views of the same data to be presented to different groups of users - Correct. MVC allows different views to display the same data, enhancing flexibility and usability.
B. to provide separation between the view and the model by ensuring that all logic is separated out into the controller - Correct. MVC promotes the separation of concerns, making the application easier to manage and scale. C. to ensure data consistency, which requires that changes to the view are also made to the model - Incorrect. This is not a primary advantage of MVC; changes to the view do not directly affect the model. D. to ensure that only one instance of the data model can be created - Incorrect. This is not a characteristic or advantage of MVC. E. to provide only a single view of the data to ensure consistency - Incorrect. MVC supports multiple views.
Reference:
MVC Design Pattern

NEW QUESTION: 155



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a request that generates a security token and gets a list of network devices. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 156

During which step of the CI/CD pipeline for infrastructure automation is code from multiple developers combined to compile and test different components?

A. integration

B. deployment

C. development

D. testing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

During the integration step of the CI/CD pipeline, code from multiple developers is combined. This step involves compiling the code and running tests to ensure that the different components work together correctly. It is a critical phase for identifying integration issues early in the development cycle.

NEW QUESTION: 157

Which platform is run directly using a hypervisor?

A. bare metal systems

B. containers

C. virtual machines

D. applications

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

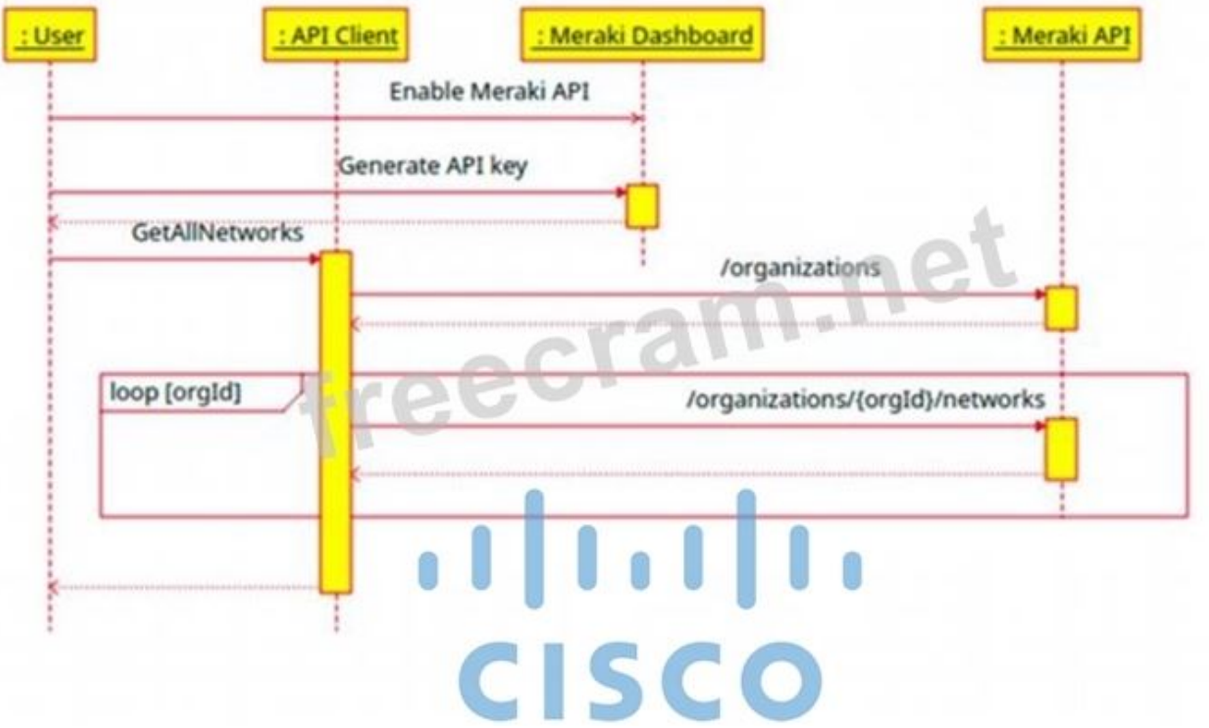
Virtual machines (VMs) run directly on a hypervisor, which abstracts and manages the underlying hardware resources.

Hypervisor: A hypervisor, also known as a Virtual Machine Monitor (VMM), allows multiple VMs to run on a single physical machine by providing an abstraction layer between the VMs and the hardware.

VMs: Each VM operates as a separate entity with its own operating system and applications, isolated from other VMs.

NEW QUESTION: 158

Refer to the exhibit.



The Cisco Meraki API manages two organizations. In each organization, two independent networks are defined. How many calls to the /organizations/(orgid)networks endpoint will be run parallel by the GetAllNetwork function of the API client?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The sequence diagram shows the process where the API client first calls the /organizations endpoint to get the list of organization IDs. Then, for each organization, it makes a call to the /organizations/(orgId)/networks endpoint to retrieve the networks for that organization. Since there are two organizations, the GetAllNetworks function will make two parallel calls to the /organizations/(orgId)/networks endpoint, one for each organization.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: Using Cisco Meraki APIs (Chapter 7, Section: Understanding Meraki API Calls and Endpoints).

NEW QUESTION: 159

/api/access/global/rules API operations on global access rules. GET PUT PATCH POST DELETE

Implementation Notes

Add a new global access rule.

Parameters

Parameter	Required	Description	Type	Data Type
body	true	Definition of the global access rule to be added.	body	ExtendedACE

Response

Response Content Type application/json

Response Object ExtendedACE

ExtendedACE Model

Field	Value	Description	Constraints
sourceAddress*	object	source address in the ace	None
destinationAddress*	object	destination address in the ace	None
kind*	string	The kind of this resource object.	None
dstSecurity	object	destination security group in the ace	None
dstSecurity. Value	string		None
active*	boolean	shows if the rule is active or inactive, default is active	None
destinationService*	object	destination service in the ace	None
permit*	boolean	shows if the action is permit or deny	None

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Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete the function that adds a new global access rule that denies traffic using the Cisco ASA REST API. Not all options are used.

```
import requests as req
def add rule(token, asa IP, dest v4Address):
    data = {
        "destinationAddress": {
            "kind": "IPv4Address",
            "value": dest v4Address
        },
        "destinationService": {
            "kind": "NetworkProtocol",
            "value": "ip"
        },
        [                                   ]
        "active": True,
        "sourceAddress": {
            "kind": "AnyIPAddress",
            "value": "any4"
        }
    }
    objectRequestUrl='https://'[                                   ]
    res = req.request([                                   ]
                json=data,verify=False)
[                                   ]
   print("Success.")
else:
   print("Failed")
```

```
if res.status_code == 201:
if res.status_code == 203:
+ asa_IP + "/api/access/global/rules"
'POST', objectRequestUrl,
"permit": False,
+ asa_IP = "/access/global/rules"
```

Answer:

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```
import requests as req
def add rule(token, asa IP, dest v4Address):
    data = {
        "destinationAddress": {
            "kind": "IPv4Address",
            "value": dest v4Address
        },
        "destinationService": {
            "kind": "NetworkProtocol",
            "value": "ip"
        },
        "permit": False,
        "active": True,
        "sourceAddress": {
            "kind": "AnyIPAddress",
            "value": "any4"
        }
    }
    objectRequestUrl='https://' + asa_IP + "/api/access/global/rules"
    res = req.request('POST', objectRequestUrl,
                      json=data,verify=False)
if res.status_code == 201:
   print("Success.")
else:
   print("Failed")
```

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```
if res.status_code == 201:
if res.status_code == 203:
+ asa_IP + "/api/access/global/rules"
'POST', objectRequestUrl,
"permit": False,
+ asa_IP = "/access/global/rules"
```

NEW QUESTION: 160

Which two details are captured from the subnet mask? (Choose two.)

A. portion of an IP address that refers to the subnet

B. default gateway of the host

C. unique number ID assigned to the host

D. part of an IP address that refers to the host

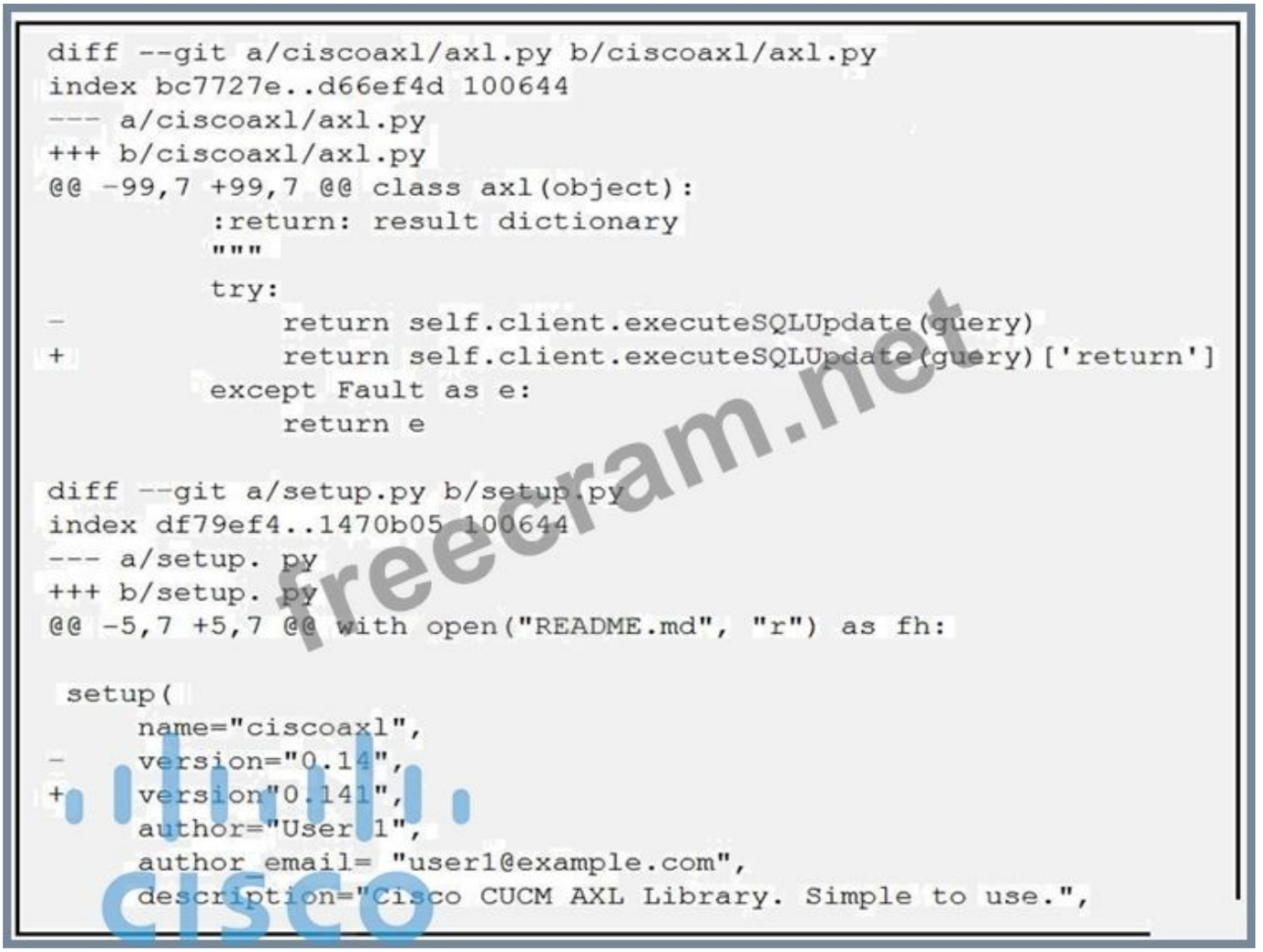
E. network connection of a host or interface

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The subnet mask is used to determine the network and host portions of an IP address. It helps in defining the size of the subnet and the range of IP addresses within that subnet.

Subnet Portion: The subnet mask identifies which part of the IP address refers to the network (subnet) portion.
Host Portion: The remaining part of the IP address after applying the subnet mask identifies the specific host within the subnet.
Options A and D are correct as they capture the details about the subnet and host portions of an IP address.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Understanding Subnetting

NEW QUESTION: 161
Refer to the exhibit.



```
diff --git a/ciscoaxl/axl.py b/ciscoaxl/axl.py
index bc7727e..d66ef4d 100644
--- a/ciscoaxl/axl.py
+++ b/ciscoaxl/axl.py
@@ -99,7 +99,7 @@ class axl(object):
         :return: result dictionary
         """
         try:
-            return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(query)
+            return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(query)['return']
         except Fault as e:
             return e

diff --git a/setup.py b/setup.py
index df79ef4..1470b05 100644
--- a/setup. py
+++ b/setup. py
@@ -5,7 +5,7 @@ with open("README.md", "r") as fh:

 setup(
     name="ciscoaxl",
-    version="0.14",
+    version="0.141",
     author="User 1",
     author_email= "user1@example.com",
     description="Cisco CUCM AXL Library. Simple to use.",
```

Which two files are being edited in the unified diff? (Choose two.)
A. README.md
B. setup.py
C. axl.py
D. ciscoaxl.py
E. index.py
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows a unified diff output, which indicates changes made to files in a version control system (e.g., git). The files being edited are indicated by the diff --git lines.
Identifying Files: The diff output shows changes to two files:
ciscoaxl/axl.py: Indicated by the line diff --git a/ciscoaxl/axl.py b/ciscoaxl/axl.py.
setup.py: Indicated by the line diff --git a/setup.py b/setup.py.
Unified Diff Format: The format includes the file paths, lines added (+), and lines removed (-).
Options B and D are the correct answers as they correspond to the files setup.py and ciscoaxl/axl.py.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Version Control and Diff

NEW QUESTION: 162
Refer to the exhibit.

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While developing a Cisco Webex bot, an application reaches the public IP address of the firewall, but traffic is forwarded to the IP address of server 1 instead of the IP address of server 2. What causes this issue?
A. The proxy server that rewrites traffic is misconfigured.
B. The router is sending the traffic to server 1 instead of server 2.
C. The switch is forwarding IP traffic to the wrong VLAN.
D. NAT is misconfigured on the firewall.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Network Address Translation (NAT) on the firewall is responsible for translating the public IP address to the private IP addresses of internal servers. If traffic is being forwarded to the wrong server, it indicates a misconfiguration in the NAT rules.
NAT Configuration: NAT rules need to be correctly configured to forward traffic to the appropriate internal server based on the destination IP and port.

