

Detailed 350-901 Answers Exam Pass Certify | 350-901: Developing Applications using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR)



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>> Detailed 350-901 Answers <<

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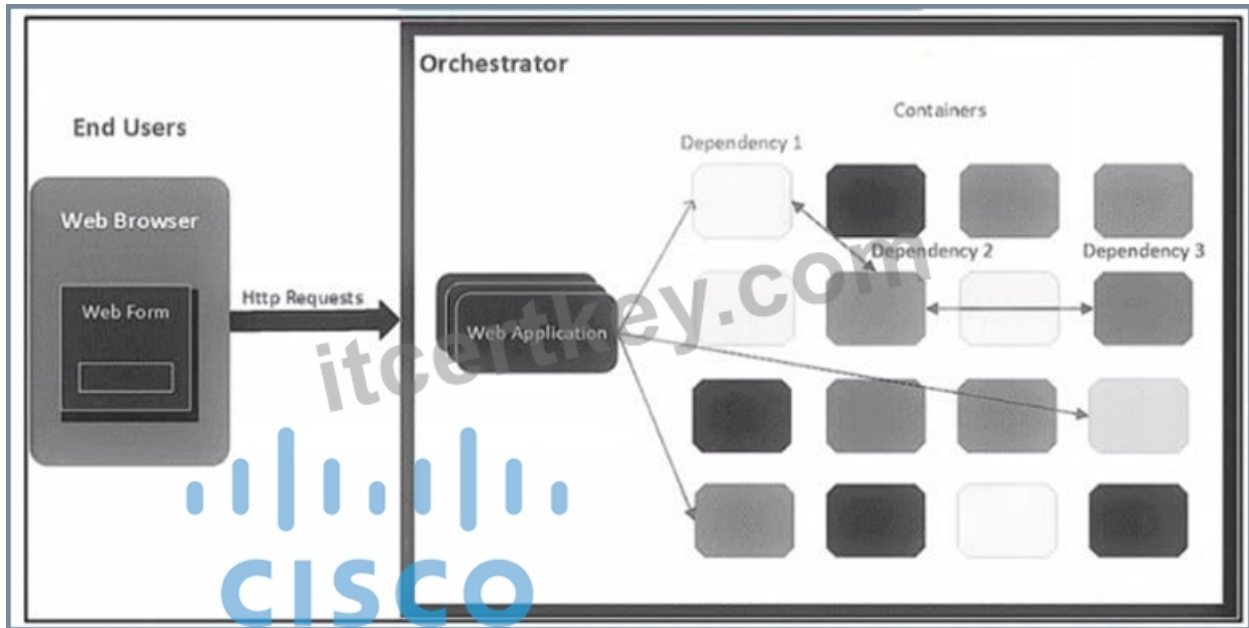
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Cisco Developing Applications using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR) Sample Questions (Q556-Q561):

NEW QUESTION # 556

Refer to the exhibit.



The application follows a containerized microservices architecture that has one container per microservice.

The microservices communicate with each other by using REST APIs. The double-headed arrows in the diagram display chains of synchronous HTTP calls needed for a single user/request. Which action ensures the resilience of the application in the scope of a single user request?

- A. Redesign the application to be separated into these three layers: Presentation, API, and Data.
- B. Set up multiple instances of each microservice in active/active mode by using the Orchestrator.
- C. Implement retries with exponential backoff during HTTP API calls.
- D. Create two virtual machines that each host an instance of the application and set up a cluster.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 557

User reports that they can no longer process transactions with the online ordering application, and the logging dashboard is displaying these messages.

Fri Jan 10 19:37:31.123 EST 2020 [FRONTEND] INFO: Incoming request to add item to cart from user 45834534858

Fri Jan 10 19:37:31.247 EST 2020 [BACKEND] INFO: Attempting to add item to cart
Fri Jan 10 19:37:31.250 EST 2020 [BACKEND] ERROR: Failed to add item: MYSQLDB ERROR:

Connection refused


What is causing the problem seen in these log messages?

