

Cisco.300-435.v2026-07-03.q88

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NEW QUESTION: 1

When a Grafana dashboard is built to receive network events from Cisco DNA Center, which integration bundle is enabled to send notifications?

- A. Basic ITSM CMDB Synchronization
- B. DNA Center Rest API
- C. Network Events for REST API Endpoint
- D. Network Issue Monitor and Enrichment for ITSM

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and- management/dna-center/1-3/admin_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_admin_guide_1_3/b_dnac_admin_guide_1_2_10_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which product provides network controller-level management features?

- A. Cisco UCS Manager
- B. Cisco DNA Center
- C. Cisco NX-OS
- D. Cisco ISE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement is true for Cisco IOS XE Software?

- A. RESTCONF supports JSON and XML and NETCONF supports XML.
- B. RESTCONF supports XML and NETCONF supports JSON and XML.
- C. RESTCONF and NETCONF supports JSON and XML.
- D. RESTCONF supports XML and NETCONF supports JSON.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios->

NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must split the network ENAUTO by using Cisco Meraki APIs.

Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to complete the Python code?

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v1/networks/ENAUTO/split"

payload = None

headers = {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
    "Accept": "application/json",
    "": "",
    "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": "6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2012345678a4fac9ea0"
}

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



- A. response = requests.request('POST', url, headers=headers, data = payload)
- B. response = requests.request('PATCH', url, headers=headers, data = payload)
- C. response = requests.request('PUT', url, headers=headers, payload = none)
- D. response = requests.request('GET', url, headers=headers, payload = none)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To perform a network split using the Cisco Meraki API, the correct method is a POST request.

The code must use:

response = requests.request('POST', url, headers=headers, data=payload) This correctly sends the API request with the appropriate headers and payload (even if None).

NEW QUESTION: 5

What is a characteristic of a ZTP Day 0 provisioning method?

- A. It is highly scalable.
- B. It enables Guest Shell.
- C. It enables an Admin Shell.
- D. It is highly secure.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) is a highly scalable Day 0 provisioning method that allows network devices to automatically configure themselves without manual intervention. It is ideal for large-scale deployments where devices can boot, obtain a configuration, and join the network automatically.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which Day Zero provisioning method provides a unified approach to provisioning enterprise networks comprised of Cisco routers, switches, and wireless devices with a near zero-touch deployment experience?

- A. ZTP
- B. PnP
- C. SMTP
- D. iPX

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cisco Plug and Play (PnP) provides a unified Day Zero provisioning method for deploying Cisco routers, switches, and wireless devices with minimal manual intervention. It simplifies deployment across diverse hardware platforms, making it ideal for enterprise environments.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which two features are foundations of a software-defined network instead of a traditional network? (Choose two.)

- A. control plane and data plane are tightly coupled
- B. build upon a robust software stack
- C. requires device by device-level configurations
- D. automated through expressed intent to a software controller
- E. requires significant physical hardware resources

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In traditional networks, control plane and data plane are coupled tightly. It also requires device by device configurations and of course, it uses physical hardware resources to function. Whereas, SDN is based on a software stack. In Cisco SDNs are automated through expressed intent to a software controller.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two network assurance features are provided by the Cisco DNA Center API? (Choose two.)

- A. site health
- B. license compliance health
- C. client health
- D. Cisco APIC appliance health
- E. Cisco DNA Center appliance health

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-2/user_guide/b_dnac_ug_1_2/b_dnac_ug_1_2_chapter_010011.html

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!cisco-dna-center-platform-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which setting is used for the dampening period when configuring an on-change publication for YANG- push versus OpenConfig?

- A. null
- B. -1
- C. 0
- D. 1000

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1612/b_1612_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html

NEW QUESTION: 10

What is a characteristic of using asynchronous APIs?

- A. The client waits for a response.
- B. Network throughput is improved.
- C. Application scalability is improved.
- D. The client receives no response.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Asynchronous APIs allow the client to send a request and continue processing without waiting for the response. This improves application scalability by freeing up resources to handle other tasks while waiting for the operation to complete.

NEW QUESTION: 11

What does the command `boot ipxe forever switch 1` perform when executed on a Cisco IOS XE device?

- A. It continuously sends DHCP requests for iPXE until the device boots with an image.
- B. It continuously sends DNS requests for iPXE until the device restarts.
- C. It continuously sends DNS requests for iPXE until the device boots with an image.
- D. It continuously sends DHCP requests for iPXE until the device restarts.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_3850_cg/ipxe.html

NEW QUESTION: 12

The Cisco DNA Center Sites API must be used to add a device to a site, but only the site name is available. Which API call must be used to retrieve the site identifier so that the device can be properly added to the network?

- A. `/dna/intent/api/site/siteId`
- B. `/dna/intent/api/site`
- C. `/dna/intent/api/v1/site`
- D. `/dna/intent/api/v1/site/siteName`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-blogs/welcome-to-the-dna-center-api-support-community/ba-p/3663632>

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is a characteristic of REST APIs?

- A. stateful
- B. client-server based
- C. Layer 2 execution
- D. device-specific

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

REST APIs follow a client-server architecture, where the client makes requests and the server provides responses. This separation of concerns enhances scalability and flexibility. REST is stateless, not stateful, and is application-layer (not Layer 2) and device-agnostic.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which two protocols use YANG as an underlying data modeling language? (Choose two.)

- A. SOAP
- B. RESTCONF
- C. SSH
- D. NETCONF
- E. REST
- F. HTTP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to construct a Python script to use the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN API to collect the state and uptime for the control connections. Not all options are used.

```

from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor_network import MonitorNetwork
import os

auth = Authentication(

    host=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"),

    user=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME"),

    password=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD"),

    validate_certs=False,

).login()

monitor = MonitorNetwork( , os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))

response = monitor.get_control_connections("1.1.1.9")

connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]]}

    for  in response for d in x}

print(f"Device: [{response[0]['vdevice-host-name']}] Control Connections:")

for k, v in  .  :

    print(f"    {k} = {v}")

```

 connections

 x

 auth

 d

 items()

 Authenication

Answer:

```
from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor_network import MonitorNetwork
import os

auth = Authentication(
    host=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"),
    user=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME"),
    password=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD"),
    validate_certs=False,
).login()

monitor = MonitorNetwork(auth, os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))
response = monitor.get_control_connections("1.1.1.9")
connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]]}
for x in response for d in x)

print(f"Device: [{response[0]['vdevice-host-name']} Control Connections:")
for k, v in connections.items():
    print(f"    {k} = {v}")
```

d

Authenication

Explanation:

First blank: auth

Second blank: x

Third blank: connections

Fourth blank: items()

```
monitor = MonitorNetwork(auth, os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))

connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]] for x in response for d in x}

for k, v in connections.items():
    print(f" {k} = {v}")
```

The script passes the authentication object (auth) to the MonitorNetwork class.

It iterates over x in response to build the connections dictionary.

The final for-loop uses .items() to print key-value pairs.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must automate the configuration of Layer 3 interfaces in an Ansible playbook. The engineer must configure interface GigabitEthernet0/3 with IP address 192.168.2.100/24 and define a secondary IP address on GigabitEthernet0/4 with IP address

192.168.4.100/24. The current configuration must not be overwritten. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the configuration. Not all options are used.

Parameter	Choices/Defaults
config list / elements=dictionary	
ipv4 list / elements=dictionary	
address string	
dhcp_client integer	
dhcp_hostname string	
secondary boolean	Choices: • no • yes
ipv6 list / elements=dictionary	
address string	
name string / required	

Parameter	Choices/Defaults
running_config string	
state 🔗 string	Choices: • merged ← • replaced • overridden • deleted • rendered • gathered • parsed

```
- name: Configure interfaces
  cisco.ios.ios_13_interfaces:
    :
      - name: GigabitEthernet0/3
        :
          - address: 192.168.2.100/24
        - name: GigabitEthernet0/4
          ipv4:
            - address: 192.168.4.100/24
              secondary: 
          state: 
```

commands

replaced

config

merged

true

ipv4

parsed

Answer:

```
- name: Configure interfaces
  cisco.ios.ios_13_interfaces:
    config:
      - name: GigabitEthernet0/3
        ipv4:
          - address: 192.168.2.100/24
            - name: GigabitEthernet0/4
              ipv4:
                - address: 192.168.4.100/24
                  secondary: true
        state: merged
```

commands

replaced

parsed

Explanation:

```
- name: Configure interfaces
  cisco.ios.ios_interfaces:
    config:
      - name: GigabitEthernet0/3
        ipv4:
          - address: 192.168.2.100/24
      - name: GigabitEthernet0/4
        ipv4:
          - address: 192.168.4.100/24
            secondary: true
    state: merged
```

config specifies the configuration block.

ipv4 defines the IPv4 addresses for the interfaces.

secondary: true sets the secondary IP.

state: merged ensures the configuration is merged, not replaced.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

The automation engineer must replace device configuration using RESTCONF. How is this configured using the Python library Requests?