Misconfiguration: If NAT rules are incorrect, traffic may be directed to the wrong internal IP address, as seen in the exhibit where traffic is sent to server 1 instead of server 2.
Option D is correct as the issue is caused by NAT misconfiguration on the firewall.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Configuring NAT

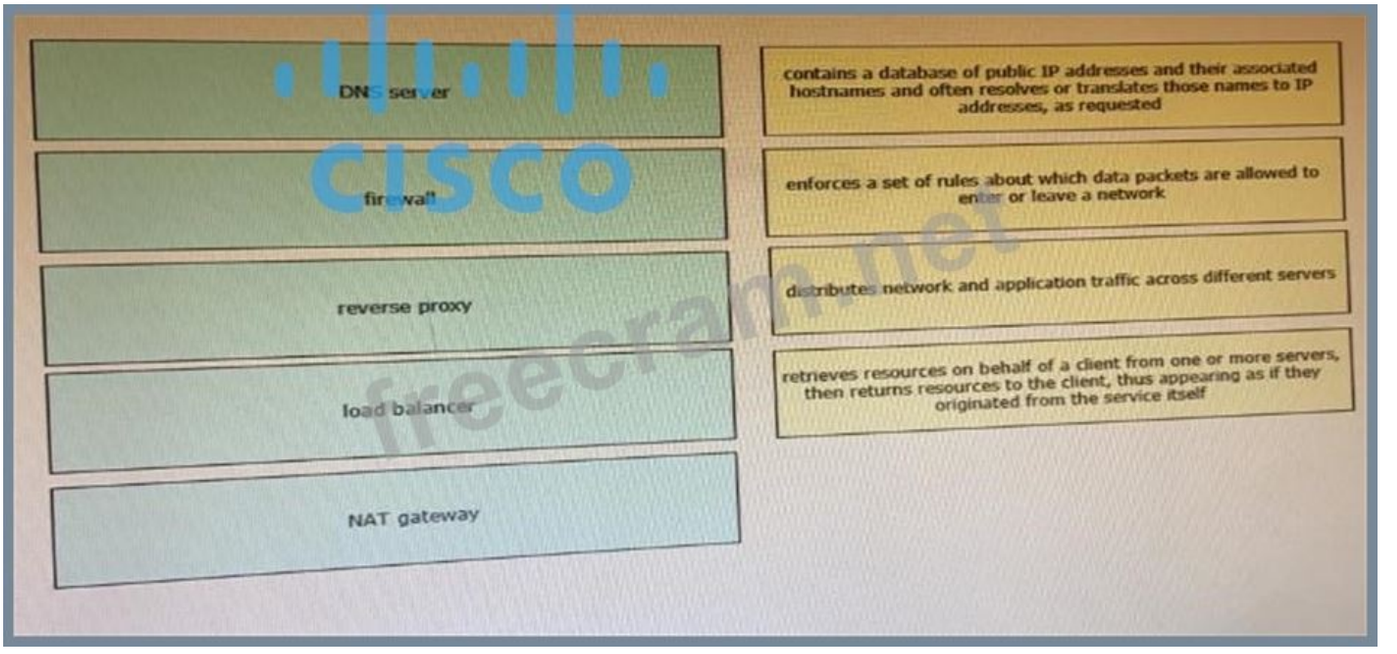
NEW QUESTION: 163
A developer needs a list of clients connected to a specific device in a Meraki network. After making a REST API call, the developer receives an unfamiliar response code. Which Cisco DevNet resource should be used to identify the meaning of the response code?
A. API documentation
B. Sandbox
C. Learning Labs
D. Code Exchange
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Cisco DevNet API documentation is the primary resource for understanding the meanings of response codes received from REST API calls. It provides comprehensive details about the API endpoints, response codes, and their interpretations, which helps developers troubleshoot and understand the responses they receive.

NEW QUESTION: 164
What is a feature of XML compared to other data formats?
A. It uses tags to define the structure.
B. It uses parenthesis for key-value pairs.
C. It uses indentation to define the structure.
D. It uses namespaces for list representation.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
XML (eXtensible Markup Language) uses tags to define the structure and content of the data. Each element is enclosed in tags, which makes the data self-descriptive and facilitates the hierarchical organization of information. This is a key feature that distinguishes XML from other data formats.

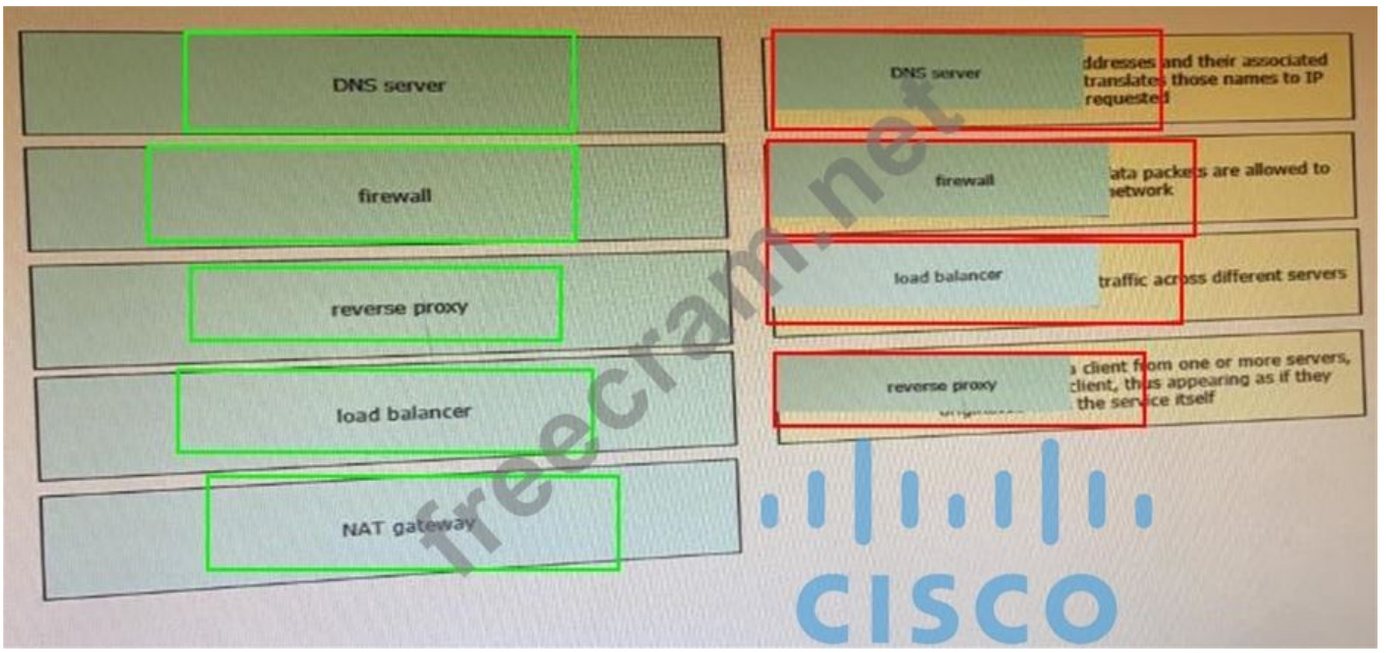
NEW QUESTION: 165
What is a benefit of a distributed version control system?
A. encourages users to commit small places of work to the system more frequently
B. ensures that all code meets minimum standards before being committed to the system
C. allows users to work on the codebase even when not connected to the Internet
D. ensures that all code is tested before being committed to the system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Distributed version control systems (DVCS) like Git provide a local repository for each user, allowing them to work on the codebase offline. Changes can be committed locally and later synchronized with the central repository once connected to the Internet.
* Local Repositories: Each user has a complete copy of the repository, enabling offline work.
* Synchronization: Changes can be committed and later pushed to the central repository.
Option C is correct as it highlights the benefit of working on the codebase without an Internet connection.
Reference:
Git Documentation: Benefits of Distributed Version Control

NEW QUESTION: 166
Drag and drop the network component names from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



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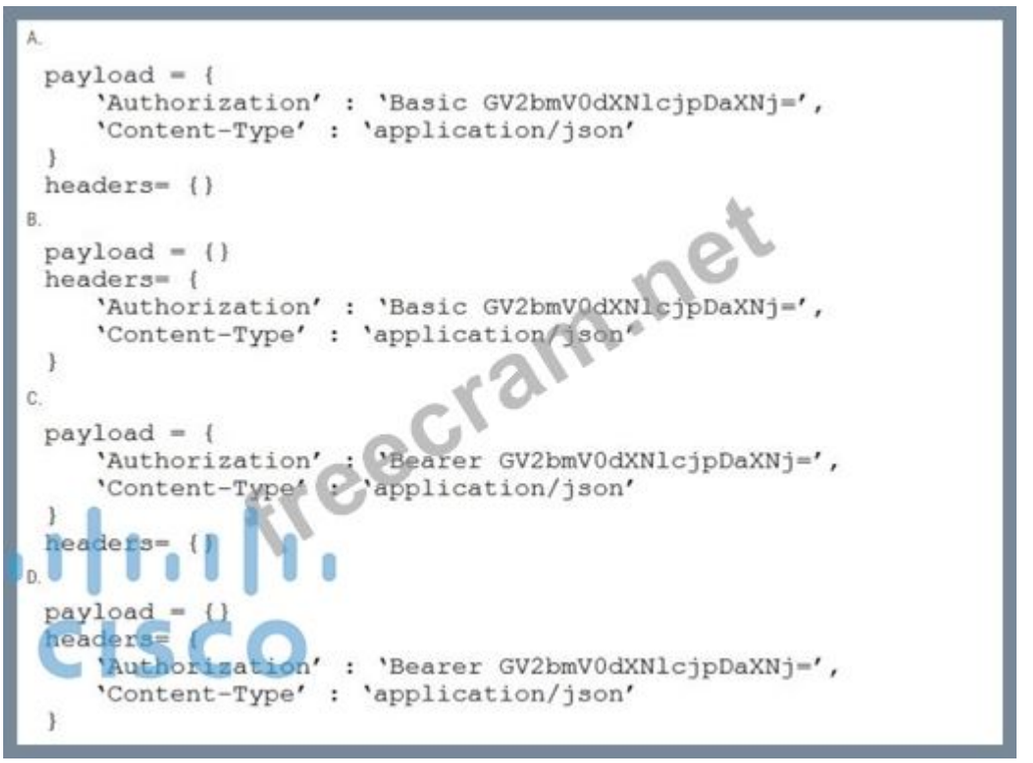
NEW QUESTION: 167

A developer is creating a script to interact with a REST API service which requires basic authentication. The credentials are "devnet:391665405" and the Base64 encoding of the credentials is "GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=". Which payload and header combination must be used for authentication?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To create and switch to a new branch called "my-bug-fix" in Git, you use the git checkout -b command. This command creates the branch and switches to it in one step.

A . git checkout -b my-bug-fix - Correct. This command creates a new branch and switches to it.

B. git branch -b my-bug-fix - Incorrect. The -b option is not valid with git branch. C. git branch my-bug-fix - This creates a new branch but does not switch to it.

D . git checkout my-bug-fix - This switches to an existing branch but does not create a new one.

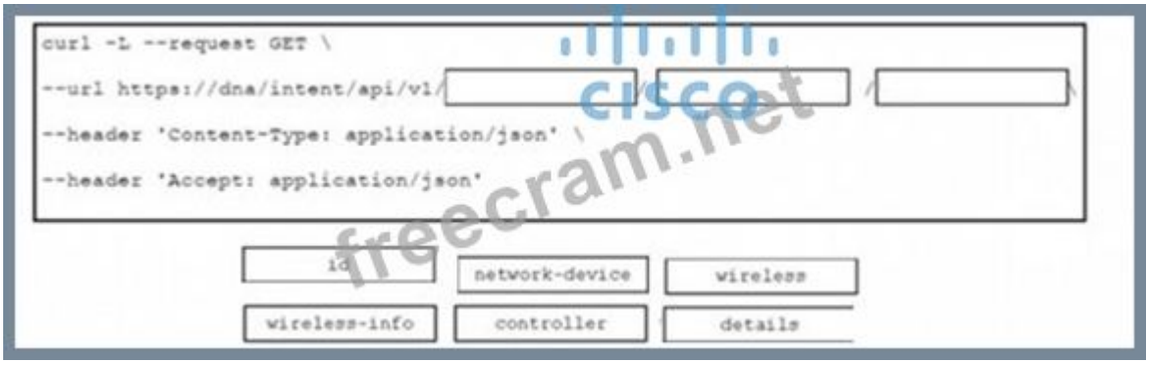
Reference:

Git Branching - Creating a Branch

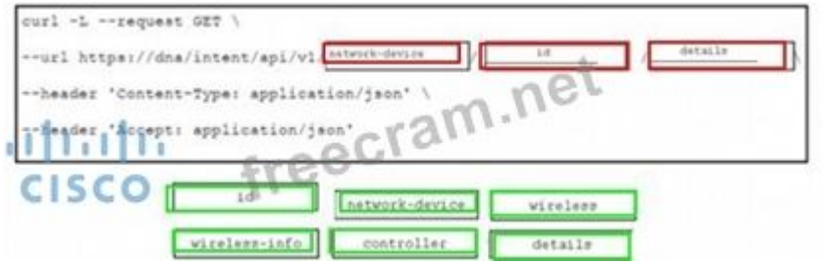
NEW QUESTION: 168

Refer to the exhibit.

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a cURL command using the Cisco DNA Center API. which will provide the details of a WLAN controller with Id af397748444. Not at options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 169

Fill in the blanks to complete the Python script to update the Webex Teams membership of a room using the Python requests library import requests

Answer:

request headers payload

NEW QUESTION: 170

Refer to the exhibit.

```
module ex-ethernet {
      namespace "http://example.com/Ethernet";
      prefix "eth";
      import ietf-interfaces {
        prefix if;
      }
      augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface" {
        when "if:type = 'ethernetCsmacd'";
        container ethernet {
          must "../if:location" {
            description
              "An Ethernet interface must specify the physical location of the ethernet hardware.";
          }
          choice transmission-params {
            case auto {
              leaf auto-negotiate {
                type empty;
              }
            }
            case manual {
              leaf duplex {
                type enumeration {
                  enum "half";
                  enum "full";
                }
              }
              leaf speed {
                type enumeration {
                  enum "10Mb";
                  enum "100Mb";
                  enum "1Gb";
                  enum "10Gb";
                }
              }
            }
          } // other ethernet specific params...
        }
      }
```

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What is represented in this YANG module?

