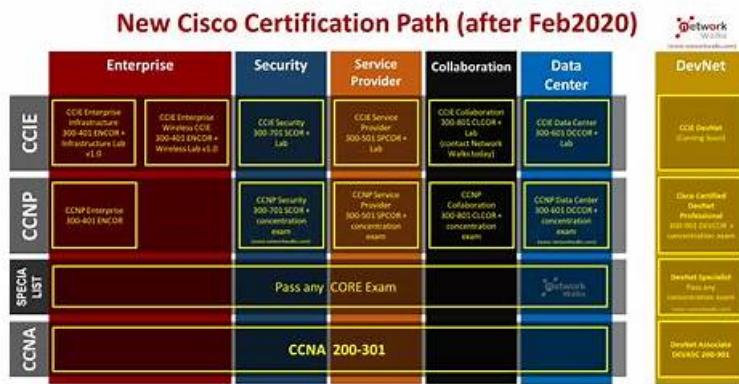


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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers the implementation of infrastructure-level protection in cloud and NFVI ecosystems. It includes topics such as ACLs, uRPF, RTBH, router hardening, BGP flowspec, TACACS, and MACSEC. Candidates should understand DoS mitigation methods and apply security practices within NFVI, focusing on API protection, securing the control and management plane, and segmentation strategies in service provider cloud environments. The domain also evaluates basic knowledge of TLS, mTLS, and general cloud security solutions related to DNS protection, zero-day defenses, and malware detection.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Availability: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Architects and covers the design and implementation of redundancy and resiliency mechanisms in virtualized network functions and distributed cloud platforms. It includes data plane redundancy for VNFs, high availability within a single VIM control plane, and resilient compute, vNIC, and top-of-rack switching. The exam requires an understanding of multi-homing, EVLAG configurations, virtual private cloud deployment, and ECMP strategies for NFVI integrations with physical routing protocols such as BGP, OSPF, and IS-IS. Candidates must also recommend suitable high-availability models involving DNS, routing, and load balancing.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Interconnect: This section of the exam measures the skills of Service Provider Network Engineers and covers how large networks interconnect with cloud platforms and carrier-neutral facilities. Candidates are expected to understand various connectivity options to cloud providers, customer sites, and other neutral facilities, as well as evaluate WAN connectivity models such as direct connect, MPLS or segment routing, and IPsec VPN links. The domain also includes the ability to troubleshoot advanced data center interconnect solutions, including EVPN VXLAN, EVPN over SR MPLS, ACI-based connectivity, and pseudowire architectures supporting cloud-to-cloud and cloud-to-edge communication.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Assurance and Optimization: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Operations Engineers and covers assurance mechanisms used to maintain performance, stability, and visibility across NFVI environments. It includes network assurance concepts such as MANO frameworks, VNF workload monitoring, VIM control plane KPIs, and streaming telemetry with gRPC and gNMI. Candidates must understand cloud infrastructure performance monitoring tools, including SR-PM, NetFlow, IPFIX, syslog, SNMP traps, RMON, cloud agents, and automated fault management systems. The domain also touches on diagnosing NFVI-related errors and optimizing VNFs using techniques such as SR-IOV and software-accelerated virtual switching technologies like DPDK and VPP.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtualized Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Network Engineers and covers the foundational concepts of virtualized infrastructures used in modern service provider and cloud environments. Candidates are expected to understand constraints in IaaS designs, determine appropriate cloud service models, and demonstrate awareness of container orchestration compared to traditional virtual machines. The exam also evaluates the ability to implement key virtualization functions such as NFV, VNF, NSO, and virtualized Cisco platforms. Learners must be able to deploy NFV with automation tools, manage VNF onboarding, work with NSO-driven orchestration, and use protocols like NETCONF, RESTCONF, REST APIs, and gNMI within automated cloud ecosystems. A general understanding of supporting platforms such as OpenStack also forms part of the required knowledge in this domain.

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is used to protect against an API logic flaw?