- A. delete()
- B. post()
- C. put()
- D. patch()

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.html

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit. Which device type is functioning in a degraded state?

```

{
  "version": "1.0",
  "response": [
    {
      "time": "2019-07-15T19:10:00.000+0000",
      "healthScore": 73,
      "totalCount": 11,
      "goodCount": 8,
      "unmonCount": 3,
      "fairCount": 0,
      "badCount": 0,
      "entity": null,
      "timeinMillis": 1563217800000
    }
  ],
  "measuredBy": "global",
  "latestMeasuredByEntity": null,
  "latestHealthScore": 73,
  "monitoredDevices": 8,
  "monitoredHealthyDevices": 8,
  "monitoredUnHealthyDevices": 0,
  "unMonitoredDevices": 3,
  "healthDistribution": [
    {
      "category": "Access",
      "totalCount": 9,
      "healthScore": 100,
      "goodPercentage": 100,
      "badPercentage": 0,
      "fairPercentage": 0,
      "unmonPercentage": 0,
      "goodCount": 3,
      "badCount": 0,
      "fairCount": 0,
      "unmonCount": 0
    },
    {
      "category": "Distribution",
      "totalCount": 2,
      "healthScore": 100,
      "goodPercentage": 100,
      "badPercentage": 0,
      "fairPercentage": 0,
      "unmonPercentage": 0,
      "goodCount": 2,
      "badCount": 0,
      "fairCount": 0,
      "unmonCount": 0
    },
    {
      "category": "WLC",
      "totalCount": 2,
      "healthScore": 50,
      "goodPercentage": 0,
      "badPercentage": 0,
      "fairPercentage": 0,
      "unmonPercentage": 100,
      "goodCount": 1,
      "badCount": 0,
      "fairCount": 0,
      "unmonCount": 1
    }
  ]
}

```

- A. access point
- B. distribution switch
- C. access switch
- D. wireless LAN controller

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The WLC (Wireless LAN Controller) category shows a healthScore of 50, with only 1 out of 2 devices marked as "good" and 1 as "unmonitored," indicating degraded health compared to other device categories with a healthScore of 100.

NEW QUESTION: 19

What is a benefit software-defined networks when compared to traditional network?

- A. They facilitate network management by replacing network services that run on dedicated hardware, whereas traditional networks use networking platforms to run and enforce policies.
- B. They improve information capture from the network by enabling model-driven telemetry, whereas traditional networks use SNMP for capturing logs from devices.
- C. They reduce costs by enabling network functions to run on commodity servers, whereas traditional network functions run on physical servers.
- D. They simplify operations by providing policy enforcement across physical and virtual environments, whereas traditional network configuration occurs on the physical infrastructure.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

In the Cisco DNA Center Operational Tool API, which section of the Intent API allows the retrieval of keywords that are accepted by the CLI and enables the execution of read-only commands on network devices to retrieve their real-configuration?

- A. Device Inventory
- B. Device Discovery
- C. Network Assurance
- D. Command Runner

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which field must be completed in Cisco DNA Center when a network discovery is initiated?

- A. SNMP read community string
- B. Enable password
- C. NETCONF port
- D. Discovery type

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/training-events/product-training/dnac-13/DNAC13_AddingDevicesByUsingDiscovery.pdf (p.26)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to create a new Cisco network named Branch Office. Not all options are used.


```

dashboard = meraki.  (API_KEY)

 = 123654
name = 'Branch Office'
 = 'appliance switch wireless'

response = dashboard.networks.  (
    org_id, name, type,
    tags=' tag1 tag2 ',
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
)

print(response)

```

type	tags
createNetwork	DashboardAPI
org_id	createOrganizationNetwork

Answer:

```
dashboard = meraki.(API_KEY)
```

```
: 123654
```

```
name = 'Branch Office'
```

```
: 'appliance switch wireless'
```

```
response = dashboard.networks.
```

```
    org_id, name, type,  
    tags=' tag1 tag2 ',  
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',  
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
```

```
)
```

```
print(response)
```

Explanation:

To create a new Meraki network using the Meraki Python SDK:

- Initialize with `meraki.DashboardAPI(API_KEY)`.
- Use `createOrganizationNetwork()` under `dashboard.networks` to create the network.
- Pass required parameters: `org_id`, `name`, `type`, and optional fields like `tags`, `timeZone`, and `disableMyMerakiCom`.

```

dashboard = meraki.DashboardAPI(API_KEY)
org_id = 123654
type = 'appliance switch wireless'
...
response = dashboard.networks.createOrganizationNetwork(
    org_id, name, type,
    tags='tag1 tag2',
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
)

```

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to exhibit. A network engineer creates an Ansible playbook execution task that automates the removal of unnecessary IP addresses from the loopback interfaces of Cisco IOS XE devices.

Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code?

```

---

- name: DELETE LOOPBACK INTERFACES

  hosts: CSR1kv

  gather_facts: false

  connection: network_cli

  tasks:
    - name: DELETE UNNECESSARY IP ADDRESSES
      
      config:
        - name: Loopback10
        - name: Loopback20
        - name: Loopback30

      state: deleted

```

- A. ios_l3_interfaces
- B. ios_command
- C. ios_config
- D. ios_vrf

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct module to use for managing Layer 3 interfaces (such as loopbacks) on Cisco IOS XE devices in an Ansible playbook is `ios_l3_interfaces`. This module allows configuration or deletion of L3 interfaces using structured data, as shown in the playbook. The state `deleted` for `ios_l3_interfaces` along with a list of interface names is a valid use case for `ios_l3_interfaces`.

NEW QUESTION: 24

What is a use case for the Cisco Meraki webhook API?

- A. Create location analytics with information from the Wi-Fi and BLE devices.
- B. Receive updates for network changes and new configurations.
- C. Apply network device configurations and client profiles.
- D. Create a device inventory for auditing security compliance.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Cisco Meraki webhook API is used to receive real-time alerts and updates for events such as network changes, configuration updates, or security alerts. It enables external systems to act immediately when specific events occur in the Meraki environment.

NEW QUESTION: 25

In which direction does the Cisco DNA Center Intent API communicate?

- A. westbound
- B. eastbound
- C. northbound
- D. southbound

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Intent API is a Northbound REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform. The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps. The RESTful Cisco DNA Center Intent API uses HTTPS verbs (GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE) with JSON structures to discover and control the network.

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!/cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/intent-api-northbound>

NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit. End users cannot connect to the cellular network, and the signal strength is poor. A missing or unknown APN status message is present and the modem status remains in low-power mode. Which addresses the issue?