A. interface management

B. topology

C. BGP

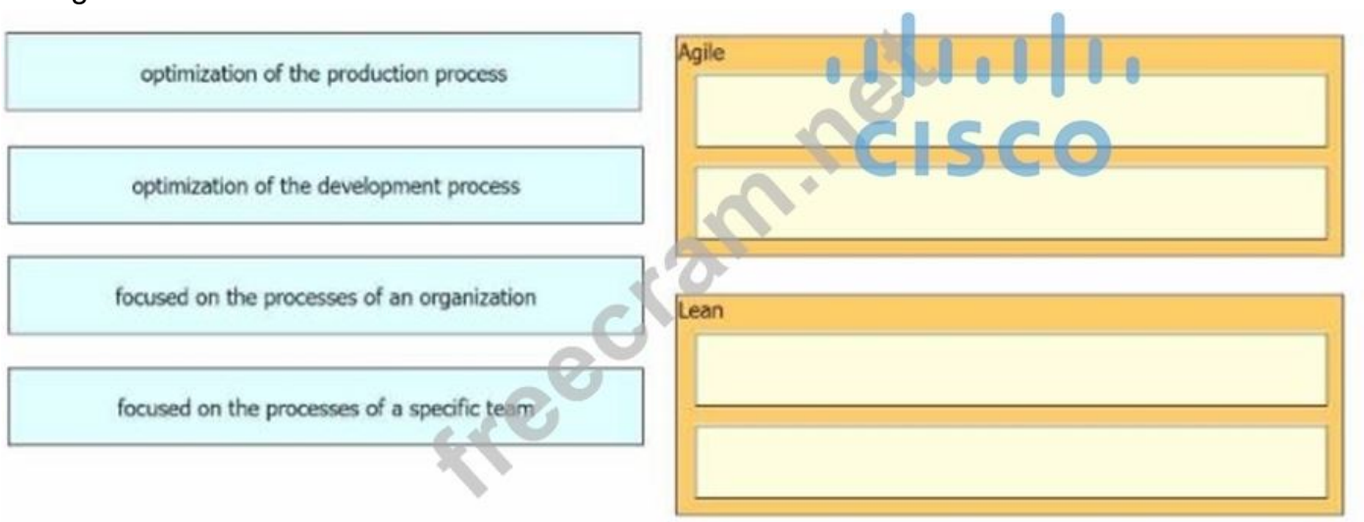
D. OpenFlow

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

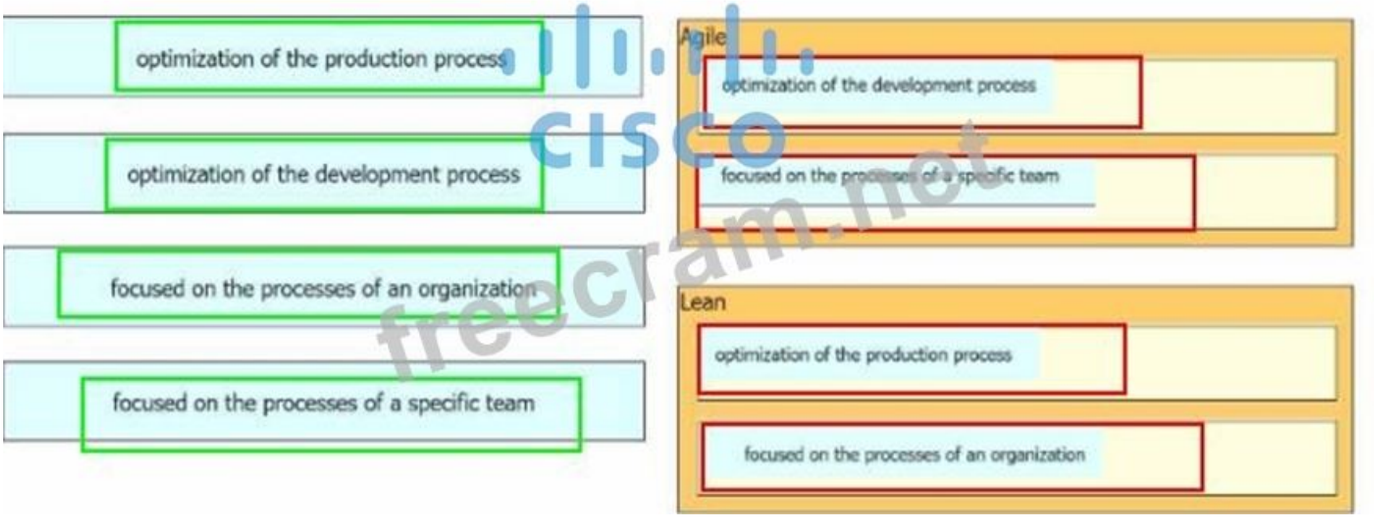
The YANG module shown in the exhibit is for interface management. It augments the ietf-interfaces module and defines parameters specific to Ethernet interfaces, such as auto-negotiation, duplex mode, and speed. This module is designed to manage the configuration and operational state of Ethernet interfaces. Reference for YANG modules can be found in the IETF YANG Data Model for Interface Management.

NEW QUESTION: 171

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the software development methodologies on the right.

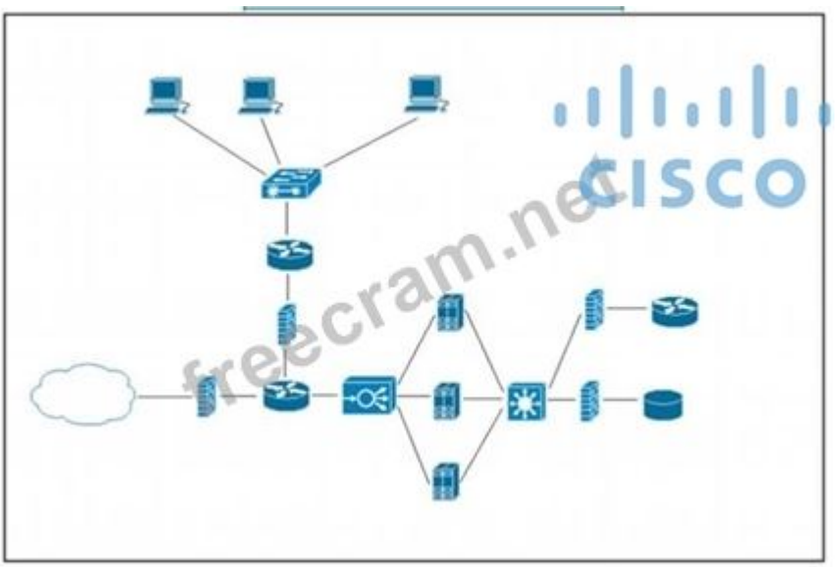


Answer:



Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Sections on Agile and Lean methodologies Official documentation and resources on Agile and Lean software development practices
"The Lean Startup" by Eric Ries (for Lean principles)
"Agile Software Development with Scrum" by Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle (for Agile principles) Therefore, the correct mapping is:
Agile:
Optimization of the development process
Focused on the processes of a specific team
Lean:
Optimization of the production process
Focused on the processes of an organization

NEW QUESTION: 172
Refer to the exhibit.



What does the load balancer enable in the network topology?

A. hosted application to access Internet services

B. external requests to be routed to the application servers

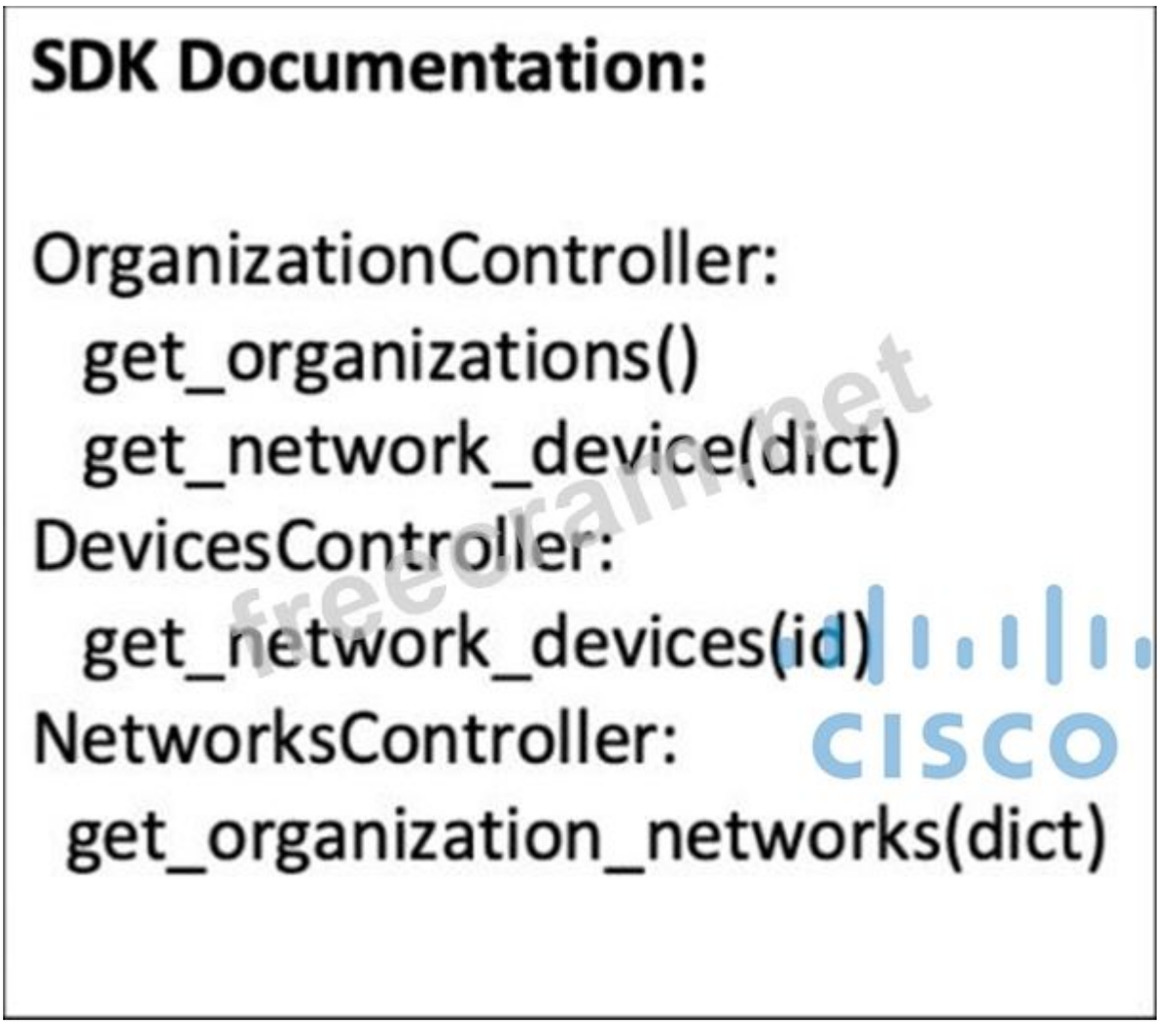
C. workstations to access the Internet

D. application to access the database server

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the given network topology, the load balancer's primary role is to distribute incoming requests to the application servers. This ensures that no single server is overwhelmed, and it helps in providing high availability and reliability for the hosted applications.

NEW QUESTION: 173



Refer to the exhibit. A script must output details of all the Cisco Meraki MS220-BP switches across all organizations and networks. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the script. Not all options are used.


from meraki_sdk.meraki_sdk_client import MerakiSdkClient
from meraki_sdk.exceptions.api_exception import APIException
api_key = "API_KEY"
client = MerakiSdkClient(api_key)
for org in
try:
options = {"organization id": org["id"]}
networks =
for network in networks:
devices =
for device in devices:
if device["model"] == "MS220-8P":
options = {"network id": network["id"], "serial": device["serial"]}
output =
print(output)
except APIException as e:
pass
client.organizations.get_organizations():
client.networks.get_organization_networks(api_key)
client.networks.get_organization_networks(options)
client.devices.get_network_devices(network ["id"])
client.devices.get_network_device(options=options)
client_devices.get_network_device(device ["model"])

Answer:


from meraki_sdk.meraki_sdk_client import MerakiSdkClient
from meraki_sdk.exceptions.api_exception import APIException
api_key = "API_KEY"
client = MerakiSdkClient(api_key)
for org in client.organizations.get_organizations():
try:
options = {"organization id": org["id"]}
networks = client.networks.get_organization_networks(options)
for network in networks:
devices = client.devices.get_network_devices(network ["id"])
for device in devices:
if device["model"] == "MS220-8P":
options = {"network id": network["id"], "serial": device["serial"]}
output = client.devices.get_network_device(options=options)
print(output)
except APIException as e:
pass
client.organizations.get_organizations():
client.networks.get_organization_networks(api_key)
client.networks.get_organization_networks(options)
client.devices.get_network_devices(network ["id"])
client.devices.get_network_device(options=options)
client_devices.get_network_device(device ["model"])

NEW QUESTION: 174
Which protocol is used for clock synchronization between network devices?
A. FTP
B. NNTP
C. BGP
D. NTP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NTP (Network Time Protocol) is the protocol used for clock synchronization between network devices. It synchronizes the clocks of computers and network devices to ensure that all devices in a network have the same time, which is crucial for logging events, security protocols, and coordinating time-sensitive operations.

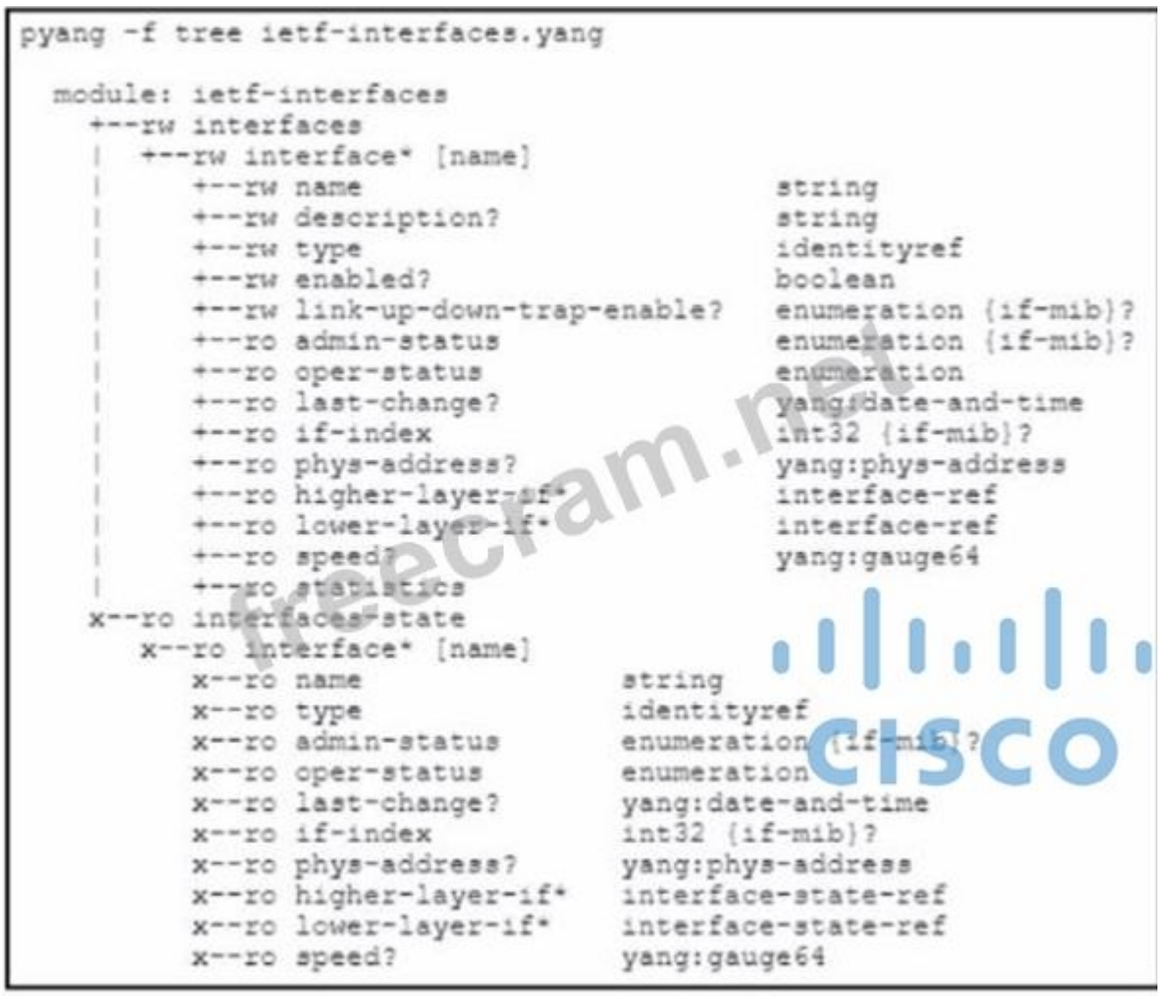
NEW QUESTION: 175
What are two advantages of version control software? (Choose two.)
A. It supports tracking and comparison of changes in binary formate files.
B. It allows old versions of packaged applications to be hosted on the Internet
C. It provides wiki collaboration software for documentation.
D. It supports comparisons between revisions of source code files.
E. It allows new team members to access the current code and history.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comparisons between revisions of source code files: Version control allows developers to compare different versions of source code files, track changes, and identify what modifications were made and by whom. This is essential for debugging and maintaining code quality.
Access to current code and history for new team members: New team members can quickly get up to speed by accessing the current version of the code and the entire history of changes. This transparency facilitates onboarding and improves collaboration among team members.

