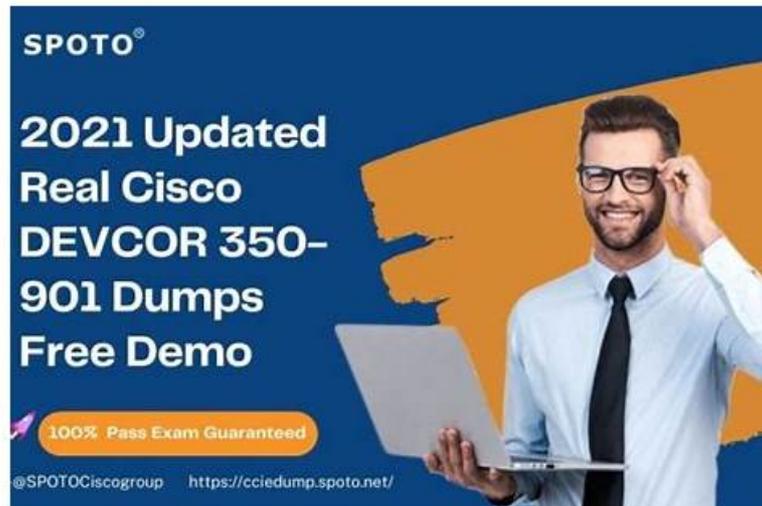


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Cisco 350-901 Exam is a challenging exam that requires a candidate to have a strong understanding of Cisco platforms, programming languages, and APIs. It is an excellent certification for individuals who are interested in developing applications using Cisco technologies and want to enhance their career prospects.

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With these adjustable Developing Applications using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR) (350-901) mock exams, you can focus on weaker concepts that need improvement. This approach identifies your mistakes so you can remove them to master the 350-901 exam questions of Itcertkey give you a comprehensive understanding of 350-901 Real Exam format. Self-evaluation by taking practice exams makes your Cisco 350-901 exam preparation flawless and strengthens enough to crack the test in one go.

To prepare for the Cisco 350-901 Exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of programming concepts and should be proficient in at least one programming language. Candidates should also have experience working with APIs and should be familiar with Cisco platforms such as Cisco IOS XE, Cisco UCCE, and Cisco ACI. Additionally, candidates must be comfortable working with automation tools such as Ansible and Puppet.