POST	/device/tools/xping/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/ping/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/porthopcolor/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/reset/interface/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/resetuser/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/servicepath/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/traceroute/{deviceIP}
POST	/device/tools/tunnelpath/{deviceIP}
GET	/device/cellular/connection
GET	/device/cellular/hardware
GET	/device/cellular/modem
GET	/device/cellular/network
GET	/device/cellular/profiles
GET	/device/cellular/radio
GET	/device/cellular/session
GET	/device/cellular/status
POST	/system/device/classDevices
GET	/system/device/controllers/vedge/status
PUT	/system/device/decommission/{uuid}
POST	/system/device/fileupload
POST	/system/device/lifecycle/management/{uuid}
GET	/device/app-route/sla-class

- A. Use the system/device/controllers vManage resource URI to set the platform temperature.
- B. Use the device/app-route/statistics vManage resource URI to allow packets reachability to hosts.
- C. Use the device/tools'ping vManage resource URI to allow network device reachability.
- D. Use the device/celluiar/status vManage resource URI to ensure sufficient radio signal strength.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which code snippet retrieves the IP address of the interface on a Cisco IOS XE router?


```

from netmiko import ConnectHandler

router = {
    'device_type': 'cisco_ios',
    'host': '10.0.10.1',
    'username': 'johndoe',
    'password': 'Cisco123!'
}

net_connect = ConnectHandler(**router)
output = net_connect.send_command('show ip int brief')
print(output)

```

A.

```

from netmiko import ConnectHandler

router = {
    'device_type': 'cisco_ios',
    'host': '10.0.10.1',
    'username': 'johndoe',
    'password': 'Cisco123!'
}

net_connect = ConnectHandler(**router)
output = net_connect.command('show ip int brief')
print(output)

```

B.

```

from netmiko import ConnectHandler

router = {
    'device_type': 'ios_xe',
    'host': '10.0.10.1',
    'username': 'johndoe',
    'password': 'Cisco123!'
}

net_connect = ConnectHandler(**router)
output = net_connect.show_command('show ip int brief')
print(output)

```

C.

```

from netmiko import ConnectHandler

router = {
    'device_type': 'cisco_ios_xe',
    'host': '10.0.10.1',
    'username': 'johndoe',
    'password': 'Cisco123!'
}

net_connect = ConnectHandler(**router)
output = net_connect.command('show ip int brief')
print(output)

```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This code uses device_type: 'cisco_ios' and the proper send_command() method. Such combination is valid for IOS and IOS XE devices and will correctly retrieve the interface IP information. All other code snippets incorrectly use .command() or .show_command(), which are not valid Netmiko methods.

NEW QUESTION: 28

FILL BLANK

Fill in the blank to complete the statement.

_____ is a solution for automating the configuration of a device when it is first powered on, using DHCP and TFTP.

Answer:

Zero-touch provisioning

Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/zero_touch_provisioning.html)

[xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/zero_touch_provisioning.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/zero_touch_provisioning.html)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which statement describe the difference between OpenConfig and native YANG data models?

- A. Native models are designed to be independent of the underlying platform and are developed by vendors and standards bodies, such as the IETF.
- B. Native models are developed by individual developers and designed to apply configurations on platforms.
- C. OpenConfig models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.
- D. Native models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.fir3net.com/Networking/Protocols/an-introduction-to-netconf- yang.html#h.117ej946q0nx>

NEW QUESTION: 30

Refer to the exhibit. Cisco SD-WAN deployment must be troubleshooted using vManage APIs. A call to vEdge Hardware Health API returns the data in the exhibit (only a portion is shown).

If this JSON is converted to a Python dictionary and assigned to the variable "d", how the status is accessed that is indicated on line 16?

```

1 {
2   'data':
3     [
4       {
5         'count': 4,
6         'detailsURL': '',
7         'name': 'vEdge Hardware Health',
8         'status': 'error',
9         'statusList':
10          [
11            {
12              'count': 4,
13              'detailsURL': '/dataservice/device/hardwarehealth/detail?state=normal',
14              'message': '4 {normal=4, warning=0, error=0}',
15              'name': 'normal',
16              'status': 'up'
17            }

```



- A. `d[data][0][statusList][0][status]`
- B. `d['data']['statusList']['status']`
- C. `d{'data'}[0]{ 'statusList'}[0]{ 'status'}`
- D. `d['data'][0]['statusList'][0]['status']`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct way to access the value 'up' (line 16) in the given Python dictionary structure is `d['data'][0]['statusList'][0]['status']`.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to find the status of a template deployment to a device. Not all of the code is shown. Not all options are used.

```

import requests, json

url = f"{BASE_URL}/dna/intent/api/v1/
template-programmer  "
headers = {
    'x-auth-token': 'eyJhbGc ... yJbN8',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
}

response = requests.request('  ',
    url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == 200:
    print(f"Status: {response.json()[ '  ' ]}")
else:
    print("ERROR: Error retrieving template deploy status")

```

/template/deploy/status/{DEPLOYMENT_ID}	PUT
/template/apply/status/{DEPLOYMENT_ID}	applyStatus
GET	status

Answer:

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the commands to the Ansible playbook that applies configuration to an interface on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

ioscmd

parents

iosconfig

interface

iosxe

ios_config

```
- name: configure interface settings
  [ ]:
    lines:
      -ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0
      -no shutdown
      [ ]: interface GigabitEthernet1/0
```

Answer:

Answer Area

ioscmd

iosconfig

interface

iosxe

```
- name: configure interface settings
  ios_config:
    lines:
      -ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0
      -no shutdown
      parents [ ]: interface GigabitEthernet1/0
```

Explanation:

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/ios/ios_config_module.html#examples

NEW QUESTION: 33

What are two characteristics of synchronous calls to APIs? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be used only with certain programming languages.
- B. They make your application less portable, so asynchronous calls are preferred.
- C. They can add perceived latency to your application if data is not received.
- D. They block until a response is returned from the servers.

E. They do not block while waiting for the API to be processed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Synchronous API calls can add perceived latency because the application must wait for the server to respond before continuing. Synchronous calls block program execution until a response is received from the server.

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which two Netmiko methods are used to configure a device? (Choose two.)

- A. send_config()
- B. send_control_from_file()
- C. send_config_set()
- D. send_command()
- E. send_config_from_file()

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://pynet.twb-tech.com/blog/automation/netmiko.html>

NEW QUESTION: 35

FILL BLANK

Fill in the blank to complete the statement.

is a solution for automating the configuration of a device when it is first powered on, using DHCP and TFTP.

Answer:

Zero touch provisioning (ZTP)

Explanation:

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/ios-xe/#!/day-zero-provisioning-quick-start-guide>

NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer creates a Python script to retrieve event messages from Cisco vManage by using the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vManage API. After the messages are retrieved, they are adapted to interact with network devices and sent to a Slack chatbot for further processing by engineers. After the script is run, a Python JSONDecodeError message is received. Which action resolves the issue?

Monitoring - Events

GET /event

Get stats raw data

Parameters

Name	Description
------	-------------

query string (query)	Query string
----------------------------	--------------

Example : `OrderedMap { "query": OrderedMap { "condition": "AND", "rules": List [OrderedMap { "value": List ["2020-05-10T01:00:00 UTC", "2020-05-10T01:30:00 UTC"], "field": "entry_time", "type": "date", "operator": "between" }] }, "aggregation": OrderedMap { "metrics": List [OrderedMap { "property": "latency", "type": "avg" }] } }`

```
{ "query": { "condition": "AND", "rules": [
```

Responses

[Chat with Us!](#)

```
1 import requests
2 import json
3 import os
4 from tabulate import tabulate
5 from requests.packages.urllib3.exceptions import InsecureRequestWarning
6 requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings(InsecureRequestWarning)
7
8 vmanage_host = os.environ.get("vmanage_host")
9 vmanage_port = os.environ.get("vmanage_port")
10 vmanage_username = os.environ.get("vmanage_username")
11 vmanage_password = os.environ.get("vmanage_password")
12
13 def get_jsessionid(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, username, password):
14     api = "/j_security_check"
15     base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
16     url = base_url + api
17     payload = {'j_username': username, 'j_password': password}
18     response = requests.post(url=url, data=payload, verify=False)
19     cookies = response.headers["Set-Cookie"]
20     jsessionid = cookies.split(":")
21     return(jsessionid[0])
22
23
24 def get_token(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, jsessionid):
25     headers = {'Cookie': jsessionid}
26     base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
27     api = "/dataservice/client/token"
28     url = base_url + api
29     response = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers, verify=False)
30     return(response.text)
31
32 jsessionid =
33 • get_jsessionid(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, vmanage_username, vmanage_password)
34 token = get_token(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, jsessionid)
```

```

34 header = {'Content-Type': "application/json", 'Cookie': jsessionid, 'X-XSRF-
    * TOKEN': token}
35 base_url = "https://%s:%s/dataservice"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
36
37 def get_events():
    url = base_url + "/even"
38 response = requests.get(url=url, headers=header, verify=False)
39 items = response.json()['data']
40 print(json.dumps(items, indent=4))
41
42 if __name__ == "__main__":
43     get_events()

```

- A. Specify the values of the variables that refer to the metrics.
- B. Correct the link to the requested resource.
- C. Use pagination with the query.
- D. Change the authentication credentials.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A JSONDecodeError in this scenario often means the script is not receiving valid JSON, which is typically caused by using an incorrect API resource path. In the script, the event resource is accessed as "/even" instead of the correct "/event". Correcting the link to the requested resource will resolve the issue and allow the script to retrieve valid JSON data.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of YANG container is described by the JSON instance provided?