NEW QUESTION: 176
Which Cisco product provides malware and content filtering through DNS?
A. Cisco ASA Firepower module
B. Cisco AMP
C. Cisco ISE
D. Cisco Umbrella
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Cisco Umbrella provides cloud-delivered security that includes malware and content filtering through DNS. It is designed to block malicious domains, IP addresses, and URLs before they can reach your network or endpoints.
* DNS-Layer Security: Cisco Umbrella uses DNS to prevent connections to known malicious sites by blocking the DNS request, thereby preventing the initiation of malicious connections.

* Content Filtering: It also provides content filtering to block inappropriate or non-business-related websites based on customizable policies.
Option D is the correct answer because Cisco Umbrella is specifically known for its DNS-layer security capabilities, including malware and content filtering.
Reference:
Cisco Umbrella Documentation: Cisco Umbrella Overview

NEW QUESTION: 177
What is the first development task in test-driven development?
A. Write code that implements a desired function.
B. Write a failing test case for a desired function.
C. Write a passing test case for existing code.
D. Reverse engineer the code for a desired function.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test-driven development (TDD) is a software development process where the developer first writes a test for a new function, then writes the code to pass the test, and finally refactors the code. The steps in TDD are:
Write a Failing Test Case: Before any code is written, a test case is created to define the desired functionality.
Write Code to Pass the Test: The minimal amount of code necessary to pass the test is written.
Refactor: The code is refactored for optimization and improvement while ensuring that the tests still pass.

NEW QUESTION: 178
Refer to the exhibit.



```
pyang -f tree ietf-interfaces.yang

  module: ietf-interfaces
    +--rw interfaces
    |  +--rw interface* [name]
    |     +--rw name                          string
    |     +--rw description?                  string
    |     +--rw type                          identityref
    |     +--rw enabled?                      boolean
    |     +--rw link-up-down-trap-enable?     enumeration {if-mib}?
    |     +--ro admin-status                  enumeration {if-mib}?
    |     +--ro oper-status                   enumeration
    |     +--ro last-change?                  yang:date-and-time
    |     +--ro if-index                      int32 {if-mib}?
    |     +--ro phys-address?                 yang:phys-address
    |     +--ro higher-layer-if*              interface-ref
    |     +--ro lower-layer-if*               interface-ref
    |     +--ro speed?                        yang:gauge64
    |     +--ro statistics
    x--ro interfaces-state
       x--ro interface* [name]
          x--ro name                 string
          x--ro type                 identityref
          x--ro admin-status         enumeration {if-mib}?
          x--ro oper-status          enumeration
          x--ro last-change?         yang:date-and-time
          x--ro if-index             int32 {if-mib}?
          x--ro phys-address?        yang:phys-address
          x--ro higher-layer-if*     interface-state-ref
          x--ro lower-layer-if*      interface-state-ref
          x--ro speed?               yang:gauge64
```

Which type of YANG object is "interfaces"?

A. node

B. subitem

C. item

D. container

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In YANG, a "container" is a grouping of related nodes and sub-nodes. The "interfaces" object in the YANG model is a container for interface-related data.

Container: The container statement is used to define an interior data node in the YANG data tree.

Structure: The exhibit shows that "interfaces" encapsulates other nodes such as interface, name, description, etc., indicating that it is a container.

Reference:

YANG Data Modeling Language: YANG RFC

NEW QUESTION: 179

How are load balancers used in modern application deployment?

A. Allow traffic to continue as new compute units are brought up and old compute units are taken down.

B. Allow http and https traffic to continue as old compute units are discontinued before new units are brought up.

C. Turn off traffic and take down compute units, then update and bring the compute units back up.
D. Bring up new compute units, test the compute units, and switch the traffic from old units to new units.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Load balancers distribute network or application traffic across multiple servers to ensure no single server becomes overwhelmed. In modern application deployment, load balancers allow traffic to continue smoothly as new compute units are brought online and old units are decommissioned. This ensures high availability and reliability of services.

NEW QUESTION: 180
What is the purpose of a firewall in application deployment?
A. adds TLS support to an application that does not support it natively
B. forwards traffic to a pool of instances of the application
C. provides translation for an application's hostname to its IP address
D. limits traffic to only ports required by the application
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Firewalls are used to control incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules, primarily by limiting traffic to only the necessary ports for an application.
Port Filtering: Firewalls can block or allow traffic based on port numbers, thus limiting exposure to only those ports required by the application, enhancing security.
Security: This helps to protect the application from unauthorized access and potential attacks by reducing the attack surface.

NEW QUESTION: 181
Which two statements describe the traits of an asynchronous API call? (Choose two.)
A. The order in which API calls return can be guaranteed
B. A call to an API does not block the code, but rather it allows application processing to continue
C. The end user can experience latency or performance lag while waiting for the API call to return
D. Code execution blocks or waits for the call to an API to return.
E. A callback function typically is used to process the response from an API call
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Asynchronous API calls are non-blocking, meaning the application can continue processing other tasks while waiting for the API call to complete. This helps improve the efficiency and responsiveness of the application. Typically, a callback function is used to handle the response once the API call completes.
Option B is correct because asynchronous API calls do not block the code; they allow the application to perform other operations concurrently.
Option E is correct because a callback function is usually implemented to handle the response of an asynchronous API call once it completes.
Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: APIs and Automation (understanding synchronous and asynchronous API calls) Asynchronous Programming Documentation (explains how asynchronous calls work and the use of callbacks)

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NEW QUESTION: 182
Users cannot access a webserver and after the traffic is captured, the capture too* shows an ICMP packet that reports "communication administratively prohibited" What Is the cause of this webserver access Issue?
A. An access list along the path is blocking the traffic
B. The traffic is not allowed to be translated with NAT and dropped.
C. Users must authenticate on the webserver to access It
D. A router along the path is overloaded and thus dropping traffic
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When users cannot access a web server and the captured traffic shows an ICMP packet that reports "communication administratively prohibited," it indicates that there is a filtering device along the path, such as a router or firewall, that is intentionally blocking the traffic. This usually happens because of an access control list (ACL) that is set to deny the traffic to the webserver.
Access Control Lists (ACLs): ACLs are used in networking to control the flow of traffic into or out of a network. They can be configured on routers, firewalls, or other devices to allow or deny traffic based on IP addresses, protocols, ports, and other criteria.
ICMP Messages: ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is used by network devices to send error messages and operational information. The "communication administratively prohibited" message specifically indicates that a device along the path has been configured to block the traffic.
Troubleshooting Steps:
Check ACL Configuration: Verify the ACL settings on all devices along the path to ensure that they are not blocking the required traffic.
Review Network Device Logs: Check logs on routers and firewalls for entries that match the blocked traffic.
Modify ACLs: If an ACL is found to be blocking the traffic, modify it to allow the required traffic to pass through.
Reference:

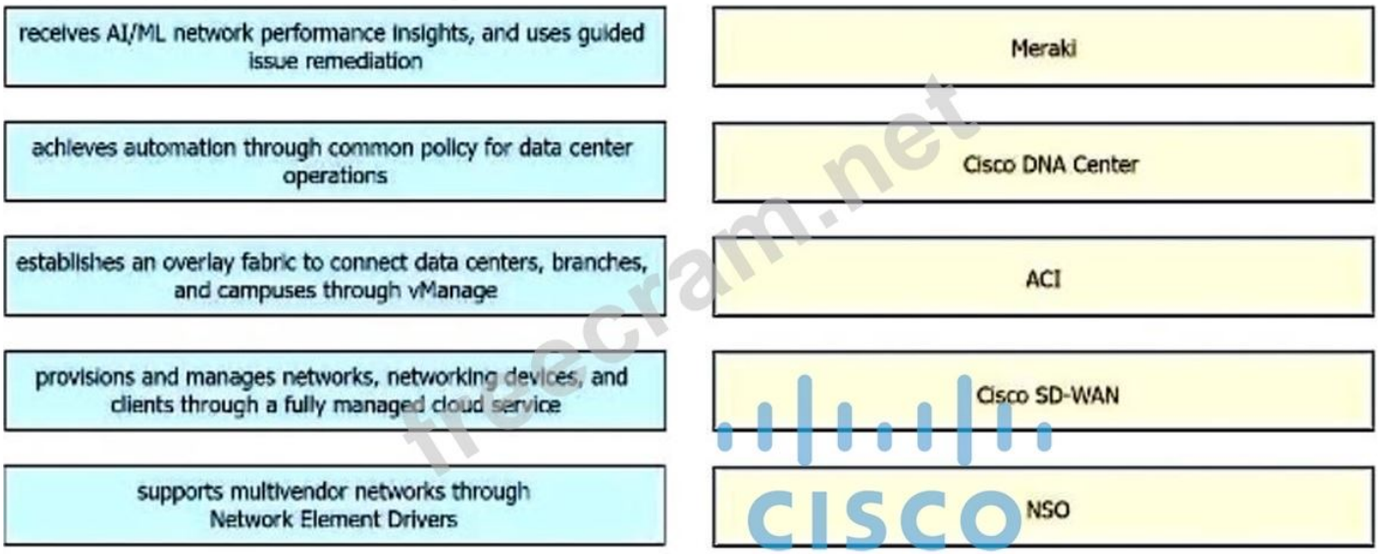
Cisco Documentation on ACLs: Access Control Lists
Cisco ICMP Overview: ICMP Messages

NEW QUESTION: 183
What is the function of an Ethernet switch in a networking environment?
A. to switch a frame from one port to another port based on IP address
B. to switch a frame from one port to another port based on MAC address
C. to provide IP addressing to connected hosts
D. to block unwanted traffic
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An Ethernet switch operates at the Data Link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model. Its primary function is to forward frames between devices based on their MAC (Media Access Control) addresses. When a frame arrives at the switch, the switch reads the destination MAC address and forwards the frame to the appropriate port that connects to the device with that MAC address.
MAC Address Table: Switches maintain a MAC address table that maps each MAC address to a specific port. This table is built dynamically as the switch learns the MAC addresses of devices connected to its ports.
Frame Switching: By using the MAC address table, the switch can efficiently switch frames only to the destination port, which reduces unnecessary traffic on other ports and improves network performance.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco Ethernet Switch Operation

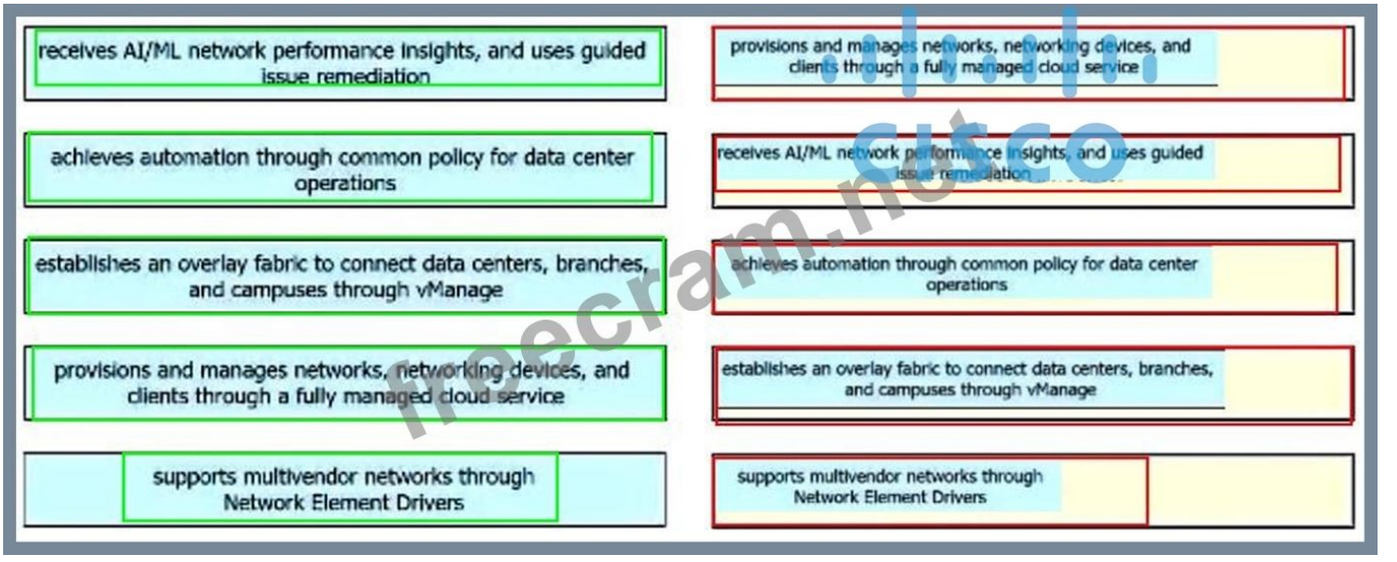
NEW QUESTION: 184
Which device is used to transport traffic from one broadcast domain to another broadcast domain?
A. load balancer
B. layer 2 switch
C. router
D. proxy server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A router is a network device that routes traffic between different broadcast domains and subnets. Routers operate at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model and use IP addresses to make forwarding decisions. They are responsible for determining the best path for data packets to travel across interconnected networks, ensuring that traffic is correctly directed from one broadcast domain to another.
Reference:
Cisco Router Basics
Broadcast Domains and Routers

NEW QUESTION: 185

Drag and drop the capabilities from the left onto the Cisco Network Management Platforms that support the capabilities on the right.

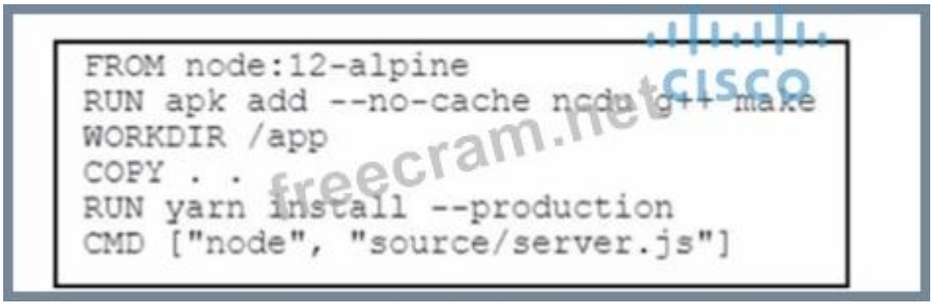


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 186

Refer to the exhibit.



The server.js Node.js script runs after the Dockerfile creates its container. What is the working directory of the application inside the container?

