Cisco.350-901.v2026-06-12.q252

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https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.350-901.v2026-06-12.q252.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
A new record-keeping application for employees to track customer orders must be deployed to a company's existing infrastructure.
The host servers reside in a data center in a different country to where the majority of users work.
The new network configuration for the database server is:
- IP: 10.8.32.10
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Hostname: CustOrd423320458-Prod-010
- MAC: 18-46-AC-6F-F4-52
The performance of the client-side application is a priority due to the high demand placed on it by employees.
Which area should the team consider in terms of impact to application performance due to the planned deployment?
A. decreased bandwidth
B. jitter
C. connectivity loss
D. latency
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to provision a new Cisco Unified Computing System server by using the UCS XML API. Options may be used more than once. Not all options are used.

```
import requests

url = "https://209.165.200.231"

payload = ' ' '
     <                          
        dn= "org-root/vcs-service-templ-001"
        cookie= "<real_cookie>"
        inTargetOrg= "org-root"
                                = "vcs001"
        inHierarchical= "no">
     </                         >
' ' '
 headers = {
      'Accept': 'application/xml',
 }

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

 data=payload)

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

lsDeployTemplate	inDeployServerName	lsInstantiateTemplate
"POST"	inServerName	"PUT"

Answer:

```
import requests

url = "https://209.165.200.231"

payload = ' ' '
     < [lsInstantiateTemplate]
        dn= "org-root/vcs-service-templ-001"
        cookie= "<real_cookie>"
        inTargetOrg= "org-root"
        [inDeployServerName] = "vcs001"
        inHierarchical= "no">
     </ [lsInstantiateTemplate] >
' ' '
headers = {
     'Accept': 'application/xml',
}
response = requests.request ( [ "POST" ] , url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
print (response.text.encode ('utf8'))
```

lsDeployTemplate	inDeployServerName	lsInstantiateTemplate
"POST"	inServerName	"PUT"

NEW QUESTION: 3

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to configure a Python script that uses RESTCOMF to add an IP address and subnet mask to an interface. Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
import requests
import json
URL  = '                              '
USER = 'cisco'
PASS = 'cisco'
url_ge1 = URL + 'restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/
GigabitEthernet=1                     '
ip_address = {"address": "192.168.0.88", "mask": "255.255.255.0"}
response_change = requests.put(url_ge1,
                          auth=(USER, PASS),
                          headers=headers,
                          verify=False,
                          data=                    )
```

https://10.0.0.20:443/	json.dumps(ip_address)
ip/address/primary/address	json.loads(ip_address)
ip/address	https://10.0.0.20:830/

Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests
import json
URL  = '    https://10.0.0.20:443/    '
USER = 'cisco'
PASS = 'cisco'
url_ge1 = URL + 'restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/
GigabitEthernet=1  ip/address/primary/address   '
ip_address = {"address": "192.168.0.88", "mask": "255.255.255.0"}
response_change = requests.put(url_ge1,
                               auth=(USER, PASS),
                               headers=headers,
                               verify=False,
                               data=   json.dumps(ip_address)   )
```

	json.loads(ip_address)
ip/address	https://10.0.0.20:830/

NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit. Interface Loopback 1 must be created with IP address 10.30.0.1/ 24 in a Cisco IOS XE device using RESTCONF. The schema that is defined by the exhibit must be used.

```
module: Cisco-IOS-XE-native
   +--rw native
      +--rw interface
      |  +--rw GigabitEthernet* [name]
      |  |  +--rw name                          string
      |  |  +--rw media-type?                   enumeration
      |  |  +--rw port-type?                    enumeration
      |  |  +--rw description?                  string
      |  |  +--rw switchport-conf
      |  |  |  +--rw switchport? boolean
      |  |  +--rw switchport {ios-features:switching-platform}?
      |  |  +--rw stackwise-virtual
      |  |  |  +--rw link?                      uint8
      |  |  |  +--rw dual-active-detection?     empty
      |  |  +--rw mac-address?                  string
      |  |  +--rw shutdown?                     empty
      |  |  +--rw arp
      |  |  |  +--rw timeout?   uint32
```

Which body and URI should be used for this operation?

A.

```
PUT
/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface
{
  "Loopback": [{
    "name": "1",
    "description": "Loopback 1 - description",
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary: { "address": 10.30.0.1",
          "mask": "24" }
      }
    }
  }]
}
```

B.

```
POST
/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interfaces
{
  "Loopback": [{
    "name": "1",
    "description": "Loopback 1 - description",
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary: { "address": 10.30.0.1",
          "mask": "24" }
      }
    }
  }]
}
```

C.

```
PUT
/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interfaces
{
  "Loopback": [{
    "name": "1",
    "description": "Loopback 1 - description",
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary: { "address": 10.30.0.1",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0" }
      }
    }
  }]
}
```

D.

```
POST
/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface
{
  "Loopback": [{
    "name": "1",
    "description": "Loopback 1 - description",
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary: { "address": 10.30.0.1",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0" }
      }
    }
  }]
}
```

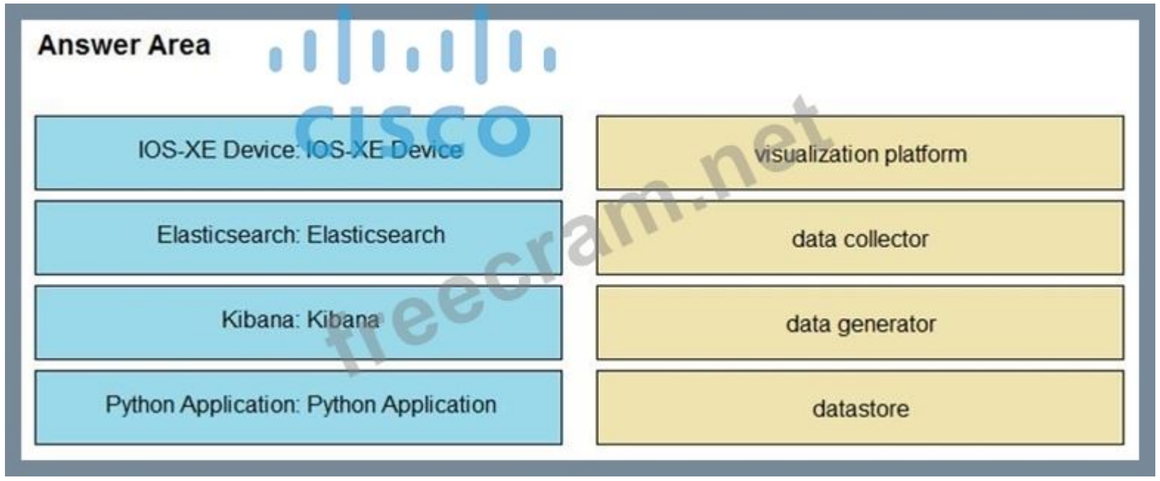
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Since the HTTP method must be POST since we are creating new objects and the mask must be 255.255.255.0 instead of /24.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Drag and Drop Question

An application is being built to collect and display telemetry streaming data. Drag and drop the elements of this stack from the left onto the correct element functions on the right.



Answer:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 6

A local Docker container with a Container ID of 391441516e7a is running a Python application.

Which command is used to connect to a bash shell in the running container?

A.
```
docker attach <Container ID>
```

B.
```
docker exec -it <Container ID> /bin/bash
```

C.
```
docker run -a stdin -a stdout <Container ID> /bin/bash
```

D.
```
docker container attach <Container ID>
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

docker run -it <image name> <command>

docker exec -it ubuntu_bash bash

https://phase2.github.io/devtools/common-tasks/ssh-into-a-container/

NEW QUESTION: 7

What is a characteristic of a monolithic architecture?

A. It is an application with multiple independent parts.

B. New capabilities are deployed by restarting a component of the application.

C. A service failure can bring down the whole application.

D. The components are platform-agnostic.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A monolitic app can be platform-agnostic but it's not mandatory. But is the app is monolitic, a service failure (such as storage or network) will bring down the whole app/service.

This is unlike the distributed application architecture where failure of one microcomponent can be detected and fixed dynamically.

NEW QUESTION: 8
A developer needs to configure an environment to orchestrate and configure. Which two tools should be used for each task? (Choose two.)
A. Terraform for configuration
B. Ansible for configuration
C. Ansible for orchestration
D. Puppet for orchestration
E. Terraform for orchestration
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9
Drag and Drop Question
Click on the resource tabs in the top left corner to view resources to help with this question. The script uses the Cisco Intersight REST API. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script to update the firmware on a specific Cisco Intersight managed UCS rack server, DMZ-R-L3-ADJM.

Answer Area

```
rackunit_json_body = {
    "                          ":"GET",
    "resource_path": (
        'https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/'+
        'compute/RackUnits?$select=Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter=
                                Model ne \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\')
}
                               = {
    "request_method": "POST",
    "resource_path": "https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/firmware/Upgrades",
    "request_body":{
        "DirectDownload":{},
        "Networkshare":{
            "                          ":"www",
            "Upgradeoption":"nw_upgrade_full",
            "HttpServer":{
                "LocationLink": "http://10.10.10.10/ucs-c240m4-huu-4.0.2h.iso"
            }
        },
        "UpgradeType": "network_upgrade",
        "Server": ""
    }
}
RESPONSE=requests.request(                =rackunit_json_body['request_method'],
    url=BURL+rackunit_json_body['resource path'],
    auth=AUTH)
firmware_json_body['request_body']['Server'] = (
    json.loads(RESPONSE.text)['Results'][0]['Moid'])
RESPONSE = requests.request(
    method=firmware_json_body['request method'],
    url=BURL+firmware_json_body['resource_path'],
    data=json.dumps(firmware_json_body['request_body']),auth=AUTH)
```

method	Maptype	request_method	firmware_json_body

Answer:

Answer Area

```
rackunit_json_body = {
    "      request_method      ":"GET",
    "resource_path": (
        'https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/'+
        'compute/RackUnits?$select=Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter=
                                Model ne \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\')
}
   firmware_json_body    = {
    "request_method": "POST",
    "resource_path": "https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/firmware/Upgrades",
    "request_body":{
        "DirectDownload":{},
        "Networkshare":{
            "          Maptype          ":"www",
            "Upgradeoption":"nw_upgrade_full",
            "HttpServer":{
                "LocationLink": "http://10.10.10.10/ucs-c240m4-huu-4.0.2h.iso"
            }
        },
        "UpgradeType": "network_upgrade",
        "Server": ""
    }
}
RESPONSE=requests.request(      method      =rackunit_json_body['request_method'],
    url=BURL+rackunit_json_body['resource path'],
    auth=AUTH)
firmware_json_body['request_body']['Server'] = (
    json.loads(RESPONSE.text)['Results'][0]['Moid'])
RESPONSE = requests.request(
    method=firmware_json_body['request method'],
    url=BURL+firmware_json_body['resource_path'],
    data=json.dumps(firmware_json_body['request_body']),auth=AUTH)
```

NEW QUESTION: 10
Refer to the exhibit. Pipenv is used to manage dependencies. The test runs successfully on a local environment.
What is the reason for the error when running the test on a CI/CD pipeline?

```
C:\Temp>pipenv run python testsum.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "testsum.py", line 1, in <module>
    import unittest2
ImportError: No module named unittest2
```

A. The pipfile in the local environment was not pushed to the remote repository.
B. All the unit tests in testsum.py failed.
C. Pytest did not detect any functions that start with 'test_'.
D. Nose2 was not used as the test runner
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The error shows that unittest2 isn't installed which is a backport to Python 2.7. Pipenv can install it if the pipfile is shipped with it.
https://realpython.com/pipenv-guide/

NEW QUESTION: 11
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes where the code is missing to retrieve a list of all the members of a specific Cisco Webex organization Not at options are used.

Query Parameters

`email`
string — List people with this email address. For non-admin requests, either this or `displayName` are required.

`displayName`
string — List people whose name starts with this string. For non-admin requests, either this or email are required.

`id`
string — List people by ID. Accepts up to 85 person IDs separated by commas. If this parameter is provided then presence information (such as the `lastActivity` or `status` properties) will not be included in the response.

`orgId`
string — List people in this organization. Only admin users of another organization (such as partners) may use this parameter.

`callingData`
boolean — Include BroadCloud user details in the response.
Default: false

`locationId`
string — List people present in this location.

`max`
number — Limit the maximum number of people in the response.
Default: 100

```
import requests as req
import json

headers = {
    [          ]
    }
params = {
    [          ]
    "max":"10"
}
url="https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/people"
response=req.request("GET", url, params=params, headers=headers)

responseHeaders=response.headers
if "Link" in responseHeaders:
    print(responseHeaders["link"])
else:
    [          ]
[          ]
```

```
print("Results:", json.dumps(response.json(),indent=4))
```

```
"Authorization": "Basic DlkZdoYQtOTcxy0iMzcxNDM1ZTR-4851-9309"
```

```
print("Paginated results detected!")
```

```
print("No pagination!")
```

```
"orgId": "Y2lzsdofzvL3VzLRFQU0vZDk3OTasgi0xNWU5LTsQRkOhm",
```

```
"Authorization": "Bearer DlkZdoYQtOTcxy0iMzcxNDM1ZTR-4851-
```

Answer:

```
import requests as req
import json

headers = {
    "Authorization": "Bearer D1kZdoYQtOTcxyOiMzcxNDM1ZTR-4851-
    }
params = {
    "orgId": "V2lzcdofzvL3VzLRFQU0v2Dk3OYasdiOxN8FU5LTaGRkOhm",
    "max":"10"
}
url="https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/people"
response=req.request("GET", url, params=params, headers=headers)

responseHeaders=response.headers
if "Link" in responseHeaders:
    print(responseHeaders["link"])
else:
                    print("No pagination!")
print("Results:", json.dumps(response.json(),indent=4))
```



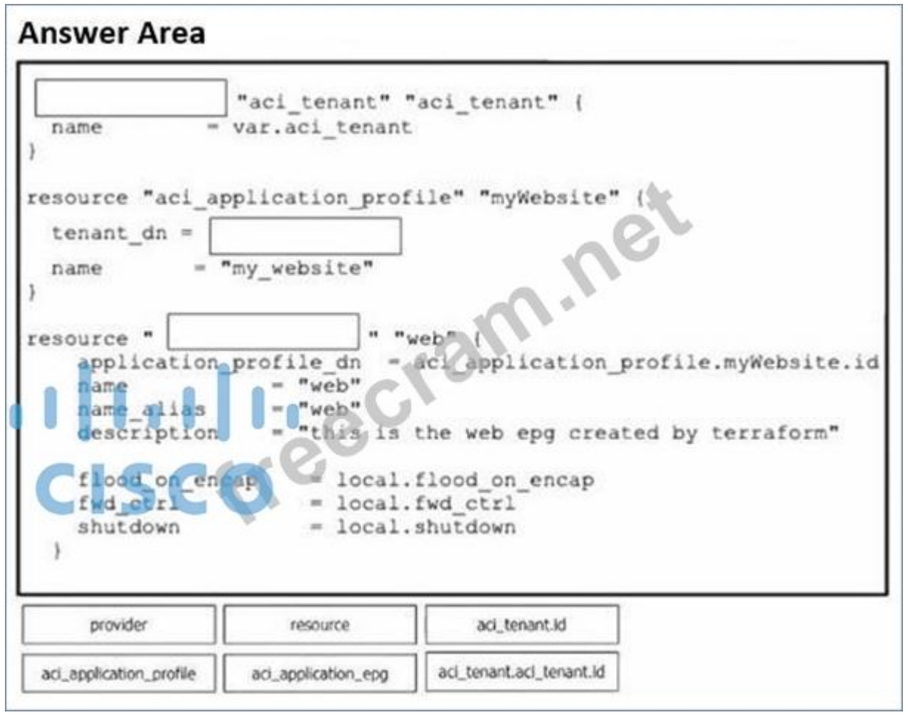
```
"Authorization": "Basic D1kZdoYQtOTcxyOiMzcxNDM1ZTR-4851-9309"
```

```
        print("Paginated results detected!")
```

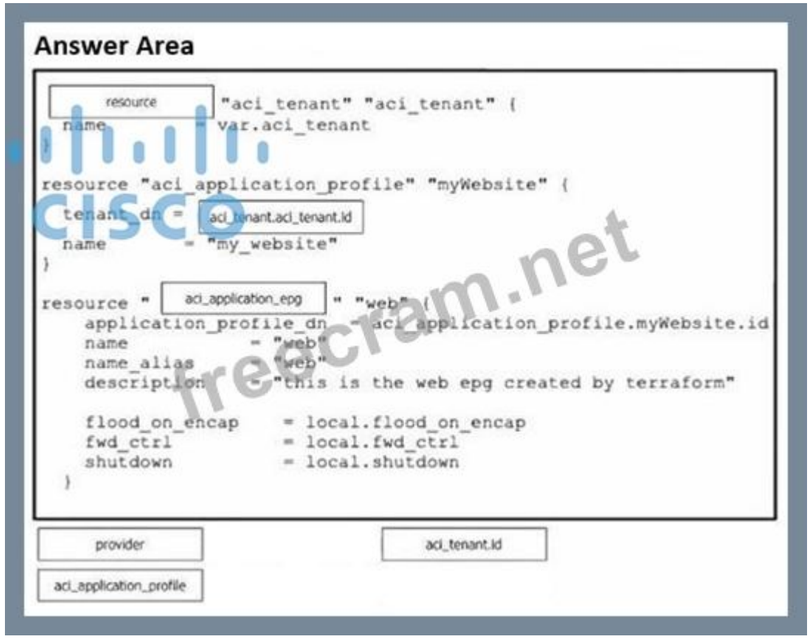
NEW QUESTION: 12

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the Terraform code to create a new application profile and EPG. Not all code snippets are used.



Answer:



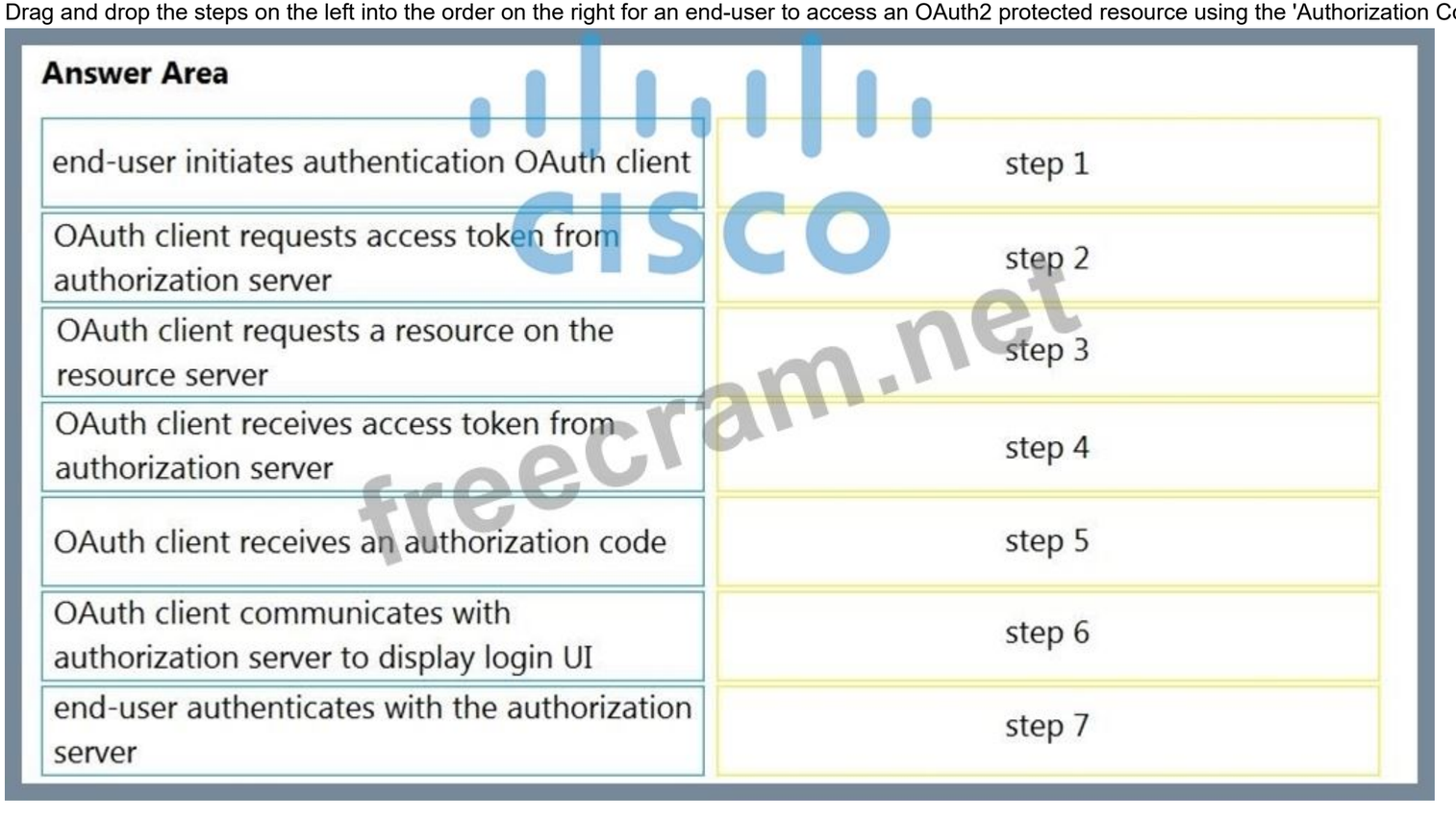
Explanation:

- Defines the Terraform resource type for creating the tenant.

resource
- References the Tenant ID, ensuring the application profile is created within the correct tenant.
aci_tenant.aci_tenant.id
- Specifies that the resource being created is an Endpoint Group (EPG) under the application profile.
aci_application_epg

NEW QUESTION: 13
What are two benefits of using distributed log collectors? (Choose two.)
A. supports multiple transport protocols such as TCP/UDP
B. buffers and resends data when the network is unavailable
C. improves performance and reduces resource consumption
D. provides flexibility due to a wide range of plugins and accepted log formats
E. enables extension of logs with fields and export to backend systems
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the steps on the left into the order on the right for an end-user to access an OAuth2 protected resource using the 'Authorization Code Grant' flow.



Answer:

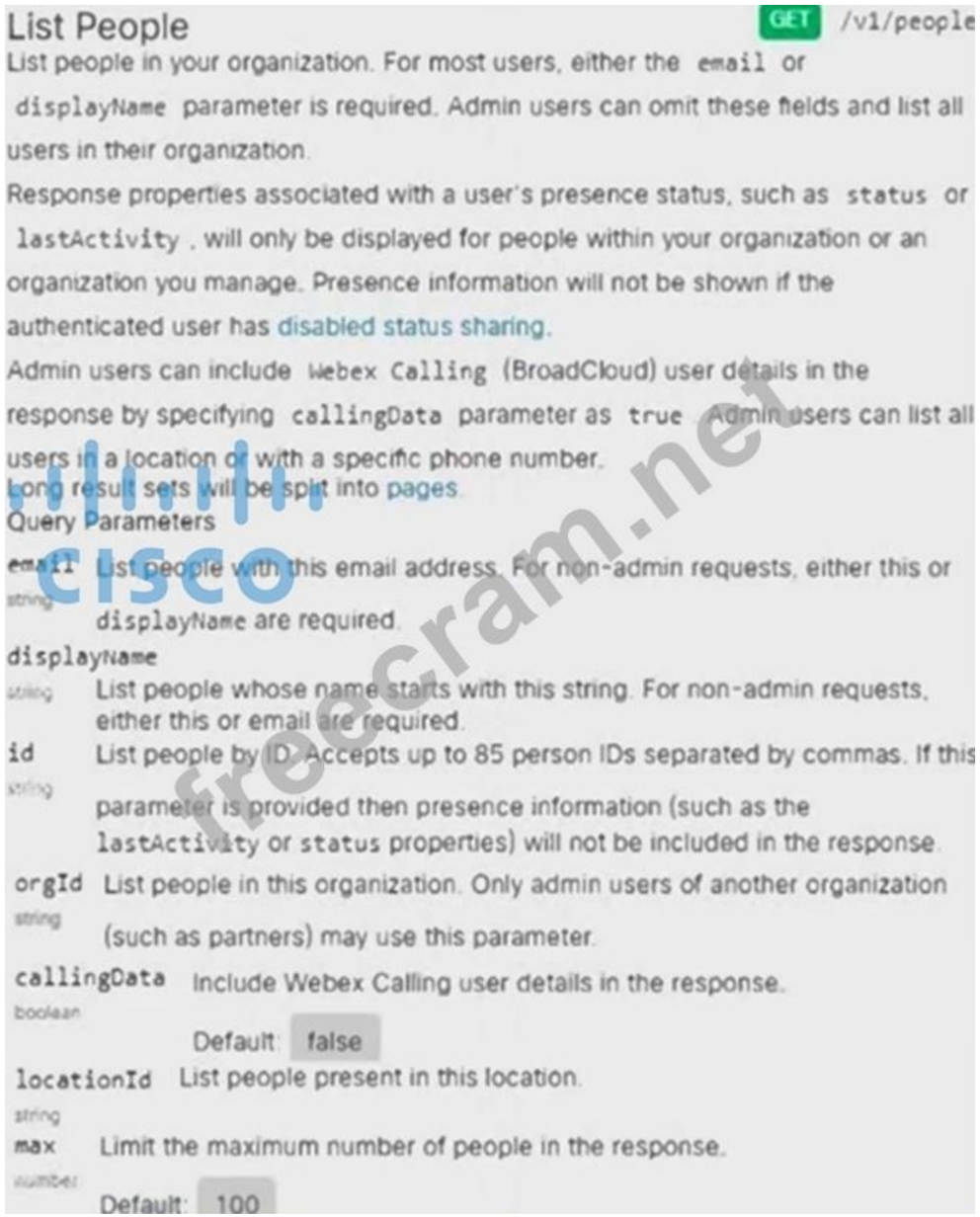
Answer Area

- end-user initiates authentication OAuth client
- OAuth client communicates with authorization server to display login UI
- end-user authenticates with the authorization server
- OAuth client receives an authorization code
- OAuth client requests access token from authorization server
- OAuth client receives access token from authorization server
- OAuth client requests a resource on the resource server

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit. The engineer runs this code and notices that the get_people function that was developed to query Cisco Webex user properties responds with an error status code 400.

Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to resolve the error?



A. email=...

B. index=...

C. full_name=...

D. organization=...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the API documentation, either the email or displayName parameter is required for non-admin users. Without specifying at least one of these required parameters, the API request will return a 400 Bad Request error. Adding email=... in the request ensures it meets the required query parameters.

NEW QUESTION: 16
An enterprise refactors its monolithic application into a modern cloud-native application that is based on microservices. A key requirement of the application design is to ensure that the IT team is aware of performance issues or bottlenecks in the new application. Which two approaches must be part of the design considerations? (Choose two.)
A. Periodically scale up the resources of the host machines when the application starts to experience high loads
B. Instrument the application code to gather telemetry data from logs, metrics or tracing
C. Implement infrastructure monitoring to ensure that pipeline components interoperate smoothly and reliably
D. Deploy infrastructure monitoring agents into the operating system of the host machines
E. Adopt a service-oriented architecture to handle communication between the services that make up the application
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Refer to the exhibits. An application is created to serve the needs of an enterprise. Slow performance now impacts certain API calls, and the application design lacks observability. Which two commands improve observability and provide an output that is similar to the sample output?
(Choose two.)

Jaeger UI

Lookup by Trace ID...

Dependencies

Search

dnac-tracer3: dnac-api-calls

View Options

Search...

Trace Start: November 24, 2020 8:37 PM **Duration:** 18.255s **Services:** 1 **Depth:** 2 **Total Spans:** 3

Span Name

Timeline

4.56s 9.13s 13.69s 18.26s

dnac-tracer3 dnac-api-calls 5s

dnac-tracer3 dnac-auth 5s

dnac-auth

Service: dnac-tracer3 **Duration:** 5s **Start Time:** 0ms

Tags:

request-type "Success"

Process: hostname= LNT4 ip=172.27.128.1 jaeger.version=Python-4.3.0

Debug info

dnac-tracer3 dnac-list-devices

dnac-list-devices

Tags:

request-type "Success"

Process: hostname= LNT4 ip=172.27.128.1 jaeger.version=Python-4.3.0

Debug info

```
def init_tracer(service):
    logging.getLogger('').handlers = []
    logging.basicConfig(format='%(message)s', level=logging.DEBUG)
    config = Config(
        config={'sampler': {'type': 'const', 'param': 1,},'logging': True,},
        service_name=service,)
    return config.initialize_tracer()

base_url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/'

        try:
            dnac = DNACenterAPI(username='devnetuser', password='Cisco123!',
                                base_url=base_url, version='1.3.3',
                                verify=False)
            print('auth passed')
        except Exception as e:
            print('failed')
    try:
        devices = dnac.devices.get_device_list()
        devices = devices['response']

        devices = [device['hostname'] for device in devices]
        print(devices)
    except Exception as e:
        print('Failed to list devices')
```


A. with dnac-tracer3.start_span('dnac-api-calls') as span:
B. dnac-tracer3.start_span('dnac-api-calls') as span:
C. dnac-tracer3 = init_tracer('dnac-tracer3')
D. with tracer.start_span('dnac-api-calls') as span:
E. tracer = init_tracer('dnac-tracer3')
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://github.com/jaegertracing/jaeger-client-python

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which two methods are API security best practices? (Choose two.)
A. Use tokens after the identity of a client has been established.
B. Use the same operating system throughout the infrastructure.
C. Use encryption and signatures to secure data.
D. Use basic auth credentials over all internal API interactions.
E. Use cloud hosting services to manage security configuration.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Best practices recommended by Cisco:
1. Vulnerability Identification
2. Encrypt Data

3. Authenticate all communication
4. Secure both internal and external API
5. Continuously monitor
https://techblog.cisco.com/blog/api-security

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which interface provides an IOx application on a Catalyst 9000 Series switch access to the network?
A. AppGigabitEthernet 1/0/1
B. Loopback 1
C. GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
D. AppLoopback 1
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The AppGigabitEthernet interface provides IOx applications on a Catalyst 9000 Series switch with access to the network. These interfaces are specifically designed for applications running on the switch and offer a way to connect the app to the network infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 20
What is a requirement of the dev/prod parity principle of the twelve-factor app methodology?
A. Different backing services must be used between production and development.
B. Development and production environments must be similar.
C. The twelve-factor app processes must write PID files.
D. Code authors and code deployers must be different people.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The dev/prod parity principle of the twelve-factor app methodology emphasizes that the development and production environments should be as similar as possible. This reduces the chances of issues arising due to differences between environments when deploying the app to production.

NEW QUESTION: 21
What is a benefit of using a dependency management tool in software engineering?
A. It manages features, product backlog, and tasks.
B. It enables the development of cleaner and safer code.
C. It enables the delivery of code changes more frequently and reliably.
D. It declares and resolves the software libraries that are needed to build a project.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A dependency management tool helps in software engineering by automatically handling and resolving the external libraries and packages required for a project. These tools (e.g., Maven for Java, npm for JavaScript, pip for Python) ensure that all necessary dependencies are correctly installed and compatible with the project, reducing conflicts and improving efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 22
How should a web application be designed to work on a platform where up to 1000 requests per second can be served?
A. Use algorithms like random early detection to deny excessive requests.
B. Set a per-user limit (for example, 5 requests/minute/user) and deny the requests from the users who have reached the limit.
C. Only 1000 user connections are allowed; further connections are denied so that all connected users can be served.
D. All requests are saved and processed one by one so that all users can be served eventually.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When providing an API service, we need to ensure fair usage for every user so that the system resources are effectively and fairly serving all. We need to apply restrictions to make sure that all majority of users are satisfied. The way to do that is to set a limit per user. For example, we can limit the number of requests per user to be no more than 100 per second.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit. Which URI string retrieves configured static routes in a VRF named CUSTOMER from a RESTCONF-enabled device?

```
    container protocols {
  description
    "The routing protocols that are enabled for this network-instance.";

  list protocol {
    key "identifier name";

    description
      "A process (instance) of a routing protocol. Some systems may not support
      more than one instance of a particular routing protocol";

    leaf identifier {
      type leafref {
        path "../config/identifier";
      }
      description
        "The protocol name for the routing or forwarding protocol to be
        instantiated";
    }

    leaf name {
      type leafref {
        path "../config/name";
      }
      description
        "An operator-assigned identifier for the routing or forwarding protocol.
        For some processes this leaf may be system defined.";
    }
.
.
        }
      }
    }
  }
.
.
.
  uses network-instance-top;
}
```

A.
```
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/\
  interface/GigabitEthernet1
```

B.
```
/restconf/data/\
  openconfig-network-instance:network-instances/\
  network-instance/=CUSTOMER/protocols/protocol=STATIC
```

C.

```
/restconf/data/\
  openconfig-network-instance:network-instances/\
  network-instance/CUSTOMER/protocols/protocol/\
  STATIC, DEFAULT
```

D.

```
/restconf/data/\
  openconfig-network-instance:network-instances/\
  network-instance=/CUSTOMER/protocols/protocol/STATIC
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to complete the API call. An engineer must retrieve details on the physical compute resources available from Intersight located in a particular chassis. Not all options are used.

Sfilter Query Option: Filtering the resources

The **Sfilter** query option allows clients to filter resources based on some expression and retrieve a subset of resources. The **Sfilter** option supports multiple operators to filter managed objects.

Logical Operators

"Equal" Operator

The **eq** operator returns true if the left operand is equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **eq** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where Serial equals to "WZP211704KM"

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Name eq 'WZP211704KM'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property is equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model eq 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the number of CPU cores is 24. Numeric values are specified without quotes.

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=NumCpuCores eq 24
```

Example: Query Audit log records where 'CreationTime' is '2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z'.

```
GET /api/v1/aaa/AuditRecords?$filter=CreateTime eq 2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z
```

"Not Equal" Operator

The **ne** operator returns true if the left operand is not equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **ne** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where Serial is not equal to "WZP211704KM"

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Name ne 'WZP211704KM'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property is not equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model ne 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'
```

Answer Area

https://intersight.com/api/v1/compute/PhysicalSummaries?

[ ] = [ ] [ ] [ ]

$filter	eq	/filter
ChassisId	'7'	Id

Answer:

Answer Area

https://intersight.com/api/v1/compute/PhysicalSummaries?

$filter = ChassisId eq '7' /filter Id

NEW QUESTION: 25

To complete the Python script to enable the SSID with a name of "376699609" in the network resource "11111111" using the Meraki Dashboard API.

```
import requests
url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/11111111/ssids/"
payload = "{\r\n \"name\": \" [ ] \",\r\n \"enabled\": true\r\n}"
headers = {
   'Accept': '*/*',
   'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}
response = requests.request( [ ] , url, headers=headers, data = [ ] )
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

Answer:

376699609, "POST" , payload

NEW QUESTION: 26

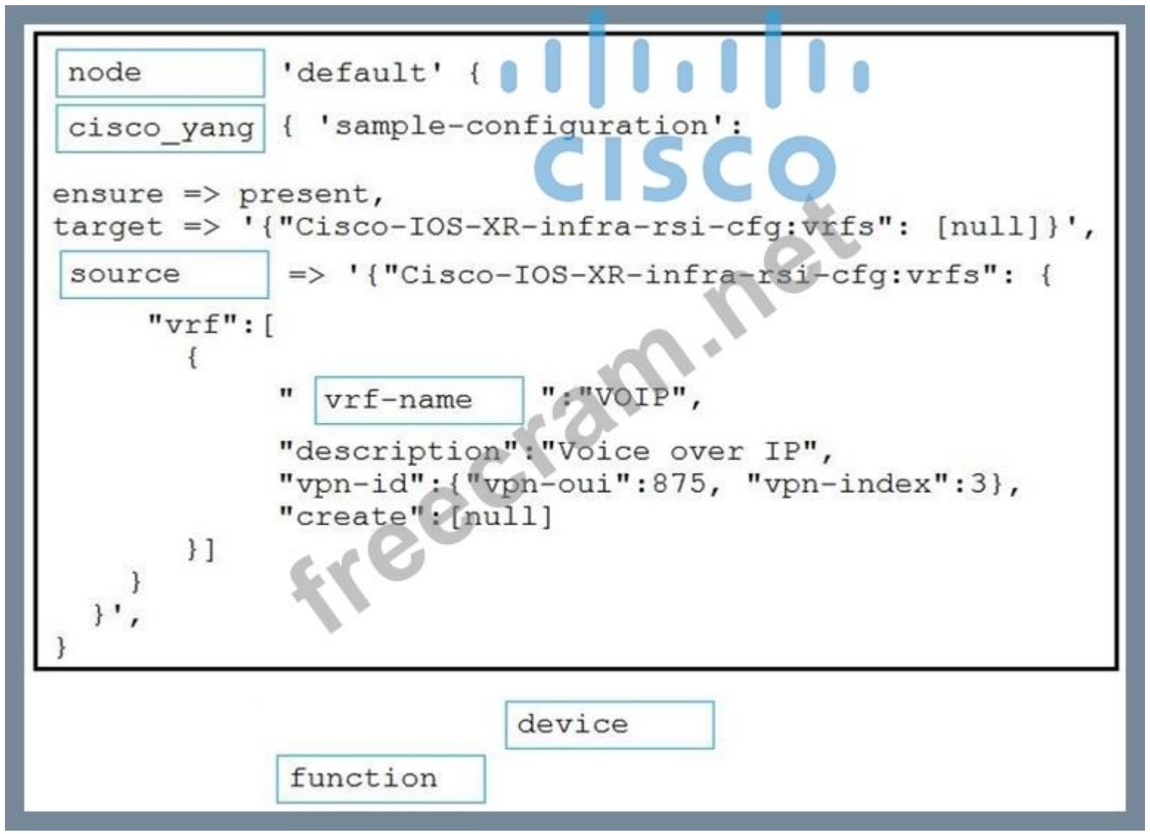
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom of the code snippet to the blanks in the code to construct a Puppet manifest that configures a VRF instance on a Cisco IOS XR device. Not all options are used.

```
[          ] 'default' {
[          ] { 'sample-configuration':

ensure => present,
target => '{"Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-rsi-cfg:vrfs": [null]}',
[          ] => '{"Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-rsi-cfg:vrfs": {
    "vrf":[
      {
        "[          ]":"VOIP",
        "description":"Voice over IP",
        "vpn-id":{"vpn-oui":875, "vpn-index":3},
        "create":[null]
      }]
    }
  }',
}
```

vrf-name	node	device
source	function	cisco_yang

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 27
Which two data encoding techniques are supported by gRPC? (Choose two.)
A. XML
B. JSON
C. ASCII
D. ProtoBuf
E. YAML
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
gRPC is an open-source RPC framework. It is based on Protocol Buffers (Protobuf), which is an open source binary serialization protocol. gRPC provides a flexible, efficient, automated mechanism for serializing structured data, like XML, but is smaller and simpler to use. You define the structure using protocol buffer message types in .proto files. Each protocol buffer message is a small logical record of information, containing a series of name-value pairs.
Cisco gRPC IDL uses the protocol buffers interface definition language (IDL) to define service methods, and define parameters and return types as protocol buffer message types. The gRPC requests are encoded and sent to the router using JSON. Clients can invoke the RPC calls defined in the IDL to program the router.
https://grpclib.readthedocs.io/en/latest/encoding.html

NEW QUESTION: 28
Refer to the exhibit. a developer created the code, but it fails to execute.