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg:interface-configurations": {
    "interface-configuration": [
      {
        "active": "act",
        "interface-name": "Loopback0",
        "description": "PRIMARY ROUTER LOOPBACK"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

- A. interface-configurations
- B. active
- C. interface-name
- D. description

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r7-0/programmability/configuration/guide/b-programmability-cg-asr9000-70x/b-programmability-cg-asr9000-70x_chapter_011.html

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which function is available in NETCONF and unavailable in RESTCONF?

- A. configuration changes are automatically activated
- B. uses the YANG data models to communicate

- C. supports JSON and data encoding
- D. validates the content of a candidate datastore

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html

NEW QUESTION: 39

On which device is the Cisco SD-WAN manage certificate management API able to install certificates?

- A. load balancer
- B. CSR 1000v
- C. vSmart
- D. vFog router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Refer to the exhibit. An API request must display an alert message if change in OSPF neighbors is detected. Which code snippet must be added to complete the requests?

Monitoring - Alarms Details

GET

/alarms/stats

Get alarm statistics

Implementation Notes

Get alarm statistics.

Response Messages

HTTP Status Code	Reason	Response Model
200	Success	
400	Bad request	
403	Forbidden	
500	Internal Server Error	

Request URL

https://sandbox-sdwan-1.cisco.com:443/dataservice/alarms/stats

Response Body

```
{
  "Correlation Engine": {
    "Added Events": 10
  },
  "Link Update Correlator": {
    "Total Events": 8,
    "Added Events": 8,
    "Purged Alarms": 0,
    "Threads": {
      "bfd-state-change": {
        "Current State": "Starting thread",
        "Current Events Counter": 0,
        "Ticks": 0,
        "Total Events Counter": 0,
        "Total DB Counter": 0,
```

```
import requests, urllib3
import json

urllib3.disable_warnings()

url = "https://sandbox-sdwan-1.cisco.com"
headers = {"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"}
credentials = {"j_username": "devnetuser", "j_password": "RG!_Yw919_83"}
cookie_response = requests.post(url + "/j_security_check", headers=headers,
data=credentials, verify=False)
```

```

alarm stats = requests.post(url +
    "/dataservice/alarms/stats",
    cookies=cookie response.cookies,
    verify=False)
if alarm stats.status code == 200:
    if json.loads(alarm stats.text)
    ['Correlation Engine']
    ['ospf-neighbor-state-change']
    ['Current State'] != 0:
        print('OSPF neighbor change detected!')

```

```

alarm stats = requests.post(url +
    "/dataservice/alarms/stats",
    cookies=cookie response.cookies,
    verify=False)
if alarm stats.status code == 200:
    if json.loads(alarm stats.text)['Correlation
    Engine']['ospf-neighbor-state-change']
    ['Total Events Counter'] != 0:
        print('OSPF neighbor change detected!')

```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct an noiliest request that shuts down an interface on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.

```

from ncclient import manager
import xml.dom.minidom
USERNAME = 'cisco'
PASSWORD = 'cisco'
HOST = '10.10.20.181'
data = ''
<config>
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    <interface>
      <GigabitEthernet>
        <name>{INTF_NAME}</name>
        <shutdown/>
      </GigabitEthernet>
    </interface>
  </native>
</config>
'''

with manager.connect(host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=830,
                    username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                    ) as m:
    c = m. (data.format(INTF_NAME='3'),
            format='xml',
            )

    print(c)

```

```
device_params=('name':'iosxe')
```

```
edit_config
```

```
target = 'running'
```

```
conn_params=('name':'cisco_iosxe')
```

```
send_cmds
```

```
dst = 'running-config'
```

CISCO

Answer:

```

from ncclient import manager
import xml.dom.minidom
USERNAME = 'cisco'
PASSWORD = 'cisco'
HOST = '10.10.20.181'
data = ''
<config>
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    <interface>
      <GigabitEthernet>
        <name>{INTF_NAME}</name>
        <shutdown/>
      </GigabitEthernet>
    </interface>
  </native>
</config>
'''

with manager.connect(host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=830,
                    username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                    device_params={'name': 'iosxe'}) as m:
    c = m.edit_config(
        (data.format(INTF_NAME='3'),
         format='xml',
         target = 'running'
        )
    )

print(c)

```



```

conn_params={'name': 'cisco_iosxe'}
send_cmds:
list = 'running-config'

```

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit. Interfaces named Loopback0, Loopback1, and Loopback2 must be created and enabled on a Cisco IOS XE target device in the lab group. Which loop must be added to the end of the Ansible "create int" task?

```

---
- name: Create Int
  hosts: lab
  gather_facts: no
  vars:
    intlist:
      - 0
      - 1
      - 2
  tasks:
- name: create int
  ios_interface:
    name: Loopback{{item}}
    enabled: true

```

- A. with_groups: "{{intlist}}"
- B. with_parent: "{{intlist}}"
- C. with_list: "{{intlist}}"
- D. with_items: "{{intlist}}"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit. NTP server 10.1.1.20 must be configured on the target Cisco IOS XE device without using authentication and logging. Which state should be added on a new line at the end of the Ansible task?

```

- name: configure ntp
  ios_ntp:
    server: 10.1.1.20
    logging: false
    auth: false

```

- A. state: true
- B. state: started
- C. state: present
- D. state: installed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/collections/cisco/ios/ios_ntp_module.html

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which statement is used to associate a submodule and a parent module in a YANG data model?

- A. namespace
- B. include
- C. import
- D. belongs-to

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

What is an advantage of software-defined networks as compared to traditional networks?

- A. They simplify operations by creating a concrete copy of the network.
- B. They reduce complexity by coupling the control and the data plane.
- C. They enable older hardware to be repurposed without an investment in new infrastructure.
- D. They deliver a distributed management architecture that provides better resilience to errors.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.ibm.com/services/network/sdn-versus-traditional-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibit. The task is to create a Python script to display an alert message when a Meraki MX Security Appliance goes down. The exhibit shows sample data that is received. Which Python snippet displays the device name and the time at which the switch went down?

```
return_val = {
    "alertId": "643451796765672516",
    "alertType": "appliances went down",
    "deviceMac": "e0:55:3d:6c:c1:7a",
    "deviceName": "MX65 c1:7a",
    "deviceSerial": "Q2QN-58EA-XXXX",
    "deviceUrl": "https://n143.meraki.com/Branch-1/n/.../manage/nodes/new_wired_status",
    "networkId": "L_1234567890",
    "networkName": "Branch 1",
    "networkUrl": "https://n143.meraki.com/Branch-1/n/.../manage/nodes/wired_status",
    "occuredAt": "2018-11-10T18:45:20.000000Z",
    "organizationId": "1234567",
    "organizationName": "Meraki Demo",
    "organizationUrl": "https://n143.meraki.com/o/.../manage/organization/overview",
    "sentAt": "2018-11-10T18:50:30.479982Z",
    "SharedSecret": "asdf1234",
    "version": "0.1"
}
```

- A.

```
with return_val:
    print("The Switch: "+deviceName+ ",
    went down at: "+occurredAt)
```
- B.

```
with items as return_val:
    print("The Switch: "+items.deviceName+ ",
    went down at: "+items.occurredAt)
```
- C.

```
print("The Switch: "+return_val.deviceName+ ", \
went down at: "+return_val.occurredAt)
```
- D.

```
print("The Switch: "+return_val['deviceName']+ ", \
went down at: "+return_val['occurredAt'])
```