A. /source

B. /app

C. /app/source
D. /app/produclion
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the given Dockerfile, the WORKDIR /app command sets the working directory for any subsequent commands to /app. This means that any commands following this line will be executed within the /app directory inside the Docker container. The COPY . . command copies the contents of the current directory on the host machine to the /app directory in the container. Finally, the CMD ["node", "source/server.js"] command specifies the command to run when the container starts, which in this case is node source/server.js.
Reference:
Dockerfile Reference - WORKDIR

NEW QUESTION: 187
What are two considerations when selecting the "best route" for a network device to reach its destination? (Choose two.)
A. MAC address
B. metrics
C. administrative distance
D. IP address
E. subnet mask
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When selecting the "best route" for a network device to reach its destination, the considerations include:
Metrics: These are values used by routing protocols to determine the best path to a destination. Metrics can include factors like hop count, bandwidth, delay, load, and reliability.
Administrative Distance: This is a value used to rate the trustworthiness of the source of the routing information. Lower values indicate more trusted routes.

NEW QUESTION: 188
What is a firehose webhook?
A. It collects data from third-party cloud APIs for custom applications.
B. It enables an application to receive real-time data from Cisco Webex.
C. It enables data to flow from the Cisco Webex API to a user's application.
D. It sends a notification of any event for commonly used resources.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A firehose webhook in the context of Cisco Webex allows an application to receive real-time data updates about events happening within Cisco Webex. It enables the application to subscribe to a stream of data, ensuring that the application receives immediate notifications about any updates or changes in the Webex environment. This is particularly useful for integrating Webex functionalities into other applications and ensuring they are synchronized with the latest data.
Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco Webex API Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 189
What is a comparison of YAML and JSON?
A. YAML has a more consistent approach to representing data compared to JSON.
B. JSON does not support comments and YAML does.
C. YAML is a more verbose data structure compared to JSON.
D. JSON has more common usage in configuration management tools compared to YAML.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
YAML and JSON are both data serialization formats often used in configuration files. One of the key differences is that YAML supports comments, whereas JSON does not.
* Comments: YAML allows comments, which makes it easier to add explanatory notes within the configuration files.
* Data Representation: Both formats are used to represent data structures, but YAML is often considered more human-readable.
Option B is correct as it highlights the difference that YAML supports comments while JSON does not.
Reference:
YAML and JSON Documentation: YAML vs JSON

NEW QUESTION: 190
Refer to the exhibit.

HTTP Request

```
curl http://hello-api.info -v
```

HTTP Response

```
*   Trying hello-app.info...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to hello-app.info (hello-app.info) port 80 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host:hello-app.info
> User-Agent: curl/7.64.1
> Accept: */*
>

< HTTP/1.1 502 Bad Gateway
< Server: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
< Date: Sat, 21 Nov 2020 11:09:54 GMT
< Content-Type: text/html
< Content-Length: 182
< Connection: keep-alive
```

freecram.net

A developer cannot reach the web application behind an NGINX load balancer. The developer sends a request to an application FQDN with cURL but gets an HTTP 502 response. Which action solves the problem?

A. Fix errors in the server configuration, which is behind the load balancer.

B. Bring up the load balancer to the active state.

C. Fix errors in the cURL request sent by the client.

D. Change the default gateway on the load balancer to an active one.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An HTTP 502 Bad Gateway error indicates that the server acting as a gateway or proxy received an invalid response from the upstream server. This suggests there may be an issue with the configuration or availability of the server behind the load balancer.

HTTP 502 Error: This error occurs when the load balancer or gateway receives an invalid response from the backend server.

Server Configuration: The issue is likely due to misconfiguration or problems with the backend server that needs to be resolved.

Option A is correct as it identifies that the issue lies with the server configuration behind the load balancer.

Reference:

NGINX Documentation: Troubleshooting 502 Errors

NEW QUESTION: 191

A company is adopting DevOps as part of an internal transformation, and is reviewing the success of the first deployments. Developers and engineers are working together to resolve any resulting issues. However, this new way of working has increased overhead, and the team is finding it difficult to complete releases in time.
Which area of the CALMS framework must the company target for improvement?
A. Collaboration
B. Lean
C. Sharing
D. Measurement
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The CALMS framework is used to assess and guide DevOps transformations. It stands for Culture, Automation, Lean, Measurement, and Sharing. Each element represents a critical area for improvement in DevOps practices.
* Collaboration: Emphasizes teamwork and breaking down silos.
* Lean: Focuses on eliminating waste, optimizing processes, and ensuring efficiency.
* Sharing: Encourages transparency and knowledge sharing among teams.
* Measurement: Involves monitoring and analyzing performance metrics to drive improvement.
Given that the team is struggling to complete releases on time due to increased overhead, targeting the Lean aspect can help streamline processes, reduce waste, and improve efficiency, ultimately helping them to meet their release deadlines.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet DevOps Essentials: CALMS Framework

NEW QUESTION: 192
How do XML and JSON compare regarding functionality?
A. XML provides more human readability than JSON.
B. JSON natively supports arrays and XML does not natively support arrays.
C. XML provides more support for mapping data structures into host languages than JSON.
D. JSON provides less support for data types than XML.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) and XML (eXtensible Markup Language) are both used for data interchange but have different characteristics:
Human Readability: JSON is often considered more human-readable because it is more concise and closely resembles the structure of programming languages like JavaScript.
Support for Arrays: JSON natively supports arrays, making it straightforward to represent lists of values. XML can represent arrays, but it does not do so natively and requires additional markup to represent arrays.
Data Mapping: XML provides extensive support for mapping data structures, including attributes and mixed content, making it suitable for complex data structures.

Data Types: JSON is lighter and provides sufficient data types for many applications (strings, numbers, objects, arrays, booleans, and null), whereas XML can be more verbose and supports a broader range of data types.
Reference:
JSON vs XML - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION: 193
A developer pushes an application to production. The application receives a webhook over HTTPS without a secret. The webhook information contains credentials to service in cleartext. When the information is received, it is stored in the database with an SHA-256 hash. Credentials to the database are accessed at runtime through the use of a vault service. While troubleshooting, the developer sets the logging to debug to view the message from the webhook. What is the security issue in this scenario?
A. Database credentials should be accessed by using environment variables defined at runtime.
B. During the transport of webhook messages, the credentials could be unencrypted and leaked.
C. During logging, debugging should be disabled for the webhook message.
D. Hashing the credentials in the database is not secure enough; the credentials should be encrypted.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The main security issue in this scenario is the transmission of credentials in cleartext over HTTPS. Even though HTTPS provides a secure transport layer, the credentials should still be protected, such as by using secrets or encryption. Additionally, setting logging to debug and potentially exposing these credentials in logs is also a security concern.
* Cleartext Credentials: Sending credentials in cleartext within the webhook payload can expose them if HTTPS is not configured correctly or if intercepted by an attacker.
* Debug Logging: Enabling debug logging can expose sensitive information, including credentials, in logs.
Option B highlights the risk of transmitting credentials unencrypted over HTTPS, which can lead to credential leakage.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: Secure Coding Practices

NEW QUESTION: 194
Refer to the exhibit.