Which code snippet helps to identify the issue?

```
open_file = open("text_file.txt", "r")
read_file = open_file.read()
print(read_file)
```

A.
```
try:
  open_file = open("text_file.txt", "r")
  read_file = open_file.read()
  print(read_file)
except:
  print("File not there")
```

B.
```
try:
  print("File not there")
except:
  open_file = open("text_file.txt", "r")
  read_file = open_file.read()
  print(read_file)
```

C.
```
try:
  open_file = open("text_file.txt", "r")
  read_file = open_file.read()
  print(read_file)
except:
  print("File not there")
catch:
  error(read_file)
```

D.
```
  open_file = open("text_file.txt", "r")
  read_file = open_file.read()
try:
  print(read_file)
except:
  print("File not there")
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors.

The except block lets you handle the error.

The finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.

try:

print(x)

except:

print("An exception occurred")

NEW QUESTION: 29

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. A system administrator has installed a Linux-based alarm system in their home that can execute a Bash shell script when an intruder is detected. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to create a chat-ops script that will notify of alarms via the Webex Teams REST API. Not all code snippets are used.

Create a Message

Post a plain text or rich text message, and optionally, a file attachment attachment, to a room.

The `files` parameter is an array, which accepts multiple values to allow for future expansion, but currently only one file may be included with the message.

POST `/v1/messages`

Body Parameters

`roomId`
string
The room ID of the message.

`toPersonId`
string
The person ID of the recipient when sending a private 1:1 message.

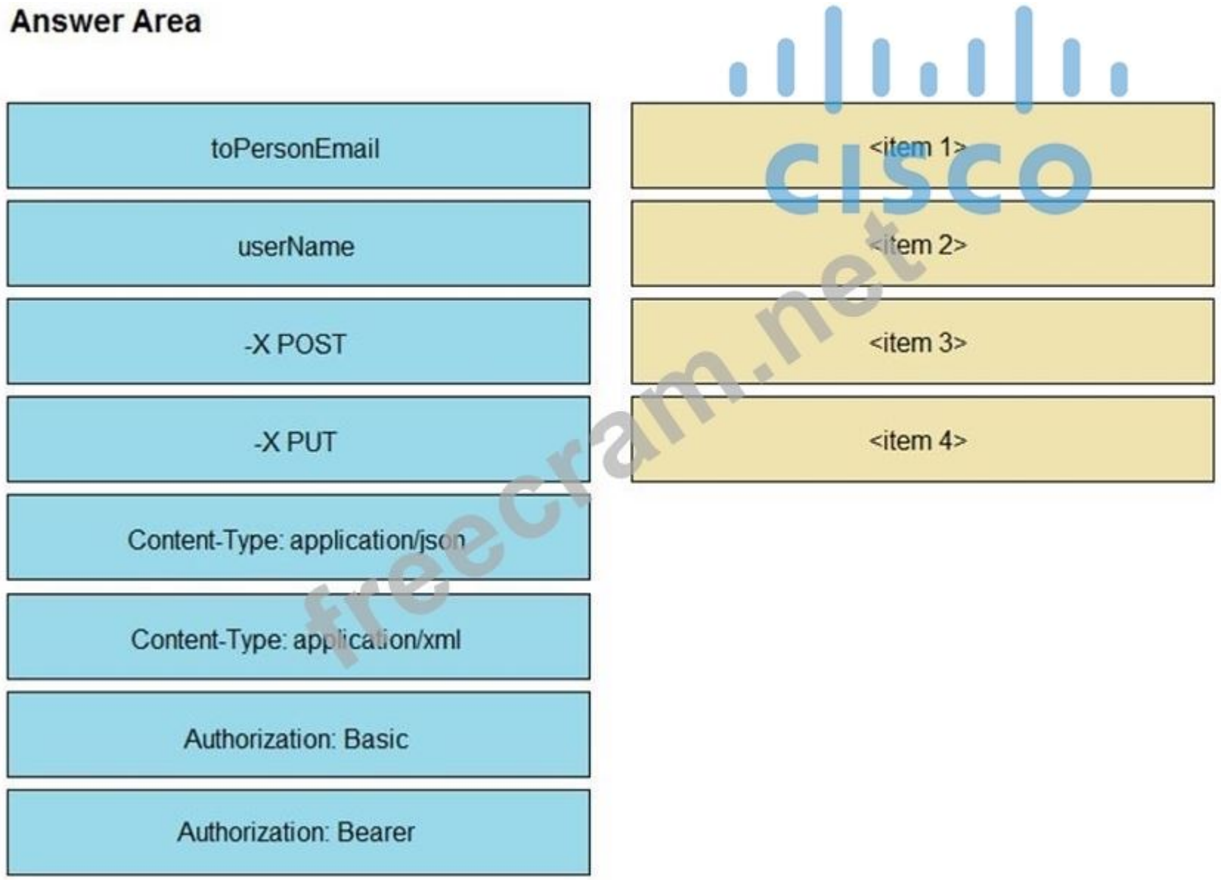
`toPersonEmail`
string
The email address of the recipient when sending a private 1:1 message.

`text`
string
The message, in plain text. If `markdown` is specified this parameter may be *optionally* used to provide alternate text for UI clients that do not support rich text. The maximum message length is 7439 bytes.

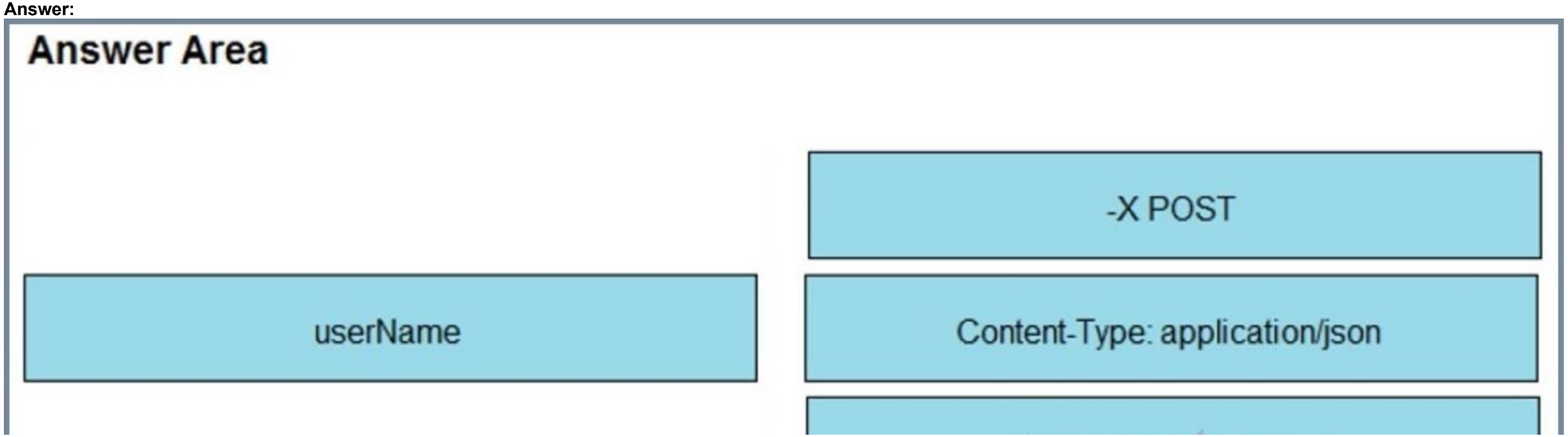
`markdown`
string
The message, in Markdown format. The maximum message length is 7439 bytes.

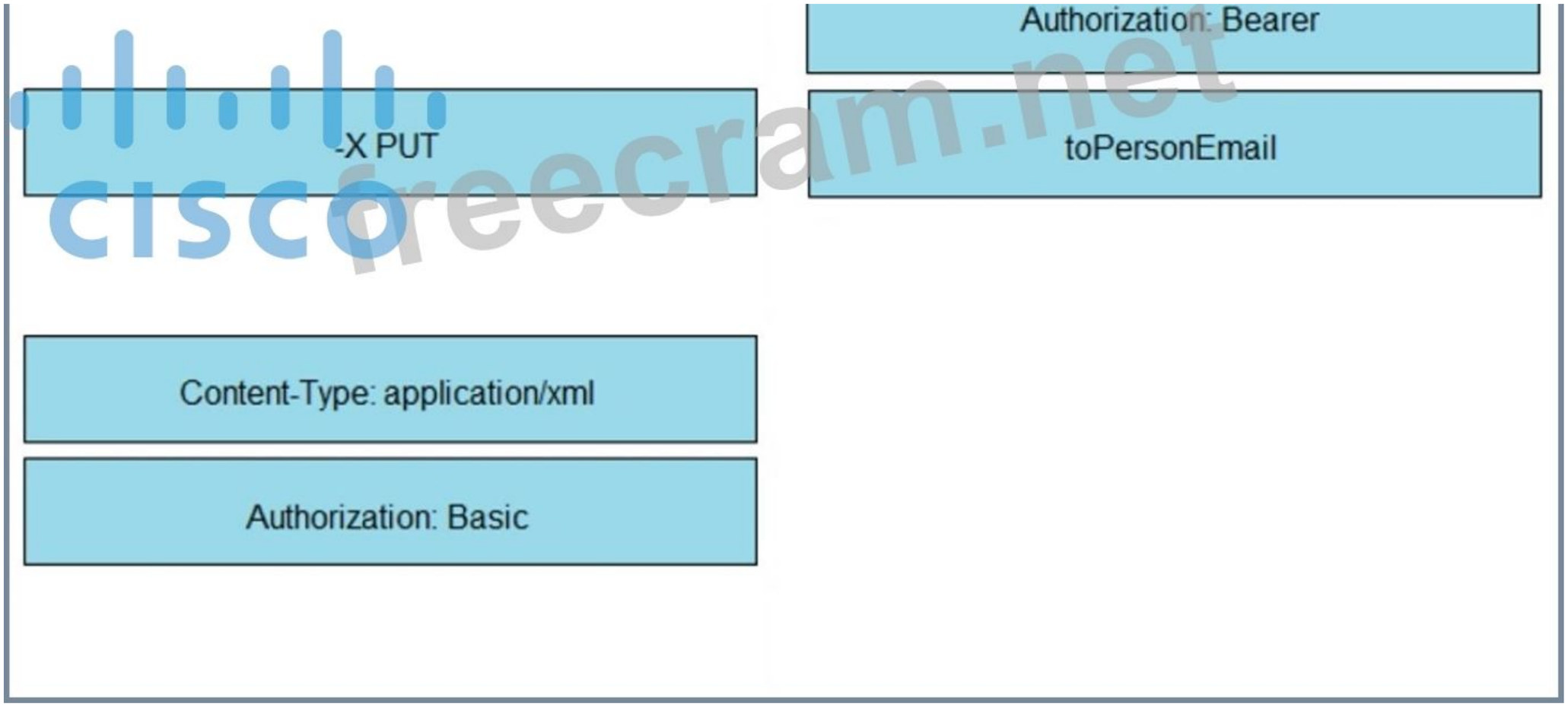
```
#!/bin/bash
curl <item 1> https://api.ciscopark.com/v1/messages \
     -H '<item 2>' \
     -H '<item 3> NMU4NjQ0YWUtNjy_P..._1eb6574-ad72cae0e10f'\
     -d '{ "<item 4>": "cisco@usa.net", "text": "Intruder Alert!" }'
```

Answer Area



Answer:





Explanation:

The Code is designated to send a private message which uses the 'toPersonalEmail' as a body parameter to that particular line of code.

NEW QUESTION: 30

A DevOps engineer needs to design an application to send emails based on incoming webhooks. No more than 10,000 outgoing emails should be sent per hour. How will the engineer ensure that all webhook transactions are processed within the email constraints?

A. APIs for internal and external communication

B. rate limit incoming webhooks and pagination

C. message queues and rate limiting

D. send emails in batches and on a cadence

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using message queues along with rate limiting allows the engineer to manage the email sending process effectively. The message queue can buffer incoming webhook requests, and the rate limiting ensures that the application doesn't exceed the maximum allowed number of outgoing emails (10,000 per hour). This setup ensures that all webhook transactions are processed within the specified constraints.

NEW QUESTION: 31
How is AppDynamics used to instrument an application?
A. Provides visibility into the transaction logs that can be correlated to specific business transaction requests
B. Enables instrumenting a backend web server (or packet installation by using an AppDynamics agent
C. Retrieves a significant amount of information from the perspective of the database server by using application monitoring
D. Monitors traffic flows by using an AppDynamics agent installed on a network infrastructure device
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
AppDynamics automatically discovers business transactions, both known and unknown. A business transaction is made up of all the required services within the environment that are called upon to fulfill and deliver a response to a user-initiated request. These are typically things like login, search, checkout, and so on, that will invoke various applications, web services, third-party APIs, and databases.

NEW QUESTION: 32
Refer to the exhibit. The Python code is used to retrieve data from a web API. Which code snippet must be placed onto the blank in the code to add exponential backoff with jitter?

```
cap = 2000
base = 10

response = requests.get(BURL + resource_path, auth=AUTH)

attempt = 0
if response.status_code == 200:
    print(response.text)
while response.status_code == 403:
    attempt += 1
    [ ]
    time.sleep(sleep)
    response = requests.get(BURL + resource_path, auth=AUTH)
```

A.
```
sleep = random.randint(base, cap)
```
B.
```
sleep = random.randrange(0, attempt(cap, base * 2))
```
C.
```
sleep = random.randrange(0, min(cap, base * 2 **
attempt))
```
D.
```
sleep = min(cap, base * 2 ** attempt)
```
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This formula ensures that:
- The wait time exponentially increases with each retry (base * 2 ** attempt).
- The delay is capped at capto prevent excessive waiting.
- A random value within the range prevents synchronized retries from multiple clients.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer developed an Ansible playbook and committed it to GitLab.
A GitLab CI pipeline is started but immediately fails. What is the issue?

```
Running on runner-kzy3auq6-project-2-concurrent-0 via d277177ad901...
Getting source from Git repository
Fetching changes with git depth set to 50...
Reinitialized existing Git repository in /builds/pod01/nxos_cicd/.git/
Checking out 140cb64b as master...
Skipping Git submodules setup
Executing "step_script" stage of the job script
$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check -i hosts site.yml
ERROR! We were unable to read either as JSON nor YAML, these are the errors we got from each:
JSON: Expecting value: line 1 column 1 (char 0)
Syntax Error while loading YAML.
  did not find expected '-' indicator
The error appears to be in '/builds/pod01/nxos_cicd/roles/spine/tasks/main.yml': line 5, column 3, but may
be elsewhere in the file depending on the exact syntax problem.
The offending line appears to be:
  - name: ENABLE FEATURES
  cisco.nxos.nxos_feature:
  ^ here
Cleaning up file based variables
ERROR: Job failed: exit code 1
```


A. The Ansible playbook has an undefined variable.
B. The Ansible playbook task has a formatting issue.
C. The runner task uses an incorrect parameter.
D. The runner is running the wrong Docker version.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit. An application is created to serve an enterprise. Based on use and department requirements, changes are requested quarterly. Which application design change improves code maintainability?

```
for k, v in d.iteritems():
    if k == 'data':
        for i in v:
            for k2, v2 in i.iteritems():
```

A. Use double quotes instead of single quotes to enclose variables
B. Use global variables
C. Use different indent levels for variables
D. Use more verbose names for variables
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Which two files are needed to create a Cisco IOx application to host on a Cisco device that is running a Cisco IOS XE version older than 16.12? (Choose two.)
A. package_setup.py
B. package_config.ini

C. application.cfg
D. iox.cfg
E. package.yaml
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Anatomy of an application package.
An IOx application package shall consist of :
zero or one application configuration file named as "package_config.ini". If present, should be in the root of the package.
ONE package descriptor file named as "package.yaml" and should be present in the root of the package
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/iox/#!package-format/iox-application-package

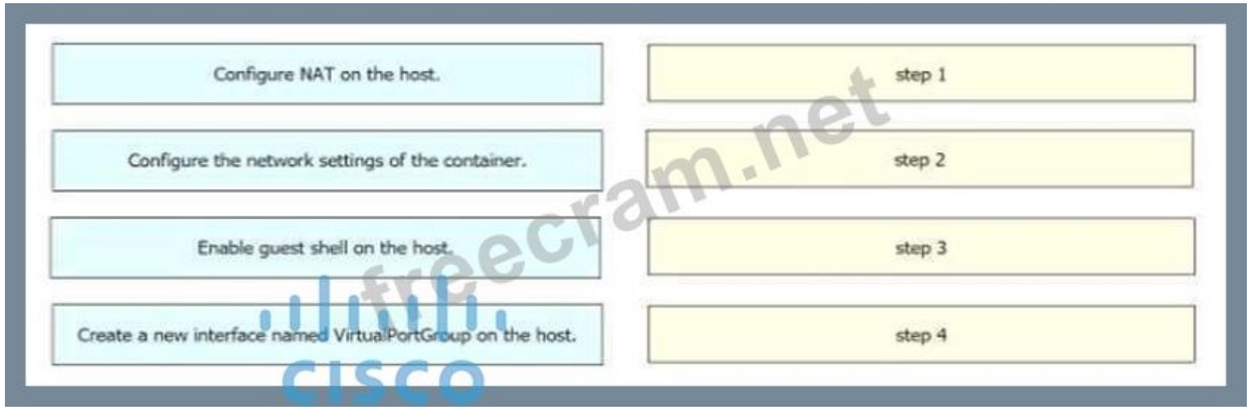
NEW QUESTION: 36
Refer to the exhibit. The JSON response is received from the Meraki location API. Which parameter is missing?

A. apMac
B. clientMac
C. clientId
D. accesspoint
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://community.meraki.com/t5/Developers-APIs/Location-lat-lng-and-x-y-are-showing-similar- for-all-devices/td-p/65707

NEW QUESTION: 37
What is submitted when an SSL certificate is requested?
A. PEM
B. CRT
C. DER
D. CSR
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A CSR is submitted to the Certificate Authority and used to generate the certificate.
https://www.namecheap.com/support/knowledgebase/article.aspx/337/67/what-is-a-certificate- signing-request-csr

NEW QUESTION: 38
A developer has created a local Docker alpine image that has the image ID
'dockapp432195596ffr' and tagged as 'new'. Which command creates a running container based on the tagged image, with the container port 80 bound to port 8080 on the host?
A. docker build -p 8080:80 alpine new
B. docker exec -p 808080 alpine new
C. docker start -p 808080 alpine new
D. docker run -p 8080.80 alpine.now
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This command will create a running container based on the specified image and will bind the container port 80 to port 8080 on the host.

NEW QUESTION: 39
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the steps from the left into the order on the right to ensure that an application requiring communication to the external network is hosted on a Cisco Catalyst 9000 switch.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 40

An application requires SSL certificates signed by an intermediate CA certificate. The crt files must be available to the application:
- The root CA certificate is root_certrficate.crt.
- The intermediate CA certificate is intermediate_certificate.crt
- The application-specific SSL certificate is crt_certificate.crt.

Which Bash command outputs the certificate bundle as a .pern file?

A. cat crl certificate.crt intermediate certificate.crt
root certificate.crt > certificate bundle.pem

B. cat root certificate.crt intermediate certificate.crt
crl certificate.crt > certificate bundle.pem

C. cat root certificate.crt intermediate certificate.crt >
certificate bundle.pem

D. cat intermediate_certificate.crt root_certificate.crt >
certificate_bundle.pem

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

What is the unique identifier in the OAuth2 three-legged authorization code flow?

A. authorization server

B. resource owner

C. resource server

D. client ID

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which OAuth mechanism enables clients to continue to have an active access token without further interaction from the user?

A. JWT

B. password grant

C. refresh grant

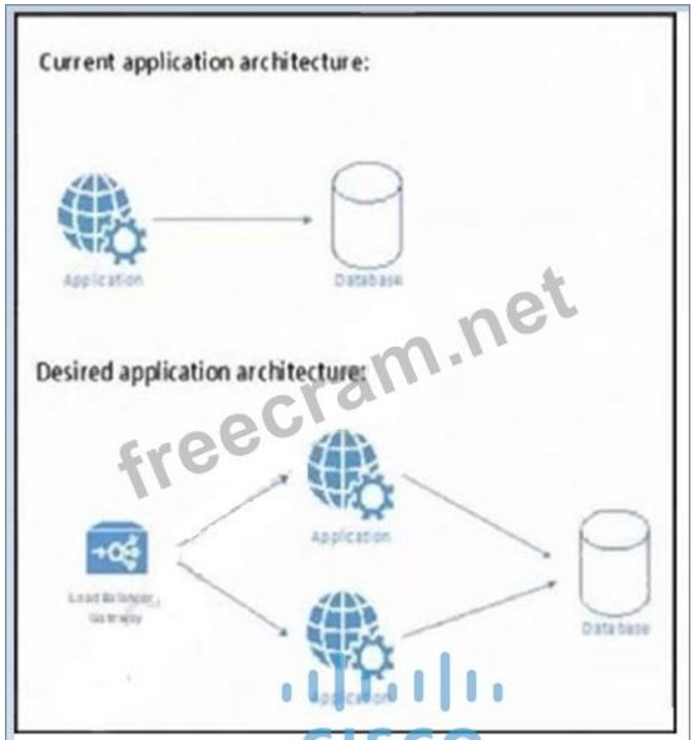
D. preshared key

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Refresh Token grant type is used by clients to exchange a refresh token for an access token when the access token has expired.
This allows clients to continue to have a valid access token without further interaction with the user.
https://oauth.net/2/grant-types/refresh-token/

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit. An application was created to serve multiple requests at the same time. After deployment, it was found to be performing poorly under heavy load. To address the performance issues, the application must be moved from a stateful architecture to a stateless architecture.
Which change must be made to the application after the performance evaluation?




```
import requests, json
from flask import Flask, request, session

app = Flask(__name__)
db_connection = psycopg2.connect()

@app.route('/')
def index():
    if 'user' in session:
        username = session['user']
        return 'Logged in as ' + user + '<br>' + "<b><a href = '/logout'>, click
        here to logout</a></b>"
    return "You are not logged in <br><a href = '/login'>" + ", click here to
    login</a>"

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    ...
```


A. Increase the number of nodes.

B. Scale the application vertically.

C. Include a file in every application with the user credentials.

D. Set the expiration time of user data to one month.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The current application is stateful, meaning user session data is stored within the application instance. This creates performance bottlenecks and prevents easy horizontal scaling.

To move to a stateless architecture, the session state should be stored outside the application instances, typically in:

A database

A distributed cache (e.g., Redis)

A session store

By increasing the number of nodes and using a load balancer, incoming requests can be distributed across multiple instances, improving scalability and performance under heavy loads.

NEW QUESTION: 44

What is the purpose of the OAuth2 three-legged authorization code grant flow?

A. Obtain a refresh token for extending the validity of the access token.

B. Secure authorization between a user, a client application, and a resource server.

C. Encrypt API communication between the client and server by using HTTPS.

D. Allow the usage of multifactor authentication during token acquisition.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The OAuth2 three-legged authorization code grant flow is designed for secure authorization between three parties:

1. User (resource owner)
2. Client application (third-party app requesting access)
3. Resource server (where the protected resources are stored)

This flow ensures that the client application can access a user's resources without exposing the user's credentials. Instead, the user grants permission, and the client application exchanges an authorization code for an access token to authenticate future requests.

This method is commonly used in web applications and third-party integrations where a user grants access to their account without sharing login credentials.

NEW QUESTION: 45

Refer to the exhibit. Which code snippet completes this code to handle API rate-limit?

```
while attempts < max attempts:
  response = requests.get(request_url,
    headers = { "Authorization": "Bearer " + api_token}}

    # If not rate-limited, exit loop and continue with rest of the code
    if [                          ]:
      break

    time.sleep((2 ** attempts) + random.random())
    attempts += 1
```


A. response.status_code !*= 408

B. response.status != 408

C. response.status_code != 429

D. response.status_code == 429

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If not rate-limited, exit loop and continue with the rest of the code if response.status_code !=429

NEW QUESTION: 46
Drag and Drop Question
A developer is creating a Python Flask solution to leverage the Cisco Meraki Location API. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to manage incoming location data. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
from flask import Flask
from flask import request
app = Flask(__name__)

@ [          ] . [          ] ('/', methods=['POST'])
def get_cmxJSON():
    cmxdata = request.json
    if not cmxdata [          ] not 'data' in cmxdata:
        return ("invalid data", 400)

    print("Received data from ", request.environ['REMOTE_ADDR'])
    print(cmxdata)
    return "Location Scanning Data Received"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main(sys.argv[1:])
    app. [          ] (port=5000)
```

flask | route | publish | app
run | or | and

Answer:

Answer Area

```
from flask import Flask
from flask import request
app = Flask(__name__)

@ [ app ] . [ route ] ('/', methods=['POST'])
def get_cmxJSON():
    cmxdata = request.json
    if not cmxdata [ or ] not 'data' in cmxdata:
        return ("invalid data", 400)

    print("Received data from ", request.environ['REMOTE_ADDR'])
    print(cmxdata)
    return "Location Scanning Data Received"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main(sys.argv[1:])
    app. [ run ] (port=5000)
```

flask | publish
and

Explanation:
@app.route→ Defines a route for handling incoming POST requests.
or → Ensures proper validation of cmxdata to check for missing or incorrect data.

run→ Starts the Flask application on port 5000.

NEW QUESTION: 47
A web application is susceptible to cross-site scripting.
Which two methods allow this issue to be mitigated? (Choose two.)
A. Use only drop downs.
B. Limit user input to acceptable characters.
C. Encrypt user input on the client side.
D. Use AES encryption to secure the script.
E. Remove all HTML/XML tags from user input.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To mitigate this attack, the easiest way is to escape any user input, both when receiving it from the user and when sending data to other users. For example, replacing the < character with < or < for the web content would disable all HTML tags. In Python, this can be done with the standard html.escape() and html.unescape() functions. Sometimes some HTML tags are acceptable, so escaping them all is not an option. In this case, sanitization is a suitable solution.
Sanitization processes untrusted user input and runs it through the filter, which allows valid content but strips anything that is not permitted. For example, it may allow <A>, <IMG>, <B> HTML tags but strip any other tags.

NEW QUESTION: 48
Refer to the exhibit. The presented application consists of a Nginx container and a load balancer service. Which GitLab CI/CD configuration implements the Kubernetes deployment?

```
#k8s-nginx.yml
- - -
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
     name: nginx-deployment
     labels:
     app: nginx
spec:
     replicas: 1
     selector:
      matchLabels:
          app: nginx
     template:
      metadata:
          labels:
              app: nginx
      spec:
          containers:
          - name: nginx
            image: nginx
           ports:
            - name: nginx-port
              containerPort: 80
- - -
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
     name: load-balancer
spec:
     selector:
      app: nginx
 ports:
     - port: 80
      targetPort: nginx-port
 type: LoadBalancer
```

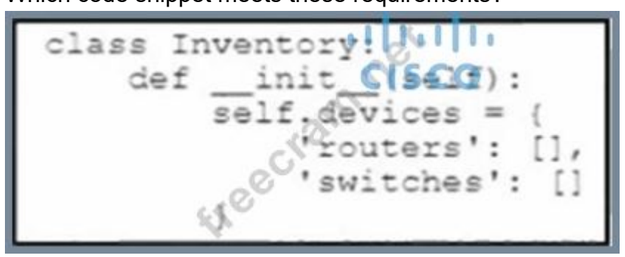
A.
```
Deploy:
     stage: Deployment
     script:
          - kubectl exec -k k8s-nginx.yml
```

B.
```
Deploy:
     stage: Deployment
     script:
          - kubectl apply -f k8s-nginx.yml
```

C.
```
Deploy:
     stage: Deployment
     script:
          - kubectl apply -k k8s-nginx.yml /patch/to/cluster
```
D.
```
Deploy:
     stage: Deployment
     script:
          - kubectl exec -f k8s-nginx.yml /patch/to/cluster
```
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/kubectl/

NEW QUESTION: 49
An engineer oversees the development of an application that is hosted in the Python Django framework. Containerized microservices are used for the application logic. A remote database for state deposition is used. Which two monitoring solutions provide the application observability to assist with troubleshooting and debugging? (Choose two.)
A. resource utilization monitor
B. security information and event management
C. Cisco Intersight view
D. continuous deployment pipeline
E. integrated configuration environment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to provide code that meets these requirements:
- defines the network device object
- enables differentiation between device types such as switches and routers
- implements a method that appends a dictionary containing the networking device property values into the respective devices list
- upholds single-responsibility and dependency-inversion principles
Which code snippet meets these requirements?



A.

```
class NetworkDevice:
    def __init__(self, serial):
        self.serial = serial
    def add_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        raise NotImplemented
class Router():
    def add_to_inventory(self, inventory,
router_device):
        inventory.devices['routers'].append({'Serial':
router_device.serial})
class Switch():
        inventory.devices['switches'].append({'Serial':
switch_device.serial})
```

B.

```
class NetworkDevice:
    def __init__(self, serial):
        self.serial = serial
    def add_router_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['routers'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
    def add_switch_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['switches'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
```

C.

```
class NetworkDevice:
    def __init__(self, serial):
        self.serial = serial
class NetworkDeviceAppend(NetworkDevice):
    def add_router_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['routers'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
    def add_switch_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['switches'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
```

D.

```
class NetworkDevice:
    def __init__(self, serial):
        self.serial = serial
    def add_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        raise NotImplemented
class Router(NetworkDevice):
    def add_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['routers'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
class Switch(NetworkDevice):
    def add_to_inventory(self, inventory):
        inventory.devices['switches'].append({'Serial':
self.serial})
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Chosen option defines network devices using a base class and differentiates between routers and switches through subclasses. Each subclass implements its own method to add devices to the inventory while maintaining the single-responsibility and dependency-inversion principles.

This approach ensures a clean and scalable design.

NEW QUESTION: 51

A container running a Python script is failing when it reaches the integration testing phase of the CI/CD process. The code has been reviewed thoroughly and the build process works on this container and all other containers pass unit and integration testing.

What should be verified to resolve the issue?

A. that the correct port is exposed in the Dockerfile

B. that the necessary modules and packages are installed on build

C. that the script is running from the night directory

D. that the Python version of the container image is correct

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Integration tests are responsible for ensuring that the access to external systems works as expected. Database writes and reads, calls to APIs, and basically every I/O operation your application is performing.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to complete the playbook for creation of an Ansible role that configures VPC on a Cisco Nexus switch. Not all options are used.

```
---
vars:
  vpc_pkl_src: 172.16.30.102
  vpc_pkl_dest: 172.16.30.101
  vpc:
    domain: 100
    pkl_vrf: management
    port_channel:
      id: "1"
      members:
        - Ethernet1/3
        - Ethernet1/4
```

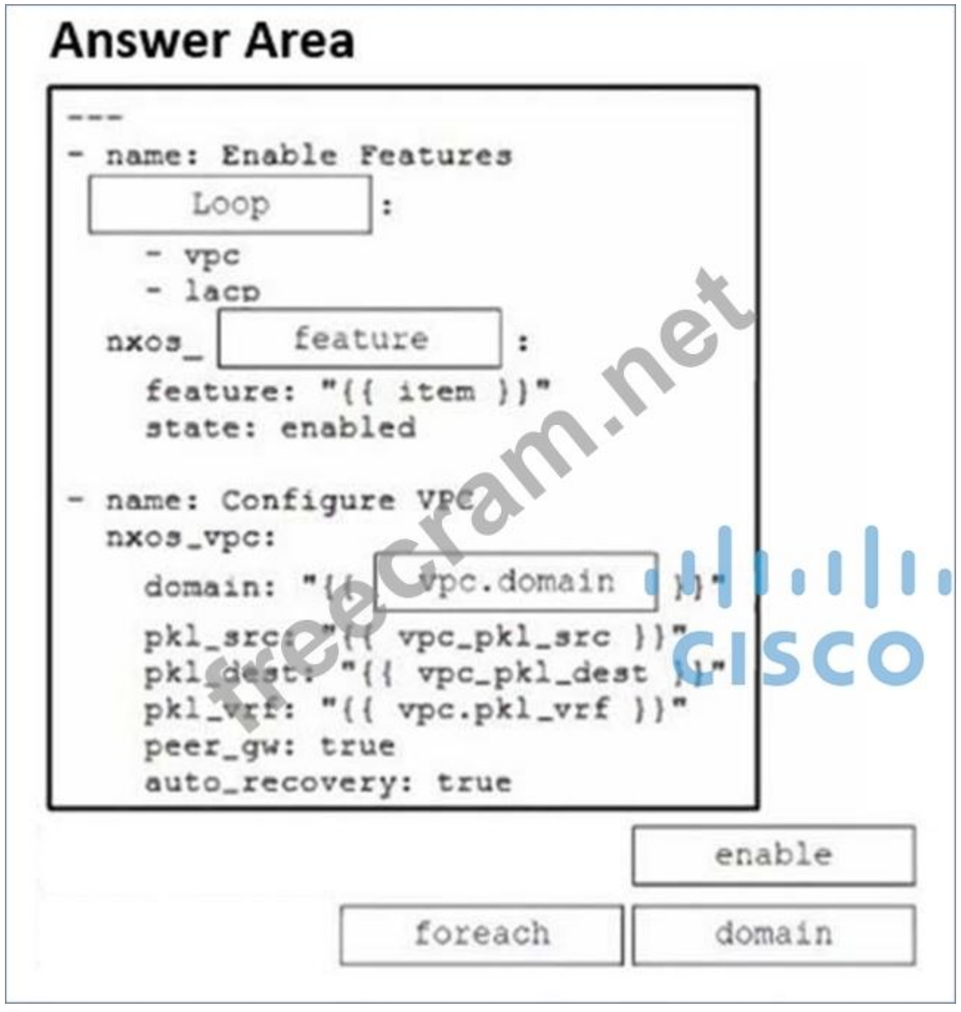
Answer Area

```
---
- name: Enable Features
  [                ]:
    - vpc
    - lacp
  nxos_[                ]:
    feature: "{{ item }}"
    state: enabled

- name: Configure VPC
  nxos_vpc:
    domain: "{{ [                ] }}"
    pkl_src: "{{ vpc_pkl_src }}"
    pkl_dest: "{{ vpc_pkl_dest }}"
    pkl_vrf: "{{ vpc.pkl_vrf }}"
    peer_gw: true
    auto_recovery: true
```

feature	Loop	enable
vpc.domain	foreach	domain

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Iterates through vpc and lacp features, enabling them on the switch.
Loop
Ensures that VPC and LACP features are enabled in NX-OS.
feature
References the VPC domain from the playbook variables.
vpc.domain

NEW QUESTION: 53
What is a reason to choose global load-balancing instead of local load-balancing?
A. Allow requests to be distributed and served in a round-robin fashion.
B. Load-balance across the infrastructure based on workload.
C. Promote greater security to the application.

D. Better serve users based on their location.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Global load balancing is typically chosen over local load balancing when the goal is to route traffic to the nearest or most optimal data center for users, which improves performance and reduces latency based on the user's geographic location.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to change the IP address via RESTCOMF on interface GigabitEthernet2. An error message is received when the script is run.

Which amendment to the code will result in a successful RESTCONF action?

```
import json, requests
USER = 'admin'
PASS = 'cisco'

url = "https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native" \
      "/interface/GigabitEthernet=2/ip/address/primary"

payload = {"primary": {"address": "10.10.10.1", "mask": "255.255.255.0"}}
data = json.dumps(payload)
headers = {
           'Accept': "application/yang-data+json",
           'Content-Type': "application/yang-data+json",
           }
response = requests.request("POST", url, auth=(USER,PASS), data=data, headers=headers,
                            verify=False)

print(response.text)
```

A. Change POST to PATCH.

B. Issue a DELETE before POST.

C. Issue a DELETE before PATCH

D. Change POST to GET

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The following table shows how the RESTCONF operations relate to NETCONF protocol operations:

GET = Read

PATCH = Update

PUT = Create or Replace

POST = Create or Operations (reload, default)

DELETE = Deletes the targeted resource

HEAD = Header metadata (no response body)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer writes Python code for a web application to query an SQL database. The code is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. Which command must the engineer enter into the username input to exploit the vulnerability?

```
import cursor
username = input("Enter username:")
password = input("Enter password:")

with connection.cursor() as cursor:
    cursor.execute(f"SELECT admin FROM users WHERE username =
    '{username}' and password = '{password}'")
    result = cursor.fetchone()
print(result)
```


A. "; --'

B. ; select true; --'

C. "; select true; --'

D. 'and password =1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The provided Python code directly concatenates user input into an SQL query, making it vulnerable to SQL injection. The malicious input '; select true; --'can be used to bypass authentication by closing the original query and appending a new condition that always evaluates to true (select true).

';closes the first query statement.

select true;injects a new query that always returns a valid result.

--is a comment that ignores the rest of the query, preventing SQL errors.

NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibit. Information was obtained by using RESTCONF and querying URI /restconf/data/ietf- interfaces:interfaces.

```
  "ietf-interfaces: interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
> ▪▪
      },
      {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet2",
        "description": "Configured by RESTCONF",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": false,
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
          "address": [
            {
              "ip": "10.255.255.1",
              "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
            }
          ]
        },
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {}
      },
      {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet3",
        "description": "Network Interface",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": false,
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {},
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {}
      }
```


Which RESTCONF call and which JSON code enables GigabitEthernet2? (Choose two.)

A.
```
{
    "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet2",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": false
    }
}
```

B. `/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces?id\=GigabitEthernet2`

C. `/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface\=GigabitEthernet2`

D.
```
{
    "ietf:interface": {
        "name": "GiEthernet2",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "enabled": true
    }
}
```

E.
```
{
    "name": "GigabitEthernet2",
    "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
    "enabled": false
}
```

F. `/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/GigabitEthernet2`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

JSON

{

"ietf:interface": {

"name": "GigabiEthernet2", - string

"type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",

"enable": "true" boolean

}

}

https://host/restconf/data/module:yang-model/element/sub-element=key_list

NEW QUESTION: 57

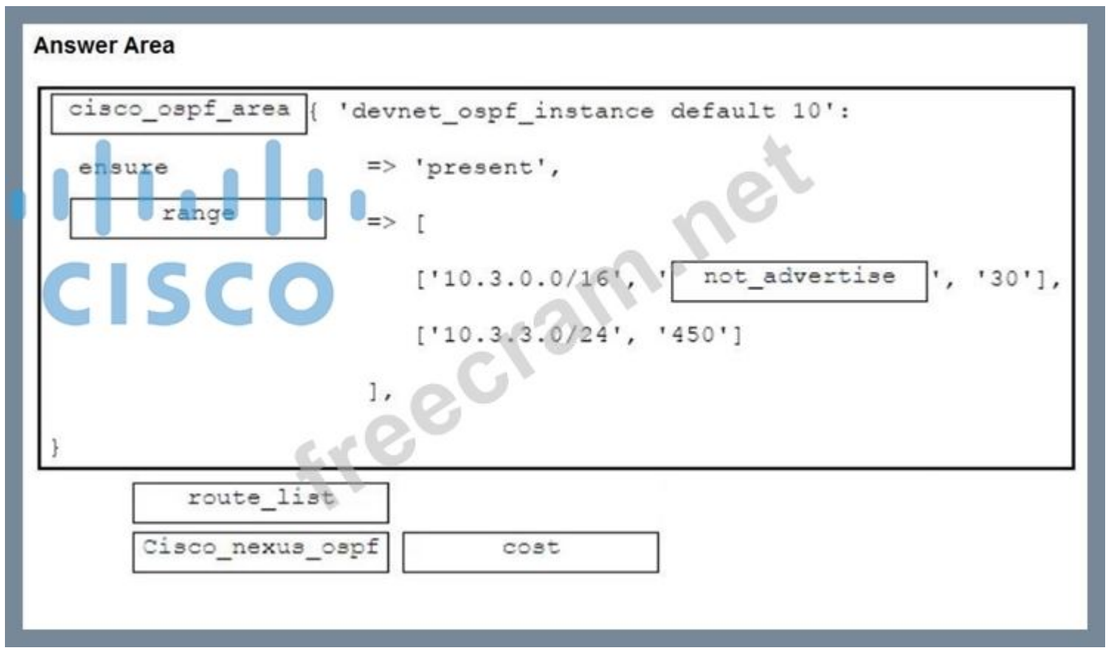
From which type of device is model-driven development able to stream monitoring data?

A. cloud

B. end user
C. edge
D. Networking
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Model-driven development is able to stream monitoring data from networking devices, such as routers, switches, and firewalls. These devices support model-driven telemetry, which enables the continuous and real-time streaming of network operational data to monitoring systems. This approach enhances network visibility, automation, and proactive issue detection.

NEW QUESTION: 58
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to manage the area range for an OSPF router by using the Puppet module. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 59

Refer to the exhibit. Which set of API requests must be executed by a Webex Teams bot after receiving a webhook callback to process messages in a room and reply with a new message back to the same room?

Responding to Events

After creating a bot, you can use its access token with the Webex REST APIs to perform actions as the bot, such as sending a message with an interactive card to someone. To respond to events within Webex Teams, such as someone sending your bot a message or adding it to a group space, you'll need to configure webhooks. Webhooks will let you know when an activity has occurred so you can take action. Check out the Webhooks Guide for more information about configuring webhooks.

With cards, you can give your users even more ways to interact with your bot or service, right in the Webex Teams clients. See the Cards Guide for more information.

Differences Between Bots and People

One key difference between Webex Teams Bots and regular users is that, in group rooms, bots **only have access to messages in which they are mentioned**. This means that `messages:created` webhooks only fire when the bot is mentioned in a room.

Also, listing messages requires that you specify a special `?mentionedPeople=me` query parameter.

```
GET /messages?mentionedPeople=me&roomId=SOME_INTERESTING_ROOM
Authorization: Bearer THE_BOTS_ACCESS_TOKEN
```

Bot Frameworks & Tools

There are several bot frameworks that can greatly simplify the bot development process by abstracting away the low-level communications with the Webex REST API, such as creating and sending API requests and configuring webhooks. Instead, you can focus on the building the interaction and business logic of your bot.

Flint is an open source bot framework with support for regex pattern matching for messages and more.

GET /message&roomId=<ROOM_ID>

POST /messages
{ "roomId :"<ROOM_ID>" , "text" :<MESSAGE>"}

A.

GET /messages&mentionedPeople=me&roomId=<ROOM_ID>

PUT /messages
{ "roomId :"<ROOM_ID>" , "text" :<MESSAGE>"}

B.

GET /message&roomId=<ROOM_ID>

PUT /messages
{ “roomId :”<ROOM_ID>” , “text” :<MESSAGE>”}

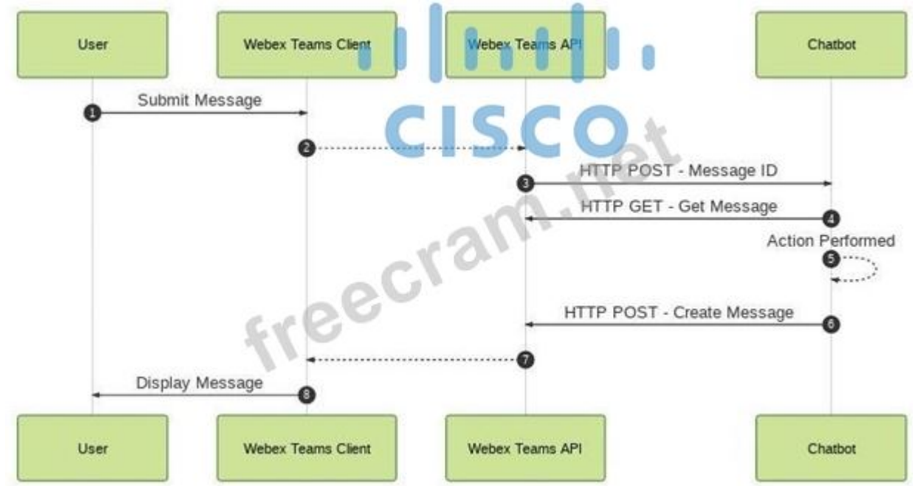
C.

GET /message&roomId=<ROOM_ID>

POST /messages
{ “roomId :”<ROOM_ID>” , “text” :<MESSAGE>”}

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



https://blog.networktocode.com/post/How-to-Build-a-Webex-Teams-Chatbot/

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which two principles are included in the codebase tenet of the 12-factor app methodology? (Choose two.)

A. An application is always tracked in a version control system.

B. There are multiple codebases per application.

C. The codebase is the same across all deploys.

D. There can be a many-to-one correlation between codebase and application.

E. It is only possible to have one application deployment per codebase.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If there are multiple codebases, it's not an app - it's a distributed system. Each component in a distributed system is an app, and each can individually comply with twelve-factor.

There is only one codebase per app, but there will be many deploys of the app. A deploy is a running instance of the app. This is typically a production site, and one or more staging sites.

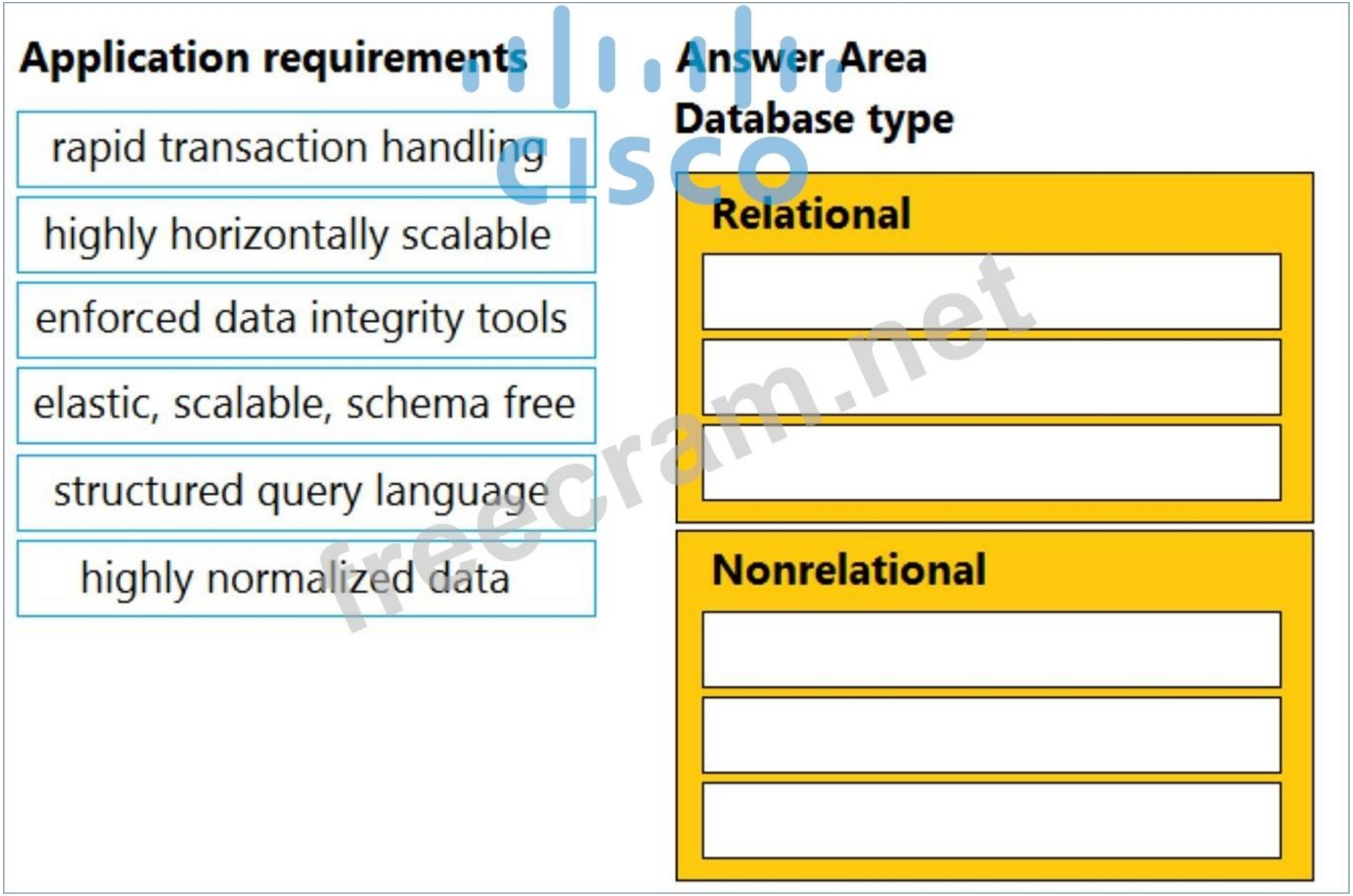
Additionally, every developer has a copy of the app running in their local development environment, each of which also qualifies as a deploy.

https://12factor.net/codebase

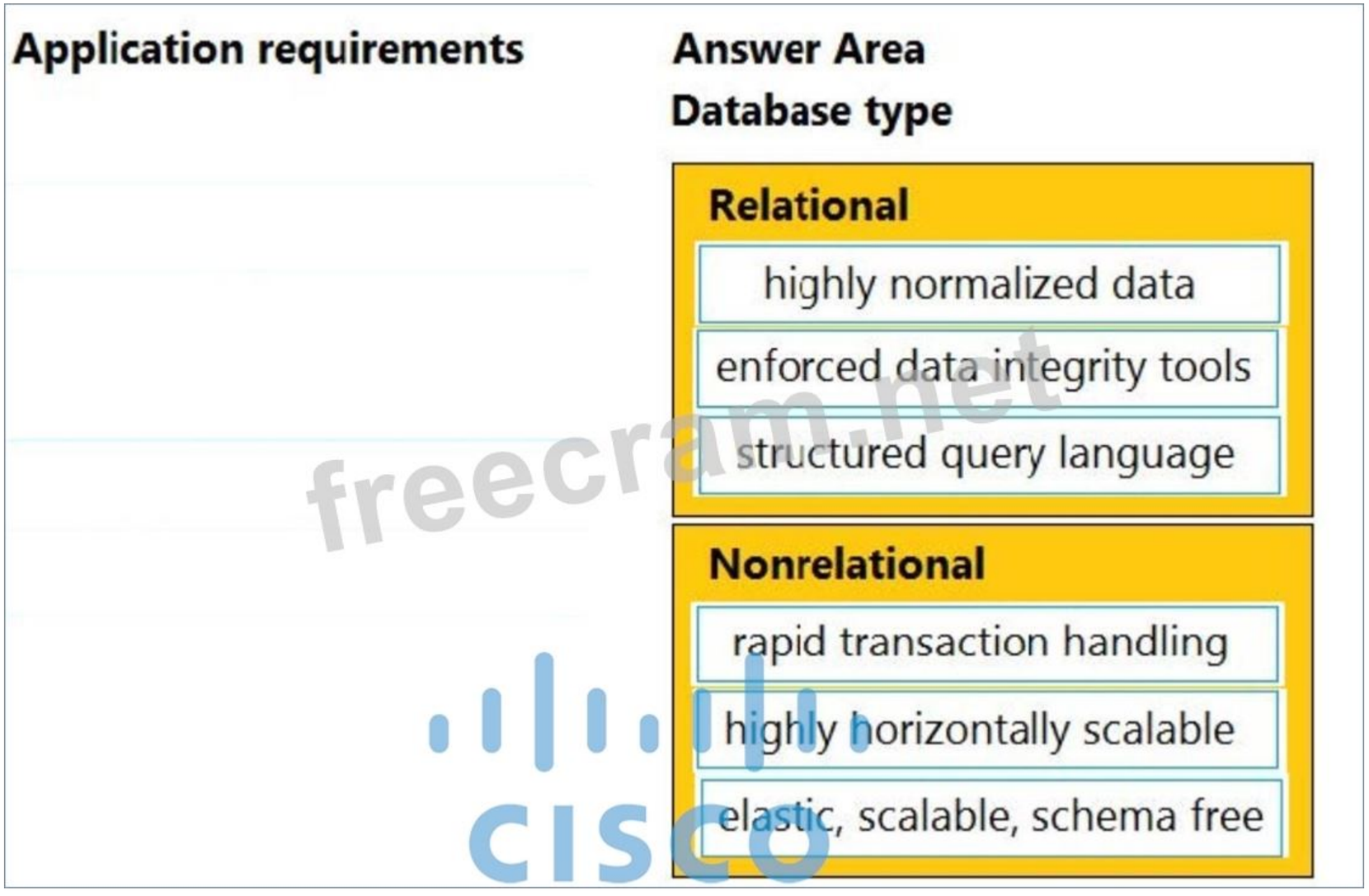
NEW QUESTION: 61

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and Drop the application requirement on the left onto the database type that should be selected for the requirement on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 62
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to provision several new Cisco UCS servers simultaneously by using the UCS XML API. Options may be used more than once. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests
url = "https://209.165.200.231"

payload = '''
    <                                >
        dn="org-root/vcs-service-templ-001"

        cookie="<real_cookie>"

        inTargetOrg="org-root"

                                     ="vcs"

                                     ="2"

        inHierarchical="no">

    </                               >
'''

headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/xml',
}

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

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

inServerNamePrefixOrEmpty	"PUT"	lsInstantiateNTemplate
"POST"	inNumberOf	lsDeployNTemplate

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import requests
url = "https://209.165.200.231"

payload = '''
    <[ lsInstantiateNTemplate ]
        dn="org-root/vcs-service-templ-001"

        cookie="<real_cookie>"

        inTargetOrg="org-root"

        [ inServerNamePrefixOrEmpty ]="vcs"

        [ inNumberOf ]="2"

        inHierarchical="no">

    </[ lsInstantiateNTemplate ]>
'''

headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/xml',
}

response = requests.request([ "POST" ], url, headers=headers,
data=payload)

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

inServerNamePrefixOrEmpty	"PUT"	lsInstantiateNTemplate
"POST"	inNumberOf	lsDeployNTemplate

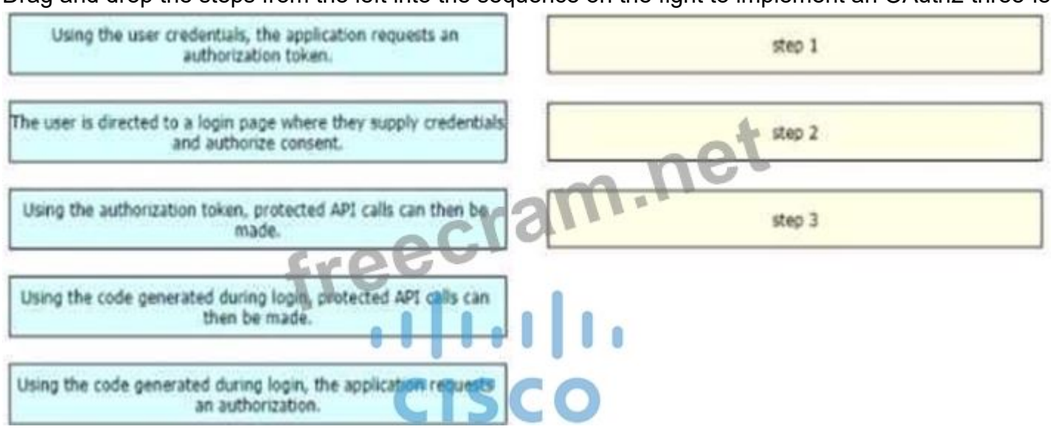
NEW QUESTION: 63

An organization manages a large cloud-deployed application that employs a microservices architecture. No notable issues occur with downtime because the services of this application are redundantly deployed over three or more data center regions. However, several times a week reports are received about application slowness. The container orchestration logs show faults in a variety of containers that cause them to fail and then spin up brand new.

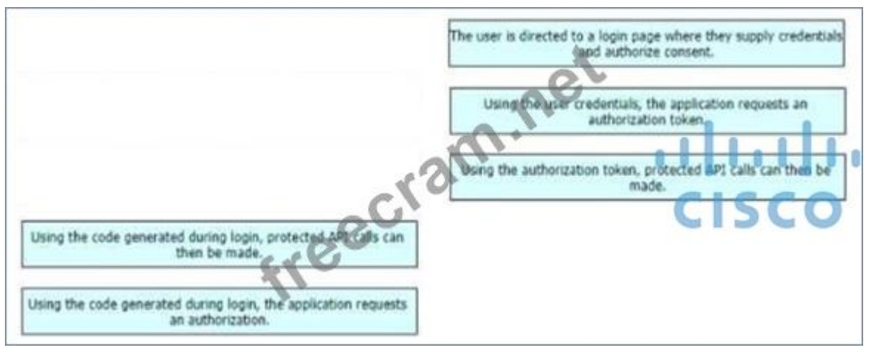
Which action must be taken to improve the resiliency design of the application while maintaining current scale?
A. Update the base image of the containers.
B. Test the execution of the application with another cloud services platform.
C. Add consistent "try/catch(exception)" clauses to the code.
D. Increase the number of containers running per service.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
An engineer needs to improve the responsiveness of an application by implementing client-side HTTP caching. The cached data must be cacheable by everyone and must be validated during each request. Which value must the engineer set in the Cache-Control header to meet these requirements?
A. no-cache
B. no-store
C. private
D. max-age
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the steps from the left into the sequence on the fight to implement an OAuth2 three-legged authorization code flow grant type in an application. Not all options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 66

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Ansible script to get the existing firewall rules from Cisco Meraki and store the results to a new variable.

Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
- name: Get firewall rules
  meraki_mx_l3_firewall:
    auth_key: KEY123
    org_name: example_org
    net_name: example_net
    state: query
    [          ] : localhost
    [          ] : [          ]
- set_fact:
    original_ruleset: '{{ [          ] }}'
```