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<https://www.edudump.com/exams/Cisco/300-435/premium/> (263 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is tasked to configure a Cisco IOS-XE router using restconf. The base64 code Cisco IOS-XE router uses is 1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0. Which line of code must be added to the box where the code is missing to complete the Python request?

```
import requests
import json

url = "https://sandbox-iosxe-recomm-1.cisco.com:443
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet2"

payload = json.dumps({
    "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet2",
        "description": "Configured by RESTCONF",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": True,
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
            "address": [
                {
                    "ip": "10.255.255.1",
                    "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
})

headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
    
}

response = requests.request("PUT", url, headers=headers, data=payload)
print(response.text)
```

- A. 'Authorization': 'Basic 1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0'
- B. 'X-XSRF-TOKEN': '1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0'
- C. 'secure-token': '1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0'
- D. 'x-auth-token': '1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0'

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct header for HTTP Basic Authentication is 'Authorization': 'Basic 1A2B3C4D5E6F7G8H9I0', which includes the base64-encoded credentials.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two features are characteristics of software-defined networks when compared to traditional infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. configured box-by-box
- B. changed manually
- C. use overlay networks

D. designed to change

E. require software development experience to manage

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html

NEW QUESTION: 49

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the streaming telemetry use cases from the left onto the subscription type categories on the right.

Answer Area

traffic threshold	On-change
CPU usage percentage	
memory statistics	
OSPF neighbour loss	

Answer Area

On-change traffic threshold OSPF neighbour loss	Periodic CPU usage percentage memory statistics
--	--

Answer Area

On-change traffic threshold OSPF neighbour loss	Periodic CPU usage percentage memory statistics
--	--

Explanation:

On-change subscriptions are event-driven and ideal for conditions like traffic spikes or OSPF neighbor loss that occur unpredictably and require immediate attention.

Periodic subscriptions are time-based and suited for regularly collected metrics like CPU and memory usage, where consistent monitoring is more important than instant reaction.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two operations are defined in the NETCONF base protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. <close-session>
- B. <remove-config>
- C. <open-session>
- D. <put>
- E. <get-config>

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

A programmer is creating a Maraki webhook Python script to send a message to Webex Teams.

Which two elements should be configured to create this script? (Choose two)

- A. webhook server secret
- B. XML formatted request
- C. user authentication count
- D. gRPC credentials
- E. Webex Teams access token

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit. Which interface is included in the payload resulting from the script?

```
def ospf_interface(interface, process, area='0'):
    payload = [
        {
            "jsonrpc": "2.0",
            "method": "cli",
            "params": {
                "cmd": "interface ethernet " + interface,
                "version": 1
            },
            "id": 1
        },
        {
            "jsonrpc": "2.0",
            "method": "cli",
            "params": {
                "cmd": "ip router ospf " + process + " area " + area,
                "version": 1
            },
            "id": 2
        }
    ]
    return payload
pl = ospf_interface('1/1','100','1')
```

- A. ethernet 0
- B. ethernet 1
- C. ethernet 100
- D. ethernet 1/1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Fabric Policy must be created in a non-production environment. To implement this, a Python script that pulls the existing policy and updates the preferred route to be over MPLS must run during the maintenance window. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to complete the Python script? The initial part of the Python script is not shown.


```

policy = {
    "definitionId": "59e41e53-c2b3-4c57-993d-6a9411e3a17d",
    "type": "appRoute",
}

url = f"https://{vmanage_host}/dataservice/template/policy/definition/{policy['type'].lower()}/{policy['definitionId']}"

response = requests.request(
    "GET", url, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(policy), verify=False
)

policy = (**policy, **response.json())
policy["sequences"][0]["actions"][0]["parameter"][1]["value"] = "mpls"

url = f"https://{vmanage_host}/dataservice/template/policy/definition/{policy['type'].lower()}/{policy['definitionId']}"

print(response.json())
else:
    print(f"Error: {response.text}")

```

```

response = requests.request(
    "PUT", url, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(policy),
    verify=False
)
if response.ok:

```

A.

```

response = requests.request(
    "POST", url, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(policy),
    verify=False
)
if response.ok:

```

B.

```
response = requests.request(
    "POST", url, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(policy),
    verify=True
)
if response.ok:
```

C.

```
response = requests.request(
    "PUT", url, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(policy),
    verify=True
)
if response.ok:
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The script is updating an existing policy, which requires a PUT request (not POST), with verify=False to disable certificate verification in a non-production environment. Attached image 2 matches these requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 54

What is a benefit of using Ansible and Terraform for Cisco IOS XE configuration automation?

- A. They use an agent that provides more reliability.
- B. They allow for snowflake configuration.
- C. They support automatic configuration triggering.
- D. They enable the use of a standard configuration on all devices.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Ansible and Terraform enable infrastructure as code (IaC), which allows network engineers to define and apply standard configurations across multiple Cisco IOS XE devices. This promotes consistency, reduces configuration drift, and simplifies management at scale.

NEW QUESTION: 55

When working with MV Sense APIs, which type of protocol is MQTT based upon?

- A. publish-subscribe messaging protocol
- B. simple mail transport protocol
- C. heavyweight messaging protocol
- D. computer vision protocol

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/MQTT-MQ-Telemetry-Transport>

NEW QUESTION: 56

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to subscribe to a Cisco DNA event by using the intent API . Not all options used.

```

[[
  "name": "Example-300",
  "description": "An example payload",
  "subscriptionEndpoints": [
    {
      "subscriptionDetails": {
        "name": "Endpoint 1",
        "url": ,
        "method": ,
        "connectorType": 
      }
    }
  ],
  "filter": {
    "eventIds": [
      "NETWORK-NON-FABRIC_WIRED-1-200"
    ]
  }
]]

```

Answer:

```
[{
  "name": "Example-300",
  "description": "An example payload",
  "subscriptionEndpoints": [
    {
      "subscriptionDetails": {
        "name": "Endpoint 1",
        "url": "https://webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2",
        "method": "POST",
        "connectorType": "REST"
      }
    }
  ],
  "filter": {
    "eventIds": [
      "NETWORK-NON-FABRIC_WIRED-1-200"
    ]
  }
}]
```

"/webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2"

"GET"

"WEBHOOK"

NEW QUESTION: 57

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to construct a RESTCONF request that creates two access VLANs on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.

```

base_url = "https://10.10.20.40:443/restconf/data/"
path_url = "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/vlan"
url = base_url + path_url

[ ]={
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-vlan:vlan-list": [
        {
            "id": 135,
            "name": "DATA"
        },
        {
            "id": 254,
            "name": "MGMT"
        }
    ]
}

headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json, application/yang-data.errors+json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
}

resp = requests.[ ](url,[ ]=("admin", "Admin_1234!"),
                    headers=headers,[ ]= data , verify=False)
print(resp.status_code)

```


Answer:



```

base_url = "https://10.10.20.40:443/restconf/data/"
path_url = "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/vlan"
url = base_url + path_url

payload = {
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-vlan:vlan-list": [
        {
            "id": 135,
            "name": "DATA"
        },
        {
            "id": 254,
            "name": "MGMT"
        }
    ]
}

headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json, application/yang-data.errors+json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
}

resp = requests.post(url, auth=("admin", "Admin_1234!"),
                    headers=headers, data=data, verify=False)

print(resp.status_code)

```

xmlns

patch

Explanation:

payload

Used to define the body of the RESTCONF request. This variable holds the VLAN configuration that will be sent.

post

Specifies the HTTP method to create new resources on the device. VLAN creation requires a POST request.

auth

Provides basic authentication credentials (username and password) required by the RESTCONF server.

data

Assigns the request body. The payload variable is passed to the data parameter of the requests.post() method.

NEW QUESTION: 58

What is a benefit of using Terraform with Cisco IOS XE platforms?

- A. GUI-based
- B. requires a master server
- C. real-time monitoring
- D. agentless

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Terraform is agentless, meaning it does not require any agent software to be installed on Cisco IOS XE platforms to manage and automate configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 59

Refer to the exhibit. A RESTCONF GET request is sent to a Cisco IOS XE device. A portion of the response is shown in the exhibit.

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
        "description": "MANAGEMENT INTERFACE",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": true,
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
          "address": [
            {
              "ip": "10.10.20.48",
              "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
            }
          ]
        },
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {}
      }
    ]
  }
}
```



Which module name corresponds to the YANG model referenced in the request?