A developer needs to automatically retrieve all of the messages of a Webex room with the roomId of HY2l2Y292cGFyazovL3Vz397748444YjU5NjAtNTk0ZJ0xMWVhLTk0Mj". Using the Webex API documentation shown, drag and drop the code snippets from below onto the code to complete the Python script to list all of the messages in the room. Not all options are used.

```
import requests

webex_token = "NDA2OGV...f0-4434-a696-84fee4047e0a"

room_id = "Y2lzY29zcGF...jU5NjAtNTk0ZJ0xMWVhLTk0Mj"

url = "https://webexapis.com/v1/ [ ] [ ] =" + [ ]

payload = {}
headers = {
  'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + [ ]
}

response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, data = payload)

print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

webex_token | room | room_id

messages? | roomId | messages

Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 195
Refer to the exhibit.

A company recently acquired new IP-based security cameras. After discussion with the engineering team, they decide to segment the security camera traffic m the rest...The engineer assigns the new VLAN 10 for the security camera traffic. After all the devices are configured, it seems as if the cameras cannot access the Internet, .. a few minutes of debugging, the engineer restricts the problem to the router configuration. What is the cause of the issue?

A. A specific permit statement for the 192.168.20.0/24 subnet is missing from the access list.
B. A NAT inside rule is missing from the GlgabitEthernet0/0/0.10 interface.
C. A specific permit statement for the 192.168.10.0/24 subnet is missing from the access list.
D. A NAT inside rule is missing from the GigabitEthemet0/0/0 interface.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows the router configuration for NAT (Network Address Translation). To allow traffic from the security cameras to access the Internet, the access list needs to include a permit statement for the 192.168.10.0/24 subnet.

Access List Configuration: The access list (ACL) should permit traffic from the security camera VLAN (192.168.10.0/24).
NAT Configuration: The NAT configuration uses an ACL to determine which internal IP addresses are translated to the public IP address pool.
Missing Permit Statement: Without a specific permit statement for the 192.168.10.0/24 subnet, the router does not translate the IP addresses from this subnet, resulting in a lack of Internet access for the security cameras.
Reference:
Cisco NAT Configuration Guide: NAT Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 196
What are the two purposes for using a VLAN in a network? (Choose two)
A. It is used to create the routing table.
B. It creates a collection of MAC addresses.
C. It is used for VM network traffic.
D. It segments a network.
E. It creates a broadcast domain.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) serve several purposes in a network. Two primary purposes are:
Segmentation of the Network: VLANs logically segment a network into different broadcast domains, which helps in managing and controlling broadcast traffic. This segmentation helps improve performance and security by isolating certain types of traffic from others.
Creating Broadcast Domains: Each VLAN is a separate broadcast domain. By using VLANs, a network administrator can reduce the size of broadcast domains, thereby reducing broadcast traffic and increasing the efficiency of the network.
These purposes are in line with Cisco's network design principles and best practices for using VLANs. Reference: Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Chapter on VLANs and their uses.

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Developer is working on a new feature and made changes on a branch named 'branch-413667549a-new'. When merging the branch to production, conflicts occurred. Which Git command must the developer use to recreate the pre-merge state?

A. git merge -no-edit

B. git merge -commit

C. git merge -revert

D. git merge -abort

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When conflicts occur during a merge, the git merge --abort command can be used to stop the merge process and revert the repository to its state before the merge began.

Merge Conflicts: Occur when changes from different branches cannot be automatically reconciled.

Abort Merge: git merge --abort undoes the merge process and restores the pre-merge state of the repository.

Option D is correct as it correctly uses the git merge --abort command to revert to the pre-merge state.

Reference:

Git Documentation: Resolving Merge Conflic

NEW QUESTION: 198

Refer to the exhibit.

A network engineer must configure new interfaces on a set of devices and is planning to use an Ansible playbook for the task. All devices support SSH and NETCONF protocol, and the interface variables are unique per device. In which directory are the YAML files including variables hosted to automate the task with the netconf_config module?

A. current working directory

B. host_vars directory

C. group_vars directory

D. home directory

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Ansible, when using the netconf_config module to automate configuration tasks that include unique interface variables for each device, the variables should be defined in individual YAML files within the host_vars directory. This directory contains host-specific variable files named after each host, allowing Ansible to load the appropriate variables for each device during playbook execution.

Reference:

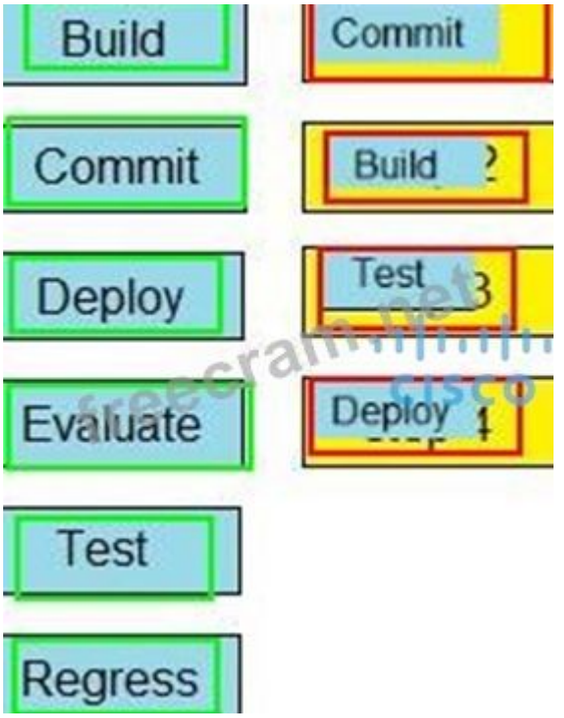
Ansible Documentation - Variable precedence

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 199

Drag and drop the steps from the left into order on the right to create a common CI/CD pipeline process. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 200

What is a function of the default gateway in a network?

A. to drop traffic that is destined to the default gateway

B. to forward traffic to different subnets

C. to forward traffic to the same subnet

D. to drop traffic that is not destined to the default gateway

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A default gateway is a router or network device that serves as an access point to another network, often the internet, when no other route is specified for a given data packet. In other words, it is used to forward traffic from the local subnet to different subnets, including external networks. When a host needs to communicate with a device on a different subnet, it sends the traffic to the default gateway, which then routes the traffic accordingly.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

Cisco Networking Essentials, Chapter on Routing and Switching Basics

NEW QUESTION: 201

A company requires a new platform to store large volumes of log data that is generated in their assembly plant. The platform must be scalable, so the underlying technology must provide a path for fast deployment of new nodes for data and indexing? The data contains sensitive information, so specialist encryption tools must be used to secure the dat a. Which application deployment model meets the requirements?

A. edge

B. private cloud

C. public cloud

D. hybrid cloud

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A hybrid cloud deployment model combines elements of both private and public clouds, providing the scalability needed for fast deployment of new nodes for data and indexing. It allows for sensitive information to be stored in a private cloud where specialist encryption tools can be used, while non-sensitive data can be stored in the public cloud to take advantage of its scalability and cost benefits. This approach meets the requirements of both scalability and data security.

NEW QUESTION: 202

Which two use cases are supported by Meraki APIs? (Choose two.)

A. Retrieve live streams from a Meraki Camera.

B. Build a custom Captive Portal for Mobile Apps.

C. Configure network devices via the Dashboard API.

D. Build location-aware apps from Wi-Fi and LoRaWAN devices.

E. Deploy applications onto the devices.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Meraki APIs offer various functionalities, including:

Retrieve live streams from a Meraki Camera (A): Meraki provides API endpoints to access live video streams from its cameras, enabling integration with custom applications.

Configure network devices via the Dashboard API (C): The Meraki Dashboard API allows for comprehensive configuration and management of Meraki network devices.

Reference:

Cisco Meraki API Documentation (details on the capabilities of Meraki APIs) Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Topics: APIs and Automation (understanding how to use APIs for network configuration and monitoring)

NEW QUESTION: 203

Which two items are Cisco DevNet resources? (Choose two.)

A. TAC support

B. Bitbucket

C. Sandbox

D. Software research

E. API Documentation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

Cisco DevNet provides several resources to help developers and network engineers learn, code, and manage their networks more effectively:

Sandbox: Cisco DevNet Sandboxes offer preconfigured environments to develop, test, and explore various Cisco technologies and APIs without needing physical hardware. These sandboxes are available 24/7 and provide instant access to a wide range of Cisco solutions.

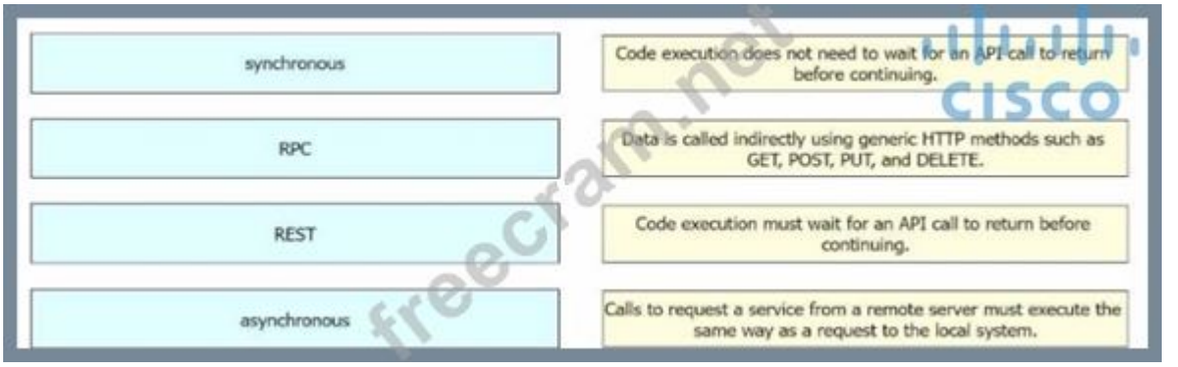
API Documentation: DevNet provides comprehensive API documentation for Cisco products and solutions, allowing developers to understand and use Cisco APIs effectively. This documentation includes detailed information about endpoints, parameters, request/response formats, and example code.

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Cisco DevNet Resources and Tools.

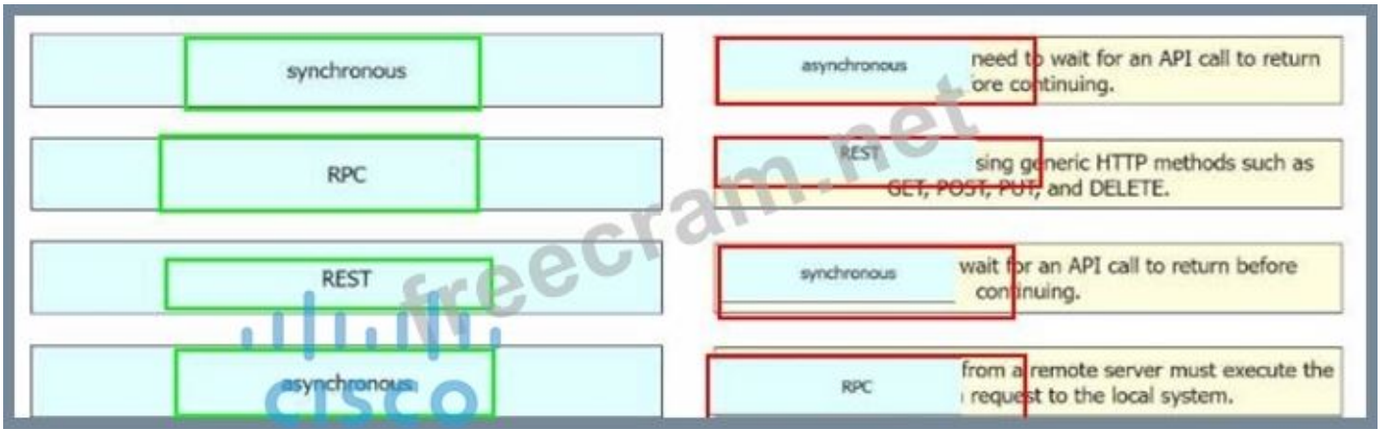
Cisco DevNet Portal: Sandbox and API Documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 204

Drag and drop the common API styles from the left onto the requirement on the right.



Answer:



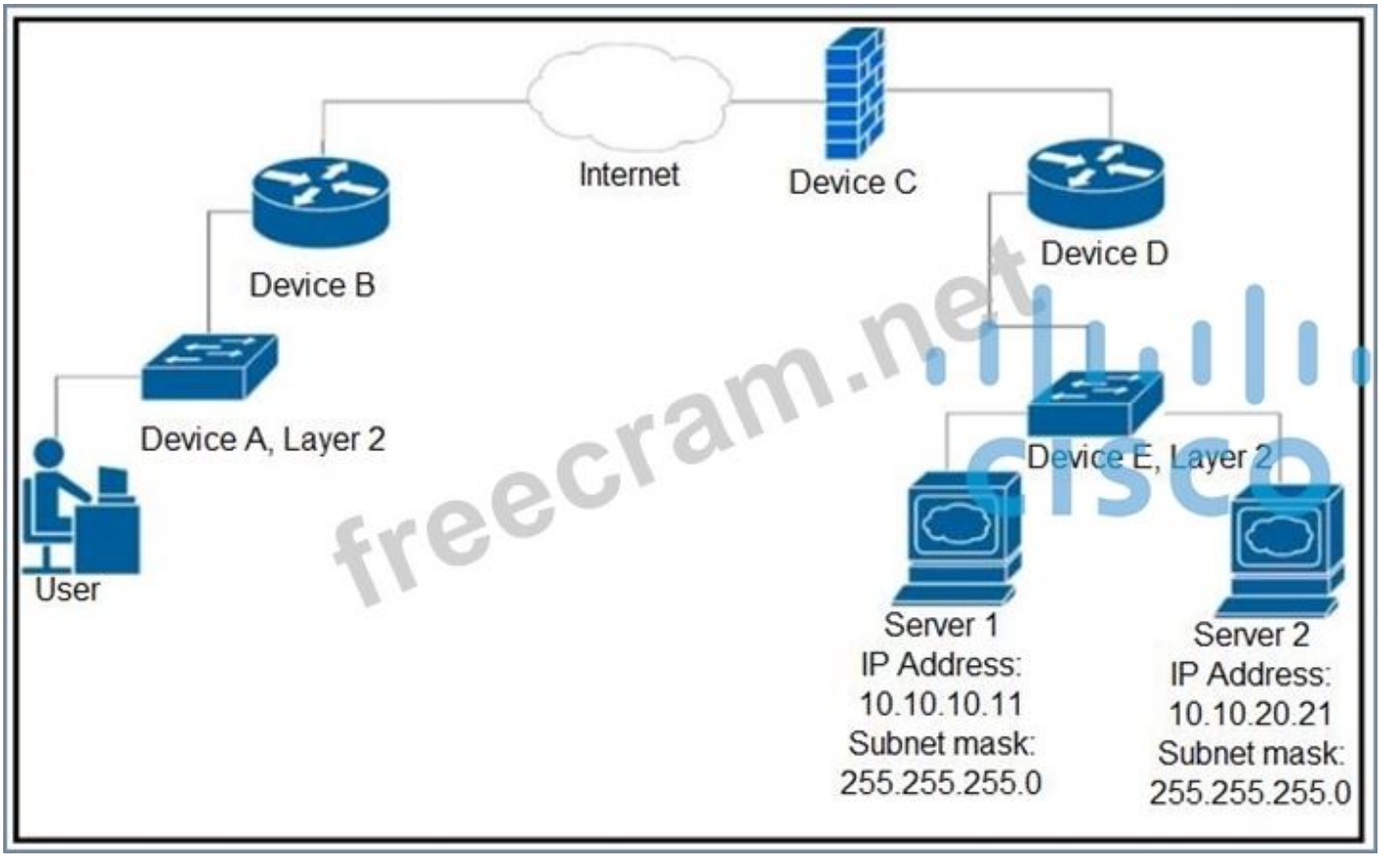
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Sections on API styles and their characteristics Official Cisco documentation on RESTful and RPC APIs General programming resources on synchronous vs. asynchronous API calls Therefore, the correct mapping is:
synchronous → "Code execution must wait for an API call to return before continuing."
asynchronous → "Code execution does not need to wait for an API call to return before continuing." REST → "Data is called indirectly using generic HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE." RPC → "Calls to request a service from a remote server must execute the same way as a request to the local system."

NEW QUESTION: 205
A 401 HTTP response code is returned when calling a REST API. What is the error state identified by this response code?
A. The server cannot process the request as it has detected an issue in the request syntax or body.
B. The server accepted the request but the client is not authorized for this content.
C. The request has not been accepted because it requires authentication.
D. The server cannot find the requested resource because the path specified is incorrect.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
A 401 Unauthorized status code indicates that the request has not been processed because it lacks valid authentication credentials for the target resource. The client must authenticate itself to

get the requested response. This often involves providing the correct API key, token, or login credentials.
HTTP/1.1: Status Code Definitions
[REST API Response Codes](https://developer.mozilla.org

NEW QUESTION: 206
Which status code is used by a REST API to indicate that the submitted payload is incorrect?
A. 400
B. 403
C. 405
D. 429
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The HTTP status code 400 (Bad Request) is used by a REST API to indicate that the server cannot or will not process the request due to something that is perceived to be a client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, invalid request message framing, or deceptive request routing).
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on RESTful APIs and HTTP methods, specifically on status codes.
HTTP/1.1 documentation: Status Code Definitions from the W3C.

NEW QUESTION: 207
Refer to the exhibit.



Up to which device does the communication server 1 and server 2 go?

A. device B
B. device C
C. device D
D. device E
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the given network topology, the communication from Server 1 and Server 2 goes up to device D. Both servers are connected to Device E, which is a Layer 2 switch. Device E is connected to Device D, which serves as the next hop for routing the packets to other parts of the network, including the internet through Device C.

NEW QUESTION: 208
Which HTTP method is used by webhooks and notifies a listener about an event change?
A. PUT
B. POST
C. PATCH
D. GET
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Webhooks typically use the HTTP POST method to notify a listener about an event change. When an event occurs, the source system sends an HTTP POST request to the listener's URL with the details of the event, allowing the receiving system to process and respond to the event.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation - Webhooks
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 209
What is a benefit of using Python classes?
A. They improve code organization by keeping data members and methods together.
B. They remove the concept of inheritance to improve code readability and maintainability.
C. They allow a Python script to import code from various independent modules.
D. They simplify integration by testing the classes independently from other components.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Python classes are a fundamental aspect of object-oriented programming (OOP) in Python. They offer several benefits:
Improved Code Organization: Classes bundle data (attributes) and functionality (methods) together. This encapsulation helps keep related parts of the code together, making it easier to understand and manage.
Reusability and Inheritance: Classes support inheritance, allowing the creation of new classes based on existing ones. This promotes code reuse and can lead to a more logical structure.
Modularity: By using classes, you can create modules that encapsulate specific functionalities, making the code modular and easier to maintain.

Encapsulation and Abstraction: Classes allow for encapsulating data and functionality, providing a clear structure and abstraction layers, which enhance code readability and maintainability.
Reference:
Python Classes and Objects - W3Schools
Python Documentation on Classes

NEW QUESTION: 210

An engineer needs to retrieve a list of locally available Firepower Threat Defense upgrade packages by using the Firepower Management Center REST API. The engineer uses a GET request with the URL: /api/fmc_platform/v1/updates/upgradepackages/f413afeb-e6f6-75f4-9169-6d9bd49s625e What does "f413afeb-e6f6-75f4-9169-6d9bd49s625e" represent?

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A. container UUID
B. package UUID
C. domain UUID
D. object UUID
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the context of the Firepower Management Center (FMC) REST API, the string "f413afeb-e6f6-75f4-9169-6d9bd49s625e" represents the unique identifier (UUID) for a specific upgrade package. This UUID is used to uniquely identify and reference the upgrade package when performing operations through the API.

NEW QUESTION: 211
What is a benefit of test-driven development?
A. early customer involvement
B. increased code quality
C. faster releases that have minimal features
D. strict adherence to product requirements
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
One of the primary benefits of test-driven development (TDD) is increased code quality. By writing tests before coding and continuously testing during development, developers ensure that the code meets the specified requirements and behaves as expected. This approach leads to more reliable, maintainable, and bug-free code.

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NEW QUESTION: 212
Refer to the exhibit.

```
>>> response_data = requests.get(base_url + request_url, cookies=cookies)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'requests' is not defined
>>>
```

A Python code has been written to query a device. The executed code results in the error shown.
Which action resolves the problem?
A. import json
B. requests("GET", base_url + request_url, cookles=cookies)
C. pip install requests
D. import requests
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The error in the Python code is due to the requests library not being defined, which typically means it hasn't been installed. To resolve this issue, the requests library needs to be installed using the pip install requests command. This will add the necessary module to the Python environment, allowing the code to execute correctly.

NEW QUESTION: 213
Which two statements about JSON and XML are true? (Choose two.)
A. JSON objects are collection of key value pair.
B. The syntax of JSON contains tags, elements, and attributes.
C. JSON arrays are an unordered set of key value pairs.
D. The syntax of XML contains tags, elements, and attributes.
E. XML objects are collections of key-value pairs.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* JSON objects are indeed collections of key-value pairs, where each key is a string, and the value can be a string, number, boolean, array, or another object. JSON is often used for data interchange due to its lightweight and readable format. Reference: JSON Introduction.
* The syntax of XML includes tags, elements, and attributes. XML uses a hierarchical structure with opening and closing tags to define elements, and attributes provide additional information about elements. XML is widely used for data representation and transport. Reference: XML Basics.
JSON arrays, in contrast, are ordered collections of values (not key-value pairs), and XML objects are more complex structures with elements and attributes rather than simple key-value pairs.

NEW QUESTION: 214

Which two statements are true about Cisco UCS manager, Cisco Intersight APIs? (Choose two.)
A. Cisco Intersight API interactions can be encoded in XML or JSON and require an APIs key in the HTTP header for authentication.
B. USC Director API interactions can be XML- or JSON-encoded and require an APLs key in the HTTP header for authentication.
C. UCS manager API interactions are XML-encoded and require a cookie in the method for authentication.
D. Cisco Intersight uses XML to encoded API interactions and requires an API key pair for authentication.
E. UCS manager uses JSON to encode API interactions and utilizes Base64-encoded credentials in the HTTP header for authentication.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Cisco Intersight API interactions can be encoded in XML or JSON and require an API key in the HTTP header for authentication: This statement is true. Cisco Intersight APIs support both XML and JSON formats for API interactions. API keys are used in the HTTP header to authenticate requests.
UCS manager API interactions are XML-encoded and require a cookie in the method for authentication: This statement is true. Cisco UCS Manager APIs typically use XML for encoding interactions, and a session cookie is required for authentication after an initial login request.
Cisco Intersight API: Uses either XML or JSON formats and requires API keys for authentication.
Cisco UCS Manager API: Utilizes XML format and relies on session cookies for authentication.
Reference:
Cisco Intersight API Documentation
Cisco UCS Manager API Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 215
Which Cisco DevNet resource allows access to products in a development lab to explore, learn, and build application that use Cisco APLs?
A. DevNet communities
B. DevNet code Exchange
C. DevNet Automation Exchange
D. DevNet sandbox
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Cisco DevNet Sandbox is a resource provided by Cisco that allows developers to access a variety of Cisco products in a development lab environment. This resource enables users to explore, learn, and build applications using Cisco APIs. The sandbox environment is equipped with pre-configured topologies and a range of Cisco technologies, offering a safe and secure space to experiment without the need for physical hardware.
DevNet Sandbox: Provides access to virtual environments for learning and development.
DevNet Communities: Are for discussions and collaboration among developers.
DevNet Code Exchange: Offers code repositories and examples for various Cisco technologies.

DevNet Automation Exchange: Focuses on automation scripts and tools shared by the community.

NEW QUESTION: 216
Which platform has an API that be used to obtain a list of vulnerable software on user devices?
A. Cisco Umbrella
B. Cisco Firepower
C. Cisco Identity Services Engine
D. Cisco Advanced Malware Protection
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) provides APIs that can be used to obtain a list of vulnerable software on user devices. AMP for Endpoints offers extensive capabilities for threat detection and response, including the ability to query for vulnerabilities. These APIs allow developers to integrate vulnerability information into their applications, enabling proactive security measures. Detailed information on using AMP APIs can be found in the Cisco AMP for Endpoints API documentation.
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NEW QUESTION: 217
Refer to the exhibit.