rules	register
policy	rules.data
delegate_to	task
access_rule	

Answer area

```
- name: Get firewall rules
  meraki_mx_l3_firewall:
    auth_key: KEY123
    org_name: example_org
    net_name: example_net
    state: query
    [ delegate_to ] : localhost
    [ register ] : [ rules ]
- set_fact:
    original_ruleset: '{{ [ rules.data ] }}'
```


[policy]

[task]

[access_rule]

NEW QUESTION: 67

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to retrieve location data for floor plans. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests
import json

BASE_URL = 'https://api.meraki.com'
API_KEY = '6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2baa056b99a4fac8fa0'
url = f'{BASE_URL}/api/v0/networks/L_646829496481105433/floorPlans'

headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': [          ]
}
response = requests. [          ] (url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == 200:
    for plan in response.json():
        print(f'Plan: {plan["name"]}')
[          ] = plan["center"]

        print(f'\tCenter Location: {location["lat"]},
        {location[" [          ] "]}')
```

lng	API-KEY	user/pass
location	BLE	get
post		

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import requests
import json

BASE_URL = 'https://api.meraki.com'
API_KEY = '6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2baa056b99a4fac8fa0'
url = f'{BASE_URL}/api/v0/networks/L_646829496481105433/floorPlans'

headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': [ API-KEY ]
}
response = requests. [ get ] (url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == 200:
    for plan in response.json():
        print(f'Plan: {plan["name"]}')
    [ location ] = plan["center"]

    print(f'\tCenter Location: {location["lat"]},
    {location[" [ lng ] "]}')
```

user/pass

BLE

post

NEW QUESTION: 68

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to stop the REST API requests if a 'Too Many Requests" response is received. Not all options are used.

```
max_attempts = 10

while attempts < max_attempts:
  response = requests.get(request_url, headers =
  {"Authorization": "Bearer " + api_token})

  if [          ] .status_code != [          ] :
    break

  time.sleep((2 ** attempts) + [          ] )
  attempts = attempts + 1
```

int(response.status_code)	10
440	response
random.random()	429

Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which action enhances end-user privacy when an application is built that collects and processes the location data from devices?
A. Salt the MAC address for each device.
B. Implement an algorithmic information theoretic loss to the MAC address for each device.
C. Pepper the MAC address for each device.
D. Use the network device serial number to encrypt the MAC address for each device.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
What is an advantage of using gRPC dial-in when using model-driven telemetry on a device?
A. no need to specify an explicit destination for data
B. automatically performs YANG model discovery
C. automatically recover in the event of a lost connection
D. telemetry collector dials into the device to configure a gRPC stream
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

A developer is working on a live project and must apply a new feature. After the commit,the manager informs the team that the wrong file was applied. The developer must undo the single commit and apply the file with the name feature-App-UXU1411841916ADD.
Which command must the developer use?
A. git revert
B. git clean
C. git reset
D. git checkout
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Refer to the exhibit. A developer wants to automatically deploy infrastructure for a containerized application. A .gitlab-ci.yml file must describe a pipeline that builds a container based on a supplied Dockerfile and executes an Ansible playbook on the configured container.
What must be added where the code is missing to complete the script?

```
1   image: docker:19.03.1
2   services:
3     - name: docker:19.03.1-dind
4
5   stages:
6     - build_container
7     - get_config
8
9   variables:
10    DOCKER_DRIVER: overlay2
11    DOCKER_TLS_CERTDIR: ""
12    ANSIBLE_HOST_KEY_CHECKING: "False"
13
14  Build container and install Dependencies:
15    stage: build_container
16    before_script:
17     - docker info
18     - docker login registry.gitlab.com -u/$DOCKER_USERNAME/$DOCKER_REPOSITORY
*   "$DOCKER_PASSWORD"
19  script:
20     - docker build . -t registry.gitlab.com/$DOCKER_USERNAME/$DOCKER_REPOSITORY
21     - docker run -t -d - -rm - -name nettest registry.gitlab.com/
    $DOCKER_USERNAME/$DOCKER_REPOSITORY
22     - docker commit nettest registry.gitlab.com/$DOCKER_REPOSITORY
23  after_script:
24   -
25
26  Connect to Cisco Sandbox and backup config:
27   image: registry.gitlab.com/$DOCKER_USERNAME/$DOCKER_REPOSITORY
28  stage: get_config
29   script:
30   - ansible-playbook gather_and_process_configs.yml -i inventory
```

A.
```
docker assign nettest
registry.gitlab.com/DOCKER USERNAME/$DOCKER REPOSITORY
```

B.
```
docker info registry.gitlab.com/$DOCKER REPOSITORY
```

C.
```
docker logout registry.gitlab.com
```

D.
```
docker push registry.gitlab.com/
$DOCKER USERNAME/$DOCKER REPOSITORY
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- docker logout

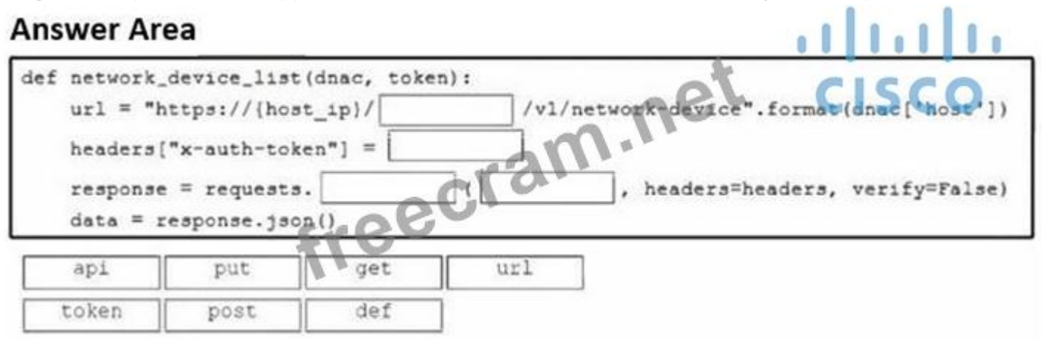
https://github.com/willhallonline/docker-ansible/blob/master/.gitlab-ci.yml

https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/logout/

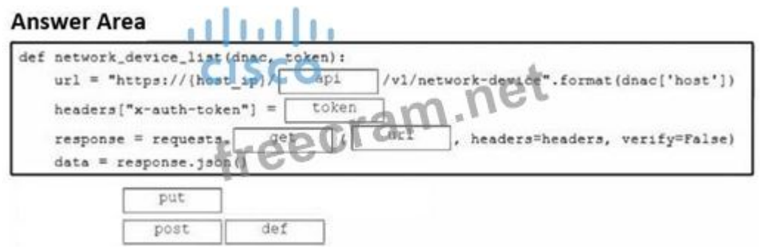
NEW QUESTION: 73

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to retrieve a list of network devices by using the Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) API. Not all options are used.



Answer:



Explanation:

api→ Correctly forms the API URL path (/api/v1/network-device).

token→ Passes the authentication token to access DNA Center API.

get→ Uses an HTTP GET request to retrieve network device data.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Drag and Drop Question

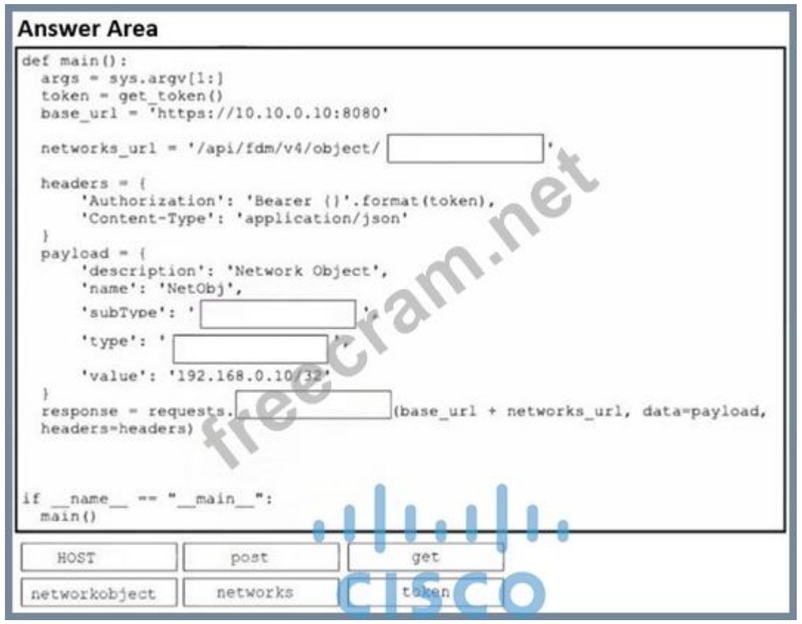
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a Python script that creates a new network object in FDM. Not all options are used.

Data Parameters

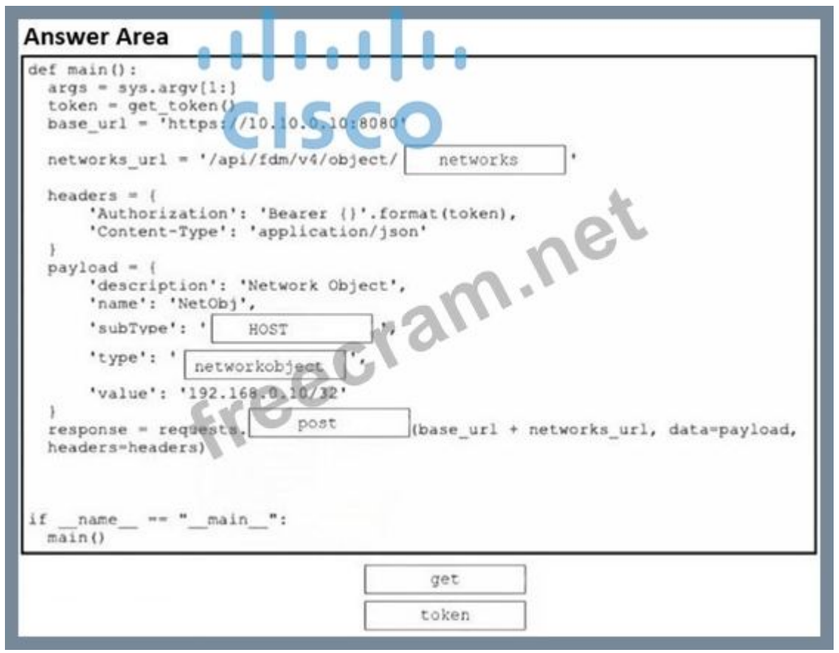
HTTP request URL

`POST /api/fdm/v4/object/networks`

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
name	True	string	A string that is the name of the network object.
description	False	string	A string containing the description information Field level constraints: length must be between 0 and 200 (inclusive). (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
subType	True	string	An enum value that specifies the network object type HOST - A host type. NETWORK - A network type. FQDN - A FQDN type. RANGE - A range type. Field level constraints: cannot be null. (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
value	True	string	A string that defines the address content for the object. For HOST objects, this is a single IPv4 or IPv6 address without netmask or prefix. For NETWORK objects, this is an IPv4 or IPv6 network address with netmask (in CIDR notation) or prefix. For FQDN objects, this is a Fully qualified domain name. For RANGE objects, this is IPv4 or IPv6 addresses separated by '-' Field level constraints: cannot be null, must match pattern ^((?!;).)*$. (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
isSystemDefined	False	boolean	A Boolean value, TRUE or FALSE(the default). The TRUE value indicates that this Network object is a system defined object
dnsResolution	False	string	DNS Resolution type can be IPV4_ONLY, IPV6_ONLY or IPV4_AND_IPV6
type	True	string	A UTF8 string, all letters lower-case, that represents the class-type. This corresponds to the class name.



Answer:



Explanation:

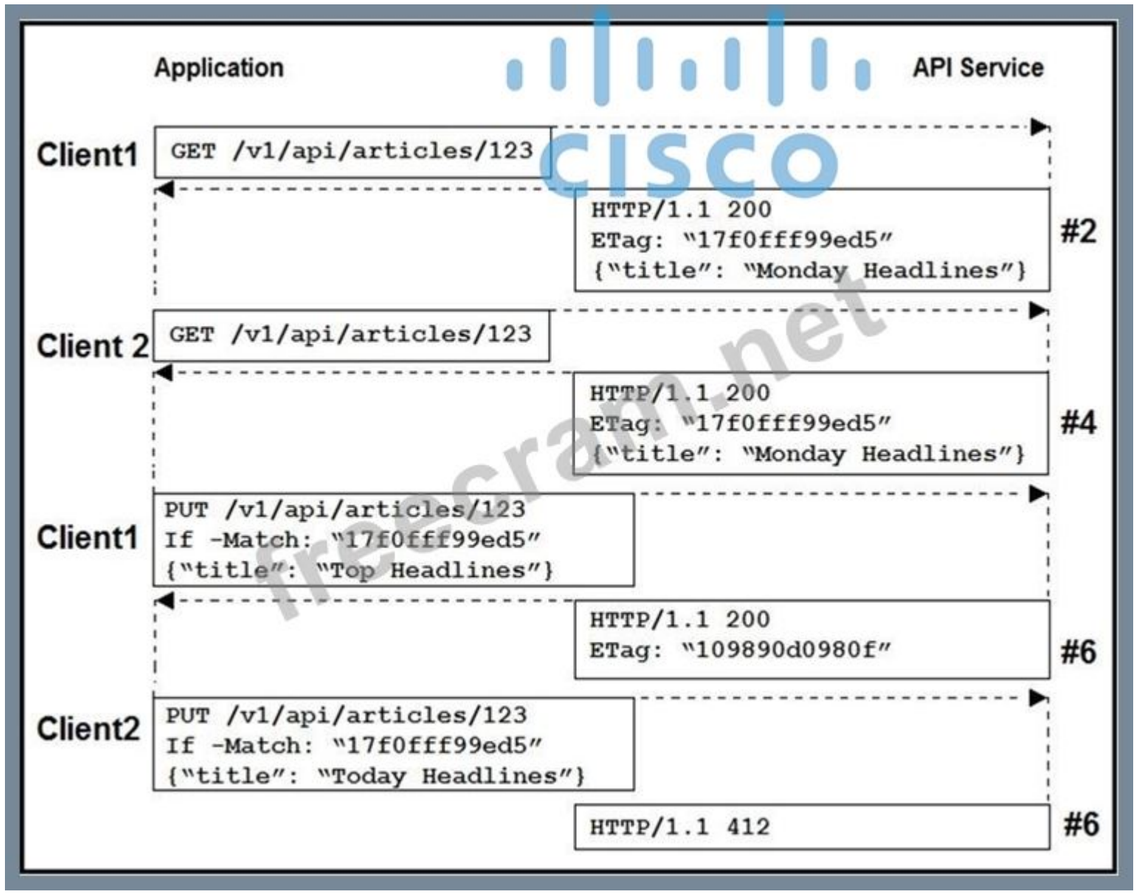
networks→ This correctly refers to the network objects API endpoint.

HOST→ The correct subTypefor a single IP address.

networkobject→ The correct typefor network objects.

post→ Since this is a request to create a new network object, POSTis used.

NEW QUESTION: 75
Refer to the exhibit. Two editors are concurrently updating an article's headline from their mobile devices. What results from this scenario based on this REST API sequence?



A. The article is marked as "Conflicted"
B. The article headline is "Monday Headlines"
C. The article headline is "Today Headlines"
D. The article headline is "Top Headlines"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) 412 Precondition Failed client error response code indicates that access to the target resource has been denied Last request for "Today Headlines" failed. D is therefore the answer since the article headline was changed to "Top Headlines" in #6 request.

NEW QUESTION: 76
Refer to the exhibit. A Python API server has been deployed. Based on metrics and logs, increased load has been noticed. Which two approaches must be taken to optimize API usage on the server? (Choose two.)

```
import requests, json
from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(__name__)

db_connection = psycopg2.connect()

@app.route('/message', methods=["GET"])
def message():

    messages = []
    with connection.cursor() as cursor:
        query = 'SELECT * FROM messages WHERE status = UNREAD'
        cursor.execute(query)
        messages = cursor.fetchall()
    return json.dumps(messages)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```


A. Change the query to be more efficient.
B. Include the Content-Type header in the API response.
C. Leverage middleware caching and respond with HTTP code 204 in the API response.
D. Include the ETag header in the API response
E. Include the Last-Modified header in the API response.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Drag and Drop Question
An engineer sets up two tasks in an Ansible playbook. An NTP server must be defined and retrieve the configuration information of the IP interfaces. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete the playbook. Options may be used more than once. Not all options are used.

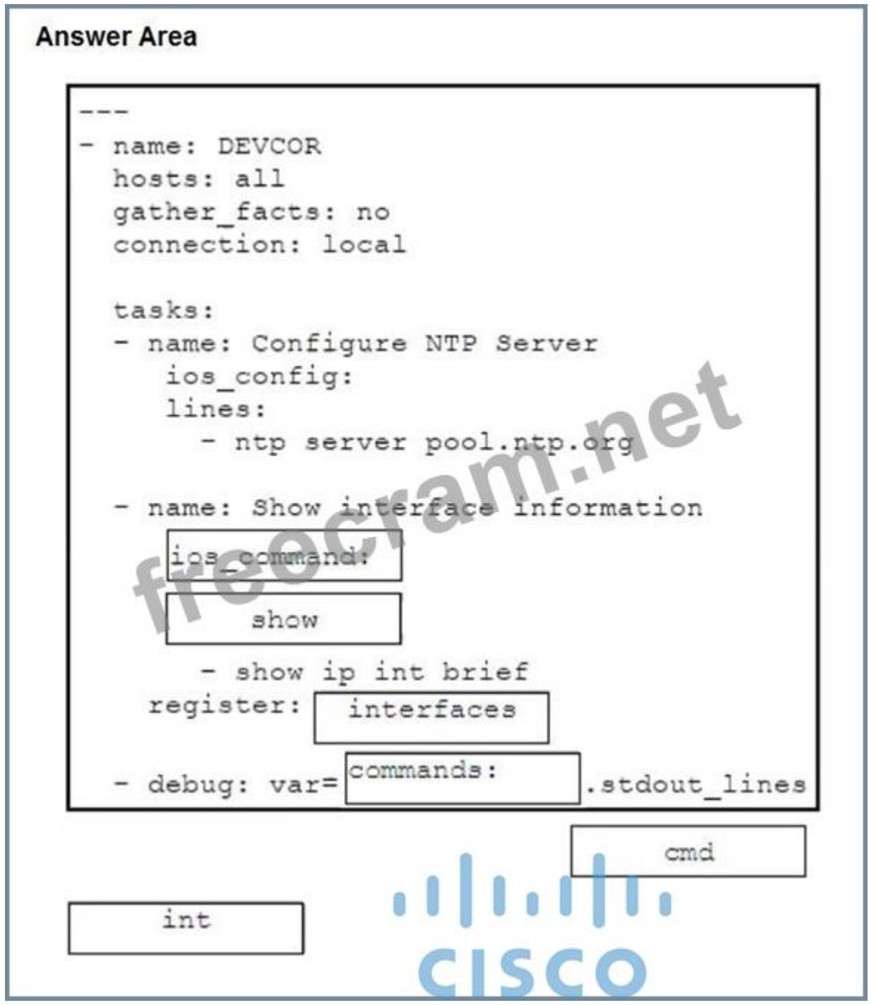
Answer Area

```
---
- name: DEVCOR
  hosts: all
  gather_facts: no
  connection: local

  tasks:
  - name: Configure NTP Server
     ios_config:
     lines:
       - ntp server pool.ntp.org

  - name: Show interface information
     [          ]
     [          ]
       - show ip int brief
    register: [          ]

  - debug: var=[          ].stdout_lines
```

show	ios_command:	cmd
int	interfaces	commands:

Answer:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 78
While developing an application following the 12-factor app methodology, which approach should be used in the application for logging?
A. Write a log to a file in the application directory.
B. Write a log to a file in /var/log.
C. Write the logs buffered to stdout.
D. Write the logs unbuffered to stdout.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Logs have no fixed beginning or end but flow continuously as long as the app is operating. A 12- factor app never concerns itself with routing or storage of its output stream. It should not attempt to write to or manage log files. Instead, each running process writes its event stream, unbuffered, to stdout.

NEW QUESTION: 79
A web application has those requirements for HTTP cache control:

- The client browser must be prevented from storing responses that contain sensitive information.
- Assets must be downloaded from the remote server every time.

Which header must the engineer use?

A. private
B. must-revabdate
C. no-store
D. public

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the script to implement flow control. Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
import requests, json, sys
token = "ABCDEFGHIJK"
def get_dnac_devices():
    [          ] :
    url = "https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device"
    payload = {}
    headers = {
              "Content-Type": "application/json",
              "Accept": "application/json",
              "x-auth-token": token
              }
    response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, data=payload)
    response.raise_for_status()
    return response.text
  except Exception as e:
    if str(request.status_codes.codes.[          ]) in str(e):
      create_dnac_token()
def create_dnac_token():
  try:
    url = "https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/dna/intent/api/v1/auth/token"
    payload = {}
    headers = {
              "Authorization": "Basic ZGV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNjbzEyMyE=",
              "Content-Type": "application/json"
    response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data=payload)
    response.raise_for_status()
    return response.json()['Token']
    [          ] :
    if str(request.status_codes.codes.[          ]) in str(e):
      sys.exit("DNAC Service is not reachable")
if __name__ == "__main__":
  token = create_dnac_token()
  print(get_dnac_devices())
```

AUTHORIZED	SERVER_ERROR	except Exception as e
UNAUTHORIZED	elseif	try

Answer:

Answer area

Explanation:

Initiates the exception handling for error-prone operations.

try

Detects if the API token is expired or incorrect, and requests a new token.

UNAUTHORIZED

Ensures that if the DNAC service is unreachable, the script exits gracefully.

SERVER_ERROR

Ensures proper flow control, so only authentication failures trigger a retry, while other errors stop execution.

else

NEW QUESTION: 81

An engineer is developing an application to use across organizations. The application will process sensitive data and access will be allowed from the internet. The application will need to store the session ID of the users. This must be implemented using a secure management mechanism.

Which secret storage approach must the engineer take to meet these requirements?

A. JavaScript variable

B. browser cache

C. non-persistent cookie

D. persistent cookie

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to provision a new UCS server. Not all options are used.

class ucsmsdk.mometa.ls.LsServer.**LsServerConsts** [source]

ASSIGN_STATE_ASSIGNED= *'assigned'*
ASSIGN_STATE_FAILED= *'failed'*
ASSIGN_STATE_UNASSIGNED= *'unassigned'*
ASSOC_STATE_ASSOCIATED= *'associated'*
ASSOC_STATE_ASSOCIATING= *'associating'*
ASSOC_STATE_DISASSOCIATING= *'disassociating'*
ASSOC_STATE_FAILED= *'failed'*
ASSOC_STATE_UNASSOCIATED= *'unassociated'*
CONFIG_STATE_APPLIED= *'applied'*
CONFIG_STATE_APPLYING= *'applying'*
CONFIG_STATE_FAILED_TO_APPLY= *'failed-to-apply'*
CONFIG_STATE_NOT_APPLIED= *'not-applied'*

```
from ucsmsdk.ucseventhandler import UcsEventHandle
from ucsmsdk.mometa.ls.LsServer import [          ]

end_script = False

def_sp_associate_callback(mce):
     global end_script
     if mce.mo.assoc_state == LsServerConsts.ASSOC_STATE_ASSOCIATED:
          log.debug("SP:" + mce.mo.dn + " Assoc Successful. assoc_state: "+
                    mce.mo.assoc_state
     elif mce.mo.assoc_state == LsServerConsts.ASSIGN_STATE_FAILED:
          log.error("SP:" + mce.mo.dn + "Assoc Failed. assoc_state: "+
                    mce.mo.assoc_state)
     end_script = True

def _sp_associate_monitor(event_handle, mo):
     [                ].add(managed_object=mo, prop= "assoc_state",
                    success_value=[LsServerConsts.ASSOC_STATE ASSOCIATED],
                    failure_value=[LsServerConsts.ASSOC_ [          ],
                    timeout_sec=600, call_back=_sp_associate_callback)
```

STATE_ERROR] | STATE_FAILED]

LsServerConsts | event handle

Answer:

```
from ucsmsdk.ucseventhandler import UcsEventHandle
from ucsmsdk.mometa.ls.LsServer import LsServerConsts

end_script = False

def_sp_associate_callback(mce):
     global end_script
     if mce.mo.assoc_state == LsServerConsts.ASSOC_STATE_ASSOCIATED:
          log.debug("SP:" + mce.mo.dn + " Assoc Successful. assoc_state: "+
                    mce.mo.assoc_state
     elif mce.mo.assoc_state == LsServerConsts.ASSIGN_STATE_FAILED:
          log.error("SP:" + mce.mo.dn + "Assoc Failed. assoc_state: "+
                    mce.mo.assoc_state)
     end_script = True

def _sp_associate_monitor(event_handle, mo):
     event_handle.add(managed_object=mo, prop= "assoc_state",
                      success_value=[LsServerConsts.ASSOC_STATE ASSOCIATED],
                      failure_value=[LsServerConsts.ASSOC_ STATE_FAILED] ,
                      timeout_sec=600, call_back=_sp_associate_callback)
```

STATE_ERROR]

NEW QUESTION: 83

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that will retrieve location data. Not all options are used.

MERAKI DASHBOARD API

Introduction

- API usage
  - GET getOrganizationApiRequests
  - GET getOrganizationApiRequests...
- Action batches
  - POST createOrganizationActionBatch
  - GET getOrganizationActionBatches
  - GET getOrganizationActionBatch
  - DEL deleteOrganizationActionBatch
  - PUT updateOrganizationActionBat...
- Admins
  - GET getOrganizationAdmins
  - POST createOrganizationAdmin
  - PUT updateOrganizationAdmin
  - DEL deleteOrganizationAdmin
- Alert settings
  - GET getNetworkAlertSettings
  - PUT updateNetworkAlertSettings
- Bluetooth clients

API usage

AUTHORIZATION API Key

This request is using an authorization helper from collection Meraki Dashboard API

GET getOrganizationApiRequests

https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/:organizationId/apiRequests?t0={{t0}}&t1={{t1}}&timespan={{timespan}}&
ge}}&startingAfter={{startingAfter}}&endingBefore={{endingBefore}}&adminId={{adminId}}&path={{path}}&method={
nseCode={{responseCode}}&sourceIp={{sourceIp}}

List the API requests made by an organization

AUTHORIZATION API Key

This request is using an authorization helper from collection Meraki Dashboard API

HEADERS

Accept	*/*

PARAMS

Answer area

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/{{                }}/floorPlans/
    {{                }}"

payload  = {}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*'
}

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

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

GET	floorPlanId	networkId	floorPlan
network	payload		

Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/{{ networkId }}/floorPlans/
    {{ floorPlanId }}"

payload  = {}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*'
}

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

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

GET | floorPlanId | networkId | floorPlan | network | payload

Explanation:

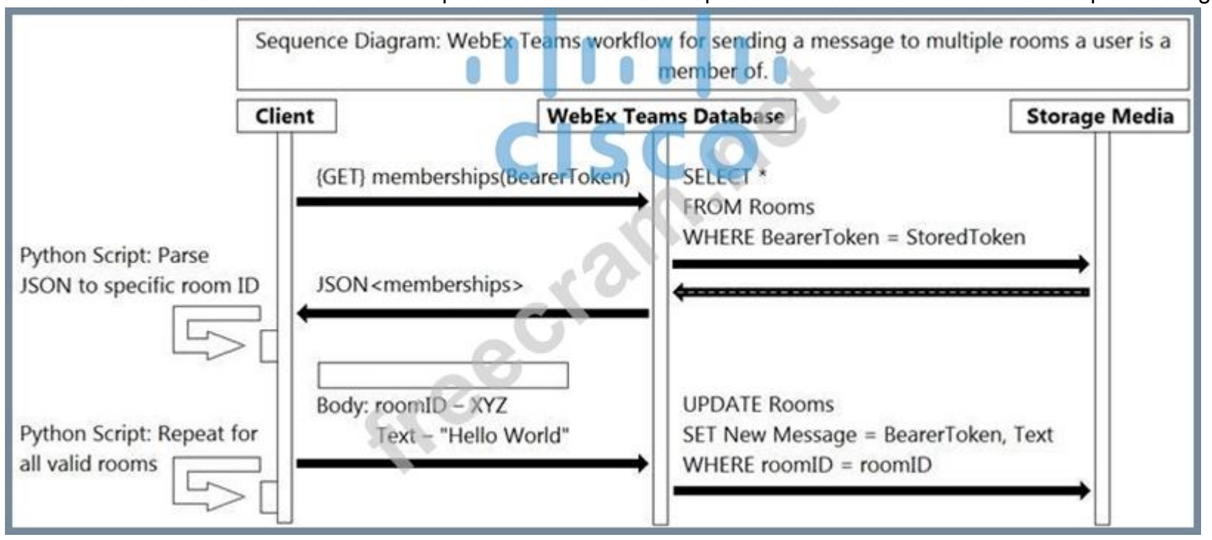
https://www.postman.com/meraki-api/workspace/cisco-meraki-s-public-workspace/request/7928889-3e9236e1-131c-4484-b144-934cc0e451de

NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to the exhibit. An application stopped responding while users were using it. No configuration changes were made before the failure. What is the cause of this issue?

A. The authentication has expired or was revoked
B. The target server cannot manage the rate of queries
C. The target is down for maintenance
D. The authorization has expired or was revoked
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The HTTP 403 Forbidden error indicates that the server understands the request but refuses to authorize it. In this case, the repeated 403 responses suggest that the authorization token used by the application has expired or been revoked.
- If authentication had failed, the server would likely return 401 Unauthorized, not 403.
- If the server was overloaded, it would return 429 Too Many Requests instead.
- If the target server was under maintenance, a 503 Service Unavailable response would be expected.

NEW QUESTION: 85
Refer to the exhibit. Which action will complete the workflow that represents how an API call sends multiple messages?



A. {PUT} messages(roomID)
B. {PUT} messages(BearerToken)
C. {POST} messages(roomID)
D. {POST} messages(BearerToken)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://developer.webex.com/docs/api/v1/messages/create-a-message

NEW QUESTION: 86
The UCS Python SDK includes modules for Service Profile template creation. Which two UCS Service Profile template types are supported? (Choose two.)
A. initial-template
B. updating-template
C. abstract-template
D. attached-template
E. base-template
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
- Service profile templates enable you to quickly create several service profiles with the same basic parameters, such as the number of vNICs and vHBAs, and with identity information drawn from the same pools. There are two types of service profile templates:
- Initial-Service profiles created from this template inherit all the properties of the template, but will not be updated when this template is updated.
- Updating-Service profiles created from this template remain connected and will be updated when this template is updated.

NEW QUESTION: 87
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to delete a host object by using the Cisco Firepower Device Manager API. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests

BASE_URL = 'https://ftd.example.com/api/fdm/latest'
ID = '900fac69-7d19-11e7-bf7b-d9417b20e59e'
url = [          ]
token = 'eyJhbGc  ...  yJbN8'

headers = {
  'Authorization': [          ],
  'Content-Type': 'application/json
}

response = requests.request([          ], url, headers=headers)
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

f'Basic {token}',	f'Bearer {token}',
"DELETE"	f'{BASE_URL}/object/networks/{ID}'
f'{BASE_URL}/object/hosts/{ID}'	"PUT"

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import requests

BASE_URL = 'https://ftd.example.com/api/fdm/latest'
ID = '900fac69-7d19-11e7-bf7b-d9417b20e59e'
url = [ f'{BASE_URL}/object/hosts/{ID}' ]
token = 'eyJhbGc  ...  yJbN8'

headers = {
  'Authorization': [ f'Bearer {token}', ]
  'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}

response = requests.request( [ "DELETE" ] , url, headers=headers)
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

f'Basic {token}',	f'Bearer {token}',
"DELETE"	f'{BASE_URL}/object/networks/{ID}'
f'{BASE_URL}/object/hosts/{ID}'	"PUT"

NEW QUESTION: 88
A developer has built a Docker image named 'devcor12a3b456789' using the Dockerfile named 'devcor98b7a654321' and now needs to containerize it. Which command must the developer use?
A. docker run --name devcorapp -i -t devcor12a3b456789
B. docker run --name devcor12a3b456789 -i -t devcorapp
C. docker build --name devcor12a3b456789 -i devcorapp
D. docker build --name devcorapp -i devcor12a3b456789
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which two strategies are used to protect personally identifiable information? (Choose two.)
A. Encrypt data in transit.

B. Encrypt hash values of data.
C. Encrypt data at rest.
D. Only hash usernames and passwords for efficient lookup.
E. Only encrypt usernames and passwords for efficient lookup.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
GDPR demands that stored data undergo either an anonymization or a pseudonymization (deidentification) process. In both cases, PII data is removed; however, anonymization irreversibly destroys any way of identifying the data subject, whereas pseudonymization substitutes the identity of the data subject in such a way that with some additional information it is possible to re-identify the data subject. In other words, with pseudonymization, some unique ID is still present, but it's not personally identifiable. Pseudonymization is less secure, as it allows re- identification either as a result of some authority's request or due to advanced analytics (for example, from knowing that same person went to certain places, it is possible to deduce who he/she is).
Encryption, integrity, and nonrepudiation technologies are used to protect data confidentiality and reliability. Data protection can be divided into data-at-rest and data-in-transit protection.

NEW QUESTION: 90
Refer to the exhibit. An application was developed to be deployed on a global scale. The application will be available to all users of an enterprise and will require secure access. During code review, poor secret storage practices were identified. How must the secret storage approach be changed to improve security?

```
1   import psycopg2
2
3   DB_USER = "pguser"
4   DB_PWD = "@123Qwer%4"
5
6   connection = psycopg2.connect(
7       host="localhost",
8       database="credentials",
9       user=DB_USER,
10      password=DB_PWD
11  )
12  connection.set_session()
13
14  def check_admin(username):
15      with connection.cursor() as cursor:
16          query = 'SELECT admin_role FROM users WHERE username = {0}'
17          cursor.execute(query.format(username))
18          result = cursor.fetchone()
19      return result
```

A. In DB_PWD, store a hashed version of the database password generated by using the hashlib library.
B. Store an encrypted version of the database password in DB_PWD and decrypt the password before running the code.
C. Leverage an external secret vault to retrieve DB_PWD and set the vault key as an OS environment variable before running the code.
D. Set an OS environment variable for DB_PWD to the database password before running the code, and stop setting DB_PWD within the code.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which step is part of a three-legged OAuth2 authorization code grant flow?
A. Use authorization codes to access protected resources when approved.
B. A user initiates a request to the OAuth client by using a predefined token.
C. Exchange tokens for authorization codes by using the authentication server.
D. The OAuth client redirects to the authorization server by using a username and password.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 92
What is a capability of the End User Monitoring feature of the AppDynamics platform?
A. discovers traffic flows, nodes, and transport connections where network or application/network issues are developing
B. monitoring local processes, services, and resource use, to explain problematic server performance
C. identifies the slowest mobile and IoT network requests, to locate the cause of problems
D. provides metrics on the performance of the database to troubleshoot performance-related issues
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.appdynamics.com/display/PRO21/Overview+of+End+User+Monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 93
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to create a Python script using the Cisco Intersight API. The script will become part of a Python application that will authenticate users on the Intersight platform, find processes and resources, and help to automate infrastructure. Not all options are used.

Cisco Intersight REST API with Python

`OPERATIONS` is a list of Python dictionaries. Each dictionary represents the input to an Intersight REST API call.

- `request_process` : Should this request be processed?
- `resource_path` : Object resource does the request acts upon.
- `request_method` : Type of REST API request is being made on the resource.
- `request_body` : Attributes needed to create or update the resource. (Not required for `GET` or `DELETE` .)
- `resource_name` : Name of the resource to be updated or deleted.

The `OPERATIONS` are:

- `GET compute/PhysicalSummaries` : Query all compute resources associated with your Intersight account.
- `GET ntp/Policies` : Query all NTP Policies associated with your Intersight account.
- `POST ntp/Policies` : Create an NTP Policy named `ntp-policy` .
- `POST ntp/Policies` : Create an NTP Policy named `ntp-policy-west` .
- `POST ntp/Policies` : Create an NTP Policy named `ntp-policy-east` .
- `PATCH ntp/Policies` : Update NTP Policy named `ntp-policy` .
- `DELETE ntp/Policies` : Delete an NTP Policy named `ntp-policy-east` .

Answer Area

```
import json
import [                                    ]

from intersight_auth import [                                    ]

AUTH = IntersightAuth(
secret_key_filename = 'c:\\users\\administrator\\Downloads\\SecretKey.txt',
api_key_id = '5b64a40d34353712312312/5b12341231231231231231/5b123122222d95'
)

BURL = 'https://www.inters

if__name__ == "__main__":
        [                                    ]
                        {
                        "requests_process" : True,
                        "resource_path":"[                                    ]",
                        "request_method":"GET"
                        },
                        {
                        "requests_process" : False,
                        "resource_path":"ntp/Policies",
                        "request_method":"GET"
                        }
```

requests	OPERATIONS
compute/PhysicalSummaries	IntersightAuth
PROCESSES	Intersight

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import json
import [ requests ]

from intersight_auth import [ IntersightAuth ]

AUTH = IntersightAuth(
secret_key_filename = 'c:\\users\\administrator\\Downloads\\SecretKey.txt',
api_key_id = '5b64a40d34353712312312/5b12341231231231231231/5b123122222d95'
)

BURL = 'https://www.inters

if__name__ == "__main__":
        [ OPERATIONS ]
                        {
                        "requests_process" : True,
                        "resource_path":" [ compute/PhysicalSummaries ] ",
                        "request_method":"GET"
                        },
                        {
                        "requests_process" : False,
                        "resource_path":"ntp/Policies",
                        "request_method":"GET"
                        }
```

[PROCESSES] [Intersight]

NEW QUESTION: 94

A user is receiving a 429 Too Many Requests error. Which scheme is the server employing that causes this error?