- A. ietf-interfaces:interfaces
- B. iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd
- C. ietf-interfaces
- D. ietf-interfaces:ietf-ipv4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which HTTP request is valid to create a new wireless network called "Demo Wireless Network" in the organization "QASD-EROA-MKAW"?

A.

```
POST /organizations/QASD-EROA-MKAW/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
  "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
  "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
  "type": "wireless"
}
```

B.

```
POST /organizations/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
  "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
  "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
  "type": "combined"
}
```

C.

```
POST /organizations/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
  "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
  "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
  "type": "wireless"
}
```

D.

```
POST /organizations/QASD-EROA-MKAW/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
  "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
  "type": "combined"
}
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://documentation.meraki.com/zGeneral_Administration/Other_Topics/The_Cisco_Meraki_Dashboard_API

NEW QUESTION: 61

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete this API request against the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Statistics API, which specifies a device with an Id of 100faff9-8b36-4312-bf97-743b26bd0211, a local color of biz-internet, and a remote color of gold. Not all options are used.

https://vmanage-ip-address:8443/dataservice/device/app-route/statistics?

100faff9-8b36-4312-bf97-743b26bd0211

biz-internet gold

&local-color" &color" &remote-color"

device" deviceId"

Answer:

https://vmanage-ip-address:8443/dataservice/device/app-route/statistics?

deviceId" 100faff9-8b36-4312-bf97-743b26bd0211

&local-color" biz-internet &remote-color" gold

&color"

device"

Explanation:

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/sdwan/#!reference-device-realtime-monitoring>

<https://sdwan->

[docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/Command_Reference/Command_Reference/vManage_REST_APIs/Real-Time_Monitoring_APIs/ Application-Aware_Routing#Statistics](https://docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/Command_Reference/Command_Reference/vManage_REST_APIs/Real-Time_Monitoring_APIs/Application-Aware_Routing#Statistics)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit. What is the result when running the Python scripts?

```
neighbors = ['s1', 's2', 's3']
switch = {'hostname': 'nexus', 'os': '7.0.3', 'neighbors': neighbors}
print(switch['neighbors'][1])
```

A. s1

- B. s2
- C. s1, s2, s3
- D. s3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
1 neighbors = ['s1', 's2', 's3']
2 switch = {'hostname': 'nexus', 'os': '7.0.3', 'neighbors': neighbors}
3 print(switch['neighbors'][1])
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

3.7.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.02 sec(s), Memory: 7604 kilobyte(s)

s2

CISCO

NEW QUESTION: 63

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct an ncclient request that captures the operational IPv4 routing data for a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.


```

data = '''
< [ ] xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
  <routing-instance>
    <name>default</name>
    <ribs>
      <rib>
        <name>ipv4-default</name>
        <routes>
          [ ]
        </routes>
      </rib>
    </ribs>
  </routing-instance>
</routing-state>
'''

with manager. [ ] (host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=PORT,
                    username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                    device_params={'name': 'iosxe'}) as m:
    c = m.get(filter=("subtree", data)). [ ]
    routing = xmldict.parse(c)["rpc-reply"]["data"]
    routes =
routing["routing-state"][ "[ ] "]["ribs"]["rib"]["routes"]["route"]
for route in routes:
    print("\n destination: {}".format(route["destination-prefix"]))
    print(" nexthop int: {}".format(route["next-hop"]["outgoing-interface"]))
    print(" nexthop addr: {}".format(route["next-hop"]["next-hop-address"]))

```

xml	open	routing-instance
connect	routing-state	json

Answer:

```

data = '''
< routing-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
  <routing-instance>
    <name>default</name>
    <ribs>
      <rib>
        <name>ipv4-default</name>
        <routes>
          </routes>
        </rib>
      </ribs>
    </routing-instance>
  </routing-state>
'''
with manager.connect (host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=PORT,
                      username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                      device_params={'name':'iosxe'}) as m:
    c = m.get(filter=("subtree", data)).xml
    routing = xmltodict.parse(c)["rpc-reply"]["data"]
    routes =
routing["routing-state"]["routing-instance"]["ribs"]["rib"]["routes"]["route"]
    for route in routes:
        print("\n destination: {}".format(route["destination-prefix"]))
        print("  nexthop int: {}".format(route["next-hop"]["outgoing-interface"]))
        print("  nexthop addr: {}".format(route["next-hop"]["next-hop-address"]))

```

open

json

Explanation:

routing-state: This is the correct root element based on the YANG model ietf-routing.

connect: Establishes the NETCONF session with the device using ncclient.

xml: The return format of the NETCONF response used by xmltodict.parse() before parsing.

routing-instance: Correct key after routing["routing-state"] based on the XML hierarchy shown in the data string.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit. A RESTCONF GET request is sent to a Cisco IOS XE device. The base URL of the request and the response in XML format are shown in the exhibit.

What is the YANG data node that is referenced in the response?

```

https://ios-xe:9443/restconf/data/ietf-routing:routing/routing-
instance=default/

<routing-instance xmlns:"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
routing" xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
  <name>default</name>
  <description>default-vrf [read-only]</description>
  <routing-protocols>
    <routing-protocol>
      <type>static</type>
      <name>1</name>
      <static-routes>
        <ipv4 xmlns:"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
ipv4-unicast-routing">
          <route>
            <destination-
prefix>0.0.0.0/0</destination-prefix>
            <next-hop>
              <outgoing-
interface>GigabitEthernet1</outgoing-interface>
            </next-hop>
          </route>
        </ipv4>
      </static-routes>
    </routing-protocol>
  </routing-protocols>
</routing-instance>

```

- A. route is a leaf list
- B. static-routes is a container
- C. static-routes is a list
- D. routing-instance is a container

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which two statements about YANG are true? (Choose two.)

- A. YANG is used by NETCONF to define objects and data in requests and replies.
- B. YANC3 was conceptualized by Jerry Yang, former CEO of Yahoo.
- C. YANG represents configuration, operational, and RPC data.
- D. YANG provides security beyond SSL 3.0.
- E. YANG can be executed similarly to a Python script.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

A web service returns a JSON object to your Python script. What is the most logical object in which to store the JSON response?

- A. a dictionary
- B. a list
- C. a tuple
- D. an integer
- E. a string

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the monitoring type described on the right.

Answer Area

Troubleshoot instant high spikes of CPU and memory load on network devices.

Ask network devices for any metric at any time.

Prevent network devices from listening for network connections.

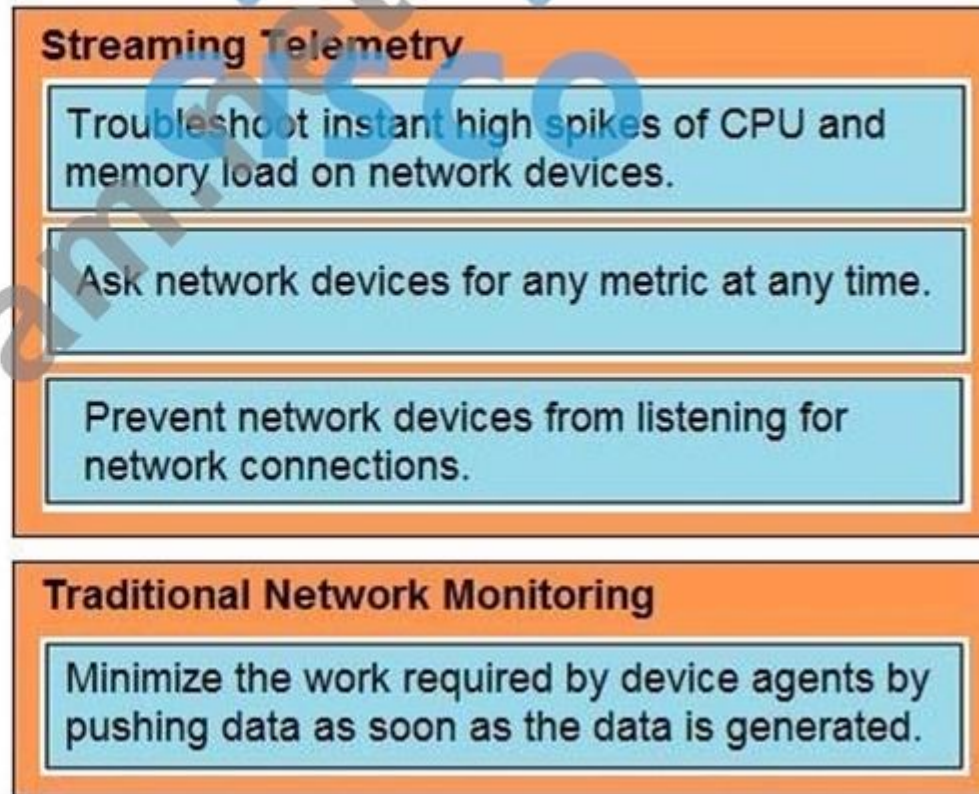
Minimize the work required by device agents by pushing data as soon as the data is generated.

Streaming Telemetry

Traditional Network Monitoring

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/telemetry/70x/b-telemetry-cg-ncs5500-70x/b-telemetry-cg-ncs5500-70x_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION: 68

What is a difference between traditional and software-defined networks?

- A. Traditional networks are characterized by tightly coupled data and control planes, and software-defined networks are characterized by decoupled data and control planes.
- B. Traditional networks require that devices be configured as a group, and software-defined networks support centralized control of network-wide settings.
- C. Traditional networks rely on physical hardware, and software-defined networks require no hardware.
- D. Traditional networks are comprised of fixed-function hardware such as routers or switches, and software-defined networks rely on virtualized hardware.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The key architectural difference is that traditional networks tightly couple the control plane (decision-making) and data plane (traffic forwarding) within individual devices, while software-defined networks (SDN) decouple these planes, centralizing control in a separate controller. This separation enables greater flexibility, automation, and programmability in SDNs.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit. What is the YANG module of this YANG module tree?