```
def enable_function(if_name, if_status, if_type):
    headers = {'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
               'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json'}
    payload = {
              "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
                  "name": if_name,
                  "enabled": if_status,
                  "type": if_type,
                  }
              }
    base_url = 'https://192.168.1.1:8443'
    restconf_url = '/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface'

    res = requests.put(f'{base_url}{restconf}={if_name}',
                       headers=headers, json=payload,
                           auth=('cisco', 'secret'), verify=False)
```

A network engineer wants to automate the port enable/disable process on specific Cisco switches. The engineer creates a script to send a request through RESTCONF and uses ietf as the YANG model and JSON as payload. Which command enables an interface named Loopback1?
A. enable_function(Loopback1, true, 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback')
B. enable_function('iana-if-type:softwareLoopback', Loopback1, true,)
C. def enable_function('iana-if-type:softwareLoopback', Loopback1, false,)
D. def enable_function(Loopback1, true, 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback')

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the provided Python function enable_function, the parameters are if_name, if_status, and if_type, which correspond to the interface name, status (enabled/disabled), and interface type respectively.
Function Parameters: The function enable_function is designed to take three parameters: the interface name (if_name), the status (if_status), and the type (if_type).
Correct Order and Values: To enable the interface named "Loopback1", you need to pass the correct values in the order they are defined in the function.
Option A correctly calls the function with the interface name "Loopback1", the status true (enabled), and the interface type 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback'.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Documentation: RESTCONF and YANG Models

NEW QUESTION: 218
Which two commands download and execute an Apache web server container in Docker with a port binding 8080 in the container to 80 on the host? (Choose two.)
A. docker pull apache
B. docker run -p 8080:80 httpd
C. docker run -p 80:8080 httpd
D. docker pull httpd
E. docker pull https
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To download and execute an Apache web server container in Docker, you need to perform two steps: pulling the image and running the container with the appropriate port bindings.
docker pull httpd - This command downloads the Apache HTTP server image from the Docker repository. "httpd" is the official name for the Apache HTTP server image on Docker Hub.
docker run -p 8080:80 httpd - This command runs a new container from the "httpd" image, mapping port 8080 on the host to port 80 in the container. This allows you to access the web server running in the container via port 8080 on your host machine.
Reference:
Docker Documentation - docker pull
Docker Documentation - docker run
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION: 219
What is the main purpose of a code review?
A. To provide the technical lead visibility into all code
B. To identify and review errors with the team
C. To ensure that all code is checked in simultaneously
D. To detect logical errors
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The main purpose of a code review is to identify and review errors, ensuring code quality and adherence to coding standards. It involves evaluating the code for bugs, security vulnerabilities, and performance issues, and discussing potential improvements with the team. This collaborative process helps catch errors early, fosters knowledge sharing, and improves the overall quality of the codebase.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Study Guide: Code Review Best Practices (Chapter 6, Section: Importance of Code Reviews).

NEW QUESTION: 220
Refer to the exhibit.

A security team observes an attack that originates from a Cisco Meraki device. To mitigate the attack, the team requests that the engineering team remove the /ice from the network. The security team also requests information about the device, such as Its name and location. Which tool must the engineering team use to meet the luirements by using tasks?
A. CFEngine
B. cURL
C. Postman
D. Ansible
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Ansible is a powerful automation tool used for IT tasks such as configuration management, application deployment, and task automation. In the context of the exhibit, Ansible can be used to automate the removal of a Cisco Meraki device from the network and retrieve device information.
Device Management: Ansible modules, such as the meraki_device module shown in the exhibit, allow for the management of Meraki devices. Tasks can include querying device information and changing the state of the device.
Automation with Playbooks: The Ansible playbook in the exhibit demonstrates how to authenticate, define the organization and network, and manage the device state (query or absent).
Task Execution: The playbook is structured to perform tasks using a loop (with_items) to execute actions such as querying device details and removing the device (absent state).

Reference:
Ansible Documentation for Meraki Modules: Ansible Meraki Modules

NEW QUESTION: 221
A company has written a script that creates a log bundle from the Cisco DNA Center every day. The script runs without error and the bundles are produced. However, when the script is run during business hours, report poor voice quality of phones calls. What explains this behavior?
A. The application is running in the Voice VLAN and causes delays and jitter in the subnet.
B. The speed and duplex settings in Cisco DNA Center are sot incorrectly, which causes the transfer to be too slow.
C. 9 The script is written in a low-level programming language where there is no memory safety. This causes a buffer overflow and disruption on the network.
D. Generating the logs causes the CPU on the network controller to spike, which causes delays m forwarding the voice IP packets.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Generating log bundles is a resource-intensive task that can cause high CPU utilization on the Cisco DNA Center. When the CPU spikes, it can affect the performance of other critical tasks, such as forwarding voice IP packets, leading to delays and poor voice quality. This is especially noticeable during business hours when network utilization is high, and voice traffic is sensitive to latency and jitter. More details can be found in Cisco DNA Center documentation on Managing Logs and System Performance.

NEW QUESTION: 222
What are two key capabilities of Cisco Finesse? (Choose two.)
A. Finesse includes an RPC API that enables the development of custom gadgets.
B. Agents access Finesse from a browser without needing to install or configure anything on the client machine.
C. Finesse automatically collects telemetry data
D. An OpenDNS utility is preconfigured and ready to use on Finesse.
E. Gadget containers provide a seamless experience in a single user interface.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Cisco Finesse offers several capabilities:
Browser Access: Agents can access Finesse directly from a browser, eliminating the need for any client-side installation or configuration. This simplifies deployment and maintenance.
Gadget Containers: Finesse provides a single user interface that integrates multiple gadget containers, allowing for a seamless and unified experience.

NEW QUESTION: 223
A developer creates a program in which an object maintains a list of classes based on the observer pattern. The classes are dependent on the object. Whenever the state of the object changes, it notifies the dependent classes directly through callbacks. Which advantage of the

observer pattern offers minimum dependencies and maximum flexibility between dependent objects or classes?

A. tight coupling

B. cohesion

C. mediation

D. loose coupling

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The observer pattern is designed to create a relationship where an object (subject) maintains a list of its dependents (observers) and notifies them of any state changes. This pattern achieves loose coupling between the subject and its observers, allowing them to interact without being tightly bound to each other. This flexibility ensures that changes in the subject do not heavily impact the observers, and vice versa.

NEW QUESTION: 224

Which HTTP response code is returned from a successful REST API call to create a new resource?

A. 201

B. 204

C. 302

D. 429

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The HTTP status code 201 (Created) indicates that a request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created.

201 Created: This status code is used when a new resource is successfully created as a result of a POST request.

Use Case: Commonly returned in response to a POST request that adds a new item to a collection.

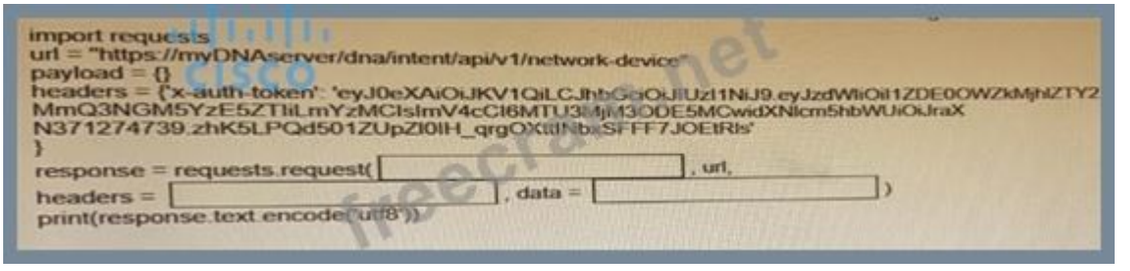
Reference:

HTTP Status Codes: HTTP Status Code 201

NEW QUESTION: 225

Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks to complete the python script to retrieve a list of network devices using the Cisco DNA center API.



Answer:

GETheaderspayload

Explanation:

This Python script uses the Cisco DNA Center API to retrieve a list of network devices. The steps are:

Import the required libraries: requests for making HTTP requests and json for handling JSON data.

Define the API endpoint URL for retrieving network devices from Cisco DNA Center.

Set up the request headers, including the content type and the authentication token (X-Auth-Token).

Send a GET request to the API endpoint.

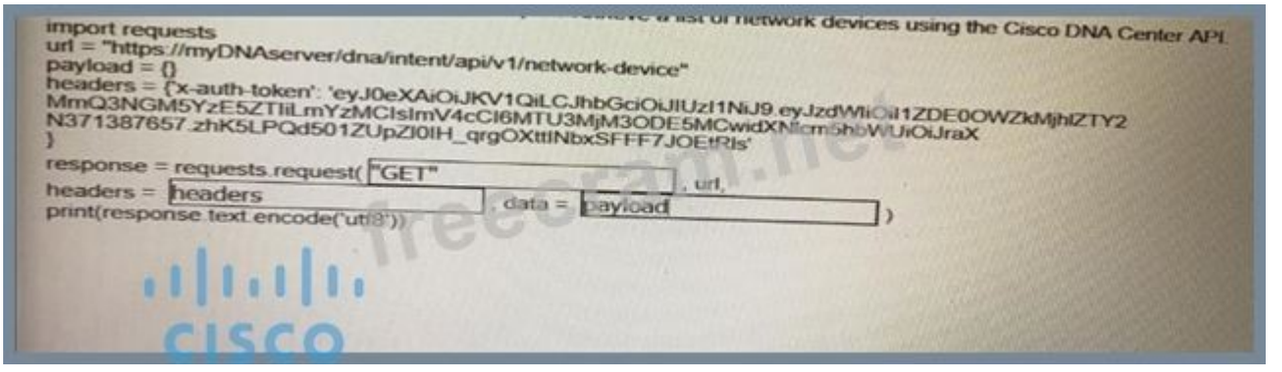
Check the response status code to ensure the request was successful.

If successful, parse and print the JSON response containing the list of network devices.

Otherwise, print an error message.

Reference:

Solution as below.



NEW QUESTION: 226

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:Netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <running/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <interfaces xmlns=" urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
        <interface>
          <name/>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
```

A network engineer uses model-driven programmability to monitor and perform changes on the network. The network engineer decides to use the NETCONF RPC message to complete one of their tasks. What is accomplished by sending the RPC message?

A. The running-config of the device is returned.

B. The name of each interface is reset to a default name.

C. All the YANG capabilities supported by the device are returned.

D. A list of interface names is returned.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The NETCONF RPC message shown in the exhibit requests the running configuration of the device filtered to show only interface names.
A . The running-config of the device is returned - Correct. The RPC message with the <get-config> operation retrieves the running configuration filtered to include only the interface names.
B. The name of each interface is reset to a default name - Incorrect. The RPC message is a read operation, not a configuration change. C. All the YANG capabilities supported by the device are returned - Incorrect. The RPC message specifically targets the running configuration, not the YANG capabilities. D . A list of interface names is returned - Incorrect. While the filter is for interface names, the context is that the running configuration containing these interface names is returned.
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Reference:
NETCONF Protocol Operations
YANG Data Modeling Language

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NEW QUESTION: 227
Before which process is code review performed when version control is used?
A. committing code
B. branching code
C. merge of code
D. checkout of code
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Code review is typically performed before the merge of code in a version control system. This process involves examining code changes to ensure they meet the required standards, are free of bugs, and align with the project's goals. The review usually happens after code has been committed to a feature branch but before it is merged into the main branch. This helps maintain the integrity of the main branch and ensures that any issues are caught early. More information can be found in best practices for code review.

NEW QUESTION: 228

What is the impact on an application from having a large distance between a client device and a host server?

A. jitter

B. latency

C. loss of connectivity

D. increased bandwidth

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Latency refers to the delay between a client request and a server response. A large distance between a client device and a host server increases the latency due to the time it takes for data to travel over the network.

Latency: The time delay experienced in a system, particularly in networking, where it refers to the time taken for data to travel from the source to the destination.

Impact: High latency can result in slow response times, negatively impacting the performance of applications, especially those requiring real-time interactions.

Reference:

Network Latency Overview: Network Latency

NEW QUESTION: 229

Refer to the exhibit.

What does the command marked (2) do when it is run?

A. It duplicates the test" branch.

B. It deletes the "test" branch only if a new branch is created.

C. It deletes the "test" branch.

D. It does not delete the branch until it is merged.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The command git branch -D test forcefully deletes the local branch named test, even if it has unmerged changes.

Deleting Branches: git branch -D is used to delete a branch forcefully.

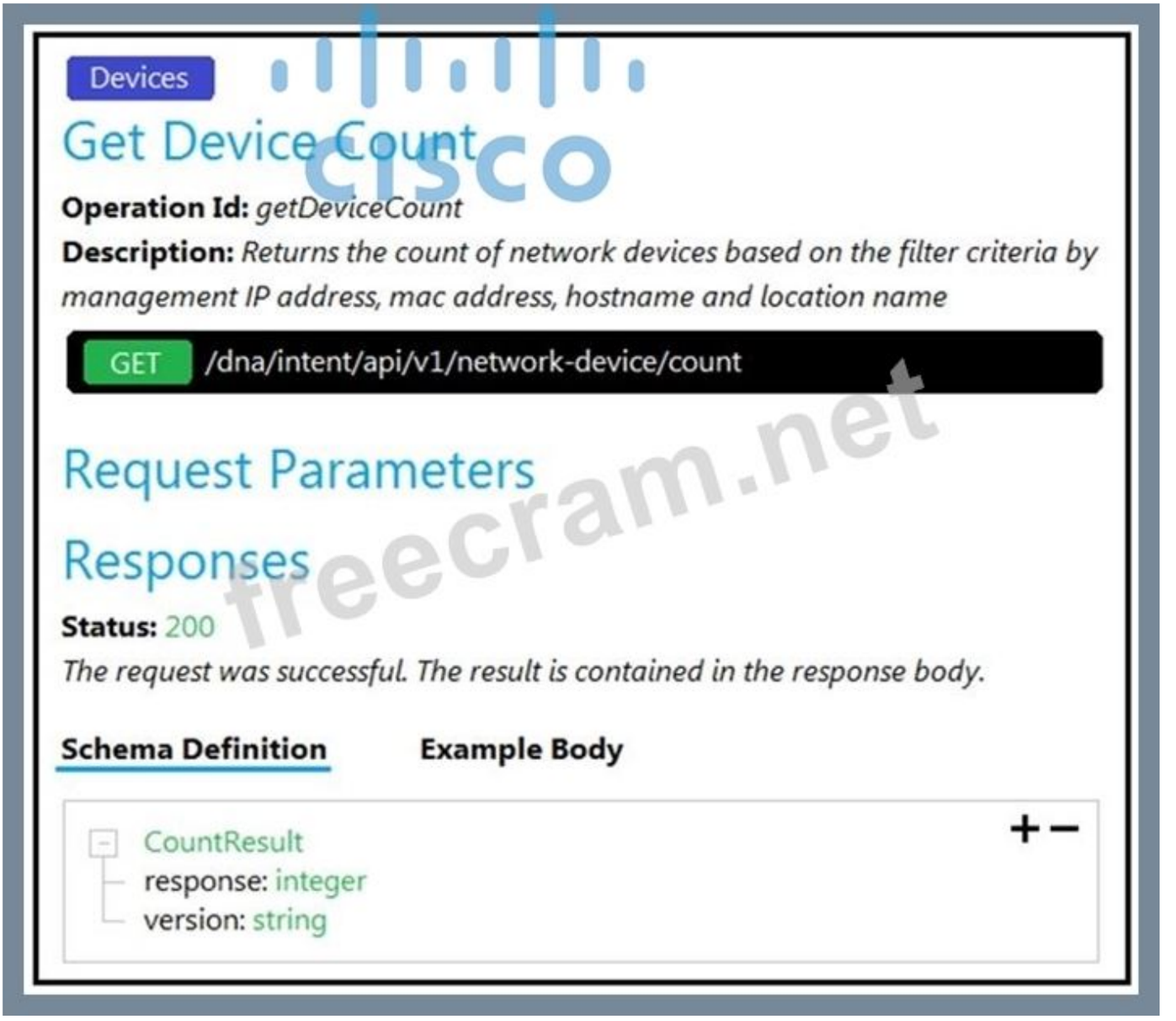
Force Deletion: The -D flag forcefully deletes the branch regardless of its merge status.