A. rate limiting

B. time outs

C. caching

D. redirection

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

429 HTTP = The user has sent too many requests in a given amount of time ("rate limiting").

NEW QUESTION: 95

Refer to the exhibit. As part of the Ansible playbook workflow, several new interfaces are being configured using the netconf_config module. The task references the interface variables that are unique per device.

```
- name: Configure Interfaces
  with_items: "{{interfaces}}"
  netconf_config:
    <<: *host_info
    xml: |
       <config>
          <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interefaces">
            <interface>
               <name>{{item.interface_type}}{{item.interface_id}}</name>
               <description>{{item.description}}</description>
               <type xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
               <enabled>true</enabled>
               <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
                  <address>
                     <ip>{{item.ip_address}}</ip>
                     <netmask>{{item.subnet_mask}}</netmask>
                  </address>
               </ipv4>
            </interface>
          </interfaces>
       </config>
```

In which directory is the YAML file with these variables found?

A. host_vars directory

B. home directory

C. group_vars directory

D. current working directory

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Generally speaking, this is not the best way to define variables that describe your system policy.

Setting variables in the main inventory file is only a shorthand. See Organizing host and group variables for guidelines on storing variable values in individual files in the 'host_vars' directory.

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/intro_inventory.html#organizing-host-and- group-variables

NEW QUESTION: 96

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to construct a Cisco Webex bot that reads messages by using the Cisco Webex API and its native pagination mechanism. Not all options are used.

List Messages

Lists all messages in a room. Each message will include content attachments if present.

The list sorts the messages in descending order by creation date.

Long result sets will be split into pages.

GET `/v1/messages`

Query Parameters

`roomId` List messages in a room, by ID.
string Required

`parentId` List messages with a parent, by ID.
string

`mentionedPeople` List messages with these people mentioned, by ID. Use `me` as a shorthand for the current API user. Only `me` or the person ID of the current user may be specified. Bots must include this parameter to list messages in group rooms (spaces).
array

`before` List messages sent before a date and time.
string

`beforeMessage` List messages sent before a message, by ID.
string

`max` Limit the maximum number of messages in the response.
number

Default: 50

Answer Area

```
import requests as req

token = '_'
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'authorization': f'Bearer {token}'}
room_id = '_'

def get_first_message(                    ):
    first_message_url = f'https://webexapis.com/v1/messages?
                        "roomId="{room_id}&max=1'
    first_message = req.request('GET', first_message_url,
                                headers=headers, verify=False)
    return first_message

def get_next_message(previous_request):
    next_message_url = previous_request.links['                    ']['url']
    next_message = req.request('GET',
    next_message_url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    return

if __name__ == '__main__':
    message = get_first_message(room_id)
    while message.                    :
        message = get_next_message(message)
```

next_message	links	next
url	room_id	header

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import requests as req

token = '_'
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'authorization': f'Bearer {token}'}
room_id = '_'

def get_first_message( room_id ):
    first_message_url = f'https://webexapis.com/v1/messages?
                        "roomId="{room_id}&max=1'
    first_message = req.request('GET', first_message_url,
                                headers=headers, verify=False)
    return first_message

def get_next_message(previous_request):
    next_message_url = previous_request.links[' next ']['url']
    next_message = req.request('GET',
    next_message_url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    return  next_message

if __name__ == '__main__':
    message = get_first_message(room_id)
    while message. links :
        message = get_next_message(message)
```

url

header

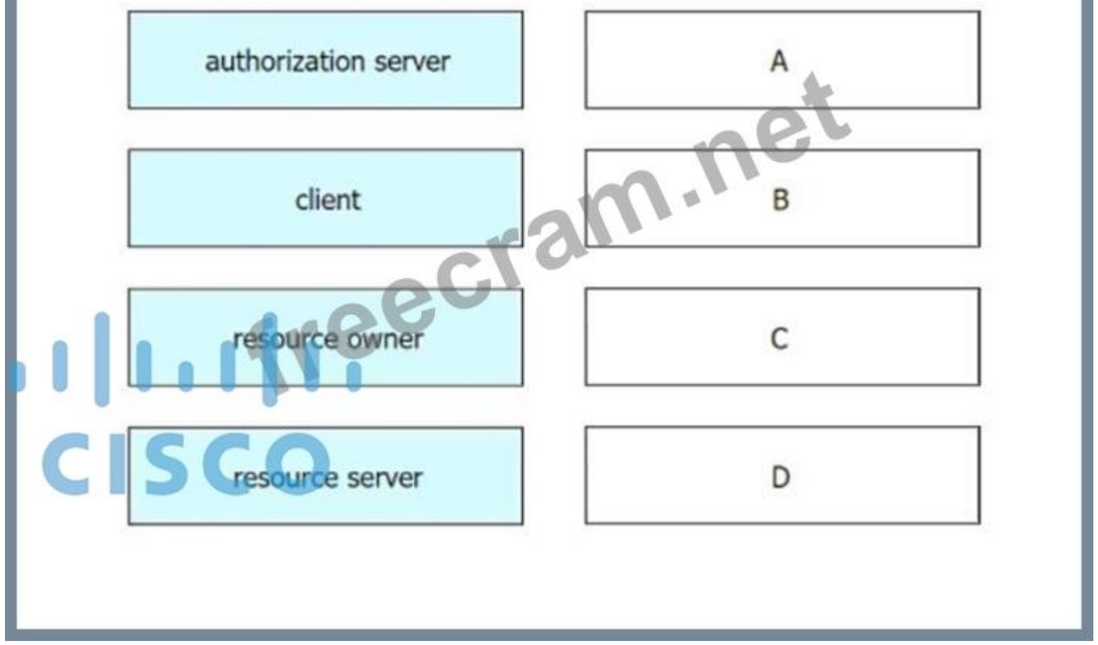
NEW QUESTION: 97
A developer checks out a branch named feat23 from a Git repository. The developer receives this error after attempting to switch to a branch named feat89:
Error: You have local changes to 'feat23'; not switching branches.
Which command switches to branch feat89?
A. git checkout -r feat89
B. git mv feat89
C. git merge feat89
D. git checkout -m feat89
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98
An application has initiated an OAuth authorization code grant flow to get access to an API resource on behalf of an end user.
Which two parameters are specified in the HTTP request coming back to the application as the end user grants access? (Choose two.)
A. access token and a refresh token with respective expiration times to access the API resource
B. access token and expiration time to access the API resource

C. redirect URI a panel that shows the list of permissions to grant
D. code that can be exchanged for an access token
E. state can be used for correlation and security checks
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"If the user approves the request, the authorization server will redirect the browser back to the redirect_uri specified by the application, adding a code and state to the query string."
https://developer.okta.com/blog/2018/04/10/oauth-authorization-code-grant-type
"Assuming the resource owner grants access, the authorization server redirects the user-agent back to the client using the redirection URI provided earlier (in the request or during client registration). The redirection URI includes an authorization code and any local state provided by the client earlier."
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749

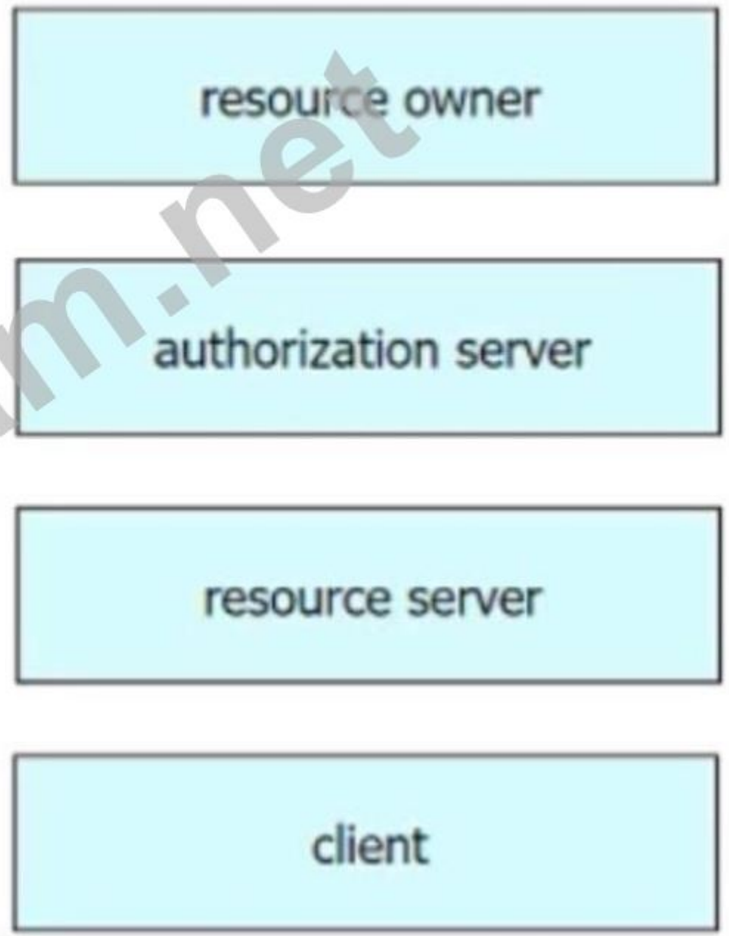
NEW QUESTION: 99
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the components from the Oauth2 authorization protocol flow on the left onto the letter that matches the location in the exhibit.

Answer area



Answer:

Answer area

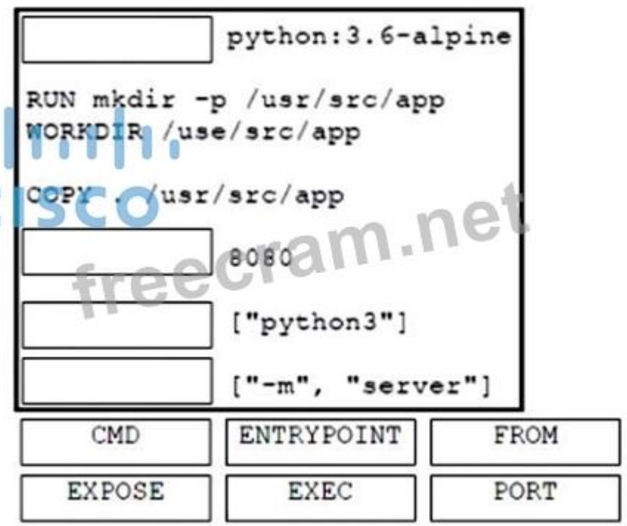


NEW QUESTION: 100

Drag and Drop Question

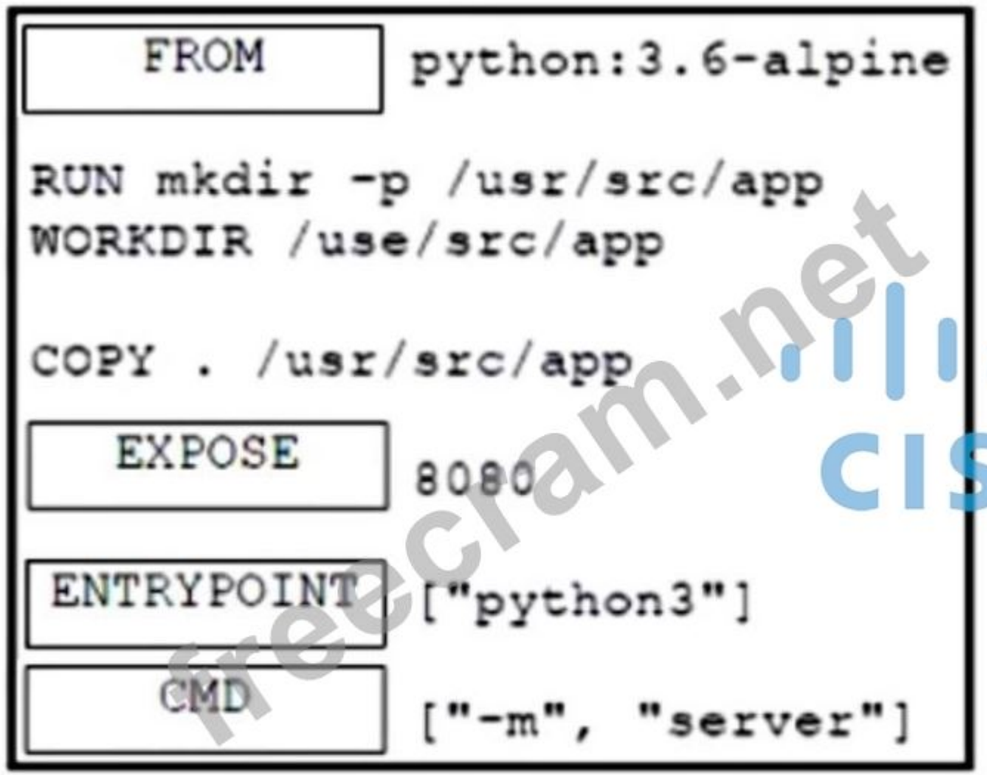
A developer must containerize a Python application to integrate into a prebuilt CD environment by creating a Docker image. It will be hosted as a web application to enable end users from accessing it remotely. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Docker file. Not all options are used.

Answer area



Answer:

Answer area



EXEC

PORT

NEW QUESTION: 101
Into which two areas are AppDynamics APIs categorized? (Choose two.)
A. application-centric
B. analytics-events
C. database-visibility
D. platform-side

E. agent-side
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The AppDynamics APM Platform exposes various APIs for customizing and extending its features on the platform-side, which are served by the Controller and Events Service, and on the agent-side.

NEW QUESTION: 102
What is a data privacy concern when designing data storage?
A. Data must be kept for as long as necessary.
B. Storage must be designed to enable data maximization.
C. Data must be retained in secure data storage after use.
D. Storage must be designed to enforce encryption in transit.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Storage limitation: Data should be kept for no longer than it is necessary.

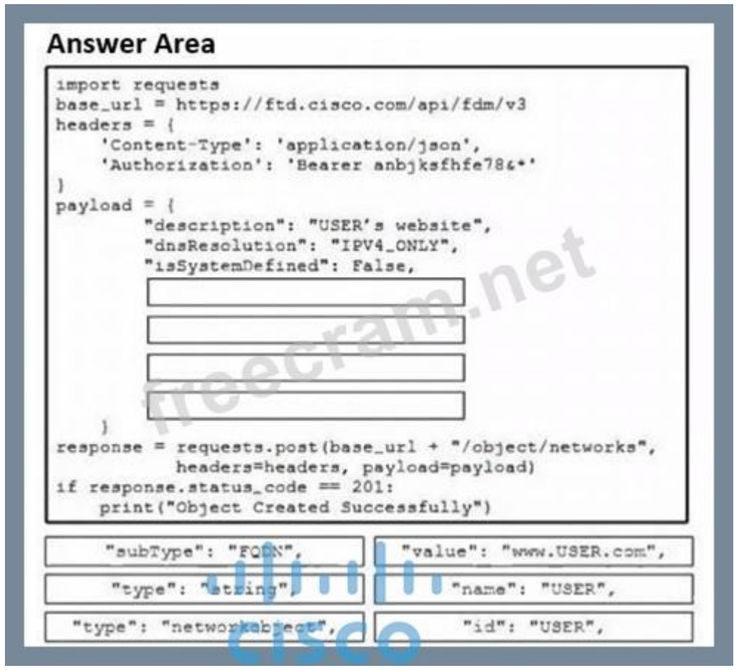
NEW QUESTION: 103
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to create a network object using the Cisco Firepower Device Management API. Not all options are used.

Data Parameters

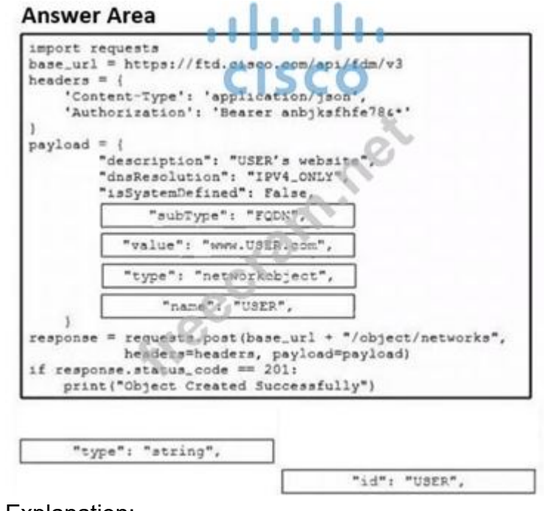
HTTP request URL

```
POST /api/fdm/v4/object/networks
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
name	True	string	A string that is the name of the network object.
description	False	string	A string containing the description information Field level constraints: length must be between 0 and 200 (inclusive). (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
subType	True	string	An enum value that specifies the network object type HOST - A host type. NETWORK - A network type. FQDN - A FQDN type. RANGE - A range type. Field level constraints: cannot be null. (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
value	True	string	A string that defines the address content for the object. For HOST objects, this is a single IPv4 or IPv6 address without netmask or prefix. For NETWORK objects, this is an IPv4 or IPv6 network address with netmask (in CIDR notation) or prefix. For FQDN objects, this is a Fully qualified domain name. For RANGE objects, this is IPv4 or IPv6 addresses separated by '-' Field level constraints: cannot be null, must match pattern ^((?!;).)*$. (Note: Additional constraints might exist)
isSystemDefined	False	boolean	A Boolean value, TRUE or FALSE(the default). The TRUE value indicates that this Network object is a system defined object
dnsResolution	False	string	DNS Resolution type can be IPV4_ONLY, IPV6_ONLY or IPV4_AND_IPV6
type	True	string	A UTF8 string, all letters lower-case, that represents the class-type. This corresponds to the class name.



Answer:



Explanation:

"subType": "FQDN" → Specifies that the network object is a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN).

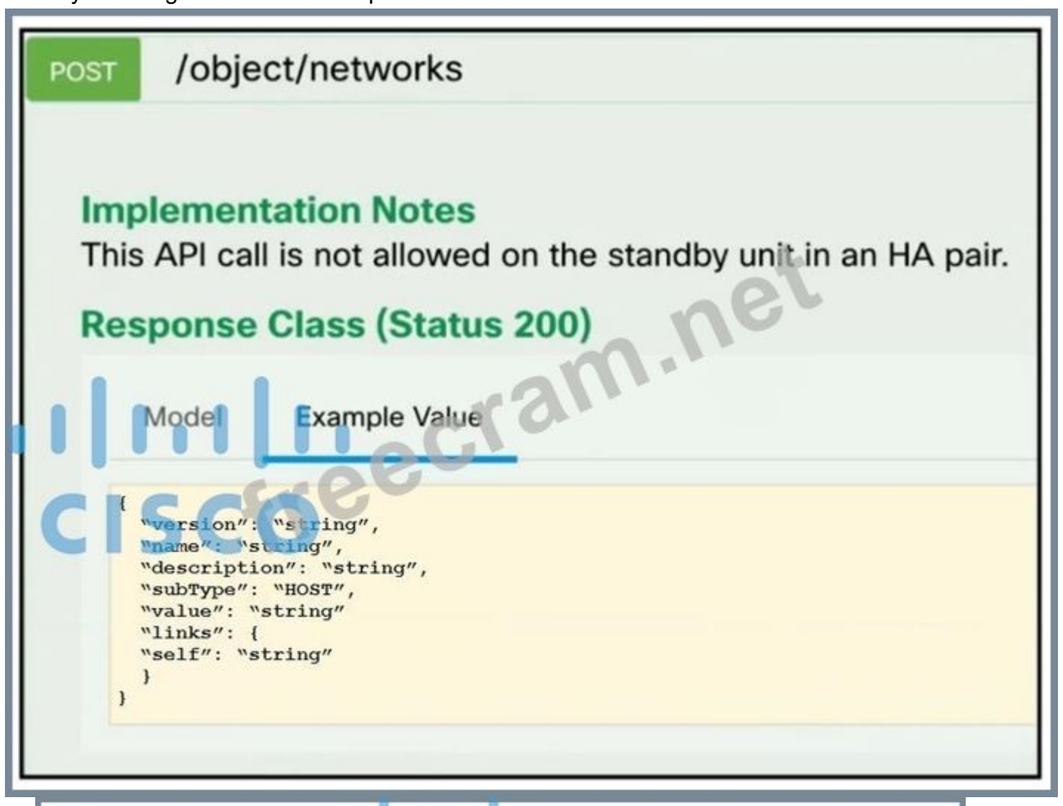
"value": "www.USER.com" → Defines the actual FQDN of the object.

"type": "networkobject" → Specifies that this is a network object.

"name": "USER" → Assigns a name to the network object.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Refer to the exhibit. A developer must create a new network object named testnetwork by using the Cisco Firepower Device Management API. The script must also handle any exceptions that occur during the request and print out any resulting errors. Which script must be used?



A.

```
import requests, json
headers = { 'Content-type': 'application/json'}
data = {"name": "testnetwork",
"description": "Test Network", "subType" : "HOST",
"value": "192.168.1.1", "type" : "networkobject"}
try:
     response = requests.post(
          'https://firepower-server/object/networks',
          data=data)
except:
     print(error)
```

B.
```
import requests, json
headers = { 'Content-type': 'application/json'}
data = {"name": "testnetwork",
"description": "Test Network", "subType" : "HOST",
"value": "192.168.1.1", "type" : "networkobject"}
try:
     response = requests.post(
          'https://firepower-server/object/networks',
          data=data, headers=headers)
     response.raise_for_status()
except:
     print(error)
```

C.
```
import requests, json
headers = { 'Content-type': 'application/json'}
data = {"name": "testnetwork",
"description": "Test Network", "subType" : "HOST",
"value": "192.168.1.1", "type" : "networkobject"}
try:
     response = requests.post(
          'http://firepower-server/object/networks',
          data=json.dumps(headers), headers=data)
     response.raise_for_status()
except:
     print(error)
```

D.
```
import requests, json
headers = { 'Content-type': 'application/json'}
data = {"name": "testnetwork",
"description": "Test Network", "subType" : "HOST",
"value": "192.168.1.1", "type" : "networkobject"}
try:
     response = requests.post(
          'https://firepower-server/object/networks',
          data=json.dumps(data), headers=headers)
     response.raise_for_status()
except:
     print(error)
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/fmc-rest-api/blob/master/labs/firepower-restapi-106/4.md

NEW QUESTION: 105

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is managing a network that consists of Cisco IOSXE devices. There is a need to retrieve the details of the interface GigabitEthernet2 using RESTCONF. Which URI will accomplish this by providing the same response as shown in the JSON body?

```
{
 "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"
        }
      ]
    },
    "ietf-ip:ipv6": {}
  }
}
```


A. `https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/GigabitEthernet2`

B. `https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces/GigabitEthernet2`

C. `https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interface/GigabitEthernet2`

D. `https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com/restconf/data/interface/name/GigabitEthernet2`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to provision a Cisco UCS server with a service template. The script will enable automated provisioning of Cisco UCS servers in a local data center and allow attaching custom service profiles at scale.

This script is implemented in CLI and allows the user to pass arguments that are parsed to retrieve a specific output. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
class UCS:
<snip>
    def create_service_profile(self, name, template):
        body = (
            f'<configConfMo dn="" cookie="{self.cookie}"><inConfig>'
            f'    <lsServer dn="org-root/ls-{name}"'
            f'                    name="{name}"'
            f'                    srcTemplName="{template}"/>'
            f'  </inConfig></configConfMo>'
        )
        response = self.api request(body)
        return response
<snip>
if__name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument('--template', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('--prefix', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('--count', type=int, default=1)
    args = [          ]
    ucs = UCS(HOST, USERNAME, PASSWORD)
    [          ]
    if args.template in ucs.get_service_profile_templates():
        for i in range(args.count):
            name = f'{args.prefix}{str(i)}'
            response = ucs.create_service_profile(name, [          ])
            if response[0] == 200 and 'errorCode' not in str(response[1]):
                print(f'The service profile {name} created successfully.')
    [          ]
```

parser.parse_args()	args.template	parser.template
ucs.login()	ucs.logout()	ucs.session()

Answer:

Answer Area

Answer Area

```
class UCS:
<snip>
    def create_service_profile(self, name, template):
        body = (
            f'<configConfMo dn="" cookie="{self.cookie}"><inConfig>'
            f'    <lsServer dn="org-root/ls-{name}"'
            f'                          name="{name}"'
            f'                          srcTemplName="{template}"/>'
            f'  </inConfig></configConfMo>'
        )
        response = self.api request(body)
        return response
<snip>
if__name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument('--template', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('--prefix', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('--count', type=int, default=1)
    args = [ parser.parse_args() ]
    ucs = UCS(HOST, USERNAME, PASSWORD)
    [ ucs.login() ]
    if args.template in ucs.get_service_profile_templates():
        for i in range(args.count):
            name = f'{args.prefix}{str(i)}'
            response = ucs.create_service_profile(name, [ args.template ])
            if response[0] == 200 and 'errorCode' not in str(response[1]):
                print(f'The service profile {name} created successfully.')
    [                ]
```

[parser.template]

Explanation:
- Parses CLI arguments so they can be used in the script.
parser.parse_args()
- Logs into the UCS Manager to start API transactions.
ucs.login()
- Retrieves the user-defined UCS service template name.
args.template
- Logs out from the UCS Manager to close the session properly.
ucs.logout()

NEW QUESTION: 107
Which authorization steps are required to obtain an access token according to the OAuth2 authorization code grant flow?
A. Authenticate, get the authorization code, and send it with the client ID and client secret.
B. Send the client ID and client secrets by using the grant flow type, get the token, and authorize by using a callback.
C. Log in with a username and password using a form, get a token, and include the token in the body.
D. Send the base64 encoded username, password, client ID, and client secret to the single sign-on manager.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the OAuth2 authorization code grant flow, the following steps are required to obtain an access token:
1. Authenticate: The user logs in via the authorization server, which verifies the credentials.
2. Get the authorization code: After successful authentication, the authorization server sends an authorization code to the client via a redirect URI.
3. Exchange the authorization code for an access token: The client sends the authorization code along with its client ID and client secret to the authorization server.
4. Receive access token: The authorization server validates the request and responds with an access token.

NEW QUESTION: 108
Which command is used to enable application hosting on a Cisco IOS XE device?
A. iox
B. application-hosting
C. iox-service
D. app-hosting
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IOX is the manager that handles guest shell and other 3rd party applications in IOS-XE.
https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2018/pdf/DEVNET-1695.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 109

A development team is considering options for implementing a new configuration management solution which must:
- be agentless
- utilize Python as a developing language
- leverage YAML based workflows

Which solution must be chosen?

A. Nornir

B. Ansible

C. Terraform

D. Puppet

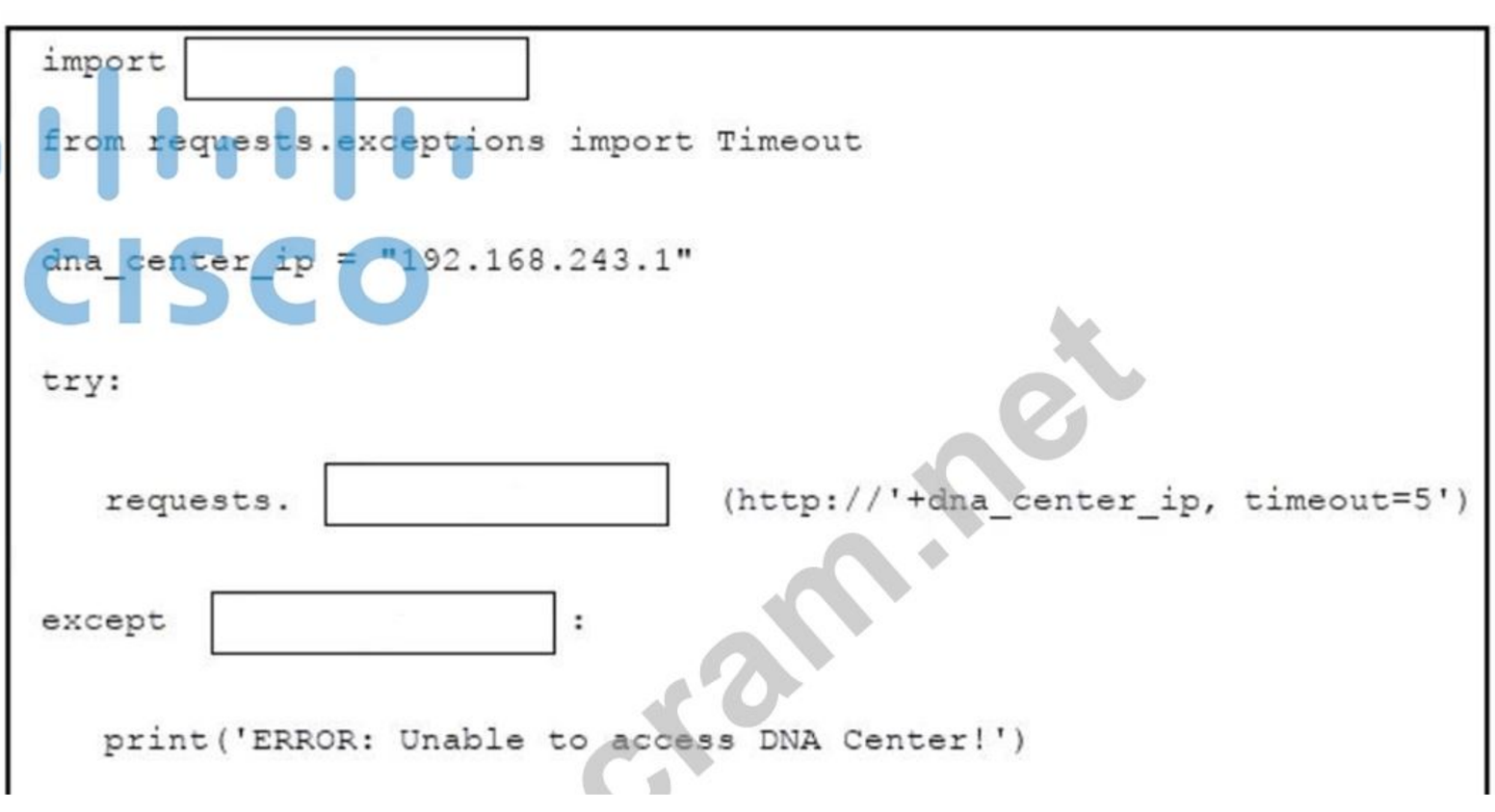
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code for a Python application that needs to connect to Cisco DNA Center and then query the application for the inventory of devices on the network. The application must be resilient and ensure that it has the proper timeouts defined in the code. If a connection cannot be established to Cisco DNA Center within 5 seconds, the application should be terminated. Not all options are used.

Answer Area



```
    exit(-1)

else:

    print('Connection was successfully!)
```


ConnectionError	get	Timeout
ValueError	post	requests

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import [ requests ]
from requests.exceptions import Timeout

dna_center_ip = "192.168.243.1"

try:

   requests. [ get ] (http://'+dna_center_ip, timeout=5')

except [ ConnectionError ] :

   print('ERROR: Unable to access DNA Center!')

   exit(-1)

else:

   print('Connection was successfully!)
```

[Timeout]

[ValueError] [post]

NEW QUESTION: 111

An engineer must enable an SSID in a Meraki network. Which request accomplishes this task?

A. POST /networks/{networkid}/ssids/{number) {"enable": true)

B. PUT /networks/{networkId}/ssids/{number}?enabled=true

C. POST /networks/{networkid}/sslds/{number}?enabled=true

D. PUT /networks/{networkId}/ssids/{number} {"enable": true)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 112
Which action reduces latency in a microservices application?
A. Build the microservices to use a stateful design.
B. Merge microservices that communicate frequently with each other into a single microservice.
C. Minimize HTTP header metadata on the request.
D. Run microservices at the edge, on the periphery of the network.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 113
Refer to the exhibit. The YAML represented is using the ios_vrf module. As part of the Ansible playbook workflow, what is the result when this task is run?

```
name: VRFs
ios_vrf:
    vrfs: "{{ local_vrfs }}"
    state: present
  purge: yes
```

A. VRFs not defined in the host_vars file are removed from the device.
B. VRFs not defined in the host_vars file are added to the device, and any other VRFs on the device remain.
C. VRFs defined in the host_vars file are removed from the device.
D. VRFs are added to the device from the host_vars file, and any other VRFs on the device are removed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
- vrfs: The set of VRF definition objects to be configured on the remote IOS device. Ths list entries can either be the VRF name or a hash of VRF definitions and attributes. This argument is mutually exclusive with the name argument (string).
- state: Configures the state of the VRF definition as it relates to the device operational configuration. When set to present, the VRF should be configured in the device active configuration and when set to absent the VRF should not be in the device active configuration.
Choices: Present (default) / absent
- purge: Instructs the module to consider the VRF definition absolute. It will remove any previously configured VRFs on the device. no (default) / yes
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/ios/ios_vrf_module.html

NEW QUESTION: 114
What is the result of a successful OAuth2 authorization grant flow?
A. The user has the application rights that correspond to the user's role within the application's database
B. The application is provided with a token that allows actions on services on the user's behalf
C. The user has administrative rights to the application's backend services
D. The third-party service is provided with a token that allows actions to be performed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"The OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables a third-party application to obtain limited access to an HTTP service, either on behalf of a resource owner by orchestrating an approval interaction between the resource owner and the HTTP service, or by allowing the third-party application to obtain access on its own behalf."

NEW QUESTION: 115

A company must adopt a configuration management solution for its multi-cloud microservices architecture. The solution has these requirements:
- Hybrid cloud deployment
- Automated compliance and security configurations
- Dynamic infrastructure scaling
- Zero-downtime updates
- Immutable infrastructure principles
- Advanced configuration monitoring
Which configuration management solution should be implemented?
A. Chef-based configuration management
B. Ansible playbooks with dynamic inventory
C. custom Python infrastructure scripts
D. Terraform with multi-cloud state management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Terraform is the best choice because it:
Manages hybrid and multi-cloud environments
Automates compliance and security
Supports dynamic scaling and zero-downtime updates
Follows immutable infrastructure principles
Monitors configurations with state management

NEW QUESTION: 116
A developer is working in a branch to develop a new feature named `newfeat404880077'. A file named `devcoreg13642911.jpg' has accidentally been staged. This needs to be removed so that the commit is performed and branches merged.
Which git command must be used to unstage the file?
A. git delete HEAD devcoreg13642911.jpg
B. git remove HEAD devcoreg13642911.jpg
C. git reset HEAD devcoreg13642911.jpg
D. git revert HEAD devcoreg13642911.jpg
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To unstage file: git reset <commit> -- <path>
https://devconnected.com/how-to-unstage-files-on-git/

NEW QUESTION: 117
Refer to the exhibit. A Docker swarm service is currently running m a local data center. The service is hosting an HTML website it the container fads then the service becomes unavailable.
The design must meet these requirements:
- The service must be highly available and resilient against a data
center outage.
- The service must be accessible from a single URL
request was sent.
- The HTTP session must remain on the server from which the original
- Failure of the server must force the client to reconnect
Which two design approaches must be used to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

```
$ docker service ls
ID             NAME         SCALE   IMAGE         COMMAND
fc3d3c429813   devnet       1/1     devnet:1.0    "/app.sh"
```

A. Create another node in the swarm duster to scale the service across the nodes over two replicas.
B. Scale the Docker swarm service to 2 and set endpoint-mode to DNSRR instead of the default value of VIP
C. Configure a routing mesh to route requests to the swarm service by using NAT on the network side
D. Create another swarm cluster within a data center and deploy a secondary instance of the service.
E. Configure an external load balancer to route requests to the swarm service by using session persistence
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 118
What is a benefit of running multiple instances of a back-end service and using load balancing to distribute the communication between the front-end and back-end services?
A. Scaling horizontally is automated out of the box.
B. High availability is provided for the back-end services.
C. The total load on the database servers decreases.
D. The consistency of data for stateful services increases.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
Refer to the exhibit. A devops engineer activates an intent-based policy in the Cisco DNA Center using the asynchronous API, which returns an HTTP 202 status code. How does the engineer validate that the policy has eventually succeeded or failed?

```
"response": {
    "taskId": "85c95140-50fc-4a57-994d-db58d3afe6b3",
    "url": "dna/intent/api/v1/task/85c95140-50fc-4a57-994d-db58d3afe6b3"

},
"version": "1.0"
}
```

A. Send a REST GET API to the Cisco DNA Center with the returned taskId.
B. Query the Cisco DNA Center using a REST GET API with the returned URL.
C. Send a REST POST API to the Cisco DNA Center with the returned URL.
D. Query the Cisco DNA Center using a REST GET API with the returned taskId.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 120
A media streaming company uses a cloud-based microservices architecture for its web application. Each microservice handles a specific task and generates a significant amount of data due to video streaming. The platform needs to scale dynamically based on user traffic and foster collaboration between various teams. Which observability monitoring solution leverages traces, metrics, and logs and is suitable for the design of the web application?
A. Use only container runtime metrics for performance monitoring.

B. Microservices instrumentation generating distributed traces for each service call.
C. Implement a basic logging solution for each microservice.
D. Collect only business-specific metrics for observability.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Microservices-based architectures generate large volumes of data, making observability critical for performance monitoring and troubleshooting. Distributed tracing provides end-to-end visibility into requests as they traverse multiple microservices, capturing traces, metrics, and logs for better insight. This enables dynamic scaling based on traffic patterns and improves collaboration between teams by identifying bottlenecks and optimizing service performance.

NEW QUESTION: 121
A heterogeneous network of vendors and device types needs automating for better efficiency and to enable future automated testing. The network consists of switches, routers, firewalls and load balancers from different vendors, however they all support the NETCONF/RESTCONF configuration standards and the YAML models with every feature the business requires. The business is looking for a buy versus build solution because they cannot dedicate engineering resources, and they need configuration diff and rollback functionality from day 1.
Which configuration management for automation tooling is needed for this solution?
A. Ansible
B. Ansible and Terraform
C. NSO
D. Terraform
E. Ansible and NSO
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/nso/#!core-concepts/core-concepts

NEW QUESTION: 122
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to create a Puppet manifest that implements an NTP configuration when applied to a device in the master inventory. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
ntp_server { '10.1.1.20':
  [                    ] => 'present',
   key => 54,
   prefer => true,
  [                    ] => 2,
  [                    ] => 10,
  [                    ] => 'Vlan 101',
}
```

source_interface

allow_source

minpoll

location

route_traffic

ensure

maxpoll

Answer:

Answer Area

```
ntp_server { '10.1.1.20':
  [ensure              ] => 'present',
   key => 54,
```

```
    prefer => true,
    minpoll                 => 2,
    maxpoll                 => 10,
    allow_source            => 'Vlan 101',
}
```

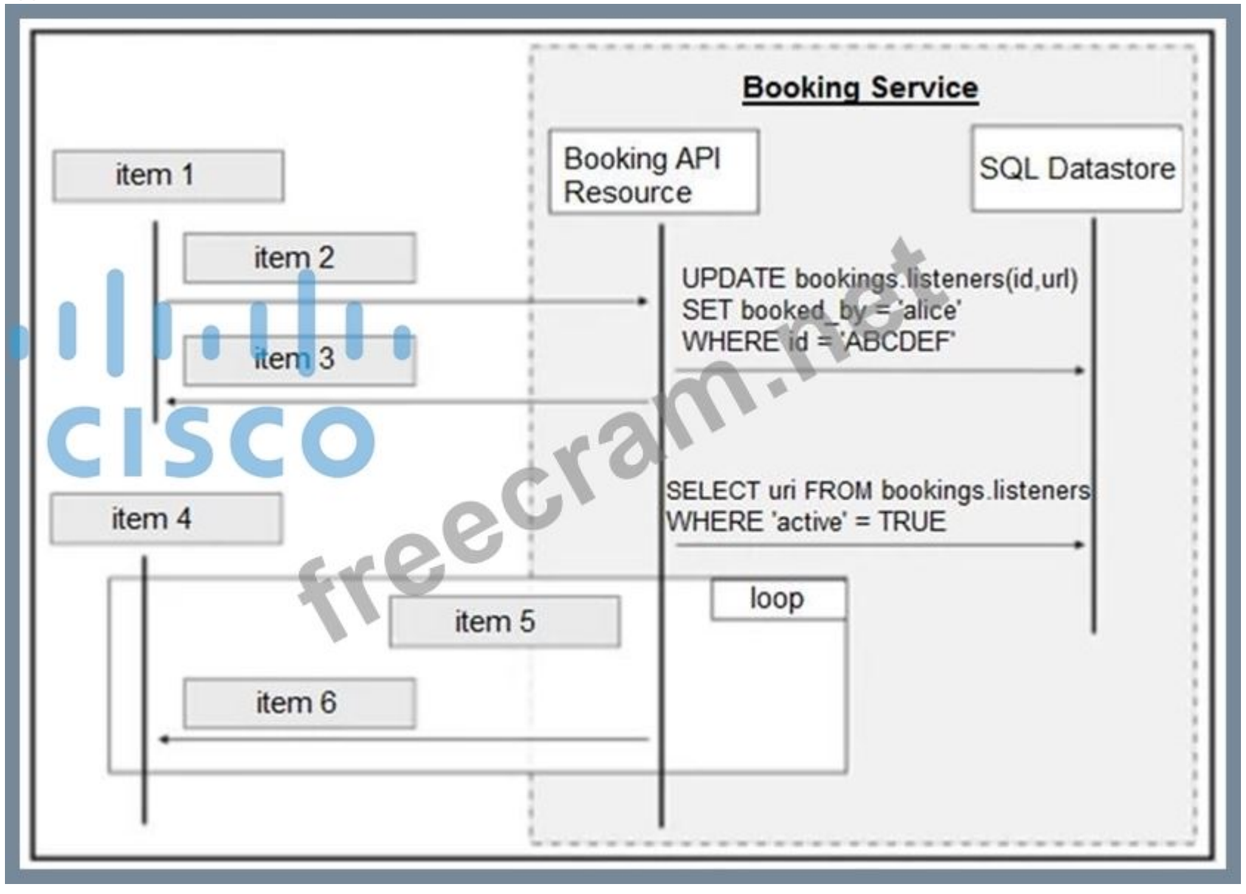
source_interface

location

route_traffic

NEW QUESTION: 123
A developer in a team of distributed authors is working on code in an isolated Git branch named
'update1a2b3456789'. The developer attempts to merge the new code with a branch named
'dvcapp9a8b7654321' however the merge operation encounters a conflict error during the process. Which Git command must the developer use to exit from the merge process and return the branch to the previous state?
A. git merge --abort
B. git abort --status
C. git merge --exit
D. git abort --merge
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit above and click on the tab in the top left corner to view a diagram that describes the typical flow of requests involved when a webhook is created for a booking service.
Drag and drop the requests from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the sequence diagram to design the complete flow of requests involved as a booking is updated from a web application.