Cisco Developing Applications using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR) Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

```

# Intersight REST API Operations
rackunit_json_body = {
    "request_method": "<item 1>",
    "resource_path": {
        'https://www.intersight.com/api/v1/'+
        'compute/RackUnits?$select=<item 2>'
    }
}

firmware_json_body = {
    "request_method": "<item 3>",
    "resource_path": "https://www.intersight.com/api/v1/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": {
        "ServerType": "<item 7>"
    }
}

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
)

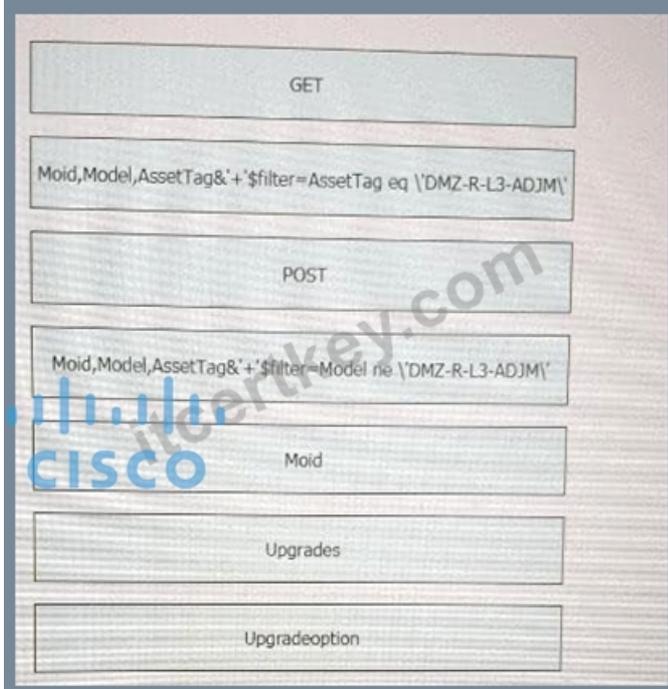
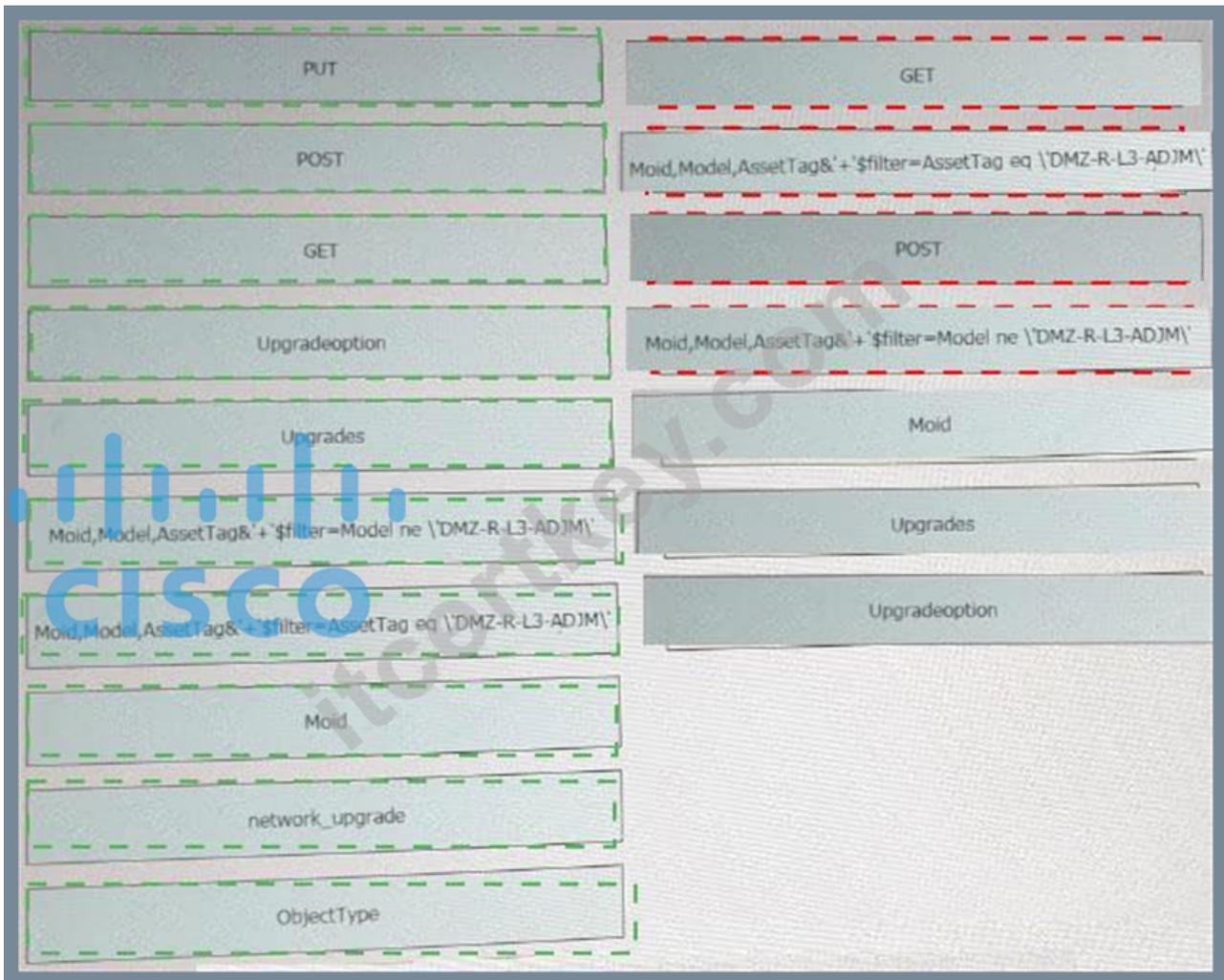
```

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.

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>
id,Model,AssetTag&'+ '\$filter=AssetTag eq 'DMZ-R-L3-ADJM'	<item 7>
Moid	
network_upgrade	
ObjectType	

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 77

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 are added to the device from the host_vars file, and any other VRFs on the device are removed.
- D. VRFs defined in the host_vars file are removed from the device.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- vrfs: The set of VRF definition objects to be configured on the remote IOS device. The 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 # 78

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. Encrypt API data from the client to the server and back, which ensures confidentiality at all stages of transmission.
- B. Employ robust authentication to verify the identity of users and grants access based on predefined roles and permissions.
- C. Impose API rate limits to prevent abuse and protect against denial-of-service attacks.
- D. Mask or obfuscate sensitive data, such as passwords and API keys, to protect it from unauthorized access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 79

Refer to the exhibit.

```

1 from flask import request
2 import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
3
4 tree = ET.parse('routers.xml')
5 root = tree.getroot()
6
7 @app.route('/sites')
8 def user_location():
9     username = request.args['username']
10    query = "./routers[@name='"+router+"']"
11    elmts = root.findall(query)
12    return 'Location %s' % list(elmts)

```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer creates a route by using the Python Flask framework to return information about a network router. Penetration testers can extract sensitive information from the route by using specialty crafted values in the URL. Which action will mitigate this vulnerability?

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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