- A. Remediation of vulnerabilities
- B. Data encryption at rest
- C. SSH encryption at rest
- D. Data encryption in transit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

An API logic flaw is a weakness in the API's business logic- not in encryption or transport security. It occurs when:

- * API functions are misused
- * Business rules are bypassed
- * Security validation is missing
- * Workflow logic is incorrect

These issues cannot be solved through encryption (at rest or in transit). They require:

#Vulnerability remediation

#Fixing API code logic

#Updating API validation, flow control, and authentication logic

Thus the correct answer is C. Remediation of vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 17



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an issue where switch LEAF-SW-1 and switch LEAF-SW-2 receive corrupted forwarding and learning information about each other. LEAF-SW-1 and LEAF-SW-2 are configured with BGP EVPN VTEP. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. On each switch, run the delete suppress-arp command against interface nve1.
- **B. On LEAF-SW-1, run the host-reachability protocol bgp command against interface nve1.**
- C. On each switch, configure a different secondary IP address against interface loopback0.
- D. On each switch, ensure the same BGP router ID is configured.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a VXLAN BGP EVPN fabric, each VTEP (NVE interface) must use BGP EVPN as the host-reachability protocol so that MAC/IP information and VTEP reachability are exchanged through the control plane.

From the exhibit:

- * LEAF-SW-1 - interface nve1
- * source-interface loopback0
- * No host-reachability protocol bgp
- * Host Learning Mode: Data-Plane in show nve interface
- * LEAF-SW-2 - interface nve1
- * source-interface loopback0
- * host-reachability protocol bgp configured

This mismatch causes one VTEP to rely on data-plane flood-and-learn, while the other uses EVPN BGP control-plane learning, leading to inconsistent and "corrupted" MAC/IP and ARP/ND information between the leaf switches.

The fix is to configure LEAF-SW-1 to also use BGP for host reachability:

interface nve1

host-reachability protocol bgp

Options B and D are incorrect because anycast VTEP designs intentionally share the same primary loopback IP while using different secondary IPs and unique BGP router IDs. Option A (removing suppress-arp) does not correct the control-plane mismatch.

Therefore, enabling host-reachability protocol bgp on LEAF-SW-1 (Option C) resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 18

SNMP traps are utilized for which of the following purposes?

- A. Virtualizing network functions
- **B. Sending unsolicited alerts from network devices to a management station**
- C. Encrypting data packets
- D. Monitoring network performance in real-time

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 19

VIM control plane KPIs are important for:

- A. Tracking physical server health
- **B. Monitoring virtual infrastructure manager performance**
- C. Manual network configurations
- D. Decreasing network traffic

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 20

An engineer must add VNF implementation definitions and VNF service definitions to an OpenStack deployment data model to deploy virtual routers and firewalls to an enterprise network. After the virtual machine resources are prepared, which action must be taken next?

- A. Specify the operational characteristics.

- B. Define the NFV network.
- C. Configure key performance indicator monitoring.
- D. Create the initial configuration for day zero.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an NFV environment following Cisco NFV Infrastructure and ETSI MANO architecture, the onboarding workflow for VNF deployment follows this high-level order:

- * Define VNF descriptors (VNFD and NSD)- Includes implementation details and service definitions.
- * Prepare virtual machine resources- Flavor, image, CPU/memory/storage, and placement.
- * Define the NFV network- This step builds the underlay/overlay connectivity needed for the VNF.- It includes virtual network creation, interfaces, VLs (Virtual Links), connection points, and mapping into OpenStack (Neutron networks, subnets, ports).- No VNF can be deployed until the NFV service networks (management, control, data, HA) are defined.
- * Apply Day-0 configuration- Bootstrapping/initial config.
- * Apply Day-1 operational characteristics- Routing, services, policies.
- * Configure operational monitoring (KPIs)- Performance and fault measurements.

Since the question states "after the VM resources are prepared", the next mandatory stage is defining the virtual network connectivity on which the VNFs will operate.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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