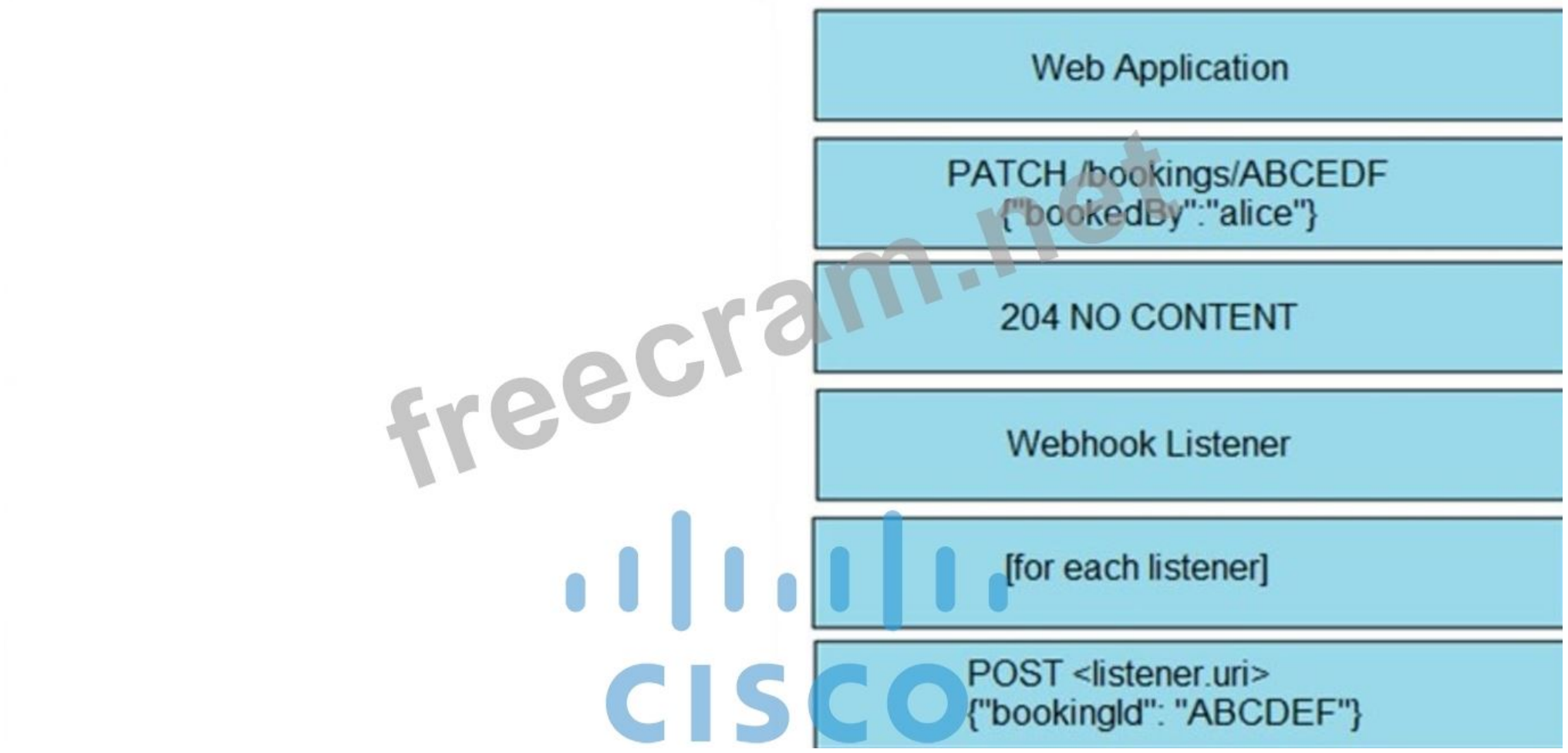


Answer Area

Web Application	item 1
POST <listener.uri> {"bookingId": "ABCDEF"}	item 2
PATCH /bookings/ABCEDF {"bookedBy":"alice"}	item 3
Webhook Listener	item 4
204 NO CONTENT	item 5
[for each listener]	item 6

Answer:

Answer Area

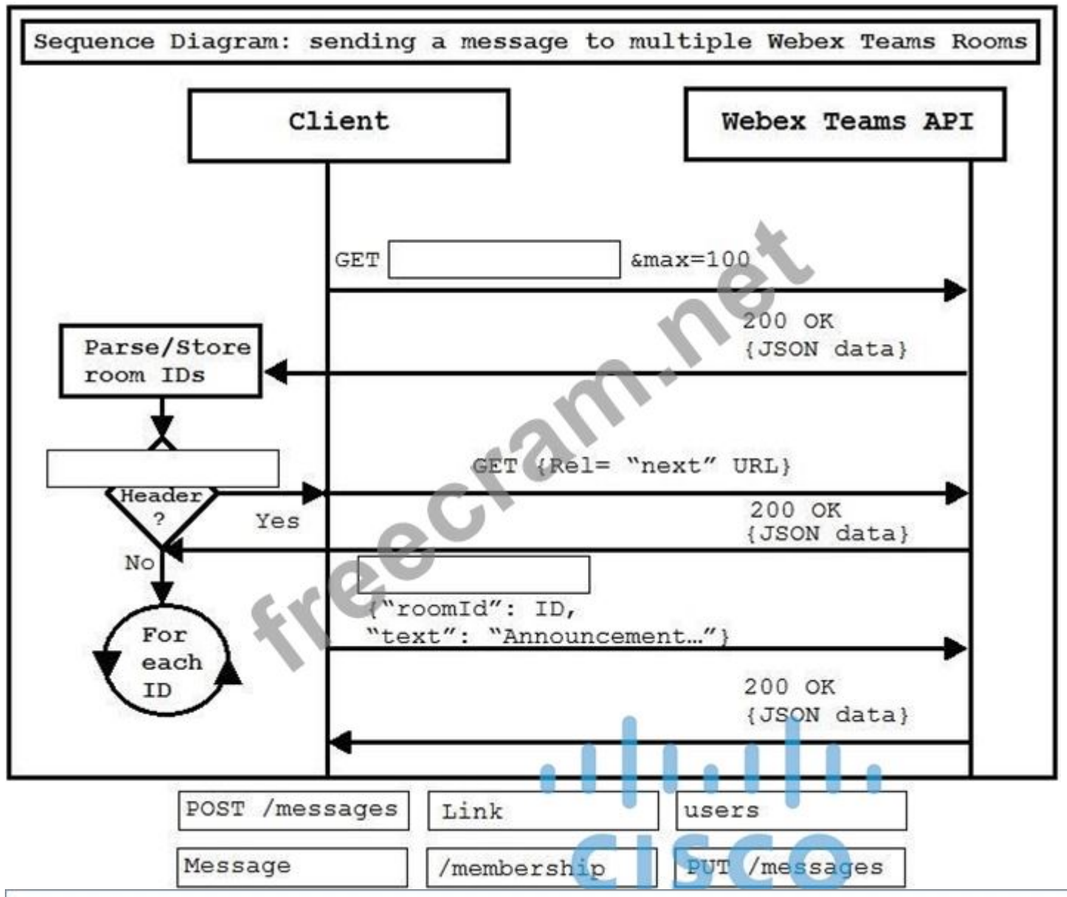


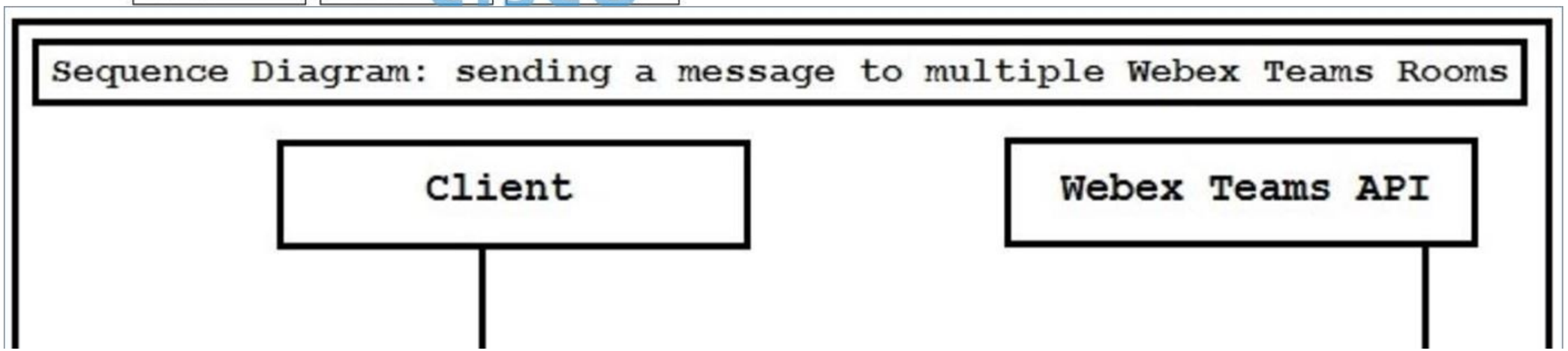
NEW QUESTION: 125
A developer deployed a web application in a local data center that is experiencing high traffic load from users that access data through REST API calls. Caching helps to enhance the responsiveness and performance of the API usage. Which approach must be used to improve cache performance?
A. Configure the API payload to return errors in HTTP 200 responses.
B. Use HTTP POST or other non-read methods for read requests when it is possible.
C. Ensure that all read requests are clearly identified by the PUT method.
D. Implement surrogate key tagging to purge requests.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

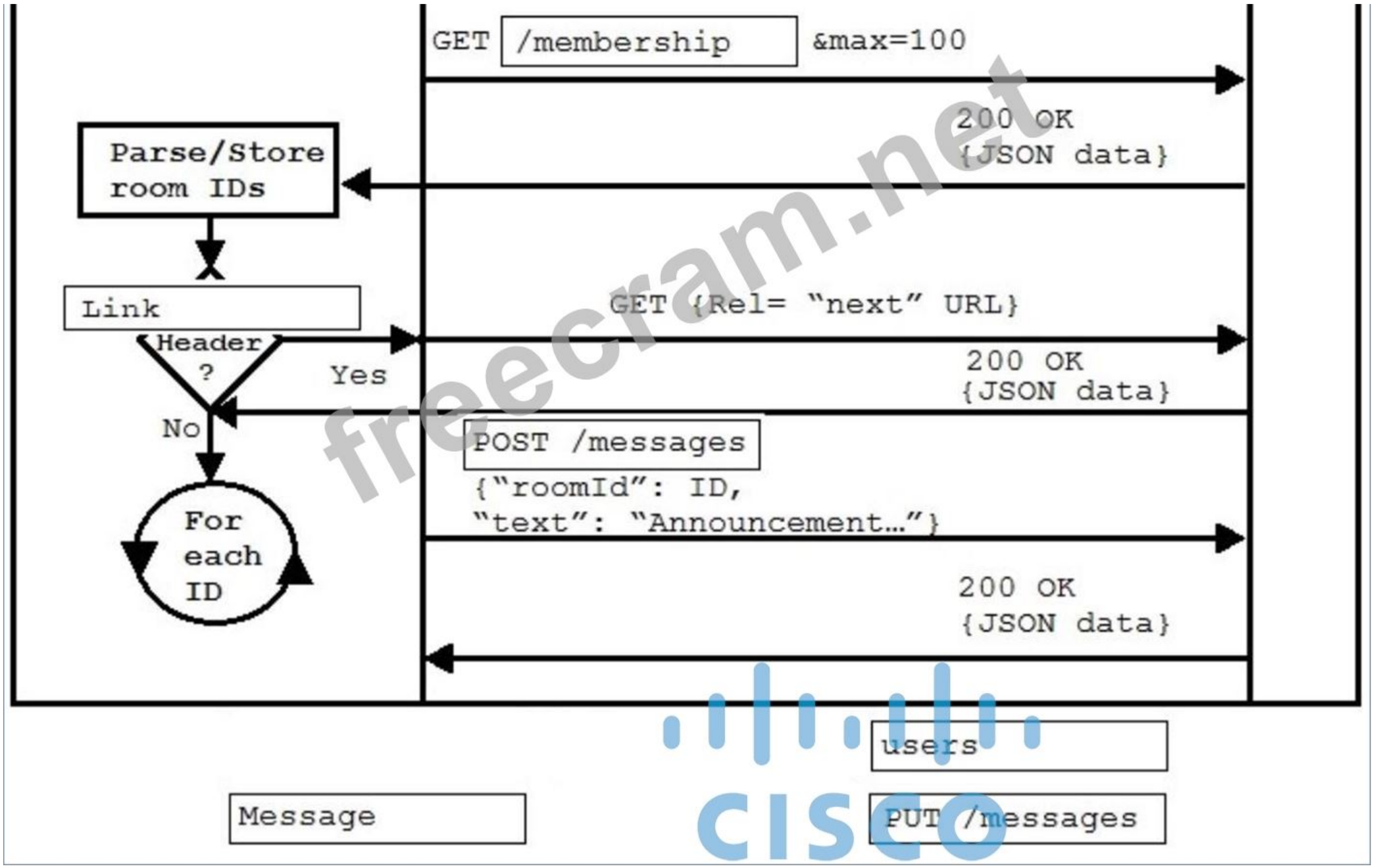
NEW QUESTION: 126

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the diagram to show how data is processed in Webex Teams. Not all options are used.







Explanation:

First get room IDs with GET /membership , check for LINK header if there is Rel = "next" URL to list all results, then POST /messages to rooomID's.

NEW QUESTION: 127

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer creates an application that leverages the Ansible framework to provision CPE endpoints that have configuration changes. The application contains an Ansible playbook named provision_cpes.yml that uses the ansible.builtin.script Ansible module to execute these two Python scripts:
- gather and_create.py. which creates a JSON file named bios.json that
contains the CPE models and their respective IOS file information
- load and parse.py. which loads the file data and parses it for later
consumption
After several successful runs, the application fails. During a review of the Ansible execution logs, the engineer discovers an error output that indicates that one of the stages failed. What is the cause of this issue?

```
fatal: [localhost]: FAILED! => {"changed": true, "msg": "non-zero return code",
"rc": 1, "stderr": "Traceback (most recent call last):\n  File \"/home/user/
.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1622890235.6864936-179-248920255488835/
load_and_parse.py\", line 3, in <module>\n    with open('bios.json','r') as
bios:\nFileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'bios.json'\n",
"stderr_lines": ["Traceback (most recent call last):", "  File \"/home/user/
.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1622890235.6864936-179-248920255488835/
load_and_parse.py\", line 3, in <module>", "    with open('bios.json','r') as
bios:", "FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'bios.json'"],
"stdout": "", "stdout_lines": []}
```

A. provision cpes.yml Ansibte playbook
B. gather and create.py Python script
C. ansible builtm script Ansible module
D. load_and_parse.py Python script
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128
A custom dashboard of the network health must be created by using Cisco DNA Center APIs. An existing dashboard is a RESTful API that receives data from Cisco DNA Center as a new metric every time the network health information is sent from the script to the dashboard.
Which set of requests creates the custom dashboard?
A. POST request to Cisco DNA Center to obtain the network health information and then a GET request to the dashboard to publish the new metric
B. GET request to Cisco DNA Center to obtain the network health information and then a POST request to the dashboard to publish the new metric
C. GET request to Cisco DNA Center to obtain the network health information and then a PUT request to the dashboard to publish the new metric
D. PUT request to Cisco DNA Center to obtain the network health information and then a POST request to the dashboard to publish the new metric
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Refer to the exhibit. Which URL retrieves the errors in the GigabitEthernet 1 interface?

```
+--rw interfaces
|  +--rw interface* [name]
|     +--rw name                          string
|     +--rw description?                  string
|     +--rw type                          indentityref
|     +--rw enabled?                      boolean
|     +--rw link-up-down-trap-enable?     enumeration
+--ro interfaces-state
   +--ro interface* [name]
      +--ro name                string
      +--ro type                indentityref
      +--ro admin-status        enumeration
      +--ro oper-status         enumeration
      +--ro last-change?        yang:date-and-time
      +--ro if-index            int32
      +--ro phys-address?       yang:phys-address
      +--ro higher-layer-if*    interface-state-ref
      +--ro lower-layer-if*     interface-state-ref
      +--ro speed?              yang:gauge64
      +--ro statistics
         +--ro discontinuity-time    yang:date-and-time
         +--ro in-octets?            yang:counter64
         +--ro in-unicast-pkts?      yang:counter64
         +--ro in-broadcast-pkts?    yang:counter64
         +--ro in-multicast-pkts?    yang:counter64
         +--ro in-discards?          yang:counter32
         +--ro in-errors?            yang:counter32
         +--ro in-unknown-protos?    yang:counter32
```

A.
```
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state/\
   GigabitEthernet1
```

B.
```
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state/\
   interface=GigabitEthernet1
```

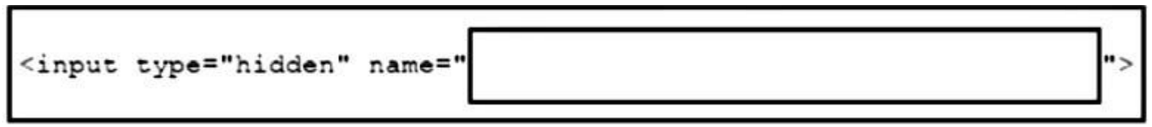
C.
```
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface/\
   GigabitEthernet1
```

D.
```
/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/\
   GigabitEthernet1
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer created a simple Python Flask application but must incorporate a CSRF token. Which code snippet must be added in the blank in the script to manually incorporate the token?



A. _csrf_token" value="{{ csrf_token() }}
B. _access_token" value="{{ csrf_token }}
C. _csrf_token" value="{{ csrf_grant() }}
D. _xss_token" value="{{ csrf_token }}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://flask-wtf.readthedocs.io/en/0.15.x/csrf/

NEW QUESTION: 131
Which approach is part of the twelve-factor app methodology?
A. Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies.
B. Store the configuration in a database.
C. Leverage available resources to scale the application.
D. Maintain states in the app.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
One of the Twelve-Factor App principles (Factor II: Dependencies) mandates that an application must explicitly declare all its dependencies (e.g., via a requirements.txt, package.json, or similar), and isolate them (for example, in virtual environments or containers). This ensures that builds are reproducible and that you don't rely on implicit, system-wide libraries.

NEW QUESTION: 132
A developer has issued the git add file1 file2 test.py command to add three files for the next commit, but then decides to exclude test.py from this commit. Which command needs to be used to exclude test.py from this commit but keep the rest of the files?
A. git reset - test py
B. git checkout - file1 file2
C. git stash -- file1 file 2
D. git clean -- test.py
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 133
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to retrieve location data for network devices. Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
import requests
import json

BASE_URL = 'https://                    '
API_KEY = '6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2baa056b99a4fac8fa0'
url = f'{BASE_URL}/api/v0/                    /L_646829496433/floorPlans'

headers = {
    '                    ': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_KEY
}
response = requests.get(url,                    )

if response.status_code == 200:
    for item in response.json():
        print(item["name"])

        for device in item["devices"]:
            print(f'\tDevice: {device["name"]},
            Location: {device["lat"]}, {device["lng"]}')
```

networks	App-Type	headers=headers
wireless	api.meraki.com	meraki.com/api
Content-Type		

Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests
import json

BASE_URL = 'https://[ api.meraki.com ]'
API_KEY = '6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2baa056b99a4fac8fa0'
url = f'{BASE_URL}/api/v0/[ networks ]/L_646829496433/floorPlans'

headers = {
    '[ Content-Type ]': 'application/json',
    'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_KEY
}
response = requests.get(url,[ headers=headers ])

if response.status_code == 200:
    for item in response.json():
        print(item["name"])

        for device in item["devices"]:
            print(f'\tDevice: {device["name"]},
            Location: {device["lat"]}, {device["lng"]}')
```

[App-Type]

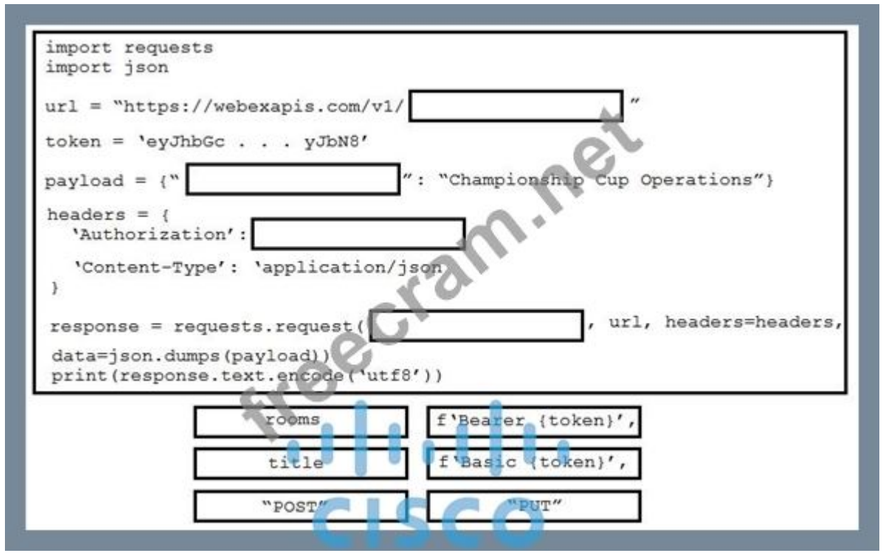
[wireless]

[meraki.com/api]

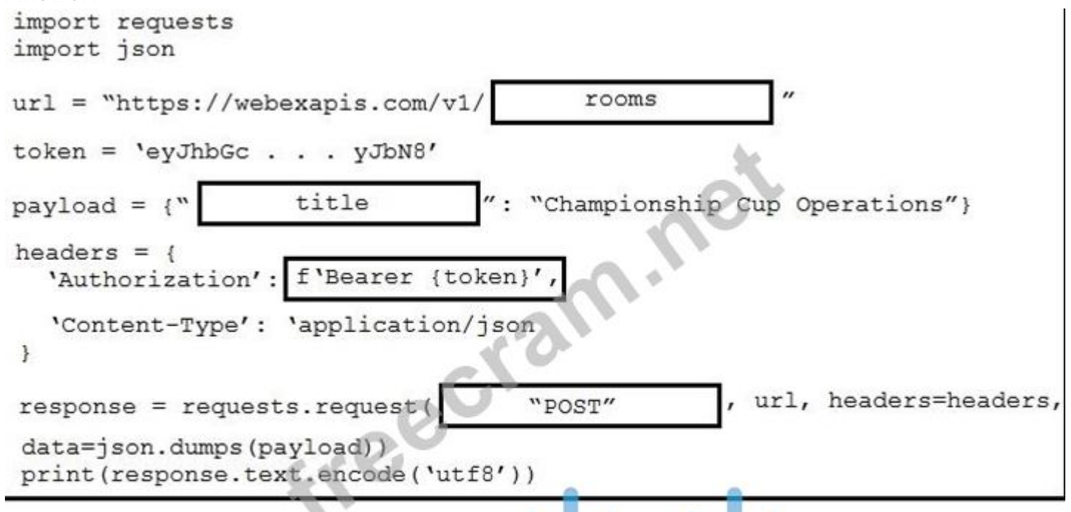
NEW QUESTION: 134

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to create a Webex space. Not ail options are used.



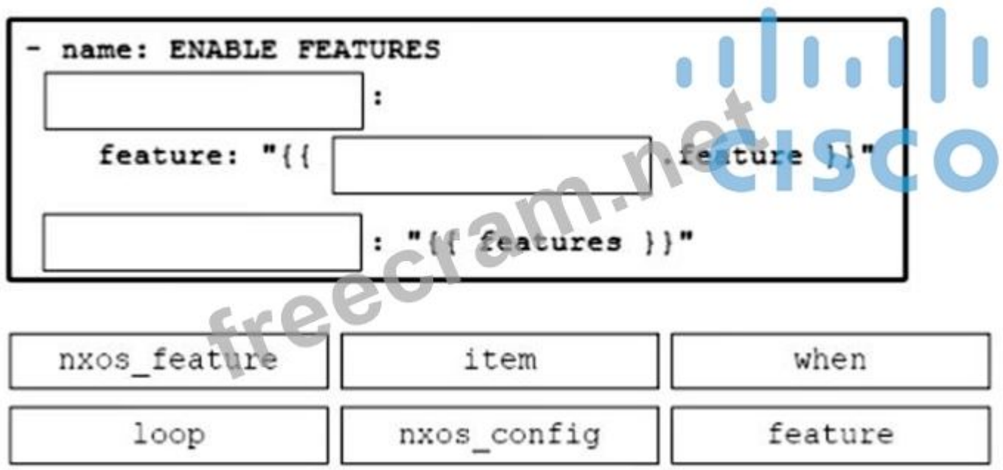
Answer:



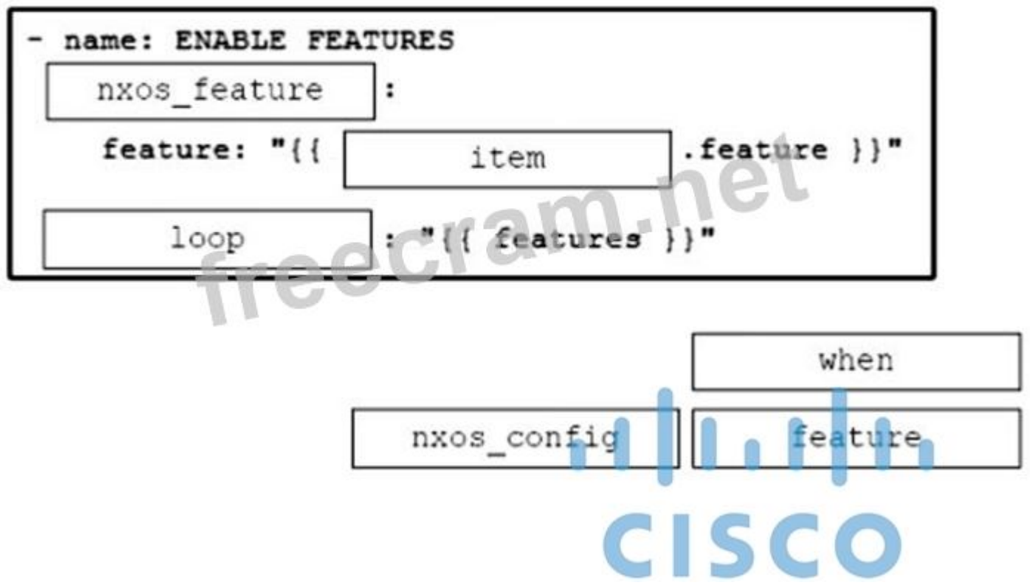
Explanation:
https://developer.webex.com/docs/api/v1/rooms/create-a-room

NEW QUESTION: 135
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct an Ansible task to configure and enable a list of features on one or more Cisco Nexus switches. Not all options are used.

Answer area



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 136

Which transport layer protocol does gRPC use to retrieve telemetry information?

A. SNMP

B. HTTP/2

C. SSH

D. TCP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 137

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must add a new loopback interface with a RESTCONF request on a Cisco IOS XE device. Which code snippet must be placed onto the blank in the body of the code to complete the request?

A.
```
"enabled": loopback,
          "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
              "address": [
```

B.
```
"interface": true,
          "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
              "address": [
```

C.
```
"interface": true,
          "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
              "ipv4": [
```

D.
```
"enabled": true,
          "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
              "address": [
```

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When creating an interface via RESTCONF on IOS XE, you must include the interface's

"enabled" flag (a boolean) and nest the IP assignment under the ietf-ip:ipv4container with an address list. The correct JSON snippet is:

"enabled": true,
"ietf-ip:ipv4": {

"address": [
{
"ip": "172.16.100.1",
"netmask": "255.255.255.0"
}
]
}

NEW QUESTION: 138
Refer to the exhibit. The information in the exhibit was obtained by using RESTCONF and querying URI / restconf/data/native/ip/route.

```
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:route": {
    "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
      {
        "prefix": "0.0.0.0",
        "mask": "0.0.0.0",
        "fwd-list": [
          {
            "fwd": "10.10.20.254"
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Which RESTCONF call and which JSON code is used to add a new IP route to a network of 172.30.200.0/24 through the GigabitEthernet2 interface? (Choose two.)

A.

```
{"Cisco-IOS-XE-native:route": {
    "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
      {
        "prefix": "172.30.200.0",
        "mask": "255.255.255.0",
        "fwd-list": [
          {
            "fwd": "GigabitEthernet2",
            "interface-next-hop": [
              {
                "ip-address": "10.255.255.2"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

B.

```
{
    "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
      {
        "prefix": "172.30.200.0",
        "mask": "255.255.255.0",
        "fwd-list": [
          {
            "fwd": "GigabitEthernet2",
            "interface-next-hop": [
              {
                "ip-address": "10.255.255.2"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
}
```

C.

```
{
    "ip-route-interface-forwarding":
      {
        "prefix": "172.30.200.0",
        "mask": "255.255.255.0",
        "fwd-list":
          {
            "fwd": "Gi2",
            "interface-next-hop": [
              {
                "ip-address": "10.255.255.1"
              }
            ]
          }
      }
}
```

D.

```
PUT /restconf/data/native/ip/route
```

E.

```
POST https://{{host}}:{{port}}/
   restconf/data/native/ip/route/new
```

F.

```
POST https://{{host}}:{{port}}/
   restconf/data/native/ip/route
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 139

A development team is looking for a tool to automate configurations across the infrastructure. The tool must have these characteristics:

- written in Go
- defining a configuration for intent
- stateful
- declarative

Which tool meets these requirements?

A. NSX

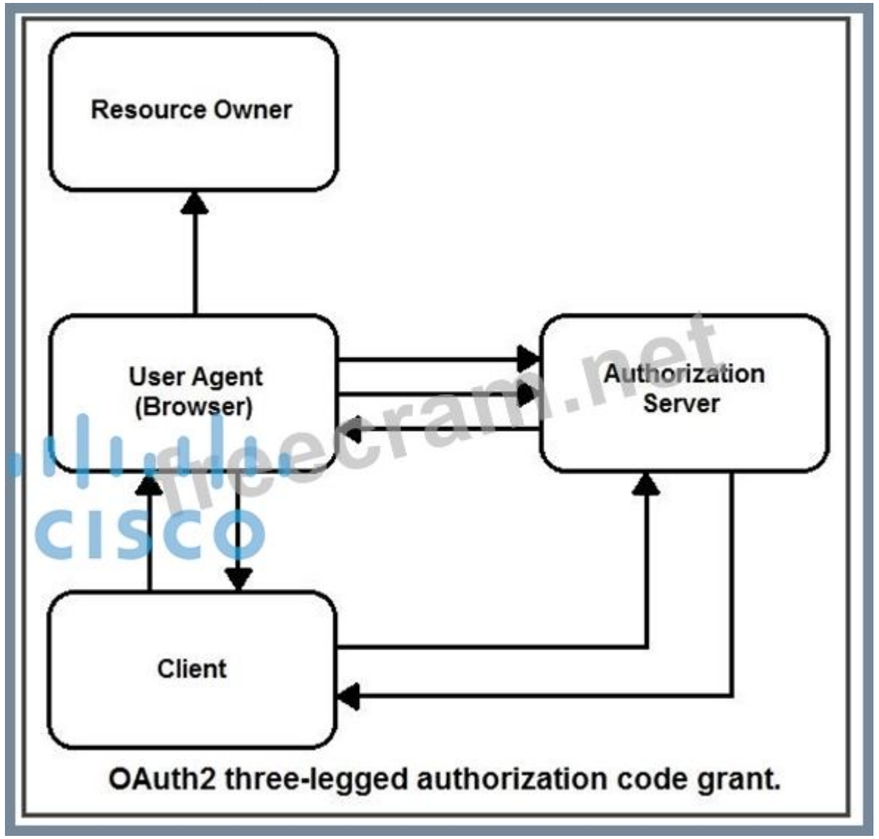
B. Chef

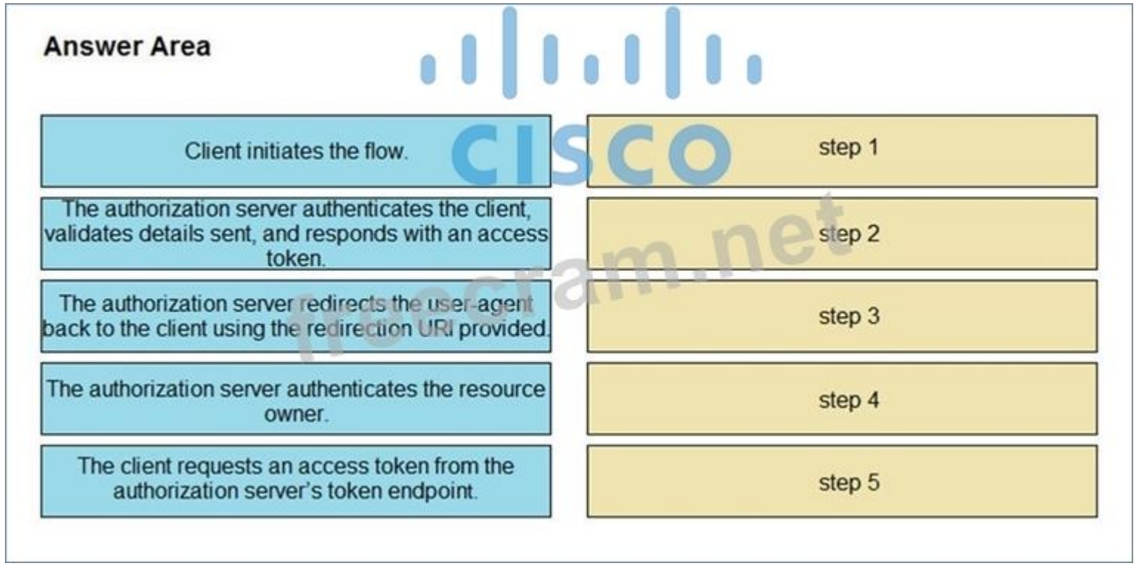
C. NAPALM

D. Terraform

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the steps from the left into the correct order of operation on the right for a successful OAuth2 three-legged authorization code grant flow.




Answer Area
Client initiates the flow.
step 1
The authorization server authenticates the client, validates details sent, and responds with an access token.
step 2
The authorization server redirects the user-agent back to the client using the redirection URI provided.
step 3
The authorization server authenticates the resource owner.
step 4
The client requests an access token from the authorization server's token endpoint.
step 5

Answer:

Answer Area

Client initiates the flow.

The authorization server authenticates the resource owner.

The authorization server redirects the user-agent back to the client using the redirection URI provided.

The client requests an access token from the authorization server's token endpoint.

The authorization server authenticates the client, validates details sent, and responds with an access token.

Explanation:
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749
Look for "The flow illustrated in Figure 3 includes the following steps"

NEW QUESTION: 141
Refer to the exhibit. A developer has created a Python script that retrieves information about the deployment of Cisco wireless access points using REST API. Which two code snippets must be added to the blank in the code to print the value of the userId key instead of printing the full JSON response? (Choose two.)

A. for key, value in json.items():
if key == 'userId':
print('{}'.format(value))

B. print json[0][userId]

C. print json[1]['userId']

D. for key, value in json.dumps(response.text):
if key in 'userId':
print value

E. print json['userId']

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 142

Refer to the exhibit. Which command publishes the Docker image to the private repository named cisco-dev with the latest tag?

A.
```
docker image push test-image:latest
```

B.
```
docker tag cisco-dev/test-image:1.0 \
cisco-dev/test-image:latest
```

C.
```
docker tag cisco-dev/test-image:latest
```

D.
```
docker image push --disable-content-trust \
cisco-dev/test-image:latest
```

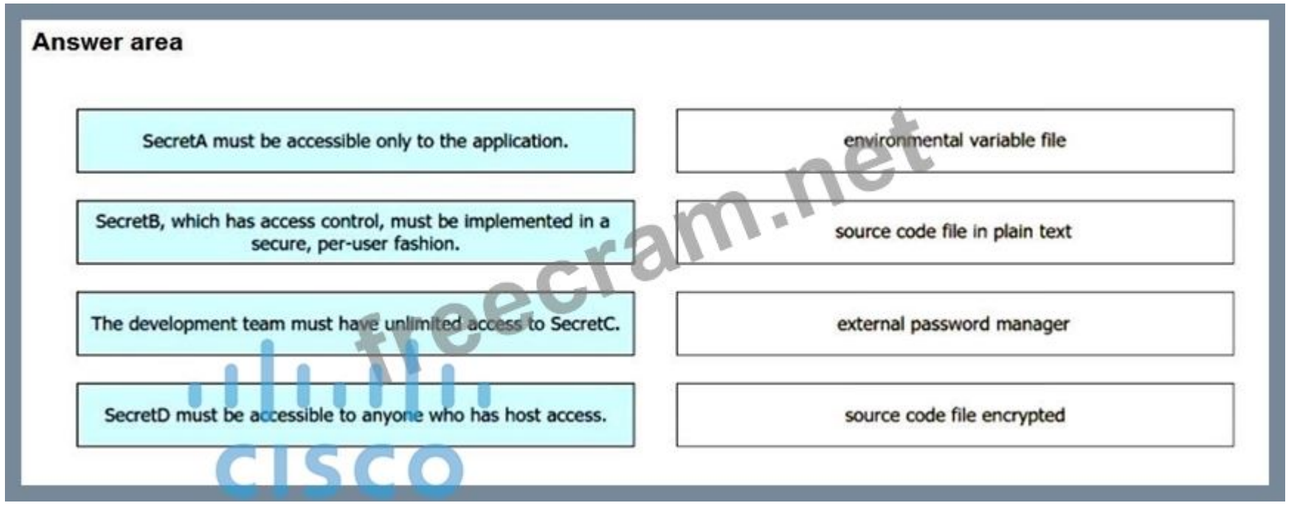
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The error message indicates that the latest tag does not exist for the cisco-dev/test-image repository. To push an image with the latest tag, the image must be explicitly tagged before pushing.

NEW QUESTION: 143

Drag and Drop Question

A developer is designing an application that uses confidential information for a company and its clients. The developer must implement different secret storage techniques for each handled secret to enforce security policy compliance within a project. Drag and drop the security policy requirements from the left onto the storage solutions on the right.



Answer:

Answer area

SecretD must be accessible to anyone who has host access.

The development team must have unlimited access to SecretC.

SecretA must be accessible only to the application.

SecretB, which has access control, must be implemented in a secure, per-user fashion.

NEW QUESTION: 144

What is a benefit of using continuous testing and static code analysis in a CI pipeline?

A. They detect source code vulnerabilities as part of the standard build process.

B. They automate code authoring based on user stories.

C. They monitor the production environment and send alerts when errors are detected.

D. They ensure that the product backlog is delivered to the release schedule.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Continuous testing and static code analysis are essential components of a CI (Continuous Integration) pipeline because they help identify vulnerabilities, bugs, and code quality issues early in the development lifecycle.

Static code analysis reviews the source code without executing it, detecting security vulnerabilities, syntax errors, and coding standard violations.

Continuous testing automates the execution of unit tests, integration tests, and security scans, ensuring code quality before deployment.

By integrating these practices into the CI pipeline, developers can catch and fix issues early, reducing security risks and improving software reliability.

NEW QUESTION: 145

Refer to the exhibit. An architect wrote an application to collect device information from the Cisco Meraki Dashboard API. Every time a network change occurs the application collects information and records new endpoint MAC addresses. The application stopped working after the locations and network equipment of a competitor were acquired. Which application approach must be applied to reduce latency and rate limiting?

```
{
  "errors": [
      "API rate limit exceeded for organization"
  ]
}
```

A. webhooks to trigger updates

B. MOS scoring system before collecting information

C. error handling to check for reachability first
D. leaky faucet algorithm for fault categorizing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Which function does Fluentd fulfill for application logging in Kubernetes?
A. logging agent for distribution
B. backend time series database storage
C. monitoring and log visualization
D. messaging queuing infrastructure
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
What is Fluentd used for?
Fluentd is an open source data collector for building the unified logging layer. Once installed on a server, it runs in the background to collect, parse, transform, analyze and store various types of data.

NEW QUESTION: 147
Which snippet presents the correct API call to configure, secure, and enable an SSID using the Meraki API?

A.
```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"enabled": true,
"useVlanTagging": true
}'
```

B.
```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json'\
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": true,
}'
```

C.
```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": true,
"authMode": "psk",
"encryptionMode": "wpa",
"psk": "meraki123",
"wpaEncryptionMode": "WPA1 and WPA2"
}'
```

```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": false,
"authMode": "psk",
"encryptionMode": "wpa",
"psk": "meraki123",
"wpaEncryptionMode": "WPA1 and WPA2"
}'
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148

In an event-driven architecture-based system, what is a characteristic of the subscribers of a topic?

A. They have access to all the messages in a topic.

B. The message is channeled by recognizing the message's function.

C. They route each incoming message to its destination.

D. The messages received must be stamped with information that identifies the sender.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In an event-driven architecture, a publisher/subscriber (pub/sub) model is used, where multiple subscribers can listen to a topic and receive messages published to that topic. Each subscriber receives all messages associated with the topic it is subscribed to.

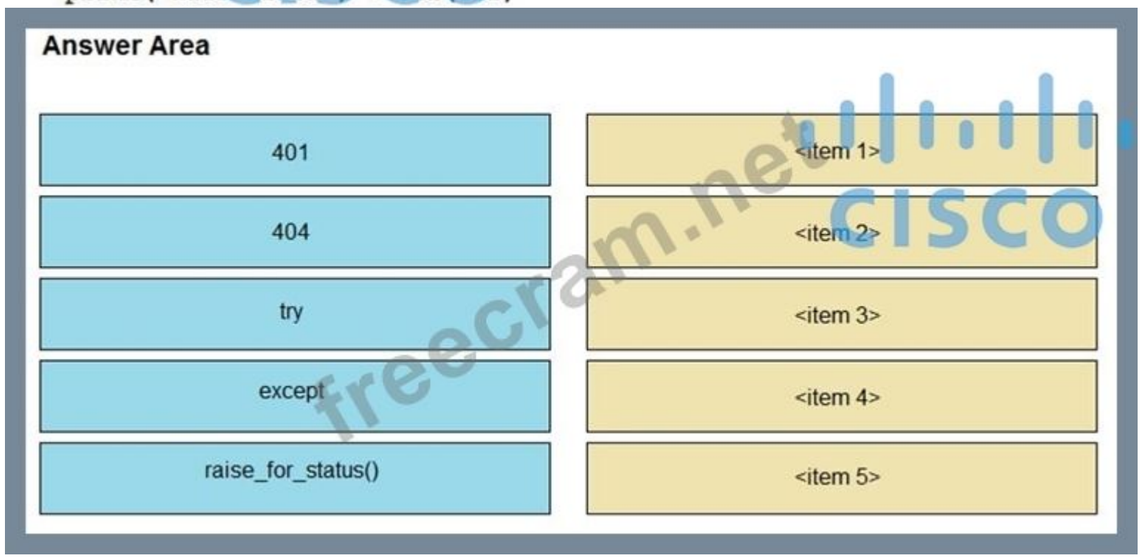
This ensures loose coupling between components, allowing systems to scale effectively by enabling multiple consumers to react to events independently.

NEW QUESTION: 149

Drag and Drop Question

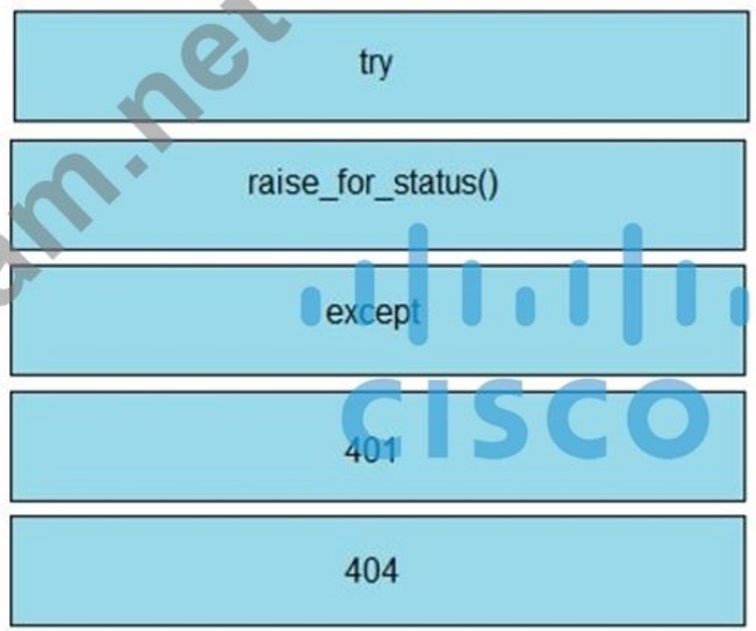
A developer is creating a Python script to use the Webex Teams REST API to list joined spaces, and gracefully handle and print the errors it receives. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to complete the script.

```
import requests

url = "https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/rooms'
bearer = "BEARER_TOKEN_HERE"
headers = {"content-type": "application/json", "Authorization": "Bearer " + bearer

<item 1>:
   response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
   response.<item 2>
<item 3> requests.exceptions.HTTPError as err:
   if response.status_code == <item 4>:
     print("Check Bearer Token")
   elif response.status_code == <item 5>:
     print("Check API Endpoint uri")
   elif response.status_code == 500:
     print("Server Error, Try again Later")
   else:
     print("HTTP Error") + str(err)
```



Answer:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 150

A developer is developing a microservices code to manage REST API errors. Which two approaches must the developer take to manage the HTTP 429 "Too Many Requests" status code in the microservices code? (Choose two.)

A. Throw an exception in the application code.

B. Resend the request immediately without implementing a wait time.

C. Return errors in the response code.

D. Consecutive retries should truncate exponential backup.

E. Implement subsequent retry with the same interval window.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 151

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to query the last 10 Bluetooth clients seen by APs in their network using the Meraki Dashboard API. Not all options are used.

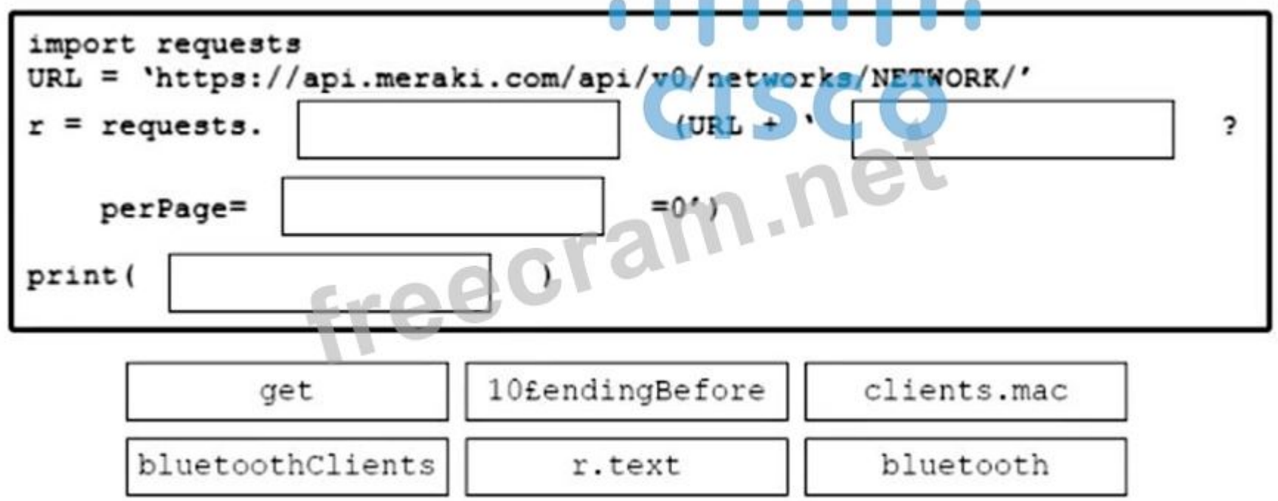
A paginated endpoint in the API accepts in 3 special query parameters:

- `perPage`: The number of entries to be returned in the page (the current request)
- `startingAfter`: A token used by our server to indicate the starting "identifier" of the page (i.e. the data we return in this request will start immediately after the entry with this "identifier")
- `endingBefore`: A token used by our server to indicate the ending "identifier" of the page (i.e. the data we return in this request will end immediately before the entry with this "identifier")

The actual types of the startingAfter and endingBefore identifiers will vary depending on the API endpoint. However, they typically fall into 2 categories:

- **Timestamps**: The values of `startingAfter` and `endingBefore` are timestamps if we're paginating based on time. In other words, each entry returned in the response has some timestamp value associated with it, and each request returns a fixed number of these entries based on the value of the perPage parameter. We use timestamps as the "boundaries" between pages.
  - For example, the current page might contain entries with timestamps ranging from exactly 2 days ago to exactly 1 day ago. The previous page might be referred to by `{ endingBefore: <2 days ago> }`, and the next page might be referred to by `{ startingAfter: <1 day ago> }`
- **Integer IDs**: The values of `startingAfter` and `endingBefore` could instead be integer IDs if we're paginating purely based on the number of records. In other words, each entry returned in the response has some integer ID associated with it, and each request returns a fixed number of these entries based on the value of the `perPage` parameter. We use the ID values as the "boundaries" between pages.
  - For example, the current page might contain 5 entries with integer IDs ranging from `101` to `105` inclusive. The previous page might be referred to by `{ endingBefore: 101 }`, and the next page might be referred to by `{ startingAfter: 105 }`

Answer area



Answer:

Explanation:
https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/api-latest/#!get-network-bluetooth-client

NEW QUESTION: 152
Refer to the exhibit. Which RESTCONF verb changes the GigabitEthernet2 interface from 192.168.100.1/24 to 10.10.10.1/24?