- A. The user is not authorized to add the item to their cart.
- B. The backend is not authorized to commit to the database.
- C. The database server container has crashed.
- D. The backend process is overwhelmed with too many transactions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 558

Refer to the exhibit.



```

import sys, requests

URL = "http://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443"
USER = 'root'
PASS = 'C!sco0123'

url = URL + "/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state"
headers = {'content-type': 'application/vnd+json', 'accept': 'application/vnd+json'}

try:
    result = requests.get(url, auth=(USER,PASS), headers=headers)
    r_json = result.json()
    flagDown = 0
    for record in r_json["ietf-interfaces:interfaces"]["interface"]:
        print("{0:<35}".format("interface: ") + record["name"], end="")
        print("{0:<5}".format("ip: "), end="")
        if('address' in record["ietf-ip:ipv4"]):
            print("{0:<15}".format(record["ietf-ip:ipv4"]["address"][0]["ip"]), end="")
        else:
            print("{0:<15}".format(record["No IPv4"], end="")
        print("{0:<9}".format("status: "), end="")
        print(str(record["enabled"]))
        if(record["enabled"]==False):
            flagDown=1
    print("")
    if(flagDown):
        print("At least one interface is down")
    else:
        print("All interfaces are up")

except:
    print("Exception: " + str(sys.exc_info()[0]) + " " + str(sys.exc_info()[1]))
    print("Error: " + str(result.status_code), result.text)

```

What is the output of this IOS-XE configuration program?

- A. interface administrative status in IPv6 addresses
- **B. interface administrative status in IPv4 addresses**
- C. interface operational status in IPv4 addresses
- D. interface operational status in IPv6 addresses

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 559

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/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.
- C. 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.
- **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: D

Explanation:

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/>

1.5 Getting Started

1.5.1 Connecting Disconnecting

```
from ucsmsdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle

# Create a connection handle
handle = UcsHandle("192.168.1.1", "admin", "password")

# Login to the server
handle.login()

# Logout from the server
handle.logout()
```

Refer UcsHandle API Reference for detailed parameter sets to UcsHandle

This module contains the general information for ComputePooledSlot ManagedObject.

class

ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePooledSlot.**ComputePooledSlot**(parent_mo_or_dn, chassis_id, slot_id, **kwargs) [source]

Bases: **ucsmsdk.ucsmo.ManagedObject**

This is ComputePooledSlot class.

consts = <ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePooledSlot.ComputePooledSlot-Consts instance>

mo_meta = <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoMeta object>

naming_props = set([u'chassisId', u'slotId'])

prop_map = {'dn': 'dn', 'status': 'status', 'sac': 'sac', 'slotId': 'slot_id', 'assigned': 'assigned', 'owner': 'owner', 'prevAssignedToDn': 'prev_assigned_to_dn', 'childAction': 'child_action', 'poolableDn': 'poolable_dn', 'chassisId': 'chassis_id', 'rn': 'rn', 'assignedToDn': 'assigned_to_dn'}

prop_meta = {'dn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad250>, 'status': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad5d0>, 'sac': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad4d0>, 'assigned_to_dn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x123392b10>, 'assigned': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x123392bd0>, 'owner': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad2d0>, 'child_action': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad1d0>, 'poolable_dn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad350>, 'chassis_id': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x123392ad0>, 'slot_id': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad550>, 'prev_assigned_to_dn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad3d0>, 'rn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1233ad450>}

```
class ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePool.ComputePool(parent_mo_or_dn,
name, **kwargs) [source]
```

Bases: `ucsmsdk.ucsmo.ManagedObject`

This is ComputePool class.

consts = <ucsmsdk.mometa.compute.ComputePool.ComputePoolConsts instance>

mo_meta = <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoMeta object>

naming_props = set([u'name'])

prop_map = {'dn': 'dn', 'status': 'status', 'policyLevel': 'policy_level', 'assignment-Order': 'assignment_order', 'sacl': 'sacl', 'policyOwner': 'policy_owner', 'assigned': 'assigned', 'intId': 'int_id', 'childAction': 'child_action', 'name': 'name', 'descr': 'descr', 'rn': 'rn', 'size': 'size'}

prop_meta = {'dn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230f8f90>, 'status': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed3d0>, 'sacl': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed2d0>, 'assigned': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230f8d90>, 'int_id': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed050>, 'assignment_order': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230f8e10>, 'child_action': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230f8e90>, 'name': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed0d0>, 'descr': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230f8f10>, 'policy_owner': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed1d0>, 'policy_level': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed150>, 'rn': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed250>, 'size': <ucsmsdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x1230ed350>}

1.5.2 Base APIs

The SDK provides APIs to enable CRUD operations.

- Create an object - `add_mo`
- Retrieve an object - `query_dn, query_classid, query_dns, query_classids`
- Update an object - `set_mo`
- Delete an object - `delete_mo`

The above APIs can be bunched together in a transaction (All or None). `commit_mo` commits the changes made using the above APIs.