Option C correctly describes the action of the command, which is to delete the test branch.

Reference:

Git Documentation: Git Branch Command

NEW QUESTION: 230

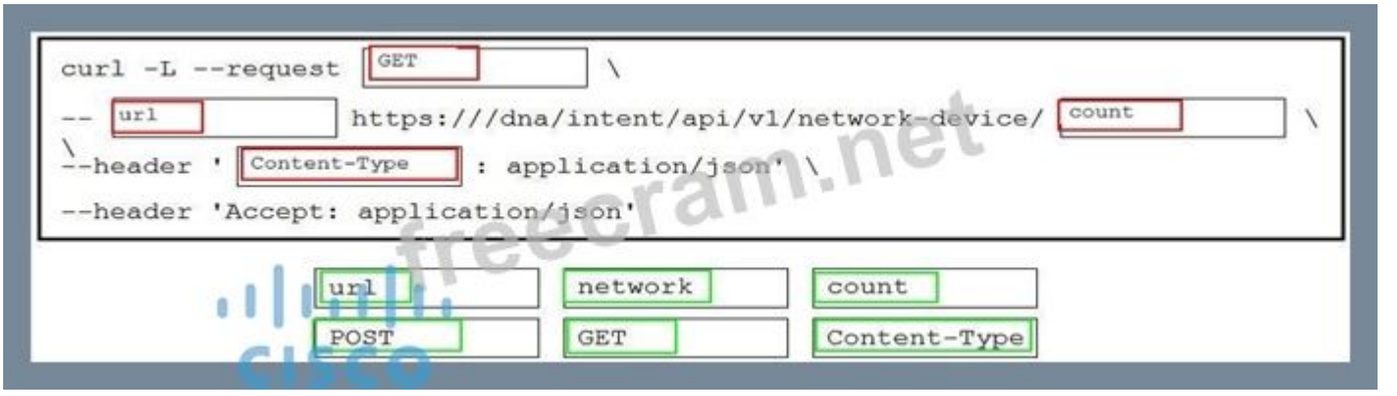


Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a request to find the Cisco DNA Center switch count. Not all options are used.

```
curl -L --request [          ] \
-- [          ] https:///dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/ [          ] \
\
--header '[          ] : application/json' \
--header 'Accept: application/json'
```

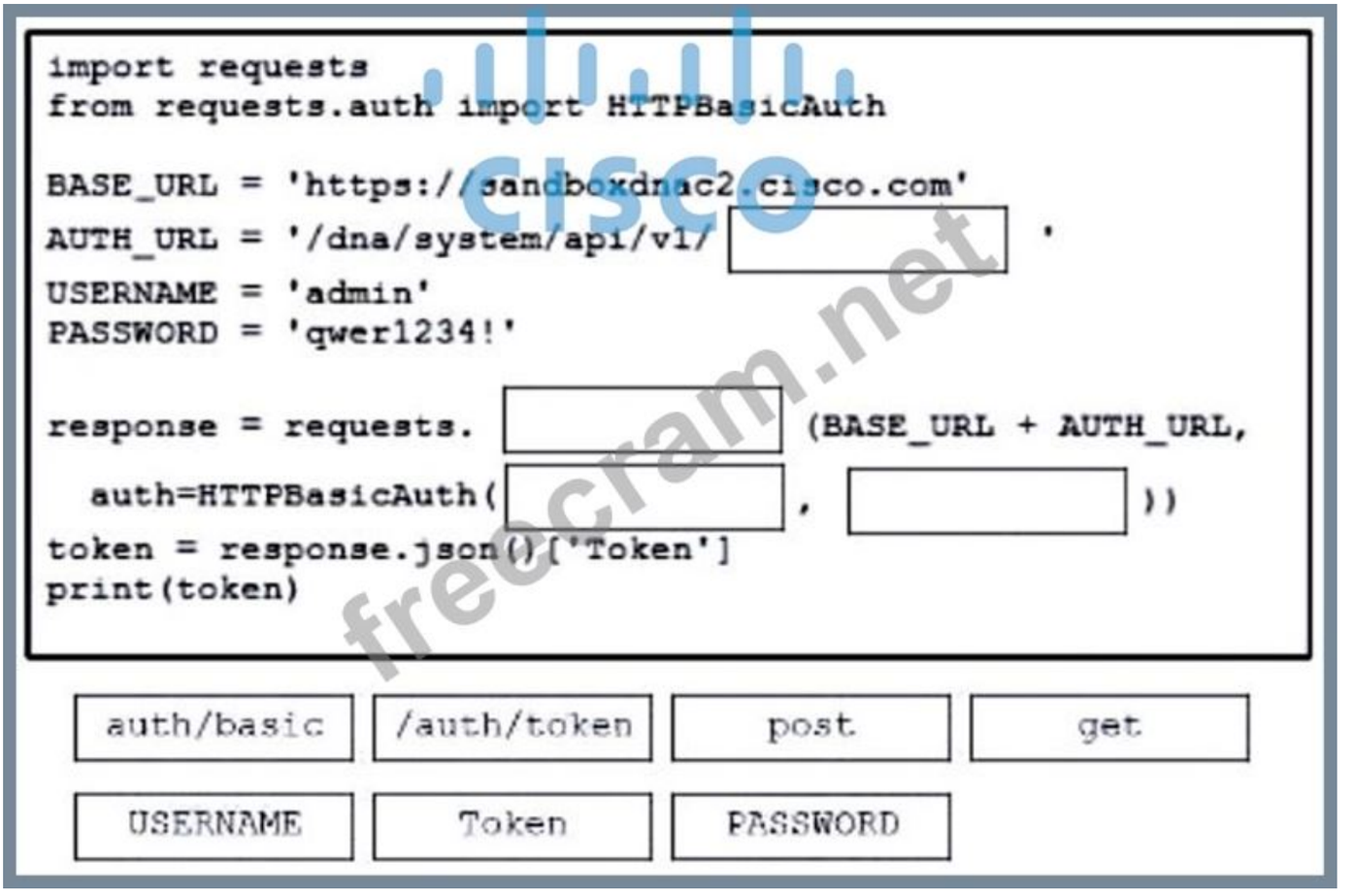
url	network	count
POST	GET	Content-Type

Answer:

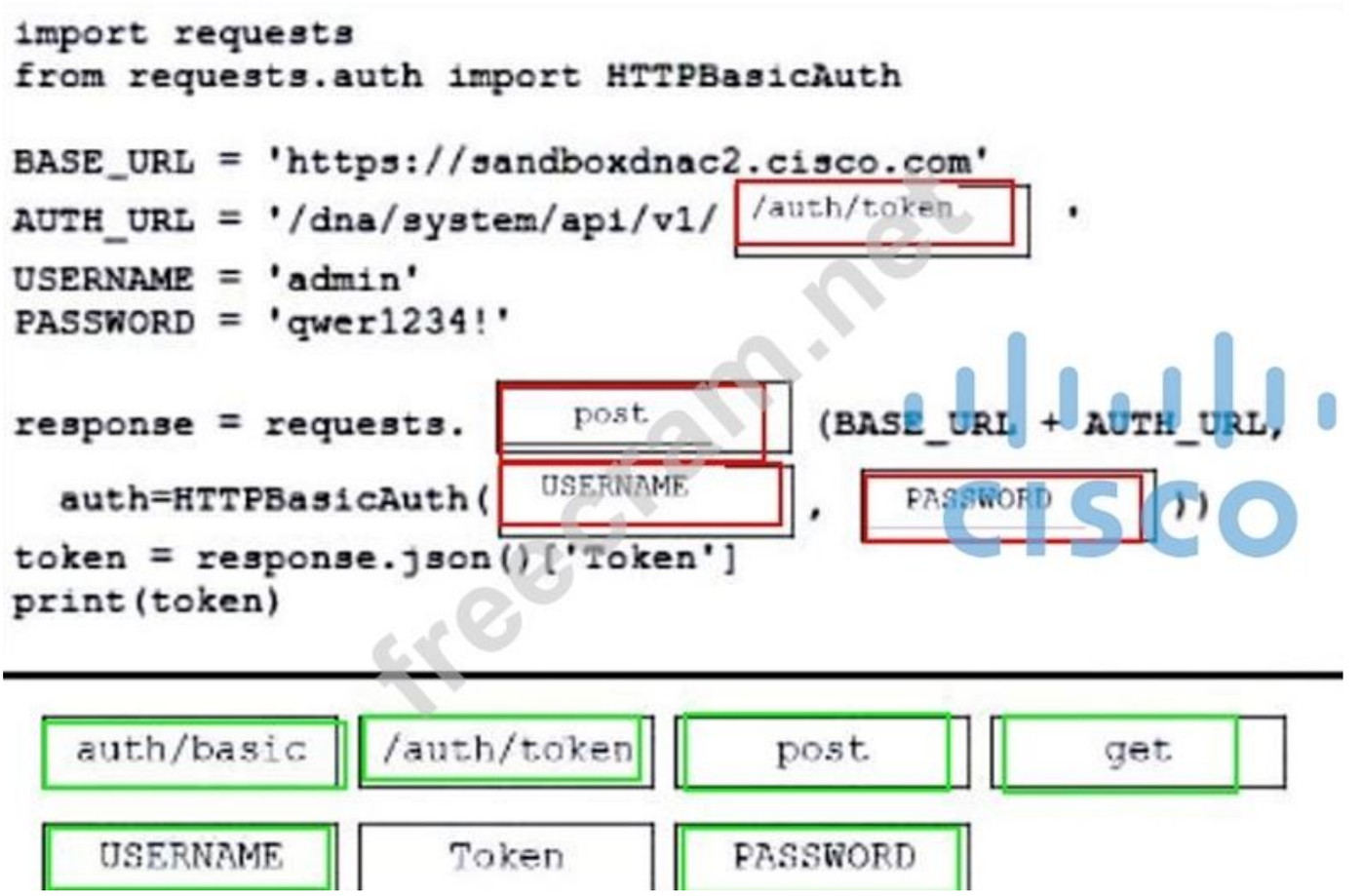


NEW QUESTION: 231

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to authenticate with the Cisco DNA Center REST API by using basic authentication. Then generate a token for later use. Not all options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 232
Which action resolves a 401 error in response to an HTTP GET that is issued to retrieve statement using RESTCONF on a CSR 1000V?
A. Change the HTTP method to PUT.
B. Change the transport protocol to HTTPS.
C. Check the MIMF types in the HTTP headers.
D. Check the authentication credentials.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A 401 Unauthorized error indicates that the request has not been applied because it lacks valid authentication credentials for the target resource. To resolve this error when making an HTTP GET request to retrieve data using RESTCONF on a CSR 1000V, you need to ensure that the correct authentication credentials (username and password) are provided.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on REST APIs and Authentication Mechanisms.
HTTP/1.1 documentation: Status Code Definitions from the W3C.

NEW QUESTION: 233
What is a capability of the AXL API?
A. It adds a user to a collaboration space to share information and files.

B. It executes SQL commands in Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
C. It allows a meeting to be created with users that do not belong to same organization.
D. It collects information about system, cluster, and database settings.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The AXL (Administrative XML) API is a SOAP-based API used by Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) to allow third-party applications to perform administrative tasks. One of the key capabilities of the AXL API is that it allows users to execute SQL commands within CUCM. This capability can be used to query and modify the CUCM database, enabling tasks such as retrieving information about users, devices, and configurations, or making updates to the CUCM system.
Reference:
Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide
Cisco Unified Communications Manager AXL Developer Guide

NEW QUESTION: 234
What is the outcome of executing this command?
git clone ssh://john@exmaple.com/path/to/my-project_git
A. Creates a local copy of a repository called "my project"
B. Creates a copy of a branch called "my project"
C. Initiates a new Git repository called "my project"
D. Creates a new branch called "my project"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When you execute the command git clone ssh://john@example.com/path/to/my-project_git, the git clone command is used to create a local copy of a remote repository. In this case, it is accessing the repository over SSH (Secure Shell). The URL ssh://john@example.com/path/to/my-project_git specifies the location of the remote repository.
git clone is a Git command that creates a copy of an existing repository in a new directory.
The local copy will contain all the history and branches of the original repository.
The repository will be cloned into a directory named after the remote repository, which in this case would be "my-project".

NEW QUESTION: 235
What are two benefit of managing network configuration via APIs? (Choose two.)
A. configuration on devices becomes less complex
B. more security due to locking out manual device configuration
C. increased scalability and consistency of network changes
D. eliminates the need of legacy management protocols like SNMP
E. reduction in network changes performed manually
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Managing network configuration via APIs brings several benefits:

Increased Scalability and Consistency of Network Changes: APIs allow for programmatic control over network configurations, enabling automation of repetitive tasks. This leads to consistent configurations across devices and easier scalability as networks grow.
Reduction in Network Changes Performed Manually: Automation through APIs reduces the need for manual configuration, which decreases the likelihood of human error and increases overall efficiency. These advantages contribute to more reliable and manageable network operations.
Reference: Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Section on Network Automation and APIs.

NEW QUESTION: 236
What is a capability of the AXL API?
A. It signs a user in to a phone that is configured for extension mobility.
B. It pulls logs for the Cisco Tomcat service.
C. It authenticates users who exist in Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
D. It provides support for HTTP and HTTPS communications.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Administrative XML Layer (AXL) API in Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) allows for various administrative tasks, including the ability to authenticate users. It enables applications to interact with CUCM, retrieving user information, and authenticating users based on their credentials stored in CUCM.

NEW QUESTION: 237
Which HTTP error code series relates to redirection?
A. 400
B. 500
C. 200
D. 300
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
HTTP status codes in the 300 range are related to redirection. These codes indicate that the requested resource has been moved to a different URL, and the client should use the new URL provided in the response. Common examples include 301 (Moved Permanently) and 302 (Found).

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