```
import json, requests
USER = 'admin'
PASS = 'cisco'

url = "https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native" \
      "/interface/GigabitEthernet=2/ip/address/primary"

payload = {"primary": {"address": "10.10.10.1", "mask": "255.255.255.0"}}
data = json.dumps(payload)
headers = {
           'Accept': "application/yang-data+json",
           'Content-Type': "application/yang-data+json",
          }

response = requests.request("[          ]", url, auth=(USER,PASS), data=data, headers=headers,
                            verify=False)

print(response.text)
```

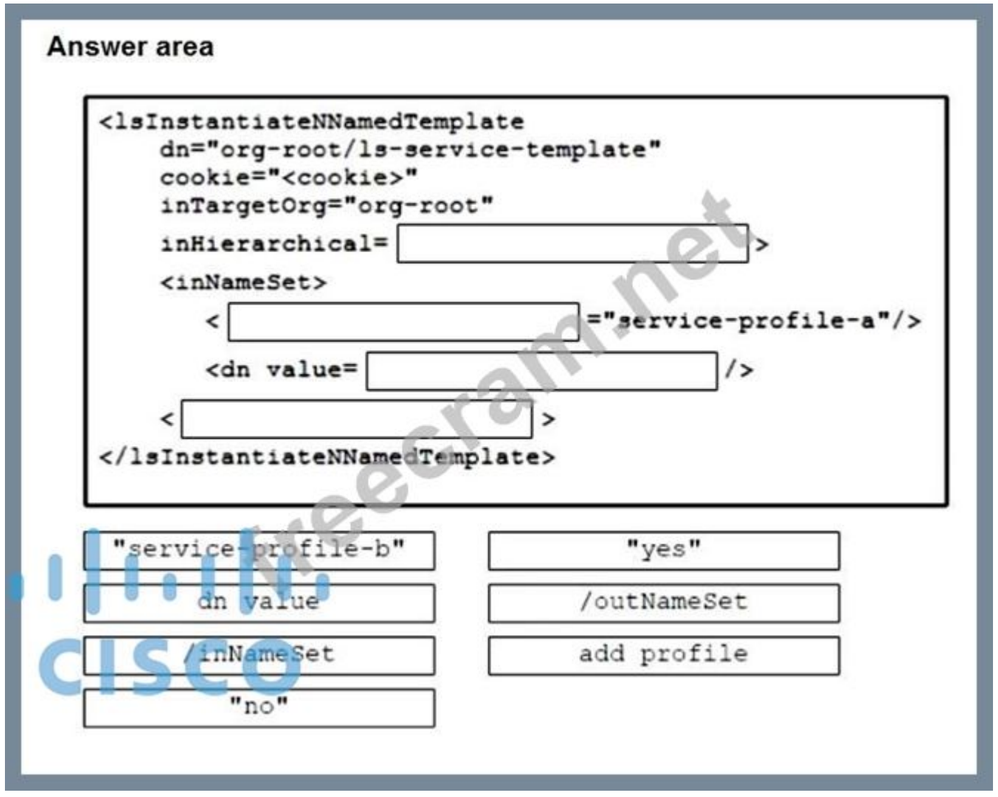
A. POST
B. PATCH
C. GET
D. HEAD
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
GET = Read
PATCH = Update
PUT = Create or Replace
POST = Create or Operations (reload, default)
DELETE = Deletes the targeted resource
HEAD = Header metadata (no response body)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 153
A developer plans to create a new bugfix branch to fix a bug that was found on the release branch.
Which command completes the task?
A. git checkout -t RELEASE BUGFIX
B. git checkout -b BUG FIX RELEASE
C. git checkout -t BUGF1X RELEASE
D. git checkout -b RELEASE BUGFIX
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a UCS XML API request to generate two service profiles from the template org-root/is-service- template. Not at options are used.



Answer:

Answer area

```
<lsInstantiateNNamedTemplate
    dn="org-root/ls-service-template"
    cookie="<cookie>"
    inTargetOrg="org-root"
    inHierarchical= [ "no" ] >
    <inNameSet>
       < [ dn value ] ="service-profile-a"/>
       <dn value= [ "service-profile-b" ] />
    < [ /inNameSet ] >
</lsInstantiateNNamedTemplate>
```

"service-profile-b"	"yes"
dn value	/outNameSet
/inNameSet	add profile
"no"	

NEW QUESTION: 155
An engineer is developing an application that must store the session information for a web app on the browser and the JavaScript code must be prevented from accessing the session cookie. What must be implemented to meet the requirements?
A. Enable the HttpOnly flag.
B. Enable the secure flag.
C. Use only POST requests.
D. Use nonpersistent cookies.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 156
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to implement an API rate limit and reduce the frequency to less than 1 second. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
base_url = 'https://webexapis.com/v1'
headers = {'[                ]':'application/json', 'Authorization':'password'}
def list_messages():
    response = requests.get(base_url + '/messages' + '?roomId=1234',
                            headers=headers)
    if response.status_code == [                ]:
        retry_time = 1
        retry_time = int(response.headers.get('[                ]')) or retry_time
        print('Too many requests, trying again in ' +
              [                ](retry_time) + ' secs.')
        time.sleep(retry_time)
        list_messages()

    else:
        return response

while true:
   list_messages()
```

Retry-After	329	content-type
Retry	str	429

Answer:

Answer Area

```
base_url = 'https://webexapis.com/v1'
headers = {'[ content-type ]':'application/json', 'Authorization':'password'}
def list_messages():
    response = requests.get(base_url + '/messages' + '?roomId=1234',
                            headers=headers)
    if response.status_code == [ 429 ]:
        retry_time = 1
        retry_time = int(response.headers.get('[ Retry-After ]')) or retry_time
        print('Too many requests, trying again in ' +
              [ str ](retry_time) + ' secs.')
        time.sleep(retry_time)
        list_messages()

    else:
        return response

while true:
   list_messages()
```

329

Retry

Explanation:
content-typeis the correct HTTP header key for specifying media type.

429is the HTTP status code for "Too Many Requests" - used when rate limits are exceeded.
Retry-Afteris the header returned by the server indicating how long to wait before retrying.
The function str()is used to convert the integer value of retry_time into a string so it can be concatenated with the surrounding string message. Without this conversion, Python would raise a TypeError, because you can't concatenate a string ('Too many requests, trying again in ') with an integer (retry_time) directly.

NEW QUESTION: 157
When a Cisco IOS XE networking device is configured using RESTCONF, what is the default data-encoding method?
A. XML
B. YANG
C. x-form-encoding
D. YAML
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 158
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer writes a script to retrieve data from a REST API and must build support for cases where the response that contains data from the server may take a longer time than normal.
Which code must be added to the snippet where the code is missing to catch such a timeout?

Exceptions

exception **requests.RequestException**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
There was an ambiguous exception that occurred while handling your request.

exception **requests.ConnectionError**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
A Connection error occurred.

exception **requests.HTTPError**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
An HTTP error occurred.

exception **requests.URLRequired**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
A valid URL is required to make a request.

exception **requests.TooManyRedirects**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Too many redirects.

exception **requests.ConnectTimeout**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
The request timed out while trying to connect to the remote server.

Requests that produced this error are safe to retry.

exception **requests.ReadTimeout**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
The server did not send any data in the allotted amount of time.

exception **requests.Timeout**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
The request timed out.

Catching this error will catch both **ConnectTimeout** and **ReadTimeout** errors.

```
import requests

url = "https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native"

headers = {'Authorization': 'Basic ZGV2ZWxvcGVyOkMxc2NvMTIzNDU='}

try:
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
except [redacted] as e:
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False, timeout=60)

print(response.text)
```

A. request.exception.ReadTimeout
B. request.exeception.ConnectTimeout
C. request.executions.DataTimeout
D. request.exeception.HTTPError
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159
Refer to the exhibit. An application is being developed as an information repository. The application will be used to store details about television shows, including the scenario, year, and category. Which database type must used for high performance for the data structure?

```
[
    {
        "show_title": "A show",
        "seasons": [
            {
                "season_number": 1,
                "episodes": [
                    {   "id": 3,
                        "title":"A title",
                        "reviews": [{}],
                        "cast_members": [{}]
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    {
        "show_title": "Another show",
        "seasons": [
            {
                "season_number": 1,
                "episodes": [
                    {
                        "id": 1,
                        "title":"Another title",
                        "reviews": [{}],
                        "cast_members": [{}]
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    }
]
```

A. time series

B. graph

C. document-based

D. columnar

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 160

A heterogeneous network of vendors and device types needs automating for better efficiency and to enable future automated testing. The network consists of switches, routers, firewalls, and load balancers from different vendors; however, they all support the NETCONF/RESTCONF configuration standards and the YANG models with every feature the business requires. The business is looking for a buy versus build solution because they cannot dedicate engineering resources, and they need configuration diff and rollback functionality from day 1. Which configuration management or automation tooling is needed for this solution?

A. AppDynamics

B. PyATS

C. Puppet
D. NSO
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 161
Which two countermeasures help reduce the risk of playback attacks? (Choose two.)
A. Store data in a NoSQL database.
B. Implement message authentication (HMAC).
C. Enable end-to-end encryption.
D. Remove stack traces from errors.
E. Use short-lived access tokens.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
HMAC is one of the most secure methods to authenticate API calls. It has unique properties to provide protection against MIM attacks like replay and request tampering. ASPSecurityKit provides a complete end-to-end implementation of providers for both server and JS clients to integrate HMAC in your API service. And short live tokens.

NEW QUESTION: 162
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implements a Flask-based API to perform logic functions on incoming requests. To meet a security requirement, a CSRF protection method must be implemented. Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to complete the Flask API?

```
from flask import Flask, request
import json
import requests as req

token = ''
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'authorization': f'Bearer
{token}'}
flask_app = Flask(__name__)

from flask_seasurf import SeaSurf
[                                    ]

@app.route('/webhooks', methods=['POST'])
def webhook():
    json_out = request.json()
    request_id = json_out["data"]["id"]
    perform_function(request_id)

def perform_function(request_id):
    …


if __name__ == '__main__':
    flask_app.run()
```

A. app = SeaSurf(app)
B. app = SeaSurf(csrf)
C. csrf = SeaSurf(flask)
D. csrf = SeaSurf(flask_app)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct way to integrate the SeaSurf CSRF protection middleware into a Flask app is by passing the Flask app instance to the SeaSurf class. In the second image, the app is initialized with flask_app = Flask(__name__)
So, to apply CSRF protection, you must pass this instance (flask_app) to the SeaSurf constructor
- csrf = SeaSurf(flask_app)

NEW QUESTION: 163
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is automating network device retrieval from Cisco Catalyst Center. The script encounters a 500 Internal Server Error and uses control flow. Which code snippet must be placed on the box in the code to exit on unrecoverable server errors?

```
import requests

url = "https://dnac.example.com/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device"
headers = {"X-Auth-Token": "your_token", "Content-Type": "application/json"}

try:
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
    response.raise_for_status()
except requests.exceptions.HTTPError as err:
    [                                    ]
```

A.
```
if response.status_code >= 500:
    print(f"Critical error: {err}.")
    return None
```

B.
```
if response.status_code >= 500:
    print(f"Critical error: Exiting.")
    exit(1)
```
C.
```
if response.status_code >= 500:
    print(f"Critical error: {err}. Exiting.")
    exit(1)
```
D.
```
if response.status_code >= 500:
    print(f"Critical error: Exiting.")
    return None
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

After catching a requests.exceptions.HTTPError, you want to terminate the entire script when you hit an unrecoverable 5xx error. That means calling exit(1)rather than merely returning from a function. The selected snippet both logs the exception ({err}) and then invokes exit(1), ensuring the script stops on server-side failures:

if response.status_code >= 500:

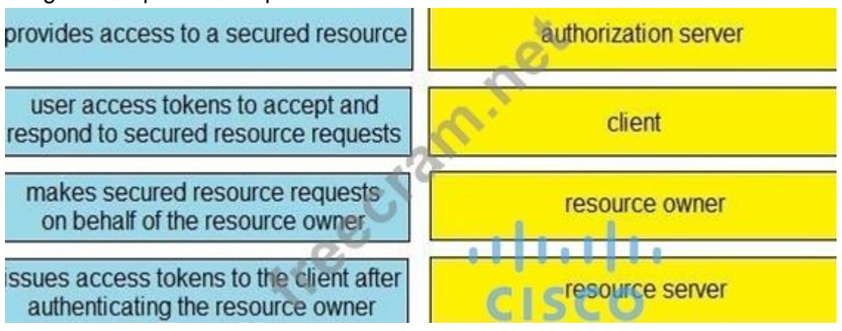
print(f"Critical error: {err}. Exiting.")

exit(1)

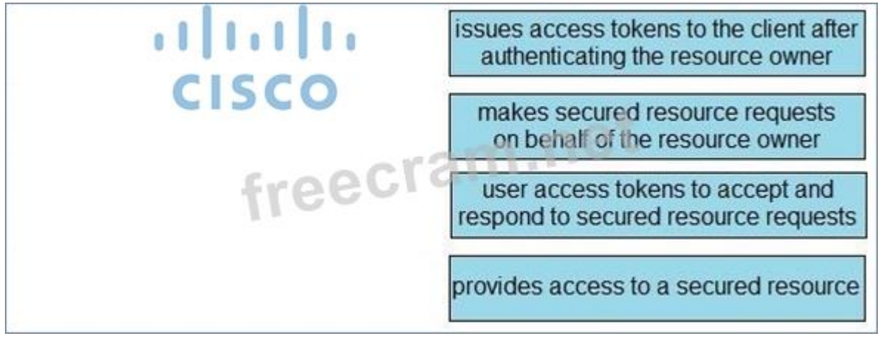
NEW QUESTION: 164

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the related OAuth-defined roles on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 165

Refer to the exhibit. The Ansible playbook is using the netconf_module to configure an interface using a YANG model. As part of this workflow, which YANG models augment the interface?

```
- name: Configure Interfaces
  with_items: "{{interfaces}}"
  netconf_config:
    <<: *host_info
    xml: |
      <config>
        <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interefaces">
          <interface>
            <name>{{item.interface_type}}{{item.interface_id}}</name>
            <description>{{item.description}}</description>
            <type xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
            <enabled>true</enabled>
            <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
              <address>
                <ip>{{item.ip_address}}</ip>
                <netmask>{{item.subnet_mask}}</netmask>
              </address>
            </ipv4>
          </interface>
        </interfaces>
      </config>
```


A. ietf-interfaces and ietf-ip
B. ietf-ip and iana-if-type
C. iana-if-type and ietf-interfaces
D. ietf-ip and openconfig-interface
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166
Which solution is used to manage automatic dependencies on a Cisco NCS device using Cisco IOS XR Software?
A. CI/CD pipelines
B. automated deployments
C. flexible packaging
D. peer code reviews
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 167

When an application is designed that requires high availability, what is a reason to use a cross- region cloud?

A. Provide disaster recovery protection

B. Minimize costs

C. Protect from a single component failure

D. Account for failure in another zone

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168

What is a well-defined concept of GDPR compliance?

A. Compliance standards appry to organizations that have a physical presence in Europe

B. Records that are relevant to an existing contract agreement can be retained as long as the contract is in effect.

C. Personal data that was collected before the compliance standards were set do not need to be protected

D. Data subjects can require that the data controller erase their personal data.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 169

Refer to the exhibit. A Python script needs to catch errors when the API request is rate limited and print "Request Rate Exceeded" to stdout. Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to complete the script?

```
import requests

r = requests.get('http://api123.com/status')

if [                    ]:

   print('Request Rate Exceeded')
```

A. requests.exceptions.URLNotFound

B. requests.exceptions.NotExist

C. r.staus_code == 429

D. r.response == 429

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The HTTP 429 Too Many Requests status code indicates that the API has rate-limited the request. The script should check if the response status code is 429 and print "Request Rate Exceeded"when this occurs.

NEW QUESTION: 170

Drag and Drop Question

A Python application is being written to run inside a Cisco IOS XE device to assist with gathering telemetry data. Drag and drop the elements of the stack from the left onto the functions on the right to collect and display the telemetry streaming data.

Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 171
A developer creates an application for a Cisco Catalyst 9000 switch in a Docker container.
Which action must be taken to host the application on the switch?
A. Copy the application code to a NETCONF file and upload the file to the switch
B. Connect the switch to Cisco DNA Center and push the application through the platform.
C. Use the Cisco IOxClient tool to export the application to a ZIP file and push the file to the switch
D. Export the application as a TAR file and import the file to the switch
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Once developers have built the docker application, running the standard "docker save" command can be used to export the application as ".tar" compressed file. The application can then be deployed on the Catalyst 9000 series switches. Cisco's ioxclient tool is no longer required to package the application. Ioxclient is an optional tool for developers who want to define additional parameters for the application.

NEW QUESTION: 172
Refer to the exhibit above and click on the IETF Routing tab in the top left corner to help with this question. A developer is trying to update the routing instance by adding a new route to the routes list using the URL in the exhibit. What action must be taken to fix the error being received?

A. Fix the body being sent to update the routes list.

B. Update the authorization credentials.
C. Change the url to "/ietf-routing:routing/routing-instance=default".
D. Change the URL to "/ietf-routing:routing-instance/default".
E. Change the HTTP Method being used to make the change
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You are trying to write in a RO field. You have to append "routing/" to move to the RW field.
You can visualize this using pyang.
$ pyang -f tree ietf-routing.yang
module: ietf-routing
+--ro routing-state
| +--ro routing-instance* [name]
..
+--rw routing
+--rw routing-instance* [name]

NEW QUESTION: 173
Refer to the exhibit. Which cURL request is included in the presented XML as the body of the response?

```
<interface xmlns= "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"
xmlns:if="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
   <name>GigabitEthernet2</name>
   <description>Sample Description</description>
   <type xmlns:ianaift= "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">
ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
   <enabled>true</enabled>
   <ipv4 xmlns= "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
      <address>
         <ip>10.255.255.1</ip>
         <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
      </address>
   </ipv4>
   <ipv6 xmlns= "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
  </ipv6>
</interface>
```

A.
```
curl -X PUT \
   https://<HOST>:<PORT>/restconf/data/\
   ietf-interfaces:interfaces/\
   interface=GigabitEthernet2
```

B.
```
curl -X GET \
  https://<HOST>:<PORT>/restconf/data/\
  ietf-interfaces:interfaces
```

C.
```
curl -X PUT \
   https://<HOST>:<PORT>/restconf/data/\
   ietf-interfaces:interfaces \
   -H 'Authorization: Basic <TOKEN>'
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

It is listing only Gig2 and it is using basic auth as required by restconf and netconf.

curl -X GET \

https://<HOST><PORT>/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/\

interface=GigabitEthernet2 \

-H 'Authorization' Basic <TOKEN>'

NEW QUESTION: 174

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to update the script library that is used to connect to the REST API on the network devices. A descriptive error and warning message should be logged when a user uses the script. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests
import logging
import [          ]

class Connection:
    def __init__(self, config):
        self._config = config
        self._session = None

    def _setupSession(self):
        self._retries = 0
        if self._session is None:
            self._session = requests.Session()
        return

    def [          ](self, url, params=None):
        self._setupSession()
        resp = self._session.get(self._config.host + url,
                                 verify=False,
                                 params=params)
        if resp.status_code == 200:
            return json.loads(resp.content.decode("utf-8"))
        elif resp.status_code == [          ]:
            logging.warning("You do not have an account on the server.")
        elif resp.status_code == [          ]:
            logging.warning(f"You do not have permission to access {url}.")
        else:
            resp.raise_for_status()

        return resp
```

json	get	401	403	put	xml

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import requests
import logging
import [ xml ]

class Connection:
    def __init__(self, config):
        self._config = config
        self._session = None

    def _setupSession(self):
        self._retries = 0
        if self._session is None:
            self._session = requests.Session()
        return

    def [ get ] (self, url, params=None):
        self._setupSession()
        resp = self._session.get(self._config.host + url,
                                 verify=False,
                                 params=params)
        if resp.status_code == 200:
            return json.loads(resp.content.decode("utf-8"))
        elif resp.status_code == [ 403 ]:
            logging.warning("You do not have an account on the server.")
        elif resp.status_code == [ 401 ]:
            logging.warning(f"You do not have permission to access {url}.")
        else:
            resp.raise_for_status()

        return resp
```

[json] [put]

NEW QUESTION: 175

Which tow actions must be taken when an observable microservice application is developed?
(Choose two.)

A. Know the state of a single instance of a single service.

B. Place "try/except" statement in code.

C. Place log statements in the code.

D. Use distributed tracing techniques.

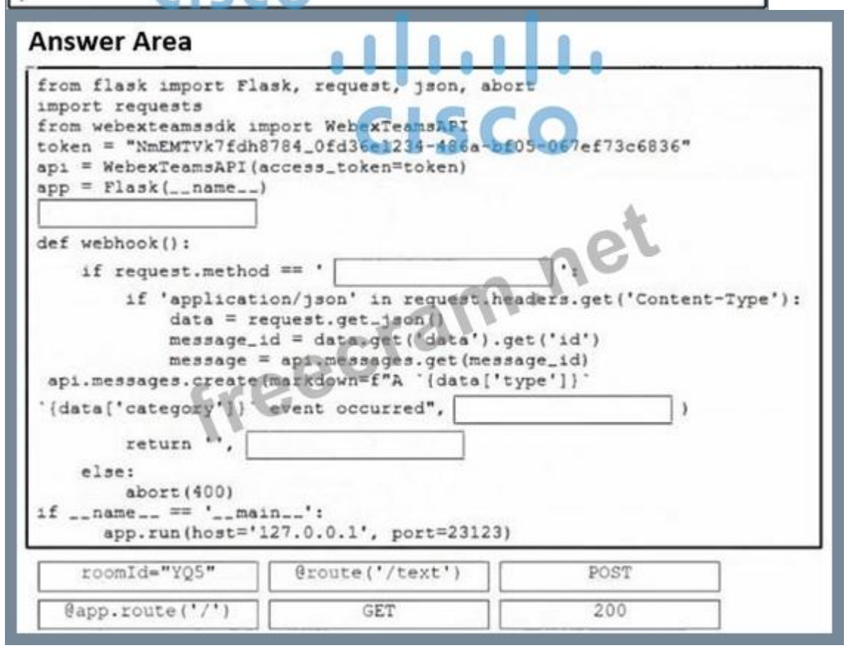
E. Deploy microservice to multiple datacenters.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Logging: Logging tracks events and their timestamps. Logs and log types are also important.

Tracing: Tracing is the ability to track multiple events or a series of distributed events through a system.
https://opensource.com/article/18/9/distributed-tracing-microservices-world

NEW QUESTION: 176
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to create messages in a Cisco Webex room using the Webex API. Not all options are used.



Answer:

Answer Area

```
from flask import Flask, request, json, abort
import requests
from webexteamssdk import WebexTeamsAPI
token = "NmEMTVk7fdh8784_0fd36e1234-486a-bf05-067ef73c6836"
api = WebexTeamsAPI(access_token=token)
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def webhook():
    if request.method == '        POST        ':
        if 'application/json' in request.headers.get('Content-Type'):
            data = request.get_json()
            message_id = data.get('data').get('id')
            message = api.messages.get(message_id)
 api.messages.create(markdown=f"A `{data['type']}`
`{data['category']}` event occurred",    roomId="YQ5"    )
        return '',      200
    else:
        abort(400)
if __name__ == '__main__':
      app.run(host='127.0.0.1', port=23123)
```

```
@route('/text')
GET
```

Explanation:

@app.route('/') → Defines the root route for the webhook.

POST → Ensures the webhook listens for POST requests.

roomId="YQ5" → Specifies the Webex room where the message will be sent.

200 → Returns a 200 status code to confirm successful processing.

NEW QUESTION: 177

A team is developing a cloud-native application for network monitoring and management of various devices. An increased growth rate of users is expected. The solution must be easily managed and meet these requirements:

- able to use dependencies
- easy disposability
- flexible configuration

Which application design approach must be used?

A. waterfall model

B. 12-factor app framework

C. object-oriented programming

D. agile software development

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This framework is designed to provide a consistent set of practices and principles to ensure applications can be easily deployed and managed in the cloud. It utilizes a microservices architecture which allows applications to be broken up into smaller, more manageable components. In addition, the 12-factor App Framework makes use of dependencies, flexible configuration and disposable services, making it an ideal choice for this type of application.

NEW QUESTION: 178

Which telemetry transport option allows the desired configuration of metrics to be centrally maintained on the collector?

A. pull

B. poll
C. dial-in
D. dial-out
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Refer to the exhibit. Which word is missing from this Ansible playbook shown, to allow the Cisco IOS XE commands for router configuration to be pushed after the playbook is executed?

```
tasks:
 - name: Base config template
   ios_config:
     [          ]:
     - logging buffered 10240
     - service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
     - service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
```


A. input
B. lines
C. commands
D. config
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
lines - aliases: commands - list /elements=string:
The ordered set of commands that should be configured in the section. The commands must be the exact same commands as found in the device running-config to ensure idempotency and correct diff. Be sure to note the configuration command syntax as some commands are automatically modified by the device config parser.
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/ios/ios_config_module.html#ios-config- module

NEW QUESTION: 180
A developer has updated an application to fix a bug with the ID abcd12a123b2c3456. The updated application has been installed on a Cisco Catalyst 9300 series switch. Which command will enable the application called titan03?

A. app-hosting activate appid titan03
B. app-hosting start appid titan03
C. app-hosting run re-start appid titan03 upfx
D. app-hosting install appid titan03 package usbflash:titan03.tar
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
On a Cisco Catalyst 9300 series switch, once an application is installed using the app-hosting installcommand, it must be activated and started to run properly.
- app-hosting start appid titan03starts the application after it has been installed and activated.
- app-hosting activate appid titan03is used to activate the application but does not start it.
- app-hosting run re-start appid titan03 upfxis not a valid command.
- app-hosting install appid titan03 package usbflash:titan03.tarinstalls the application but does not start it.

NEW QUESTION: 181

In the three-legged OAuth2 process, after the authorization server presents a form to the resource owner to grant access, what is the next step?
A. The resource owner authenticates and optionally authorizes with the authorization server.
B. The user who owns the resource initiates a request to the OAuth client.
C. If the resource owner allows access, the authorization server sends the OAuth client a redirection.
D. A form to allow or restrict access is submitted by the owner of the resource.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/datapower-gateways/10.0.1?topic=flows-three-legged-oauth-flow

NEW QUESTION: 182
An engineer is responsible for managing the infrastructure as code in the organization. The engineer must perform these tasks on a set of virtual machines that have already been provisioned:
- Install software.
- Deploy new configurations.
- Maintain the infrastructure.
Which configuration management tool must be used to accomplish these tasks?
A. Ansible
B. Cisco NSO
C. Docker
D. Python
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 183
Which two design considerations should be considered when building a Cisco Meraki dashboard out of available APIs? (Choose two)
A. API call volume is rate-limited to five calls per second per organization.
B. The API version does not need to be specified in the URL.
C. Access to the API must first be enabled by using the settings for an organization.
D. The API requests require the key and the user credentials.
E. If the API key is shared, it cannot be regenerated
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://documentation.meraki.com/General_Administration/Other_Topics/Cisco_Meraki_Dashboa rd_API#Enable_API_Access

NEW QUESTION: 184
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit above and click on the resource tabs in the top left corner to view resources to help with this question.

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
import requests, sys

head = { 'Content-Type": '<item 1>',
     'Authorization': 'Bearer NWU4NjQ0ODJkZTItM...4-ad72cae0e10f' }

res = requests.post(url = 'https://api.ciscopark.com/v1/<item 2>',
     headers = head, json = { '<item 3>': sys.argv[1] })
spaceId = res.json()['id']

members = [ 'johndoe@example.com', 'janedoe@example.com']
for member in members:
    res = requests.post(url='https://api.ciscopark.com/v1/<item 4>',
       headers = head,
       json = { 'roomId' spaceId, '<item 5>': member})
```

Create a Room

Creates a room. The authenticated user is automatically added as a member of the room. See the Memberships API to learn how to add more people to the room.
To create a 1:1 room, use the Create Messages endpoint to send a message directly to another person by using the `toPersonId` or `toPersonEmail` parameters.

POST `/v1/rooms`

Body Parameters

`title`

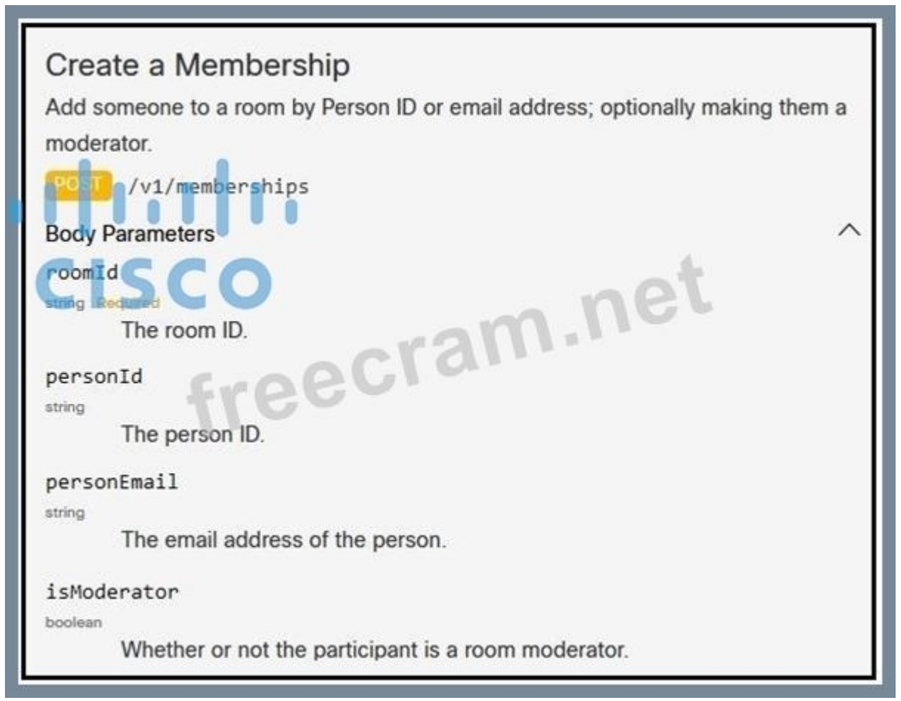
string Required

A user-friendly name for the room.

`teamId`

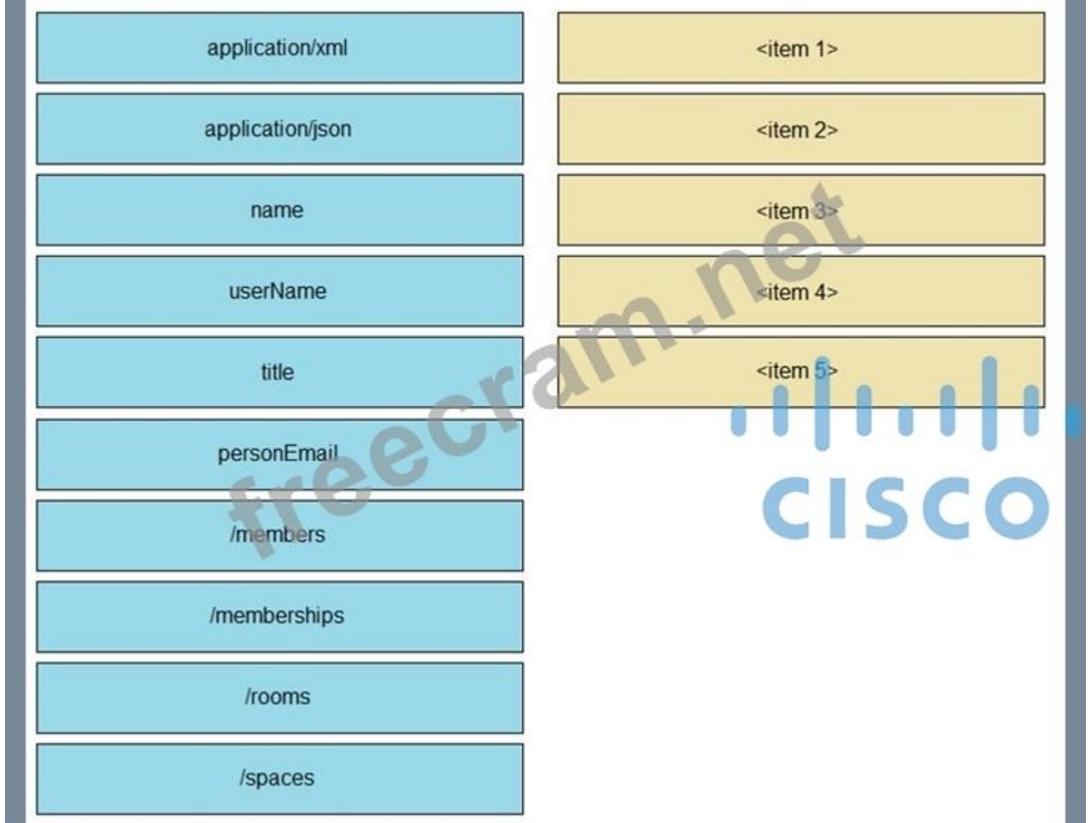
string

The ID for the team with which this room is associated.



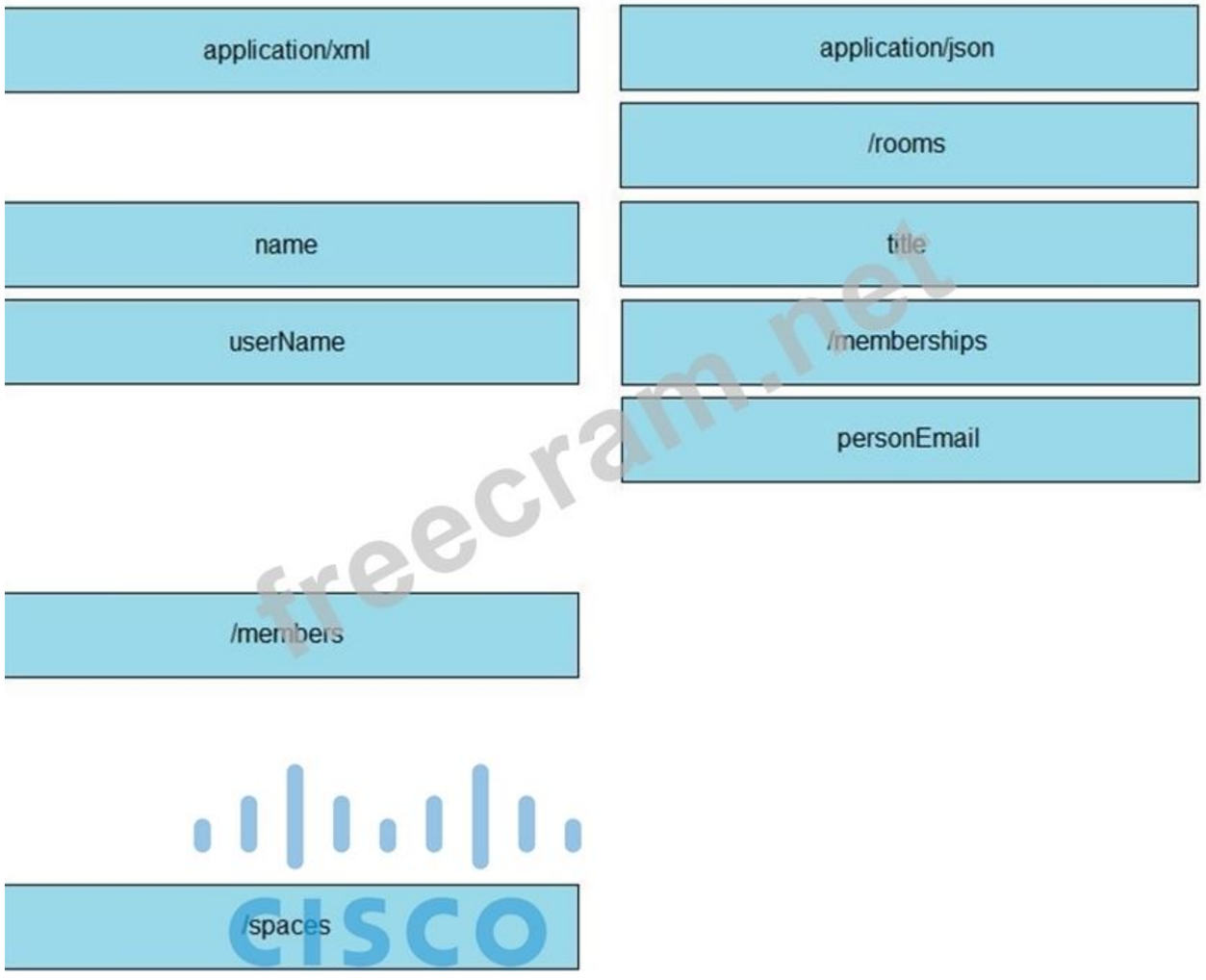
A developer is creating a Python Script that will use the Webex Teams REST API to automatically create a new collaboration space with him and his team leads on-demand via a Linux terminal command. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to complete the script. Not all code snippets are used.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 185
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to deploy a Node.js application as a service on a CentOS server. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
---
- name: Deploy the nodejs application
  hosts: deploy_nodeapp
  vars:
    - [                    ]: /usr/lib/nodeapp
  tasks:
    - name: Create project dir
      file:
        path: "[                    ]"
        state: directory
    - name: Copy systemd service file to server
      copy:
        src: node_appd.service
        dest: /etc/[                    ]/system
        owner: root
        group: root
    - name: Start_node_appd
      systemd:
        name: node_appd
        state: [                    ]
        daemon_reload: yes
        enabled: yes
```

restarted	systemd
opened	APP_ROUT_DIR
{{ APP_ROUT_DIR }}	loaded
routed	

Answer:

Answer Area

```
---
- name: Deploy the nodejs application
  hosts: deploy_nodeapp
  vars:
    - [ APP_ROUT_DIR ] : /usr/lib/nodeapp
  tasks:
    - name: Create project dir
      file:
        path: " [ {{ APP_ROUT_DIR }} ] "
        state: directory
    - name: Copy systemd service file to server
      copy:
        src: node_appd.service
        dest: /etc/ [ systemd ] /system
        owner: root
        group: root
    - name: Start_node_appd
      systemd:
        name: node_appd
        state: [ restarted ]
        daemon_reload: yes
        enabled: yes
```

opened

loaded

routed

Explanation:

Defines the variable for the application directory path.

APP_ROUT_DIR

Uses the variable for specifying the path.

{{ APP_ROUT_DIR }}

The correct directory for storing systemd service files.

systemd

Ensures the service starts (or restarts if already running).

restarted

NEW QUESTION: 186

Refer to the exhibit. Which command resolves the merge conflict by removing the previous commit from the commit history?

```
$ git checkout release-2.1
Switched to branch 'release-2.1'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/release-2.1'.

$ git add -A
& git commit -m "Demo"
[release-2.1 6226cf6] Demo
 1 file changed, 3 insertions(+)
$ git merge dev
Auto-merging python/mac.py
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in python/mac.py
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```


A. `git checkout mac.py`

B. `git reset --hard HEAD~1`

C. `git revert -m 1 HEAD`

D. `git rebase --abort`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 187

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the above and click on the resource labs in the top left corner to view resources to help with this question.

Python code using the UCS Python SDK is creating a server pool named "devcore_pool" and populating the pool with all servers from chassis 7, and then the server pool is associated to existing Service Profile template "devcore_template" Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the Python exhibit.