All these methods are invoked on a `UcsHandle` instance. We refer it by `handle` in all the examples here-after. Refer to the *Connecting Disconnecting* to create a new handle.

1.5.3 Creating Objects

Creating managed objects is done via `add_mo` API.

Example:

The below example creates a new Service Profile (`LsServer`) Object under the parent `org-root`

```
from ucsmsdk.mometa.ls.LsServer import LsServer

sp = LsServer(parent_mo_or_dn="org-root", name="sp_demo")
handle.add_mo(sp)
```

note: the changes will only be sent to server when `handle.commit()` is called.
Add Mo API reference

```

class ucsm sdk.mometa.ls.LsRequirement.LsRequirement(parent_mo_or_dn,
**kwargs)
[source]

Bases: ucsm sdk.ucsmo.ManagedObject
This is LsRequirement class.
consts = <ucsm sdk.mometa.ls.LsRequirement.LsRequirementConsts instance>
mo_meta = <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoMeta object>
naming_props = set([])
prop_map = {'dn': 'dn', 'status': 'status', 'operState': 'oper_state', 'qualifier': 'qualifier', 'sac1': 'sac1', 'pnDn': 'pn_dn', 'restrictMigration': 'restrict_migration', 'issues': 'issues', 'operName': 'oper_name', 'pnPoolDn': 'pn_pool_dn', 'name': 'name', 'computeEpDn': 'compute_ep_dn', 'rn': 'rn', 'childAction': 'child_action', 'assignedToDn': 'assigned_to_dn'}
prop_meta = {'dn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12cfbf10>, 'status': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892790>, 'qualifier': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892350>, 'sac1': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892690>, 'pn_pool_dn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e8929d0>, 'assigned_to_dn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12cfbd90>, 'oper_state': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892a90>, 'issues': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892450>, 'child_action': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x122cfb990>, 'name': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e8921d0>, 'oper_name': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892a10>, 'rn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892090>, 'restrict_migration': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e892110>, 'pn_dn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x12e8926d0>, 'compute_ep_dn': <ucsm sdk.ucscoremeta.MoPropertyMeta object at 0x122cfb350>}

```

```

""" Create UCS Server Pool and associate to template """

from ucsm sdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle
from ucsm sdk.mometa.compute.ComputePool import ComputePool
from ucsm sdk.mometa.compute.ComputePooledSlot import ComputePooledSlot
from ucsm sdk.mometa.ls.LsRequirement import LsRequirement

HANDLE = <item 1>{
    "sandbox-ucsm1.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>()

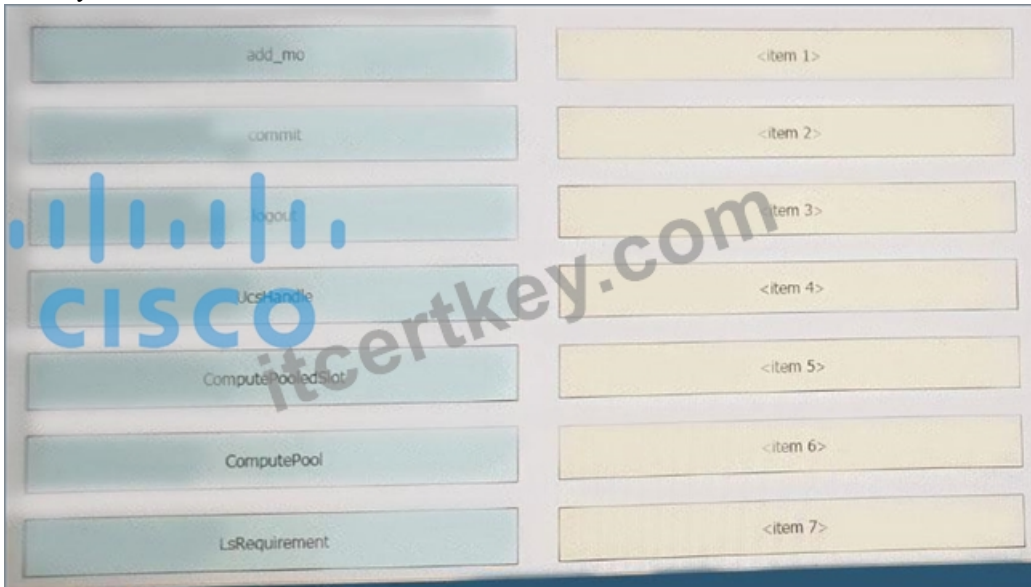
```

Refer to the exhibit above and click on the resource tabs 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.

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.



Answer:

Explanation:





NEW QUESTION # 561

.....

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