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There are a lot of students that bought TorrentVCE's Cisco 300-535 dumps and are satisfied with our services because they passed their 300-535 on the very first try. We assure you that if you study with our provided Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions (300-535) practice questions, you can pass Cisco certifications Exam test in a single attempt, and if you fail to do it, you can claim your money back from us according to terms and conditions.

Cisco 300-535 exam covers a broad range of topics, including infrastructure and automation, collaboration platforms and APIs, and network programmability foundations. 300-535 exam covers a wide range of technologies, including Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM), Cisco Unity Connection, Cisco Webex Teams, and Cisco Contact Center Express. Professionals who take the exam will be tested on their ability to configure and automate these technologies, as well as their understanding of the underlying infrastructure that supports them.

Required Prerequisites

The above-mentioned certifications are of premium level and prepare their holders for advanced and essential job roles. Hence, some background in the chosen field is a must. For instance, the vendor suggests the CCNP Service Provider aspirants have commendable work experience of three to five years in implementing service provider solutions.

Consequently, in case sitting for the Cisco 300-535 Exam to earn Cisco Certified DevNet Professional, the applicants should be well-versed in developing software. Those who have already earned expertise in Python programming and have explored this field for three to five years will have an effortless certification journey.

>> Cisco 300-535 Latest Dumps Questions <<

Vce 300-535 Format - 300-535 Updated Demo

Our Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions (300-535) exam questions are being offered in three easy-to-use and compatible formats. This 300-535 exam dumps formats offer a user-friendly interface and are compatible with all devices, operating systems, and browsers. The TorrentVCE Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions (300-535) PDF questions file contains real and valid Cisco 300-535 exam questions that assist you in 300-535 exam dumps preparation and boost the candidate's confidence to pass the challenging Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions (300-535) exam easily.

Cisco 300-535 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to develop automation solutions for integrating Cisco Collaboration solutions with other enterprise applications, such as web applications, cloud services, and social media platforms. It tests a candidate's proficiency in programming languages, such as Python and JavaScript, and automation frameworks and tools, like Ansible and Git. 300-535 Exam also requires the candidate's knowledge of REST APIs and scripting languages used for collaboration solutions.

Cisco Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
What is a benefit of Ansible for automating IOS XE or IOS XR platforms?

- A. Playbooks can be written in XML format.
- B. It offers native orchestration support for Cisco platforms.
- C. It supports asynchronous orchestration.
- D. It has agent support

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 80
After a configuration request is sent using NETCONF, which call releases any locks and resources associated with the session?

- A. <boot-app>
- B. <close-session>
- C. <exit-operation>
- D. <close-activity>

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6241

NEW QUESTION # 81
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the XML based on the YANG model. Not all options are used. Some options may be used more than once.

```
submodule Cisco-IOS-XE-ip {
  belongs-to Cisco-IOS-XE-native {
    prefix ios;
  }
  grouping ip-route-fwd-list-key-grouping {
    leaf fwd {
      type string;
    }
  }
  grouping ip-route-grouping {
    list ip-route-interface-forwarding-list {
      key "prefix mask";
      leaf prefix {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
      }
      leaf mask {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
      }
      list fwd-list {
        key "fwd";
        uses ip-route-fwd-list-key-grouping;
        list interface-next-hop {
          key "ip-address";
          leaf ip-address {
            type inet:ipv4-address;
  } } } } }

  grouping config-ip-grouping {
    container ip {
      container route {
        uses ip-route-grouping;
  } } } }
```

```
module Cisco-IOS-XE-native {
  namespace "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native";
  prefix ios;
  include Cisco-IOS-XE-ip;

  container native {
    uses config-ip-grouping;
  }
}
```

```
<                                                    xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native"
  xmlns:ios="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    <                                        >
      <prefix>0.0.0.0</prefix>
      <mask>0.0.0.0</mask>
      <fwd-list>
        <fwd>GigabitEthernet1</fwd>
        <                                        >
          <ip-address>10.10.20.254</ip-address>
        </                                        >
      </fwd-list>
    </                                        >
</route>
```

config-ip-grouping:route		interface-next-hop
fwd-list:interface-next-hop		ip-route-interface-forwarding-list
route:ip-route-grouping		route
interface:next-hop:fwd		

Answer:

Explanation:
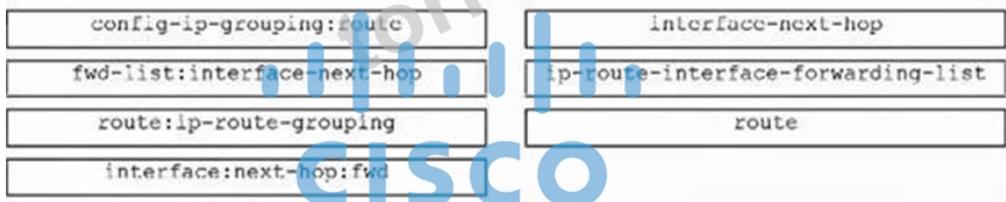
```
<route                                    xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native"
  xmlns:ios="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    < ip-route-interface-forwarding-list  >
        <prefix>0.0.0.0</prefix>
        <mask>0.0.0.0</mask>
        <fwd-list>
            <fwd>GigabitEthernet1</fwd>
            <  interface-next-hop  >
                <ip-address>10.10.20.254</ip-address>
            </  interface-next-hop  >
        </fwd-list>
    </ ip-route-interface-forwarding-list >
</route>
```

config-ip-grouping:route	interface-next-hop
fwd-list:interface-next-hop	ip-route-interface-forwarding-list
route:ip-route-grouping	route
interface:next-hop:fwd	

Explanation:

```
<route xmlns:ios="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
  <ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
    <prefix>0.0.0.0</prefix>
    <mask>0.0.0.0</mask>
    <fwd-list>
      <fwd>GigabitEthernet1</fwd>
      <interface-next-hop>
        <ip-address>10.10.20.254</ip-address>
      </interface-next-hop>
    </fwd-list>
  </ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
</route>
```

NEW QUESTION # 82

Refer to the exhibit.

```
"request": {
    "url": "http://{{server}}:{{port}}/restconf/data/l3vpn:vpn/l3vpn=test",
    "method": "POST",
<snip>
```

What are the two outcomes when the RESTCONF POST code is implemented? (Choose two.)

- A. A new L3VPN endpoint to a VPN is added.
- B. An L3VPN endpoint to a VPN is updated.
- C. A new VPN endpoint to a VPN is added.
- D. An L3VPN endpoint to a VPN is replaced.
- E. An L3VPN endpoint to a VPN is merged.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 83

The Cisco IOS and IOS XE qos pre-classify command allows which kind of packet classification on IP packets that are encapsulated with GRE and IPsec?

- A. allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values after packet encryption
- B. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload after packet encryption
- C. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload before packet encryption

- D. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet header parameters other than the ToS byte values after packet encryption
- E. allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values before packet encryption

Answer: E

Explanation:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk543/tk545/technologies_tech_note09186a008017405e.shtml The qos pre-classify command
When packets are encapsulated by tunnel or encryption headers, QoS features are unable to examine the original packet headers and correctly classify the packets. Packets traveling across the same tunnel have the same tunnel headers, so the packets are treated identically if the physical interface is congested. With the introduction of the Quality of Service for Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) feature, packets can now be classified before tunneling and encryption occur.
In this example, tunnel0 is the tunnel name. The qos pre-classify command enables the QoS for VPNs feature on tunnel0:
Router(config)# interface tunnel0
Router(config-if)# qos pre-classify

NEW QUESTION # 84

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