```
"""Create UCS Server Pool and associate to template """
from ucsmsdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle
from ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePool import ComputePool
from ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePooledSlot import ComputePooledSlot
from ucsmsdk.mometa.ls.LsRequirement import LsRequirement

HANDLE = [ item 1 ] ("sandbox-ucsml.cisco.com",
                     "admin",
                     "password")
HANDLE.login()
SERVER_POOL = [ item 2 ] (parent_mo_or_dn="org-root/org-devnet",
                          name="devcore_pool")
HANDLE. [ item 3 ] (SERVER_POOL, modify_present=True)
for blade in HANDLE.query_classid(
   "computeBlade",
   filter_str='(chassis_id, "7")'
   ):
   SERVER = [ item 4 ] (
      parent_mo_or_dn=SERVER_POOL,
      chassis_id=blade.chassis_id,
      slot_id=blade.slot_id
   )
   HANDLE.add_mo(SERVER, modify_present=True)
HANDLE.commit()
SP_TEMPLATE = [ item 5 ] (parent_mo_or_dn="org-root/org-devnet/ls-devcore_template",
                          name="devcore_pool")
HANDLE.add_mo(SP_TEMPLATE, modify_present=True)
HANDLE. [ item 6 ] ()
HANDLE. [ item 7 ] ()
```

Answer Area

add_mo	<item 1>
ComputePooledSlot	<item 2>
ComputePool	<item 3>
UcsHandle	<item 4>
commit	<item 5>
LsRequirement	<item 6>
logout	<item 7>

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:
https://vwannabe.com/2017/01/31/ucs-b-series-configuration-using-the-ucs-sdk-and-python/

NEW QUESTION: 188
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to enable an SSID by using the Cisco Meraki Dashboard API. Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
import requests
import json

DASHBOARD_HOST = 'https://api.meraki.com
API_KEY = '345ed8d63e19179cf88a100bc2f8056fad512345'

url = '{}/api/v0/[                    ]/L_646829496481105433/
     [                    ]/1'.format (DASHBOARD_HOST)

payload = {
     [                    ]
}

headers = {
     'Content-Type': 'application/json',
     [                    ]
}

response = requests.[                    ](url, headers=headers,
    data=json.dumps(payload))
print(response.status_code)
```

post	put
ssids	networks
'enabled': True	'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_KEY

Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests
import json

DASHBOARD_HOST = 'https://api.meraki.com
API_KEY = '345ed8d63e19179cf88a100bc2f8056fad512345'

url = '{}/api/v0/[networks]/L_646829496481105433/
      [ssids]/1'.format (DASHBOARD_HOST)

payload = {
      ['enabled': True]
}

headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    ['X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_KEY]
}

response = requests.[put](url, headers=headers,
    data=json.dumps(payload))
print(response.status_code)
```

post	put
ssids	networks
'enabled': True	'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_KEY

NEW QUESTION: 189

Refer to the exhibit. A developer needs to find the geographical coordinates of a device on the network L_397561557481105433 using a Python script to query the Meraki API. After running response = requests.get() against the Meraki API, the value of response.text is shown in the exhibit.

{'lat': 37.4180951010362, 'lng': -122.098531723022, 'address': '', 'serial': 'Q2HP-F5K5-F98Q',
'mac': '88:15:44:ea:f5:bf', 'lanIp': '10.10.10.15',
'url': 'https://n149.meraki.com/DevNet-
Sandbox/n/EFZDavc/manage/nodes/new_list/78214561218351', 'model': 'MS220-8P',
'switchProfileId': None, 'firmware': 'switch-11-31', 'floorPlanId': None} What Python code is needed to retrieve the longitude and latitude coordinates of the device?

A. latitude = response.text['lat']

longitude = response.text['lng']
B. latitude = response.json()['lat']
longitude = response.json()['lng']
C. latitude = response.json()[0]
longitude = response.json()[1]
D. latitude = response.text[0]
longitude = response.text[1]
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The 'text' property of a Response object returs the dictionary as a string, but it is NOT the dictionary itself.
>>> import requests
>>> publicapi = requests.get(url="https://api.publicapis.org/entries")
>>> publicapi.text
'{"count":1418,"entries":[{"API":"AdoptAPet","Description":"Resource to help get pets adopted","Auth":"apiKey" (...) '
>>> type(publicapi.text)
<class 'str'>
>>> type(publicapi.json())
<class 'dict'>

NEW QUESTION: 190
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Python script to display the error message to the user. The script uses Python to connect to Cisco DNA Center and provides details if the connection fails. Not all options are used.

Answer area

```
import requests

from requests.exceptions import Timeout

dnac_url = "https://192.168.243.1:8443"

sess = requests.session()
try:
   rc = sess.request('GET', dnac_url,timeout=1)

except Timeout:
   print('TIMEOUT ERROR: Unable to access DNA Center!')
   exit(-1)
if rc.status_code ==                    :
   print('The request was successful')
else:
   print(f'Error Code: {                    }:{                    }')
```

rc.reason	status_code	requests.code.ok
rc.status_code	rc.error	rc.dnac_error

Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests

from requests.exceptions import Timeout

dnac_url = "https://192.168.243.1:8443"

sess = requests.session()
try:
   rc = sess.request('GET', dnac_url,timeout=1)

except Timeout:
   print('TIMEOUT ERROR: Unable to access DNA Center!')
   exit(-1)
if rc.status_code == [ requests.code.ok ]:
   print('The request was successful')
else:
   print(f'Error Code: { [ rc.status_code ] }:{ [ rc.reason ] }')
```


status_code

rc.error

rc.dnac_error

NEW QUESTION: 191

Refer to the exhibit. An application has been developed to serve the users in an enterprise. After HTTP cache controls are implemented m the application users report that they receive state data when they refresh the page. Without removing HTTP cache controls, which change ensures that the users get current data when refreshing the page?

```
import requests, requests_cache
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, jsonify

app = Flask(_name_)

requests_cache.install_cache('app_cache', backend= 'redis', expire_after=900)

@app.route('/', methods=['GET, 'POST')
def devnet ():
        if request.method == 'POST':
                location = request.form.get ('location')
                url = "https://devnet.com/api/search{0}".format {location}
                response_dict = requests.get(url).json()
                return jsonify(response_dict)
        return render_template('index.html')

if_name_ == '_main_':
        app.run()
```

A. Add an Expires header that has a value of 0.

B. Add a Cache-Control header that has a value of no-cache, no-store must-revalidate.

C. Reduce the expire_after value to 60.

D. Add an H-None-Match header that has a value of an Entity Tag.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 192

Refer to the exhibit. A developer must review an intern's code for a script they wrote to automate backups to the storage server. The script must connect to the network device and copy the running-config to the server. When considering maintainability, which two changes must be made to the code? (Choose two.)

```
from paramiko import SSHClient
from os import environ

host = ["N3172-TOR-01.widgets.com", "N3172-TOR-02.widgets.com", "N9336C-LEAF-01.widgets.com",
        "N31108-BORDER-LEAF-01.widgets.com"]
backup_server = "central-server-01.widget.com"


class ConnectionManager:

    def nc(u, p):
        client = SSHClient()
        return client.connect(host, username=u, password=p)

    def nc(key):
        client = SSHClient()
        return client.connect(host, pkey=key)

if __name__ == "__main__":
      cm = ConnectionManager()
      for i in host:
            try:
                if i.index("TOR") != -1:
                    conn = cm.nc(environ["PRIVATE_KEY"])
                else:
                    conn = cm.nc(environ["USER"], environ["PASSWD"])
                    conn.exec_command(f"copy running-config scp://{backup_server}/backups/{i}")
                except Exception as e:
                    print(f"The host {i} failed to backup properly. ({str(e)})")
                else:
                    conn.close()
```

A. Rename the class to "ArchiveManaqer".

B. The intern must use IP addresses because DNS is unreliable.

C. The code is incorrect because the class does not have an __init__() method.

D. The command sent to the network device is incorrect.

E. Refactor the code placing the "for" loop steps inside a single nc method.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 193

Which load balancing algorithm balances load based on the active sessions of a node?

A. weighted round-robin
B. least connections
C. IP source affinity
D. sticky session
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 194
Refer to the exhibit. A developer runs the docker service scale command to increase the number of replicas for the cisco_devnet service. The swarm cluster is using a private IP address subnet.
The service has these design requirements:
- It must be hosted behind a virtual IP address that is reachable from the Internet.
- For security reasons, the Docker swarm cluster subnet must not be reachable from the Internet.
Which design approach is used to fulfil the requirements?

```
$ docker service scale cisco_devnet=5
cisco_devnet scaled to 5
$ docker service ps cisco_devnet
ID            NAME              SERVICE         IMAGE          LAST
STATE         DESIRED STATE  NODE
d61834d1d0ce  cisco_devnet.1    cisco_devnet    devnet/test    Running 25
minutes  Running        dc1.cisco.com
a8479669efee  cisco_devnet.2    cisco_devnet    devnet/test    Running 25
minutes  Running        dc1.cisco.com
0a9abcd93c47  cisco_devnet.3    cisco_devnet    devnet/test    Running 25
minutes  Running        dc2.cisco.com
ef60dadb56bc  cisco_devnet.4    cisco_devnet    devnet/test    Running 5
minutes   Running        dc3.cisco.com
88dd012de364  cisco_devnet.5    cisco_devnet    devnet/test    Running 5
minutes   Running        dc4.cisco.com
```

A. Configure an external load balancer to route requests to the swarm service by using NAT.
B. Create an overlay network by using a globally routable subnet and enable a routing mesh within the swarm cluster.
C. Create a bridge network by using a globally routable subnet and enable a routing mesh within the swarm cluster.
D. Configure an external load balancer to route requests to the swarm service by using VPN.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NAT is a common solution to provide internet access to a service or a group of services running on a private IP address.

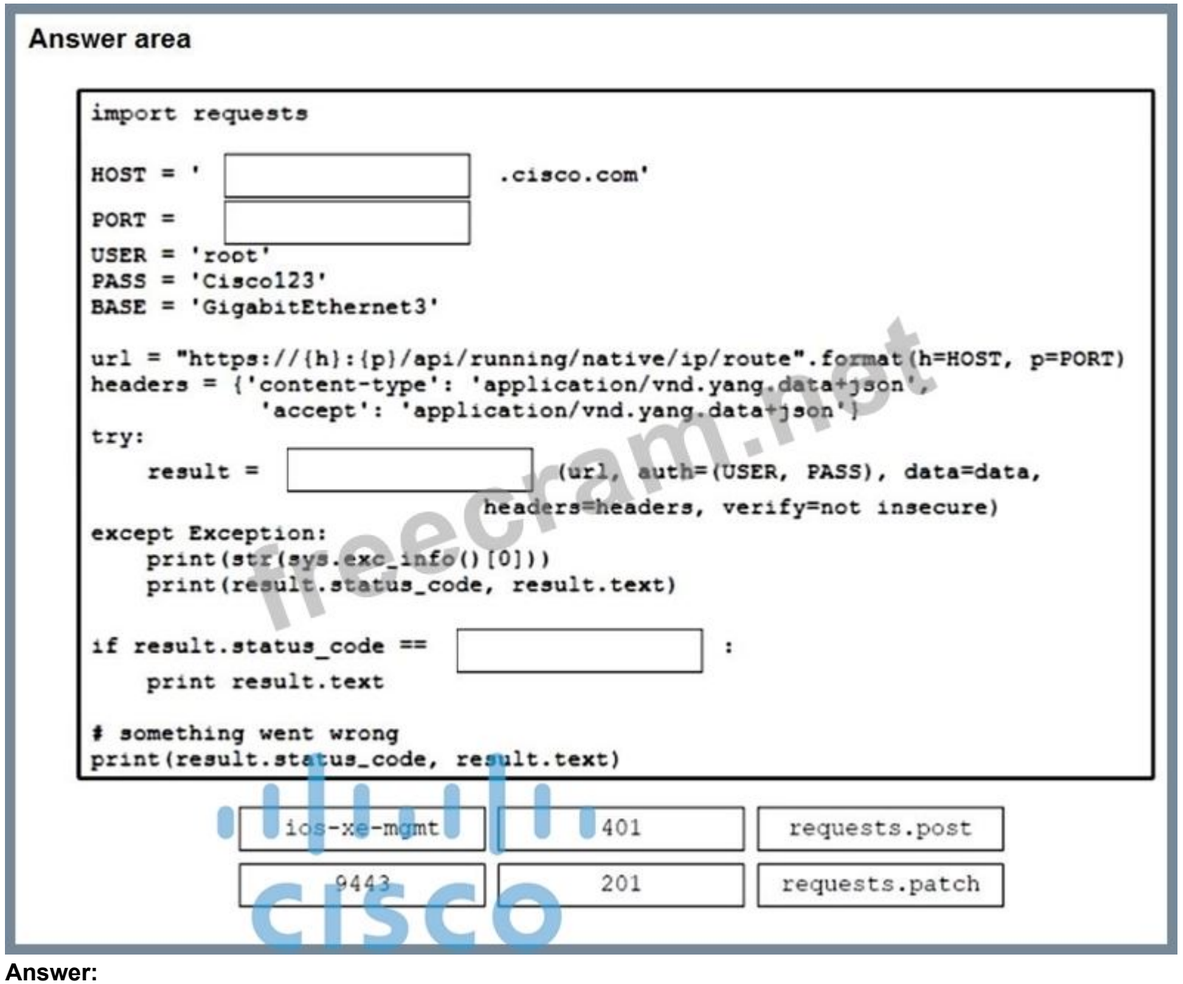
NEW QUESTION: 195
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer needs to handle API errors in their requests when users do not have permission to access the resource, even if they are authenticated and authorized.
Which line of code needs to be placed on the snippet where the code is missing to handle these API errors?

```
import requests
import sys
r = requests.get(URL)
                          :
    sys.exit('You do not have permission')
```

A. if r.raise_for_status() == 401
B. if r.raise_for_status() == 403
C. if r.status_code == 403

D. if r.status_code == 401
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 196
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to configure a router that runs Cisco IOS XE by using RESTCONF. The API call is made to the management URL of the IOS XE device and on a registered port number. Errors that are caught during HTTP operation are registered. Not all options are used.



Answer:

Answer area

```
import requests

HOST = '[ ios-xe-mgmt ].cisco.com'
PORT = [ 9443 ]
USER = 'root'
PASS = 'Cisco123'
BASE = 'GigabitEthernet3'

url = "https://{h}:{p}/api/running/native/ip/route".format(h=HOST, p=PORT)
headers = {'content-type': 'application/vnd.yang.data+json',
           'accept': 'application/vnd.yang.data+json'}
try:
    result = [ requests.post ](url, auth=(USER, PASS), data=data,
                               headers=headers, verify=not insecure)
except Exception:
    print(str(sys.exc_info()[0]))
    print(result.status_code, result.text)

if result.status_code == [ 201 ] :
    print result.text

# something went wrong
print(result.status_code, result.text)
```

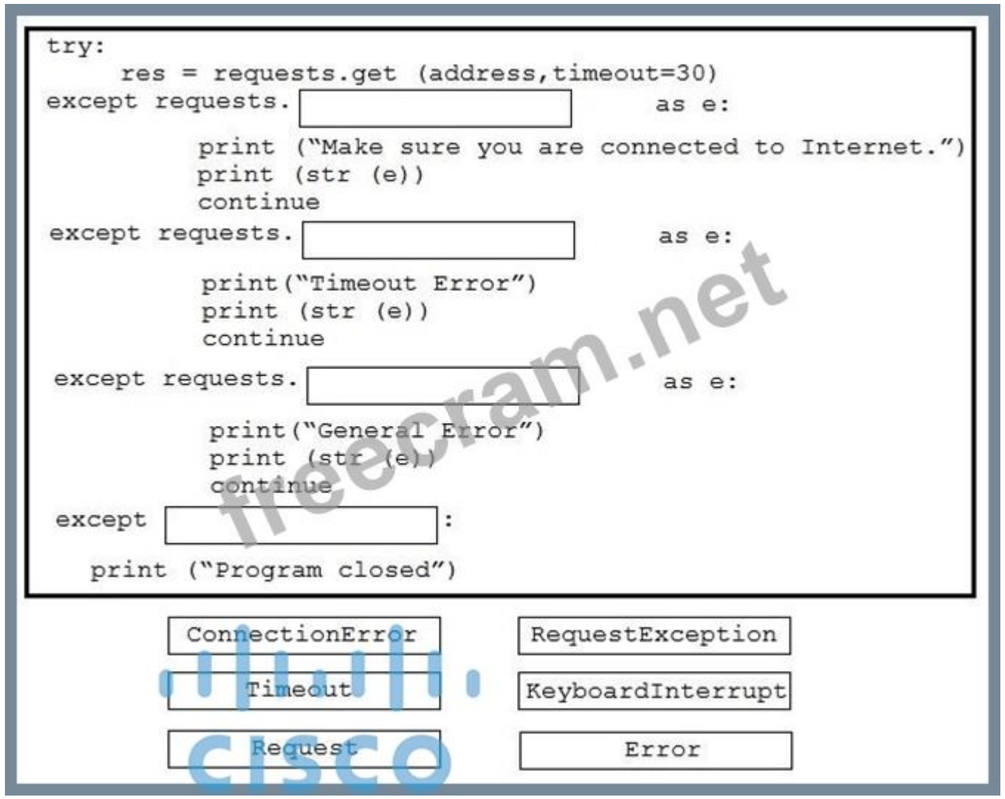
[401]

[requests.patch]

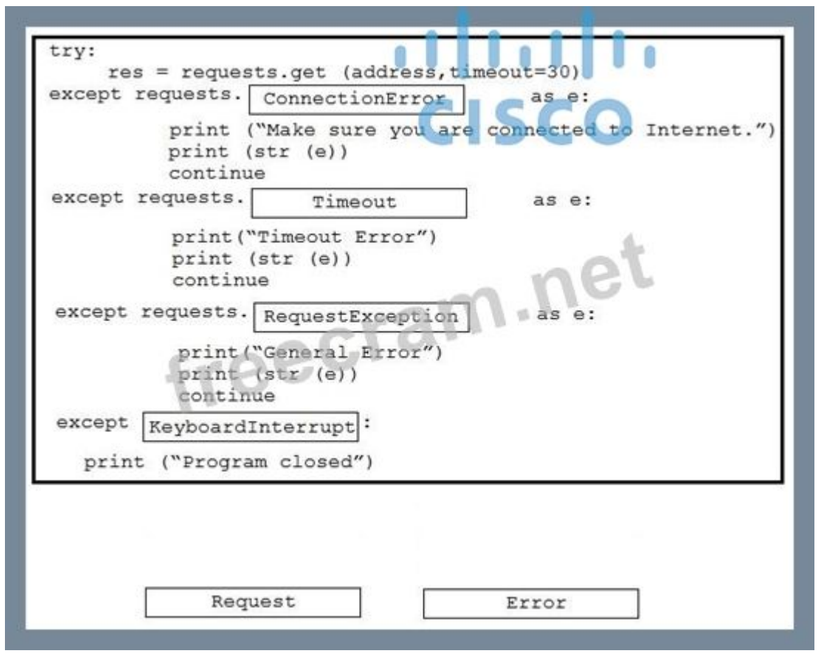
NEW QUESTION: 197

Drag and Drop Question

A developer is creating a Python script to catch errors using REST API calls and to aid in debugging. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to implement control flow for REST API errors. Not all options are used.



Answer:



Explanation:

In the event of a network problem (e.g. DNS failure, refused connection, etc), Requests will raise a ConnectionError exception.

In the event of the rare invalid HTTP response, Requests will raise an HTTPError exception.

If a request times out, a Timeout exception is raised.

If a request exceeds the configured number of maximum redirections, a TooManyRedirects exception is raised.

All exceptions that Requests explicitly raises inherit from requests.exceptions.RequestException.

https://docs.python-requests.org/en/latest/user/quickstart/#errors-and-exceptions

NEW QUESTION: 198

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 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.

B. The application is running in the Voice VLAN and causes delays and jitter in the subnet.

C. The speed and duplex settings in Cisco DNA Center are sot incorrectly, which causes the transfer to be too slow.

D. Generating the logs causes the CPU on the network controller to spike, which causes delays in forwarding the voice IP packets.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 199

Drag and Drop Question

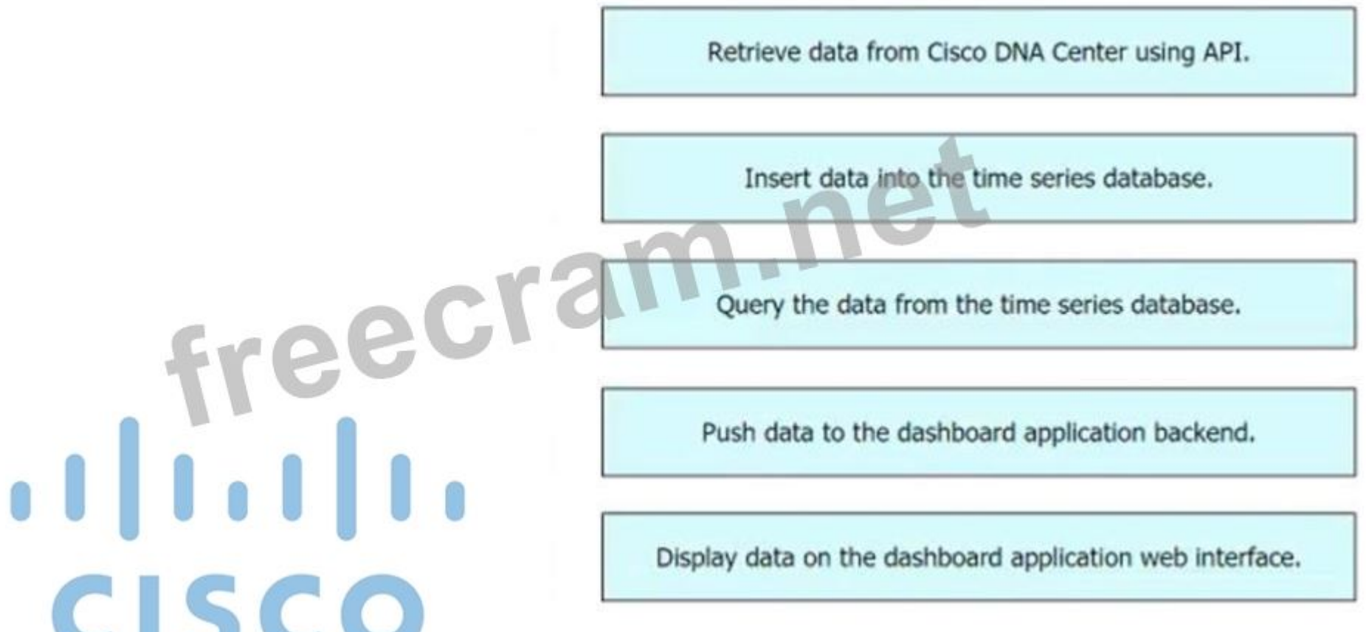
Drag and drop the operations from the left into the order on the right to create a web dashboard that displays Cisco DNA Center data for an organization.

Answer area

Query the data from the time series database.	step 1
Insert data into the time series database.	step 2
Push data to the dashboard application backend.	step 3
Retrieve data from Cisco DNA Center using API.	step 4
Display data on the dashboard application web interface.	step 5

Answer:

Answer area



NEW QUESTION: 200

What are two capabilities of AppDynamics when instrumenting an application? (Choose two.)

A. end user screen capture
B. runtime application architecture discovery
C. on-the-fly application editing
D. end user experience modeling
E. automatic scaling based on load

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 201

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Python threading allows a developer to have different parts of a program run concurrently and simplify a design. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to create a thread instance.

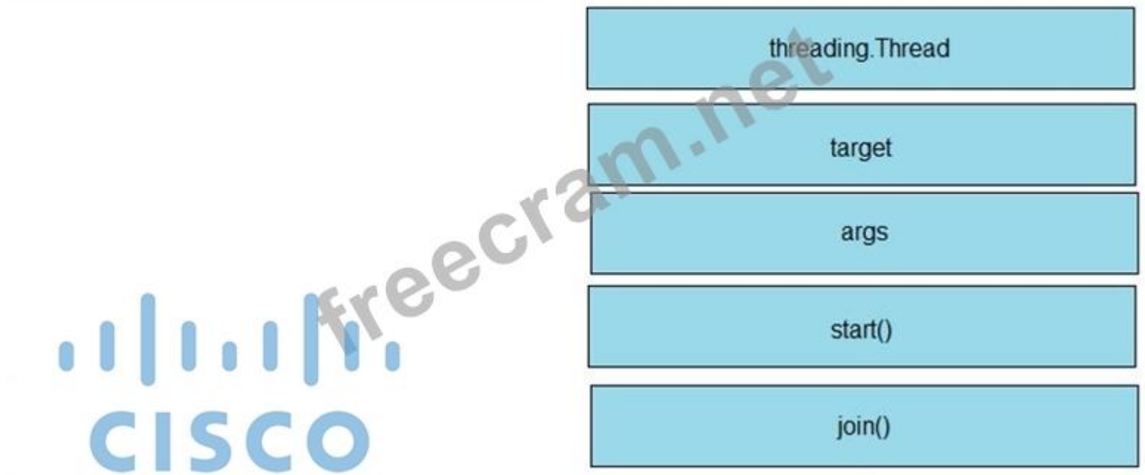
```
import threading
import requests

def get_device_list(endpoint, apikey):
     url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/" + endpoint
     hdr = {'x-cisco-meraki-api-key': format(str(apikey)), 'Content-Type':
'application/json'}
     response = requests.get(url=url, headers=hdr)
     print(response.json())

if __name__ == "__main__":
     # creating thread
     thread = <item 1>(<item2>=get_device_list,

     <item 3>=("NETWORK_ID/devices","API_TOKEN"))

     thread.<item 4>
     thread.<item 5>
```

Answer Area

join()	<item 1>
threading.Thread	<item 2>
start()	<item 3>
target	<item 4>
args	<item 5>

Answer:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 202
Which statement about microservices architecture is true?
A. Applications are written in a single unit.
B. It is a complex application composed of multiple independent parts.
C. It is often a challenge to scale individual parts.
D. A single faulty service can bring the whole application down.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Microservices - also known as the microservice architecture - is an architectural style that structures an application as a collection of services that are. Highly maintainable and testable.
Loosely coupled. Independently deployable. Organized around business capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 203
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit above and click on the resource tabs in the top left corner to view resources to help with this question. The script uses the Cisco Intersight REST API. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right to match the missing sections in the Python script to update the firmware on specific Cisco Intersight USC rack server.DMZ_R-L3- ADJM.
Not all code snippets are used.

$select Qu HTTP response

The **$select** query option allows clients to request a specific set of properties for each entity or complex type. The value of the **$select** option is a comma-separated list of property names.

The **$select** option is not intended to be a query filter. For query filters, see the **$filter** operator.

The ability to select which properties are returned in the HTTP response can help to minimize network traffic between the client and the Intersight Web service and improve the performance of the client. This can be especially useful for mobile applications.

Example: Query **compute.RackUnit** managed objects, where each response managed object is represented with three properties: Vendor, Model, and Serial (instead of having the full JSON output for **compute.RackUnit**). Note the "Moid" is always included in the response regardless of what is specified in the **$select** query parameter.

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serial
```

HTTP Response:

```
{
  "Results": [
    {
      "Model": "HX220C-M5SX",
      "Moid": "59696db9a94c04000137f683",
      "Serial": "WZP21120SP9",
      "Vendor": "Cisco Systems Inc"
    },
    {
      "Model": "UCSC-C240-M5SN",
      "Moid": 59696db9a94c04000137f8d4",
      "Serial": "WZP211704KM",
      "Vendor": "Cisco Systems Inc"
    },
    {
      "Model": "HX220C-M5SX",
```

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serial
```

HTTP Response:


```
{
  "Results": [
    {
      "Model": "HX220C-M5SX",
      "Moid": "59696db9a94c04000137f683",
      "Serial": "WZP21120SP9",
      "Vendor": "Cisco Systems Inc"
    },
    {
      "Model": "UCSC-C240-M5SX",
      "Moid": "59696f3ba94c04000137f8d4",
      "Serial": "WZP211704KM",
      "Vendor": "Cisco Systems Inc"
    },
    {
      "Model": "HX220C-M5SX",
      "Moid": "59696faba94c04000137fc13",
      "Serial": "WZP21120SP1",
      "Vendor": "Cisco Systems Inc"
    },
  ]
}
```

Logical Opera

"Equal" Operator

The **eq** operator returns true if the left operand is equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **eq** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where Serial equals to "WZP211704KM"

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Name eq 'WZP211704KM'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property is equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model eq 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the number of CPU cores is 24. Numeric values are specified without quotes.

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=NumCpuCores eq 24
```

Example: Query Audit log records where 'CreationTime' is '2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z'.

```
GET /api/v1/aaa/AuditRecords?$filter=CreateTime eq 2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z
```

"Not Equal" Operator

The **ne** operator returns true if the left operand is not equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **ne** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where Serial is not equal to "WZP211704KM"

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Name ne 'WZP211704KM'
```

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property is not equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model ne 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'
```

```
rackunit_json_body = {
    "request_method": " item 1 ",
    "request_path": ('https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/'+
                     'compute/RackUnits?$select= item 2 ')
}
firmware_json_body = {
    "request_method": " item 3 ",
    "resource_path": "https://www.intersight.com/api/vi/firmware/ item 4 ",
    "request_body": {
        "DirectDownload":{},
        "Networkshare":{
            "Maptype": "www",
            " item 5 ": "nw_upgrade_full",
            "HttpServer": {
                "LocationLink": "http://10.10.10.10/ucs-c240m4-huu-4.0.2h.iso",
            }
        },
        "UpgradeType": " item 6 ",
        "Server": ""
    }
}
RESPONSE = requests.request(method=rackunit_json_body['request_method'],
    url=BURL+rackunit_json_body['resource_path'], auth-AUTH)

firmware_json_body['request_body']['Server'] = (
    json.loads(RESPONSE.text)['Results'][0][' item 7 '])
RESPONSE = requests.request(method=firmware_json_body['request_method'],
    url=BURL+firmware_json_body['resource_path'],
    data=json.dumps(firmware json body['request body']), auth=AUTH)
```

Request Model

DirectDownload: [1] *Complex Object*
Object: {0}
NetworkShare: [1] *Complex Object*
Object: {0}
JpgradeType: string *Desired upgrade made to choose either direct download based upgrade or network share upgrade.*

enum:[direct_upgrade,network_upgrade]
Device: [1] *MoRef to assetDeviceRegistration*
Object: {3}

ObjectType: string *(Read Only) The Object Type of the referenced REST resource.*

Moid: string *(Read Only) The Moid of the referenced REST resource.*

Selector: string *(Read Only) An OData $filter expression which describes the REST resource to be referenced. This field may be set instead of 'moid' by clients. If 'moid' is set this field is ignored. If 'selector' is set and 'moid' is empty/absent from the request. Intersight will determine the Moid of the resource matching the filter expression and populate it in the MoRef that is part of the object instance being inserted/updated to fulfill the REST request. An error is returned if the filter matches zero or more than one REST resource.*
An example filter string is: Serial eq '3AA8B7T11'.

Answer Area

PUT	item 1
POST	item 2

GET	item 3
Upgradeoption	item 4
Upgrades	item 5
Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter= Model ne \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\'	item 6
Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter= AssetTag eq \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\'	item 7
Moid	
ObjectType	
network_upgrade	

Answer:

Answer Area

PUT

GET

Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter=
AssetTag eq \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\'

POST

Upgrades

Upgradeoption

Moid,Model,AssetTag&'+'$filter=
Model ne \'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM\'

network_upgrade

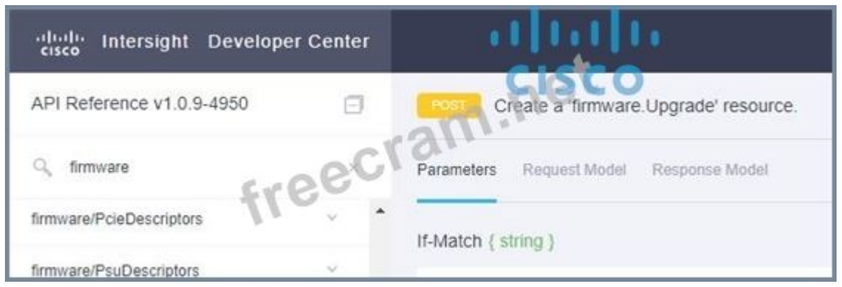
Moid

ObjectType

Explanation:

```
network_share {
  cifs_server {
    file_location = "10.1.1.1"
    object_type   = "firmware.NetworkShare"
    mount_options = "none"
  }
  map_type      = "cifs"
  upgradeoption = "nw_upgrade_full"
  username      = "admin1"
}
skip_estimate_impact = false
status       = "SUCCESSFUL"
upgrade_type = "network_upgrade"
```

https://registry.terraform.io/providers/CiscoDevNet/intersight/latest/docs/resources/firmware_switc h_upgrade



https://intersight.com/apidocs/apirefs/api/v1/firmware/Upgrades/post/

NEW QUESTION: 204
Refer to the exhibit. The Dockerfile is placed in the current working directory. Which command builds an image named application: 1.0.0 that contains application-1.0.0.jar and also includes any updates to the parent image?

```
FROM openjdk:latest

ARG VERSION
ADD application-$VERSION.jar /usr/local/application/application.jar

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/sh"]
CMD ["-c", "java -jar /usr/local/application/application.jar"]
```

A. docker build --pull --build-arg=VERSION="1.0.0" --tag applications:1.0.0
B. docker build --build-arg=VERSION="1.0.0" --tag applications:1.0.0
C. docker build --file=application-1.0.0.jar --tag applications:1.0.0
D. docker build --put --target=VERSION="1.0.0" --tag applications:1.0.0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct command to build a Docker image named application:1.0.0that includes the application-1.0.0.jarfile and incorporates any updates to the parent image would be option B. The --build-arg=VERSION="1.0.0"allows you to pass the version argument to the Dockerfile, and --tag applications:1.0.0tags the built image with the specified name.
The --pulloption (in option A) would force the image to check for updates from the parent image but is not required for this particular task.

NEW QUESTION: 205
The response from a server includes the header ETag:
W/"7eb8b94419e371767916ef13e0d6e63d". Which statement is true?
A. The ETag has a Strong validator directive.
B. The ETag has a Weak validator directive, which is an optional directive.
C. The ETag has a Weak validator directive, which is a mandatory directive.
D. The ETag has a Strong validator directive, which it is incorrectly formatted.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
'W/' (case-sensitive) indicates that a weak validator is used which is optional. Weak etags are easy to generate, but are far less useful for comparisons. Strong validators are ideal for comparisons but can be very difficult to generate efficiently. Weak ETag values of two representations of the same resources might be semantically equivalent, but not byte-for-byte identical. This means weak etags prevent caching when byte range requests are used, but strong etags mean range requests can still be cached.
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/ETag

NEW QUESTION: 206
What are two building blocks of the 12-factor app? (Choose two.)
A. Isolated Dependencies
B. One codebase

C. Easy access to underlying systems
D. Stateful Processes
E. Dev and Prod must be different
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 207
Which Git command enables the developer to revert back to f414f31 commit to discard changes in the current working tree?
A. git reset-soft f414f31
B. git checkout f414f31
C. git reset checkout-hard f414f31
D. git reset-hard f414f31
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 208
Refer to the exhibit. Which action resolves the error for the GitLab CI/CD pipeline execution?

```
Running with gitlab-runner 12.9.0-rc1 (a350f628)
   on docker-auto-scale fa6cab46
Preparing the "docker+machine" executor
00:14
 Using Docker executor with image alpine:3.10 ...
 Pulling docker image alpine:3.10 ...
 Using docker image
sha256:5e35e350aded98340bc8fcb0ba392d809c807bc3eb5c618d4a0674d98d88bccd for
alpine:3.10...
$ eval "$CI_PRE_CLONE_SCRIPT"
   * [new ref]         refs/pipelines/125695607 -> refs/pipelines/125695607
  * [new branch]      development              -> origin/development
 Checking out 65702af3 as development...
 Skipping Git submodules setup
Restoring cache
00:01
Downloading artifacts
00:02
Running script from Job
00:01
 $ python3 --version
 /usr/bin/bash: line 94: python3: command not found
Running after script
00:02
Uploading artifacts for failed job
00:01
 ERROR: Job failed: exit code 1
```


A. Install the missing python libraries via pip3.

B. Download the correct artifacts by specifying them in GitLab.
C. Use the python:3.9.0a4-alpine3.10 Docker image
D. Add the absolute path to the python3 executable
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 209
An engineer is developing a client/server application for use by a very large number of clients.
The engineer must optimize the application response time and lower the required network bandwidth when clients access the server. The engineer wants the server responses to be based on the resource version fetched by the clients. Which HTTP technique must be used?
A. conditional requests
B. API pagination
C. data compression
D. middleware caching
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Conditional requests optimize response time and reduce network bandwidth usage by allowing the server to respond based on whether the requested resource has changed since the client last fetched it. This is done using HTTP headers such as:
If-None-Match(used with ETagvalues): The server checks if the resource has changed and returns a 304 Not Modified status instead of resending the full content.
If-Modified-Since: The server only sends the resource if it has been modified since the specified date.

NEW QUESTION: 210
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. A developer is creating a Python script by using Cisco DNA Center APIs Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Python script to retrieve and display wireless health information for each site Not all options are used.

Operation Id: *getSiteHealth*

Description: *Returns Overall Health information for all sites*

`GET` `/dna/intent/api/v1/site-health`

Responses

Status: 200

The request was successful. The result is contained in the response body.

Schema Definition **Example Body**

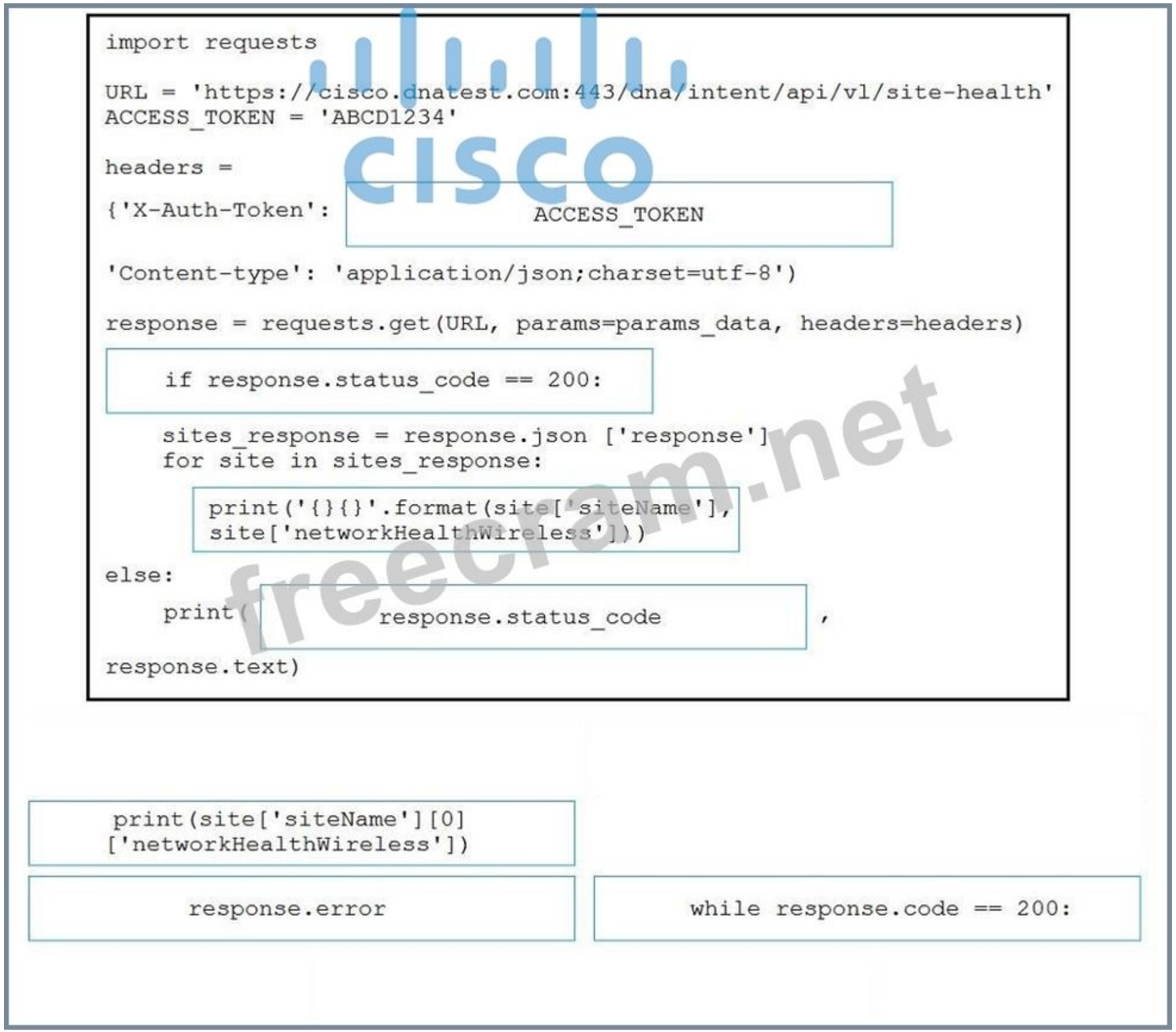
- GetSiteHealthResponse
  - response: array[]
    - accessGoodCount: string
    - accessTotalCount: string
    - clientHealthWired: string
    - clientHealthWireless: object
    - clientIssueCount: object
    - clientNumberOfIssues: object
    - latitude: object
    - longitude: object
    - networkHealthAverage: object
    - networkHealthOthers: object
    - networkHealthWireless: object
    - networkNumberOfIssues: object
    - numberOfWirelessClients: object
    - wirelessGoodClients: object

```
import requests

URL = 'https://cisco.dnatest.com:443/dna/intent/api/v1/site-health'
ACCESS_TOKEN = 'ABCD1234'

headers =

{'X-Auth-Token':

'Content-type': 'application/json;charset=utf-8')

response = requests.get(URL, params=params_data, headers=headers)



    sites_response = response.json ['response']
    for site in sites_response:



else:
    print(                                    ,

response.text)
```

response.status_code	ACCESS_TOKEN
print(site['siteName'][0] ['networkHealthWireless'])	if response.status_code == 200:
response.error	while response.code == 200:

```
print('{}{}'.format(site['siteName'],
site['networkHealthWireless']))
```

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 211

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing on the Ansible task to enable a VLAN on a Meraki MX device. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
- name: Create combined network
  meraki_network:
    auth_key: "{{ meraki_api_key }}"
    net_name: "{{ item }}"
    org_id: "{{ meraki_org_id }}"
    type:
      -switch
      -wireless
      -appliance
    timezone: Europe/London
    tags: staging, uk
  loop: "{{ network_ids }}"
  delegate_to: localhost
  register: result

- name: Enable VLAN support on MX
  uri:
    url: "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/{{ item.data.id }}/vlansEnabledState"
    return_content: yes
    headers:
      X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: "{{ meraki_api_key }}"
    body:
      enabled: true
    follow_redirects: all
    status_code: 200
    body_format: json

delegate_to: localhost
```

loop: "{{ result.results }}"	method: PUT
when: "{{ result.results }}"	method: PATCH
body: application/json	

Answer:

Answer Area

```
- name: Create combined network
  meraki_network:
    auth_key: "{{ meraki_api_key }}"
    net_name: "{{ item }}"
    org_id: "{{ meraki_org_id }}"
    type:
      -switch
      -wireless
      -appliance
    timezone: Europe/London
    tags: staging, uk
  loop: "{{ network_ids }}"
  delegate_to: localhost
  register: result

- name: Enable VLAN support on MX
  uri:
    url: "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/{{ item.data.id }}/vlansEnabledState"
    return_content: yes
    headers:
      X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: "{{ meraki_api_key }}"
    body:
      enabled: true
    follow_redirects: all
    status_code: 200
    body_format: json
      body: application/json
  delegate to: localhost
  method: PATCH
```

```
loop: "{{ result.results }}"
when: "{{ result.results }}"
```

```
method: PUT
```


NEW QUESTION: 212
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to create an Ansible playbook. The playbook must apply the configurations in a Cisco IOS 15.6 router:
- Enable the GigabitEthernet0/2 interface.
- Enable host logging for destination 192.168.2.10.
- Add a static route that has a prefix of 192.168.2.0, a mask of
255.255.255.0, and a next hop of 10.0.0.1.
Not all options are used.

Answer Area

int-IOS-router	false
log-server-snmp	ios_router_static
ios_static_route	ios_interface
ios_logging	

Answer:

Explanation:

Disables fact gathering for efficiency.

false
Enables the GigabitEthernet0/2 interface.
ios_interface
Configures logging to host 192.168.2.10.
ios_logging
Adds a static route to 192.168.2.0/24 with next-hop 10.0.0.1.
ios_static_route

NEW QUESTION: 213
Why is end-to-end encryption deployed when exposing sensitive data through APIs?
A. Data transfers are untraceable from source to destination.
B. Server-side encryption enables the destination to control data protection.
C. Traffic is encrypted and decrypted at every hop in the network path.
D. Data cannot be read or modified other than by the true source and destination.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
End-to-end encryption (E2EE) is a method of secure communication where only the communicating end users can access the data, while any third-party is prevented from accessing it while it's transferred from one end system to another.
In E2EE, the data is encrypted on the sender's system or device and only the recipient is able to decrypt it. Nobody in between, be they an Internet service provider, application service provider, or hacker, can read it or tamper with it because encryption keys are known only to the communicating parties.

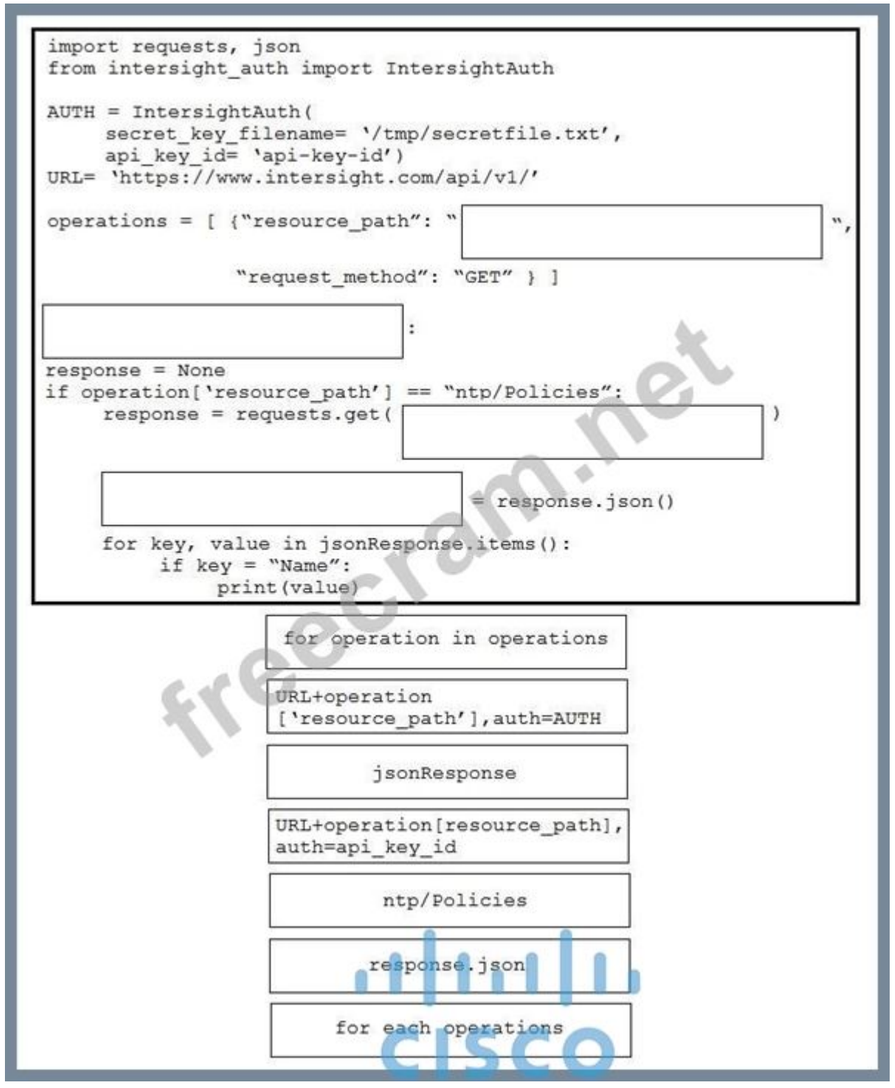
NEW QUESTION: 214
A developer has just completed the configuration of an API that connects sensitive internal systems. Based on company policies, the security of the data is a high priority.
Which approach must be taken to secure API keys and passwords?
A. Embed them directly in the code.
B. Store them in a hidden file.
C. Store them inside the source tree of the application.
D. Change them periodically.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://blogs.cisco.com/developer/dna-center-api-authentication-with-vault

NEW QUESTION: 215
An architect must optimize traffic that targets a popular API endpoint. Currently, the application downloads a large file hourly, but often the file is unchanged and the download causes unnecessary load and delays. Which cURL command must be used to determine the last modified date of the file and to optimize the API usage?
A. curl GET request
B. curl HEAD request
C. curl --silent request
D. curl -H 'Cache-Control: no-cache' request
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://superuser.com/questions/619592/get-modification-time-of-remote-file-over-http-in-bash- script

NEW QUESTION: 216

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Python script to execute a REST API call to query all the NTP policy names and print the name of each policy. Not all options are used.