```

1  module: server-config
2      +--rw servers
3          +--rw server* [name]
4              +--rw name          string
5              +--rw address       string
6              +--rw subnet-mask   string
7              +--rw default-gateway string

```

```

module servers-config {
  container servers {
    list servers {
      key "server:name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf server:address {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf server:subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf server:default-gateway {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

A.

```

module server-config {
  container server {
    list servers {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf default-gateway {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

B.

```

module server-config {
  container servers {
    list server {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

C.

```

module server-config {
  container servers {
    list server {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
      leaf default-gateway {
        type string; mandatory "true";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The YANG module tree in the first image defines a module named server-config with a container servers that has a list server (keyed by name), and four leaves: name, address, subnet-mask, and default-gateway, all of type string.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit. Which XML tag completes this NETCONF telemetry subscription with a Cisco IOS XE device?

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <establish-subscription
    xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-event-notifications"
    xmlns:yp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-push">
    <stream>yp:yang-push</stream>
    <yp:xpath-filter>/mdt-oper:mdt-oper-data/mdt-subscriptions</yp:xpath-filter>
    <yp: [ ] >1000</yp: [ ] >
  </establish-subscription>
</rpc>

```



- A. crontab
- B. cadence
- C. frequency
- D. period

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1610/b_1610_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html)

[xml/ios/prog/configuration/1610/b_1610_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1610/b_1610_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibit. How many YANG models does the NETCONF <get> operation interact with?

```

<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
  <get>
    <filter>
      <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
        <ntp>
          <server xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ntp">
            <server-list>
              <ip-address>10.11.10.65</ip-address>
            </server-list>
          </server>
        </ntp>
      </native>
      <ntp-oper-data xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ntp-oper">
        <ntp-status-info>
          <ntp-associations>
            <peer-stratum/>
          </ntp-associations>
        </ntp-status-info>
      </ntp-oper-data>
    </filter>
  </get>
</rpc>

```



- A. two
- B. one
- C. three
- D. four

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

A developer creates a Git repository to keep the progress for the code. The repository has a feature branch and a development branch. Before the application is delivered, the two branches must be merged. Which set of commands must be run to integrate the feature branch into the development branch?

A. git checkout main

git clone feature development

B. git checkout main

git merge feature

C. git checkout development

git merge feature

D. git checkout feature

git push feature development

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To merge the feature branch into the development branch, you must first check out the development branch and then merge the feature branch into it using git merge feature.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the get_device_list function that uses the vManage Administration API to retrieve a list of devices in the overlay network that connects to the vManage NMS. Not all options are used.


```

def get_device_list(self):
    mount_point = 
    url = 'https://%s/dataservice/%s'%(self.vmanage_ip, mount_point)
    response =
    self.session[self.vmanage_ip].
    list_of_devices = []
    if response.:
        items = response.json()['data']
    else:
        print('Failure occurred ' + str(response.text))
        exit()
    for item in items:
        device_info = [{'host-name': item['host-name'],
                        'uuid': item['uuid'], 'system-ip': item['system-ip'],
                        'device-model': item['device-model'],
                        'device-type': item['device-type']}]
        list_of_devices.append(device_info)
    return list_of_devices

```

Answer:


```
def get_device_list(self):
    mount_point = 'device'
    url = 'https://%s/dataservice/%s'%(self.vmanage_ip, mount_point)
    response =
    self.session[self.vmanage_ip].get(url, verify=False)
    list_of_devices = []
    if response.status_code == 200:
        items = response.json()['data']
    else:
        print('Failure occurred ' + str(response.text))
        exit()
    for item in items:
        device_info = [{'host-name': item['host-name'],
                        'uuid': item['uuid'], 'system-ip': item['system-ip'],
                        'device-model': item['device-model'],
                        'device-type': item['device-type']}]
        list_of_devices.append(device_info)
    return list_of_devices
```

post(url, verify=True)

status_code == 201

'device/action/status'

Explanation:

```
mount_point = 'device'
...
response = self.session[self.vmanage_ip].get(url, verify=False)
...
if response.status_code == 200:
```

'device': The correct vManage API endpoint for retrieving device list information.

get(url, verify=False): Performs a GET request to the endpoint without verifying SSL (commonly done in test environments).

response.status_code == 200: Checks for a successful response before processing the device data.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Refer to the exhibit. What is the correct ncclient method to use to collect the running configuration of a Cisco IOS XE device that uses NETCONF?

```
from ncclient import manager
with manager.connect(
    host='10.0.0.1',
    port=12022,
    username='cisco',
    password='cisco',
    hostkey_verify=False,
    allow_agent=False,
    look_for_keys=False,
    device_params={'name': 'iosxe'},
) as m:
```

- A. config=m.copy_config(source='running')
- B. config=m.get(source='running')
- C. config=m.collect_config(source='running')
- D. config=m.get_config(source='running')

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://github.com/ncclient/ncclient>

NEW QUESTION: 75

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the boxes in the Python script to create a Cisco Meraki network. Not all options are used.

```

Org_ID = "545236"
Net_ID = "L_646829496481107644"
Base_URL = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/"
API_key = "868118cf29a2d25573f99a6d36c3e74353a75681"
url = f"{Base_URL} "
body = {
    "name": "Building-B2",
    "timeZone": "America/New York",
    " ": " "
    "productTypes": [
        "wireless",
        "camera"
    ]
}
headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_key
}
response = requests.request(" ",
                             url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 403:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")

```

organizations/{Org_ID}/networks	combined
networks/{Net_ID}/network	POST
PUT	type
medium	

Answer:

```

Org_ID = "545236"
Net_ID = "L_646829496481107644"
Base_URL = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/"
API_key = "868118cf29a2d25573f99a6d36c3e74353a75681"
url = f"{Base_URL} organizations/{Org_ID}/networks "
body = {
    "name": "Building-B2",
    "timeZone": "America/New York",
    "type": "combined",
    "productTypes": [
        "wireless",
        "camera"
    ]
}
headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_key
}
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 403:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")

```

networks/{Net_ID}/network

PUT

medium

Explanation:

URL line: organizations/{Org_ID}/networks

First body field (key): "type"

First body field (value): "combined"

Request method: "POST"

organizations/{Org_ID}/networks is the correct endpoint to create a new network under a given organization.