Answer:

```
import requests, json
from intersight_auth import IntersightAuth

AUTH = IntersightAuth(
     secret_key_filename= '/tmp/secretfile.txt',
     api_key_id= 'api-key-id')
URL= 'https://www.intersight.com/api/v1/'

operations = [ {"resource_path": "          ntp/Policies          ",
                "request_method": "GET" } ]

 for operation in operations :
response = None
if operation['resource_path'] == "ntp/Policies":
     response = requests.get( URL+operation
                              ['resource_path'],auth=AUTH )

     jsonResponse = response.json()
     for key, value in jsonResponse.items():
          if key = "Name":
               print(value)
```

URL+operation[resource_path],
auth=api_key_id

response.json

for each operations

NEW QUESTION: 217
A company is using an API to share sensitive customer data with third-party partners. To ensure the security of this data, how is end-to-end encryption applied?
A. Mask or obfuscate sensitive data, such as passwords and API keys, to protect it from unauthorized access.
B. Encrypt API data from the client to the server and back, which ensures confidentiality at all stages of transmission.
C. Employ robust authentication to verify the identity of users and grants access based on predefined roles and permissions.

D. Impose API rate limits to prevent abuse and protect against denial-of-service attacks.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) ensures that data remains encrypted throughout its entire journey, from the sender (client) to the recipient (server), and back. This guarantees that even if data is intercepted during transmission, it remains protected from unauthorized access.

E2EE applies encryption at both ends (client and server), ensuring that only the intended parties can decrypt and access the data.

It prevents man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks and ensures that third-party intermediaries cannot read the data.

NEW QUESTION: 218

The Meraki API URL https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/123456789/ssids/2 has been stored in the environment variable meraki_url and the API key has been stored in meraki_api_key.

Which snippet presents the API call to configure, secure and enable an SSID using the Meraki API?

A.

```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": false,
"authMode": "psk",
"encryptionMode": "wpa",
"psk": "meraki123",
"wpaEncryptionMode": "WPA1 and WPA2"
}'
```

B.

```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": true,
"authMode": "psk",
"encryptionMode": "wpa",
"psk": "meraki123",
"wpaEncryptionMode": "WPA1 and WPA2"
}'
```

C.

```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key:
15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"enabled": true,
"useVlanTagging": true
}'
```

D.

```
curl -X PUT \
--url 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/ssids/2' \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: 15da0c6ffff295f16267f88f98694cf29a86ed87' \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
-H 'Content-type: application/json'\
--data-raw '{
"name": "My SSID",
"enabled": true,
}'
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

It is the only answer that completely Configures, Secures, and Enables the SSID.

NEW QUESTION: 219

Refer to the exhibit. Which command results in a detached HEAD scenario?

```
$ git log -2
commit af7f6cf0898e29a5e354029a43404d89bb091e21 (HEAD -> Branch-5)
Author: User <user@example.com>
Date:   Thu Jul 1 07:34:34 2019  -0400

   Commit 12!

commit 5af25b5055124b03cc123016970ea0e0bd044a88
Author: User <user@example.com>
Date:   Thu Jul 1 07:33:53 2019  -0400

   Commit 11!
```

A. git checkout 5af25b

B. git checkout Branch-5

C. git checkout master

D. git checkout log -2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://circleci.com/blog/git-detached-head-state/

NEW QUESTION: 220

An engineer wants to design an application that meets these requirements:
- maintainable and adaptable to ensure future expansion
- written using object-oriented programming
- must account for an increased variety of subclasses

Which design principle should the engineer use?

A. single responsibility

B. interface segregation

C. high availability

D. rate limiting

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Single Responsibility Principle (SRP) is a fundamental concept in object-oriented programming (OOP) that ensures a class has only one reason to change. This principle improves maintainability and adaptability, making the application scalable for future expansion and handling an increased variety of subclasses efficiently.

NEW QUESTION: 221

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to configure an interface named GigabitEthernet3 with an IP address on several RESTCONF-enabled Cisco IOS XE devices. Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to meet this requirement?

```
import requests as req
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
import json

hosts_list = […, …]
addresses = {… : …,}
user = '…'
pasw = '…'
headers = {'Accept': "application/yang-data+json", 'Content-Type': "application/
yang-data+json"}
get_path = 'native'
for host in hosts_list:
    get_config = req.request('GET', url=f'https://{host}/restconf/data/
    {get_path}', headers=headers,
                             auth=HTTPBasicAuth(user, pasw),
                             verify=False)
    config_data = json.loads(get_config.text)

    for item in config_data['Cisco-IOS-XE-
    native:native']['interface']['GigabitEthernet']:
        if item['name'] == '3':
            if 'ip' not in list(item.keys()):
                ip_to_config = {
                    "address": addresses[host],
                    "mask": "255.255.255.0"
                }
                path = f'Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/
                GigabitEthernet=[          ]
                post_config = req.request('POST', url=f'https://{host}/restconf/
                data/{path}', headers=headers,
                                          data=ip_to_config,
                                          auth=HTTPBasicAuth(user, pasw),
                                          verify=False)
                print(json.dumps(post_config.json(), indent=4))
```

A. (item["name"])'
B. item["name"]:/ip/address/primary'
C. (item["name"])/ip/address
D. (Itemt"name"]} /ip
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 222
A development team is looking for a tool to automate configurations across the infrastructure. The tool must have these characteristics:
- written in Python
- define playbooks for intent
- stateless
- imperative
Which tool meets these requirements?
A. Ansible
B. Netmiko
C. NCM
D. Puppet
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://blogs.cisco.com/developer/gitlabcicdpipelines01

NEW QUESTION: 223
Which configuration stop must be performed on a Cisco IOS XE device to present collected data in Cisco DNA Center?
A. Enable Cisco NetFlow collection.
B. Apply a telemetry profile.
C. Synchronize the device and the data collector.
D. Create an SNMPv3 user account.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

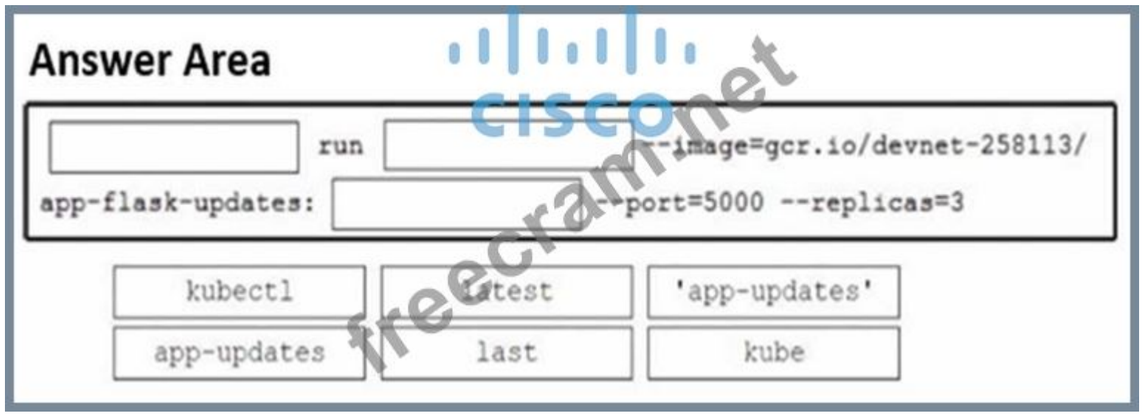
NEW QUESTION: 224
What is the gRPC Network Management Interface protocol?
A. a unified management protocol for streaming telemetry and database logging
B. a configuration management protocol for monitoring
C. a protocol for configuration management and streaming telemetry
D. a logging protocol used across database servers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
gNMI uses the gRPC framework to enable telemetry and configuration management of devices.
https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/l/enterprise-sonic-distribution-by-dell-technologies-lifecycle- management/grpc-network-management-interface

NEW QUESTION: 225
Refer to the exhibit. A software engineer develops an application that has a microservices architecture. The microservices must communicate with an API. The engineer creates a Dockerfile for the application and deploys the file to a pre-production environment. After the first API request, a microservice stops and the engineer discovers an error in the log file. What is the cause of this issue?

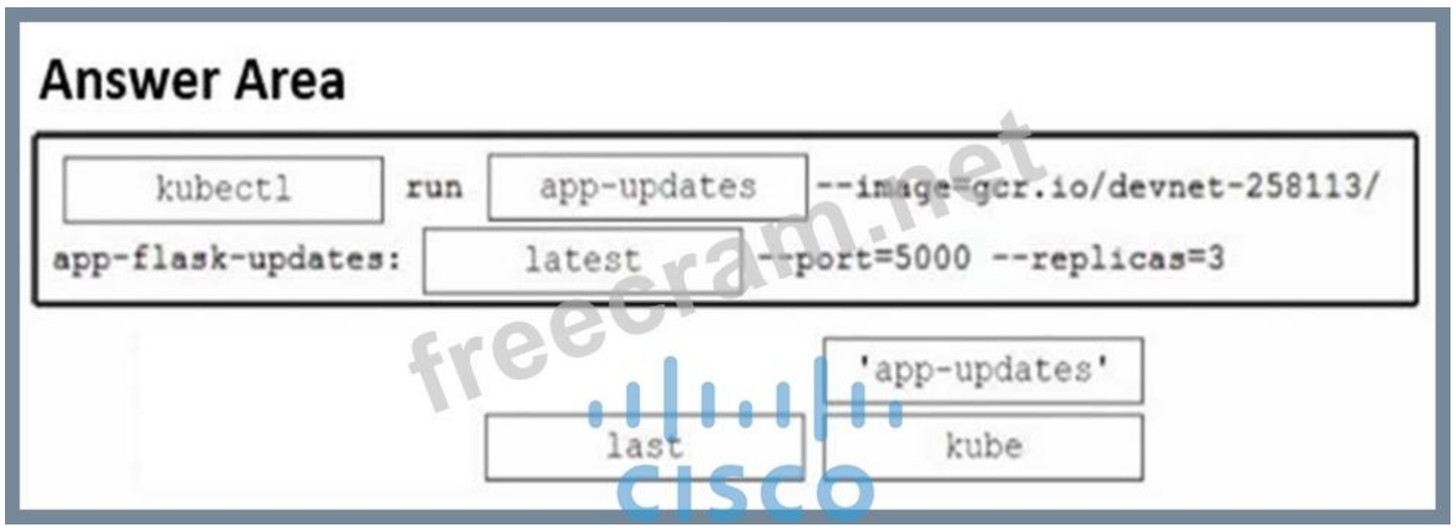
A. The API failed to complete the request.
B. The API is not authorized to access the resource.
C. The API does not understand the request.
D. The API failed to find the resource.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the log, there is a 400HTTP status code returned in response to the API request (GET /snmp-interfaces/devices/by-id/2768). This typically indicates that the server couldn't find the requested resource, which suggests that the API failed to find the resource. This could mean that either the resource was missing or incorrectly referenced.

NEW QUESTION: 226
A company is starting a machine-learning project to analyze employee information and enforce social distancing guidelines. The data that the company wants to leverage includes these data points:
- access badge logs
- security camera metadata
- WebEx Teams messages
- email attachments
- phone GPS coordinates
Which type of database must be used for this application?
A. object-oriented
B. flat file
C. NOSQL
D. RDBMS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NoSQL databases are ideal for handling large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data.
The data sources listed (access badge logs, security camera metadata, WebEx Teams messages, email attachments, and phone GPS coordinates) are diverse, and a NoSQL database can handle such varied data types (text, images, geo-location data, etc.).
NoSQL databases are optimized for scalability and are suitable for machine-learning applications that require large datasets.

NEW QUESTION: 227
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to deploy the last version of a previously created Python Flask application called app-updates onto a Kubernetes cluster. Not all options are used.

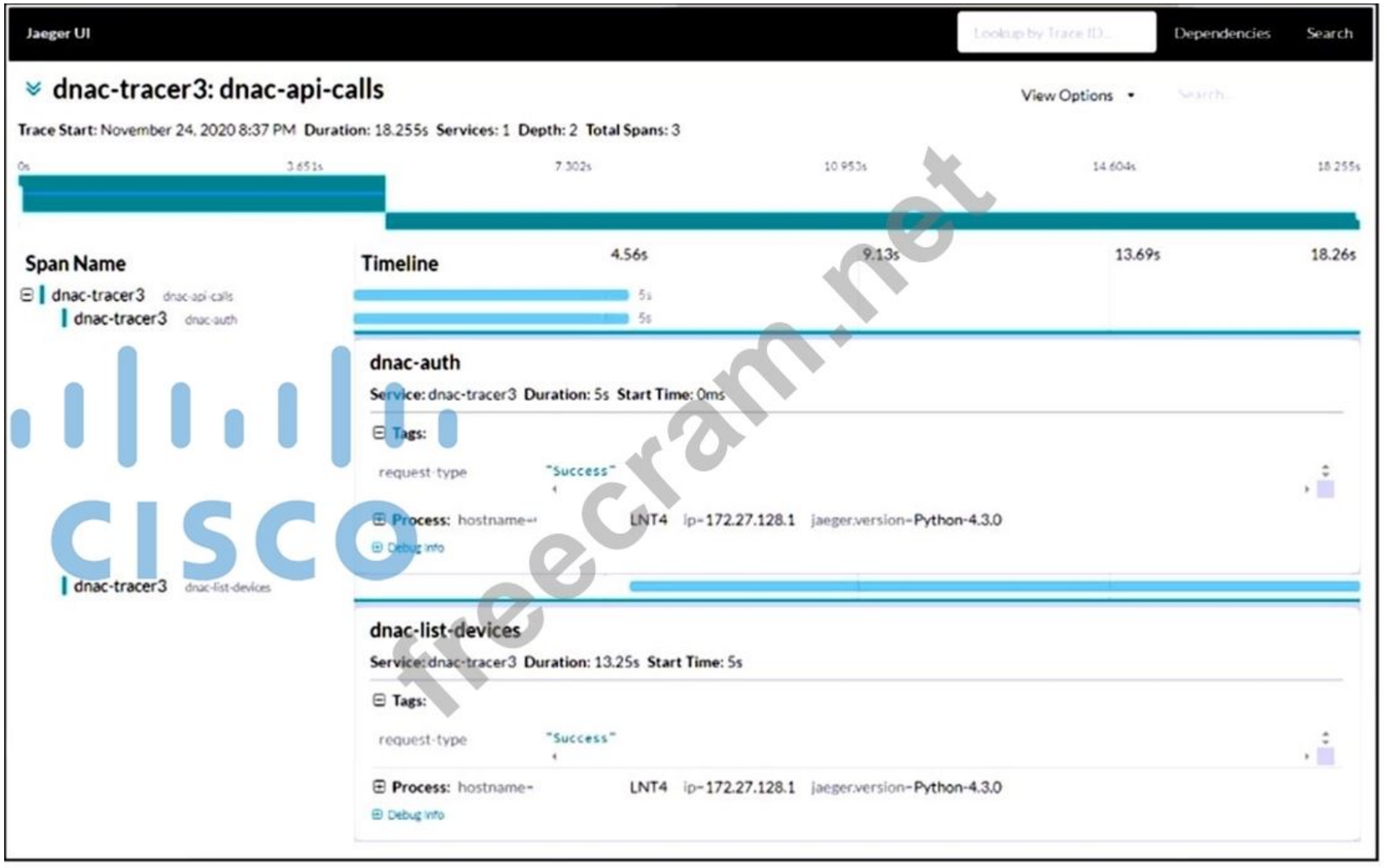


Answer:



Explanation:
kubectl run app-updates --image=gcr.io/devnet-258113/
app-flask-updates:latest --port=5000 --replicas=3
The Kubernetes command-line tool for deploying and managing applications.
kubectl
Specifies the name of the Flask application deployment.
app-updates
Ensures that the deployment uses the latest image version from Google Container Registry.
latest

NEW QUESTION: 228
Refer to the exhibit. An application is developed to perform multiple API calls. The calls will be performed on the infrastructure devices Delays in the information transfer occur when the application is executed. What are two reasons for the issue? (Choose two)


Jaeger UI
Lookup by Trace ID...
Dependencies
Search
dnac-tracer3: dnac-api-calls
View Options
Search...
Trace Start: November 24, 2020 8:37 PM Duration: 18.255s Services: 1 Depth: 2 Total Spans: 3
0s
3.651s
7.302s
10.953s
14.604s
18.255s
Span Name
Timeline
4.56s
9.13s
13.69s
18.26s
dnac-tracer3 dnac-api-calls
5s
dnac-tracer3 dnac-auth
5s
dnac-auth
Service: dnac-tracer3 Duration: 5s Start Time: 0ms
Tags:
request-type "Success"
Process: hostname= LNT4 ip=172.27.128.1 jaeger.version=Python-4.3.0
Debug info
dnac-tracer3 dnac-list-devices
dnac-list-devices
Service: dnac-tracer3 Duration: 13.25s Start Time: 5s
Tags:
request-type "Success"
Process: hostname= LNT4 ip=172.27.128.1 jaeger.version=Python-4.3.0
Debug info

```
def init_tracer(service):
    logging.getLogger('').handlers = []
    logging.basicConfig(format='%(message)s', level=logging.DEBUG)
    config = Config(
        config={'sampler': {'type': 'const', 'param': 1,},'logging': True,},
        service_name=service,)
    return config.initialize_tracer()

tracer = init_tracer('dnac-tracer')
base_url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/'

with tracer.start_span('dnac-api-calls') as span:
    with tracer.start_span('dnac-auth', child_of=span) as site_span:
        try:
            dnac = DNACenterAPI(username='devnetuser', password='Cisco123!',
                                base_url=base_url, version='1.3.3',
                                verify=False)
            print('auth passed')
            site_span.set_tag('request-type', 'Success')
        except Exception as e:
            print('failed')
            site_span.set_tag('request-type', e)

with tracer.start_span('dnac-list-devices', child_of=span) as site_span:
    try:
        devices = [dnac.devices.get_device_list() for device in devices]
        print(devices)
        site_span.set_tag('request-type', 'Success')
    except Exception as e:
        print('Failed to list devices')
        site_span.set_tag('request-type', e)
```

A. The requests are being rate limited to prevent multiple calls causing the excessive load

B. One of the API calls takes roughly three times as long to complete

C. Listing devices lakes longer than usual due to high network latency

D. The list devices API call is failing and does not return a result

E. The list devices API call is inefficient and should be refactored

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 229

A developer has created an application based on customer requirements. The customer needs to run the application with the minimum downtime. Which design approach regarding high- availability applications, Recovery Time Objective, and Recovery Point Objective must be taken?

A. Active/passive results in lower RTO and RPO.

For RPO, data synchronization between the two data centers must be timely to allow seamless request flow.

B. Active/passive results in lower RTO and RPO.

For RPO, data synchronization between the two data centers does not need to be timely to allow seamless request flow.

C. Active/active results in lower RTO and RPO.

For RPO, data synchronization between the two data centers does not need to be timely to allow seamless request flow.

D. Active/active results in lower RTO and RPO.

For RPO, data synchronization between the two data centers must be timely to allow seamless request flow.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The question is mentioning the lower RTO using 'minimum downtime' so we can translate that way:
HA = Active/Active
RPO = synchronous data
RTO = minimum downtime
https://www.ibm.com/garage/method/practices/manage/hadr-on-premises-app/

NEW QUESTION: 230
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer creates a function that gathers information from the Cisco Webex RESTful API. To enable increased durability, the engineer needs to implement a retry mechanism that pauses the script and retries the request if specific response codes are received.
Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to meet this requirement?

```
import requests
import time

token = 'XXXXX'
headers = {
    "Authorization": f"Bearer {token}"
}
url = "https://webexapis.com/v1/rooms"

def try_request(url,headers):
    request = requests.request('GET', url = url,headers = headers)
    if request.status_code == 200:
        successful_response = request.json()
        return successful_response
    elif request.status_code in [          ]:
        time.sleep(60)
        try_request(url,headers)
    else:
        raise Exception('Failed Request')
```

A. 400,403,409,504
B. 403,404,409,429
C. 400,404,502,503
D. 429,502,503,504
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The retry mechanism should handle temporary failures and rate limiting errors. The following response codes indicate conditions where a retry is appropriate:
- 429 (Too Many Requests): The API has rate-limited the request, and the client should wait before retrying.
- 502 (Bad Gateway): A temporary issue with the API server, often due to network disruptions.
- 503 (Service Unavailable): The API service is temporarily unavailable, and a retry may succeed later.
- 504 (Gateway Timeout): The server took too long to respond, indicating a transient issue.
These response codes suggest temporary failures that might resolve upon retrying after a short delay.

NEW QUESTION: 231
On which system must the messaging standards be defined to allow communication between all the components for a custom dashboard?
A. web application
B. front end

C. back end
D. management server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The messaging standards should be defined on the back end to allow communication between all the components of a custom dashboard. The back end handles the data processing, storage, and messaging protocols, ensuring proper communication between the front end, data sources, and any external systems.

NEW QUESTION: 232
An application must be able to print the values of the variables in specific modules. Different message levels will be used for production and for development. Proof of access and activity must be documented. What must be included in the implementation to support these observability requirements?
A. streaming
B. metrics
C. print
D. logging
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 233
What is a benefit of continuous tasting?
A. It enables silos to be effective.
B. It reduces business risks.
C. It enables an increase in human intervention.
D. It removes the need for performance testing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Continuous testing (sometimes referred to as "continuous tasting" in error) involves integrating automated tests throughout the software delivery pipeline. By catching defects and performance issues early - long before code reaches production - continuous testing minimizes the likelihood of releasing faulty or insecure software. This early detection directly reduces business risks such as downtime, security breaches, and negative customer impact.

NEW QUESTION: 234
Which database type should be used with highly structured data and provides support for ACID transactions?
A. time series
B. document
C. graph
D. relational
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In database systems, ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) refers to a standard set of properties that guarantee database transactions are processed reliably. ACID is especially concerned with how a database recovers from any failure that might occur while processing a transaction. An ACID-compliant DBMS ensures that the data in the database remains accurate and consistent despite any such failures. All of the major relational DBMSs adhere to the ACID principles. They all include features that ensure that the data maintains consistent throughout software and hardware crashes, as well as any failed transactions.

NEW QUESTION: 235
A developer must create VLANs 2-5 on a remote Cisco NX-OS switch by using an Ansible playbook. The playbook must meet these requirements:
- Configure the VLANs and a name for each VLAN
- Only run against the switches inventory group
- Execute from the local Ansible controller

- Prevent the collection of system information prior to execution

Which playbook must be used?

A.

```
- targets: switches
    connection: local
    collect_info: false
    tasks:
      block:
        -nxos_vlan: vlan_id= "2-5" state=present
        host={{ inventory_hostname }}
        - nxos_vlan: vlan_id={{ item.vid }} name={{
        item.name }} host={{ inventory_hostname }}
        state=present
      with_items:
        - { vid: 2, name: web }
        - { vid: 3, name: db }
        - { vid: 4, name: app }
        - { vid: 5, name: mgmt }
```

B.

```
- groups: switches
  connection: localhost
  collect info: no
    - name: Create VLANs
      nxos_vlan: vlan_id= "2-5" state=present
      host={{ inventory_hostname}}

    - name: Configure VLAN Name
      nxos_vlan: vlan_id={{ item.vid }} name={{
      item.name }} host={{ inventory_hostname }}
      state=present
      loop:
        - { vid: 2, name: web }
        - { vid: 3, name: db }
        - { vid: 4, name: app }
        - { vid: 5, name: mgmt }
```

C.

```
- hosts: switches
  connection: 127.0.0.1
  gather_facts: false
  tasks:
    - name: Create VLANs
    nxos_vlan: vlan_id= "2-5"
    state: present
    host: {{ inventory_hostname }}
    - name: Configure VLAN Name
      nxos_vlan: vlan_id= {{ item.vid }} name={{
      item.name }} host={{ inventory_hostname }}
      state=present
      loop: "{ vid: 2, name: web }, { vid: 3, name:
      db }, { vid: 4, name: app }, { vid: 5, name:
      mgmt }"
```

D.

```
- hosts: switches
  connection: local
  gather_facts: no
  tasks:
    - name: Create VLANs
      nxos_vlan: vlan_id= "2-5" state: present
      host: {{ inventory_hostname }}

    - name: Configure VLAN Name
      nxos_vlan: vlan_id= {{ item.vid }} name={{
      item.name }} host={{ inventory_hostname }}
      state=present
      with_items
      - { vid: 2, name: web }
      - { vid: 3, name: db }
      - { vid: 4, name: app }
      - { vid: 5, name: mgmt }
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://github.com/datacenter/Ansible-NXOS/blob/master/ADD_VXLAN_TENANT/roles/leaf/tasks/main.yml
https://github.com/datacenter/Ansible-NXOS/blob/master/vlan_ansible.yml

NEW QUESTION: 236

A developer releases a new application for network automation of Cisco devices deployed m a local data center. The application utilizes complex design patterns such as microservices that host multiple third-party libraries and programming languages. The development must be simplified by implementing an observability-driven development lifecycle.

Which two considerations must be taken to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

A. identifying customer priorities
B. which monitoring tools to use
C. which KPIs to monitor
D. description of low-level errors
E. relevant metrics to expose

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 237

A developer is working on a bug fix. The existing branch named `bugfix05328' needs to be merged with the current working primary branch named `prim404880077'. All changes must be integrated into a single commit instead of preserving them as individual commits. Which git command must be used?

A. git checkout * *squash bugfix05328
B. git merge * *squash bugfix05328
C. git rebase * *merge bugfix05328
D. git push * *rebase bugfix05328

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

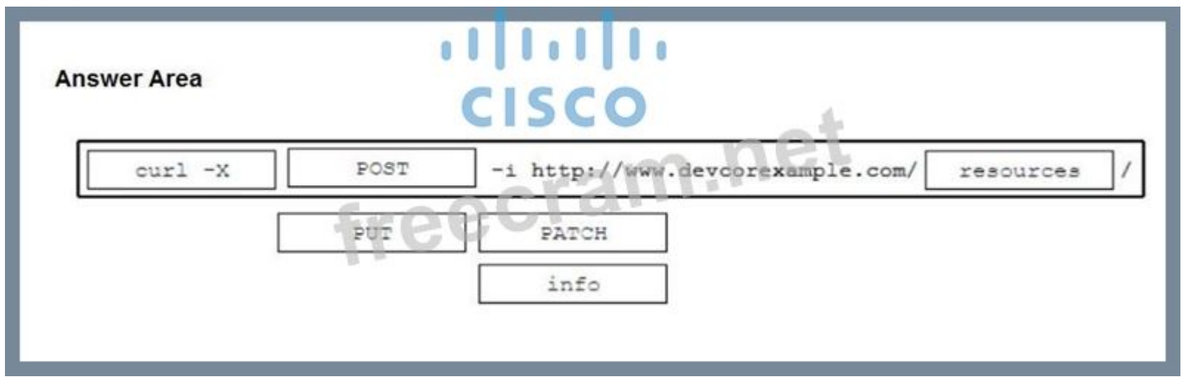
The merge --squash feature takes all the commits from the bugfix branch, squash them into 1 commit, and merge it with your master branch.

NEW QUESTION: 238

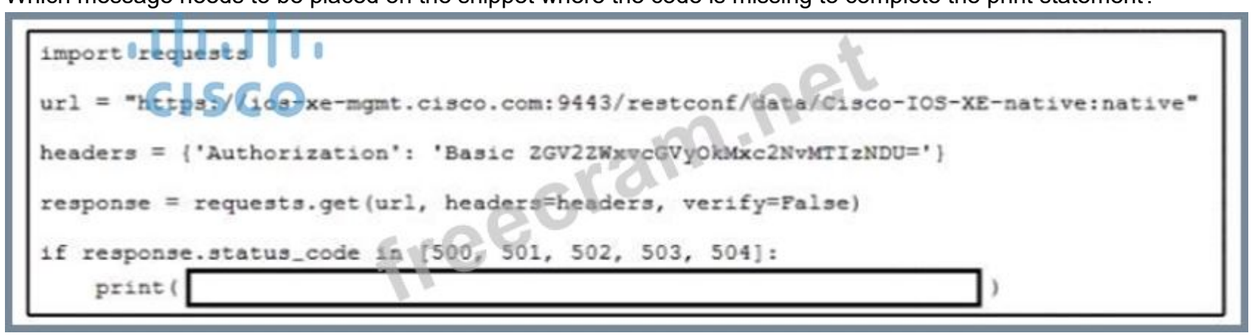
Drag and Drop Question

An engineer is trying to modify information on the devcorexample.com repository that is relevant to network resources and capabilities but receives this error:
- HTTP/1.1 405 Method Not Allowed
- Allow: PATCH
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to collect the information. Not all options are used.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 239
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is implementing the response for unrecoverable REST API errors.
Which message needs to be placed on the snippet where the code is missing to complete the print statement?



A. "Error; The server is unable to handle your request." "Error:
B. The data requested has not been found."
C. "Error: The rate limit has been exceeded for sending API requests at this time"

D. "Enor: The server requires authentication to complete this request."
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 240

When considering data privacy and security, which initial step is critical to mitigate risks associated with the storage and transmission of sensitive network data?

A. Implementing Strong Encryption: Encrypting data at rest and in transit.
B. Employee Training and Awareness: Educating employees about security best practices.
C. Regular Security Audits: Conducting thorough security assessments to identify vulnerabilities.
D. Robust Access Controls: Limiting access to sensitive data to authorized personnel.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The initial step to mitigate risks associated with storing and transmitting sensitive network data is implementing strong encryption. Encrypting data at rest (when stored) and in transit (when being transmitted) ensures that even if data is intercepted or accessed by unauthorized individuals, it remains unreadable. This is a fundamental security practice to protect against data breaches and maintain confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION: 241
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the script to retrieve consolidated information about blades and rack units through an API request to Cisco Intersight.
The API is used for the automated collection of device statistics from a large deployment of servers in a local data center and imported into Intersight for monitoring purposes. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import json
import requests

from intersight_auth import IntersightAuth

# Create an AUTH object
AUTH = IntersightAuth(
    secret_key_filename='/Path/To/SecretKey/SecretKey.txt',
    api_key_id='key-id'
    )
BURL = 'https://www.intersight.com/api/v1/'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    OPERATIONS = [
        {
            "request_process":True,
            "[                    ]":"compute/PhysicalSummaries",
            "[                    ]":"GET"
        }
    ]
    for operation in OPERATIONS:
    if operation['request_process']:
        if operation['request_method'] == "GET":
            response = requests.get(
                BURL + [                    ]['resource_path'],
                auth= [                    ]
                )

    print(response)
```

OPERATIONS	operation	(username, password)
AUTH	resource_path	request_method

Answer:

Answer Area

```
import json
import requests

from intersight_auth import IntersightAuth

# Create an AUTH object
AUTH = IntersightAuth(
    secret_key_filename='/Path/To/SecretKey/SecretKey.txt',
    api_key_id='key-id'
    )

BURL = 'https://www.intersight.com/api/v1/'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    OPERATIONS = [
        {
            "request_process":True,
            "[ resource_path ]":"compute/PhysicalSummaries",
            "[ request_method ]":"GET"
        }
    ]
    for operation in OPERATIONS:
    if operation['request_process']:
        if operation['request_method'] == "GET":
            response = requests.get(
                BURL + [ OPERATIONS ]['resource_path'],
                auth= [ AUTH ]
                )

    print(response)
```

[operation] [(username, password)]

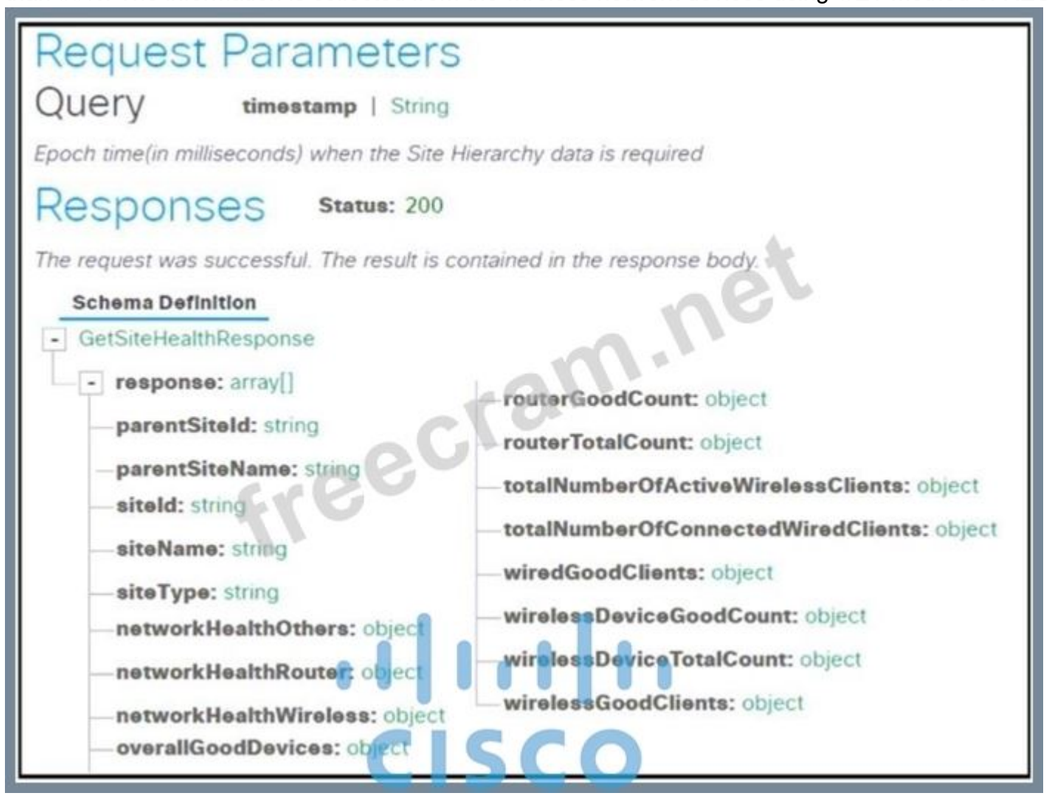
Explanation:
resource_path→ Defines the API endpoint for retrieving compute device summaries.
request_method→ Specifies the HTTP request method (GET).
operation→ Extracts the API resource path dynamically.
AUTH→ Uses Intersight authentication credentials for secure API access.

NEW QUESTION: 242
An eCommerce company deployed a new web store application to the production environment.
The application integrates with numerous databases and performs frequent lookup and write operations. The application is failing at busy times. Which approach makes the application more resilient?
A. Eliminate any potential retry loops that could create more load on the infrastructure.
B. Use a predefined or default value mechanism to eliminate empty values during a failure.
C. Introduce redundant components to take over when one or more resources become unavailable.
D. Implement a reliable crossover mechanism so that data flows to redundant components.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a high-traffic environment like an eCommerce application, resilience is crucial to handling failures during peak loads. The best approach is to introduce redundant components, such as load balancers, database replicas, and

failover mechanisms, ensuring that if one component fails, another takes over without service disruption. This prevents application failures due to high loads and improves system reliability.

NEW QUESTION: 243
What is the purpose of configuring NTP servers with the same stratum across an entire network that hosts applications?
A. faster application deployment on virtual machines
B. consistent configuration across the infrastructure
C. ability to check errors based on time stamps
D. compatibility between bare-metal and virtual machines
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Configuring NTP (Network Time Protocol) servers with the same stratum across an entire network ensures that all devices maintain synchronized timestamps. This is crucial for accurately correlating logs, debugging issues, and analyzing events based on time stamps. Without synchronized time, troubleshooting and tracking issues across multiple systems would be difficult due to time discrepancies.

NEW QUESTION: 244
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that prints a message if the Cisco DNA Center wireless network health for a site is not greater than 90%. The information is collected from the wireless network devices using GET method of REST API. Not all options are used.



Answer area

```
def main():
    args = sys.argv[1:]
    token = get_token()
    headers = {'X-Auth-Token': token, 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
    response = requests.get(
        base_url + '/dna/intent/api/v1/ [          ] ',
        headers=headers)
    sites = response.json()[' [          ] ']

    for site in sites:
        if site[' [          ] '] == args[0]:
            if site[' [          ] '] > 90:
                print(f"{site['siteName']} site wireless network health is "
                      f"{site['networkHealthWireless']}; needs attention!")


if__name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

site-health	siteName	post
response	networkHealthWireless	wirelessNetworks

Answer:

Answer area

```
def main():
    args = sys.argv[1:]
    token = get_token()
    headers = {'X-Auth-Token': token, 'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
    response = requests.get(
        base_url + '/dna/intent/api/v1/ site-health ',
        headers=headers)
    sites = response.json()[' response ']

    for site in sites:
        if site[' siteName '] == args[0]:
            if site[' networkHealthWireless '] > 90:
                print(f"{site['siteName']} site wireless network health is "
                      f"{site['networkHealthWireless']}; needs attention!")

if__name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

site-health	siteName	post
response	networkHealthWireless	wirelessNetworks

NEW QUESTION: 245

Refer to the exhibit. An Intersight API is being used to query RackUnit resources that have a tag keyword set to "Site". What is the expected output of this command?

$filter { string } query

Filter criteria for documents to return. A URI with a $filter System Query Option identifies a subset of the Entries from the Collection of Entries identified by the Resource Path section of the URI. The subset is determined by selecting only the Entries that satisfy the predicate expression specified by the query option. The expression language that is used in $filter operators supports references to properties and literals. The literal values can be strings enclosed in single quotes, numbers and boolean values (true or false) or any of the additional literal representations shown in the Abstract Type System section. Query examples: $filter=Name eq 'Bob' $filter=Tags/any(t: t/Key eq 'Site') $filter=Tags/any(t: t/Key eq 'Site' and t/Value eq "London')

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Tags/any (t:t/Key eq 'Site")
```

A. list of all resources that have a tag with the keyword "Site"

B. error message because the Value field was not specified
C. error message because the tag filter should be lowercase
D. list of all sites that contain RackUnit tagged compute resources
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The $filter query option allows clients to retrieve a subset of resources based on some expression. It supports multiple operators to filter managed objects: eq, ne, gt, ge, lt, le, and, or, not, and in operators, as well as a set of string functions (contains, endswith, and so on). Here are a few examples:
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Name eq 'WZP211704KM'
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model ne 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'
GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=NumCpuCores ge 6 and AvailableMemory gt 65000 GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=not(Model eq 'HX220C-M5SX' or Model eq 'HX220C-M5S') GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=Model in ('HX220C-M5SX', 'UCSC-C240-M5SN') GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=contains(Model,'C240') GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=endswith(Model,'M5') GET /api/v1/aaa/AuditRecords?$filter=CreateTime gt 2020-06-20T08:00:0.000Z

NEW QUESTION: 246
Refer to the exhibit. The Python code manages a Cisco CSR 1000V router. Which code snippet must be placed in the blank in the code to change the description of the GigabitEthemet2 interface to Service 2 uplink?

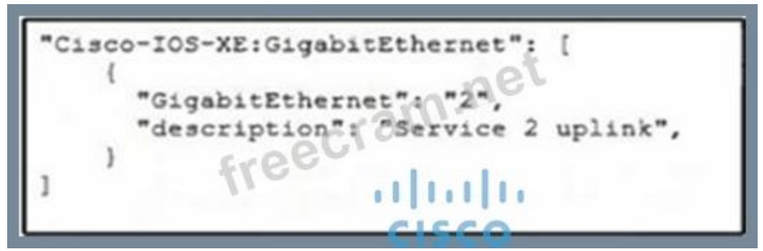
```
userAndPass = b64encode(b"developer:PASSWORD").decode("ascii")
headers = {'Authorization': 'Basic %s' % userAndPass,
           "Accept": "application/yang-data+json",
           "Content-Type": "application/yang-data+json"}

payload = {

  [                                                    ]

}

uri = "/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet"
response = requests.patch("https://10.10.20.48:443" + uri, headers=headers,
                          json=payload, verify=False)
```

A.

```
"GigabitEthernet": [
    {
      "name": "2",
      "description": "Service 2 uplink",
    }
]
```

B.

```
"interface": {
    {
      "GigabitEthernet": "2",
      "description": "Service 2 uplink",
    }
]
```

C.


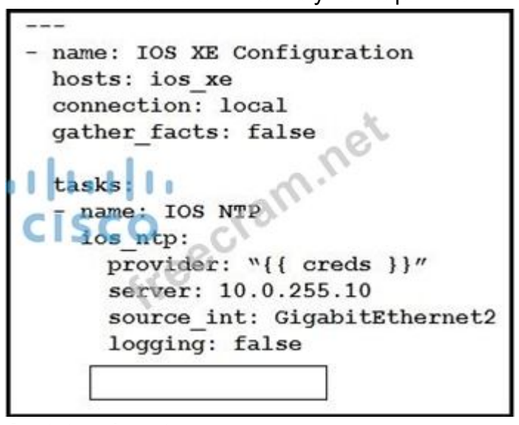
D.


Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct JSON structure must align with the Cisco IOS XE YANG model for configuring interfaces via RESTCONF. Given the URI /restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE- native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet Chosen option ensures the correct namespace (Cisco-IOS-XE-native:interface) and structure for configuring a GigabitEthernet interface description.

NEW QUESTION: 247

Refer to the exhibit. Which key value pair from the ios_ntp Ansible module creates the NTP server peer?



A. state: absent
B. state: False
C. config: absent
D. config: False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

state: present or absent

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

NEW QUESTION: 248

A developer must apply a new feature on a live project. After the commit, it was discovered that the wrong file was applied. The developer must undo the single commit and apply the file with the name feat-EXP453928854DPS. Which command must the developer use?

A. git reset
B. git checkout
C. git clean
D. git revert
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 249
The access token for a Webex bot has been stored in an environment variable using the command:
export bot_token=6bec40cf957de397561557a4fac9ea0
The developer now wants to containerize the Python application which will interact with the bot, and will use this build command to add the token to the build image: docker build --build-arg BOT_TOKEN=$bot_token Which Dockerfile should be used to build the Docker image so that the bot access token is available as an environment variable?

A.
```
FROM python:3
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip python-dev git
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt

EXPORT WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN="$TOKEN"
CMD ["python.", "bot_app.py"]
```

B.
```
FROM python:3
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip python-dev git
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt
ARG TOKEN=$BOT_TOKEN
ENV WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN="$TOKEN"
CMD ["python", "bot_app.py"]
```

C.
```
FROM python:3
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip python-dev git
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt
ARG TOKEN=$BOT_TOKEN
EXPORT WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN="$TOKEN"
CMD ["python", "bot_app.py"]
```

D.

```
FROM python:3
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip python-dev git
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt

ENV WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN="$BOT_TOKEN"
CMD ["python", "bot_app.py"]
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

While you can't directly set ENV variable values when running docker build, you can use ARG to pass through --build-arg values right into your ENV instructions.

NEW QUESTION: 250

On a Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switch, the guest shell is being used to create a service within a container. Which change is needed to allow the service to have external access?

A. Apply ip nat overload on VirtualPortGroup0.

B. Apply ip nat inside on Interface VirtualPortGroup0.

C. Apply ip nat outside on Interface VirtualPortGroup0.

D. Apply ip nat inside on Interface GigabitEthernet1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/guest_shell.html

NEW QUESTION: 251

What is a capability of end-to-end encryption when building an API?

A. It protects endpoints from being compromised.

B. It impedes the use of backdoors.

C. It guarantees the identity of the client.

D. It prevents eavesdropping by third parties during transit.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) ensures that data transmitted between a client and a server is encrypted throughout its journey, preventing eavesdropping or interception by unauthorized parties. This is particularly important for securing API communications over the internet, where sensitive data could be exposed to threats.

Common implementations for securing API communication include TLS (Transport Layer Security), which encrypts data in transit and ensures that only authorized recipients can decrypt it.

NEW QUESTION: 252

Cisco sensorBase gathers threat information from a variety of cisco products and services and performs analytics on threats. Which term describes this process?

A. sharing

B. deployment

C. consumption

D. authoring

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)