The "type": "combined" field specifies the network type that supports multiple product types (like wireless and camera).

The HTTP method POST is used to create new resources in REST APIs.

NEW QUESTION: 76

What does Cisco DNA Center use to manage third-party devices?

A. command runners

B. multivendor SDK

C. templates

D. device packages

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/>

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<https://www.edudump.com/exams/Cisco/300-435/premium/> (263 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must complete a Python script that creates a Cisco Meraki network containing cameras and switches. The script must apply appropriate tags and print out a response if the creation of the network is allowed. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the Python script to create the Meraki network. Not all options are used.

```
import requests
import json
API_key = "0650619a8bd777426765eff91ce79d4df5d7d27a"
headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_key
}
Org_ID = "549236"
Base_URL = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v1/"
```



```
url = f"{Base_URL}organizations/{Org_ID}/networks"
```

```
body = {  
    "name": "SalesDept",  
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",  
    "": [  
        "apps",  
        "cameras"  
    ],  
    "": [  
        "switch",  
        "camera"  
    ]  
}
```

```
response = requests.request("", url, headers=headers, json=body)
```

```
if response.status_code != :  
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))  
else:  
    print("Forbidden!")
```

tags

productTypes

POST

403

201

type

PUT

Answer:

```
url = f"{Base_URL}organizations/{Org_ID}/networks"
body = {
    "name": "SalesDept",
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",
    "tags": [
        "apps",
        "cameras"
    ],
    "productTypes": [
        "switch",
        "camera"
    ]
}
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 201:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")
```

403

type

PUT

CISCO

Explanation:

```

body = {
    "name": "SalesDept",
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",
    "tags": [
        "apps",
        "cameras"
    ],
    "productTypes": [
        "switch",
        "camera"
    ]
}

response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 201:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")

```

"tags" and "productTypes" are the correct keys for the Meraki network creation API body.

The HTTP method for creating a resource is "POST".

The expected status code for a successful creation is 201.

NEW QUESTION: 78

An engineer stored source code in a Git repository and is ready to develop a new feature. The production release is stored in the "master" branch. Which command create the new feature in a separate branch called "feature" and check out the new version?

- A.

```
git branch \
    https://git.cisco.com/python_programmer/device_status:feature
git checkout device_status:feature
```
- B.

```
git remote add branch python_programmer/device_status:feature
git pull
```
- C.

```
git branch feature
git checkout feature
```

```
git remote add branch \
https://git.cisco.com/python_programmer/device_status:feature
D. git push
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/feature-branch-workflow>

NEW QUESTION: 79

Refer to the exhibit. A Python script is used to configure a Cisco IOS XE router. The Loopback2 interface currently has a description of Management2 and an IP address/netmask of 10.222.34.22/32. What is the result of executing the script?

```
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
          'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json'}

data = OrderedDict([('ietf-interfaces:interface',
                    OrderedDict([
                        ('name', 'Loopback2'),
                        ('type', 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback'),
                        ('ietf-ip:ipv4',
                         OrderedDict([
                             ('address', [OrderedDict([
                                 ('ip', '10.222.234.8'),
                                 ('netmask', '255.255.255.0')
                             ])]
                        )
                    ]
                )
            ]))

response =
requests.put("https://10.10.20.48:443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=Loopback2",
            auth=("cisco", "cisco 1234!"),
            headers=headers,
            verify=False,
            json=data
        )
```

- A. The interface description remains the same.
- B. The router rejects all commands and the configuration remains the same.
- C. The interface is removed from the configuration.
- D. The interface description is removed from the configuration.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

If you want to replace only a specific item for a particular item, then use PATCH.

<https://medium.com/@9cv9official/what-are-get-post-put-patch-delete-a-walkthrough-with-javascripts-fetch-api-17be31755d28>

NEW QUESTION: 80

What is a benefit of using a Python virtual environment?

- A. It allows easy module dependencies maintenance.
- B. It separates dependencies from the application.
- C. It improves runtime performance.
- D. It improves overall application security.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Python virtual environment isolates the dependencies and packages required for a specific project from the system-wide Python environment. This separation prevents conflicts between

dependencies of different projects and ensures consistent behavior across environments.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which two encodings are supported with RESTCONF rather than with NETCONF when using YANG? (Choose two.)

- A. HTML
- B. XML
- C. CCS
- D. JSON
- E. CES

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

RESTCONF supports both JSON and HTML encodings in addition to XML. However, JSON and HTML are not supported by NETCONF, which only supports XML encoding. Thus, JSON and HTML are specific to RESTCONF when working with YANG data models.

NEW QUESTION: 82

Refer to the exhibit. A Python script has been created that calls the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Device Inventory API to get the list of vEdges. The JSON data that returns to a Python dictionary has been converted and assigned to a variable named "d". A portion of the JSON is shown in the exhibit. Which code will complete the expression hostname= to access the hostname?

```
{
  'data':
  [
    {
      'availableVersions': []
      'chassisNumber': '4af9e049-0052-47e9-83af-81a5825f7ffe',
      'deviceIP': '4.4.4.60',
      'deviceModel': 'vedge-cloud',
      'deviceType': 'vedge',
      'host-name': 'vedge01',
      ...
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. d["data"][0]["host-name"]
- B. d[data][0][host-name]
- C. d("data")[0]("host-name")
- D. d["host-name"]["data"]{0}

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The double-quotations are a necessary syntax of Python. And for the json portion doesnt use parentheses. It always uses brackets. d["data"][0]["host-name"] is the only logical answer.

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which URI with the request body of Request body:

{"name":"Test","organizationId":<org_id>,"type":"appliance"} creates a new Meraki network called "Test", when using APIs?

- A. PUT https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks
- B. POST https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks
- C. POST https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks/<net_id>

D. POST https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://documentation.meraki.com/zGeneral_Administration/Other_Topics/The_Cisco_Meraki_Dashboard_API

NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to the exhibit. Which two parameters are mandatory when the Cisco Meraki API is used to create a network? (Choose two.)

```
{
  "id": "L_123456",
  "organizationId": 1357924,
  "name": "Long Island Office",
  "timeZone": "America/Los_Angeles",
  "tags": "tag1 tag2",
  "type": "combined",
  "disableMyMerakiCom": false
}
```

- A. timezone
- B. disableMyMerakiCom
- C. type
- D. tags
- E. organizationId

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
{ "name": "Test Network 2", "organizationId": "<org_id>", "type": "appliance" }
```

NEW QUESTION: 85

What is a Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) assurance capability that enables every point on the network to become a sensor, which sends continuous streaming telemetry on application performance and user connectivity in real time?

- A. path trace
- B. group-based policies
- C. software image management
- D. inventory insights

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Path Trace is a Cisco Catalyst Center assurance feature that allows every point in the network to act as a sensor by providing real-time, continuous streaming telemetry on application performance and user connectivity. This helps identify issues along the path from user to application with detailed, hop-by-hop visibility.

NEW QUESTION: 86

What is the best way to specify the location of Python within a script?

- A. `#!/usr/local/bin/python`
- B. `#!/scriptname`
- C. `#!/usr/bin/env bash`
- D. `#!/usr/bin/python`
- E. `#!/usr/bin/env python`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which solution is used for automating the configuration of a device when it is first powered on, using DHCP and TFTP?

- A. SNMP
- B. PnP
- C. iPXE
- D. ZTP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

Refer to the exhibit. If the data included in the code was saved to a python variable named "example". Which line of code converts if for praising?

```
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:5047f8f1-f911-403c-839d-2bbd5cf0bbeb" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
      <interface>
        <name>GigabitEthernet1</name>
        <description>MANAGEMENT INTERFACE - DON'T TOUCH ME</description>
        <type xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">ianaift:ethernet</type>
        <enabled>true</enabled>
        <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
          <address>
            <ip>10.10.20.48</ip>
            <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
          </address>
        </ipv4>
        <ipv6 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip"/>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

- ☒ py_dict = xmitodict.parse(example)
- ☐ py_dict = csv.read(example)
- ☐ py_dict = json.loads(example)
- ☐ py_dict = yaml.load(example)

- A. Option C
- B. Option A
- C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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