Exam Cisco 300-540 Details, Exam 300-540 Testking

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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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	• 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.

Exam 300-540 Testking, 300-540 Actual Test Answers

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

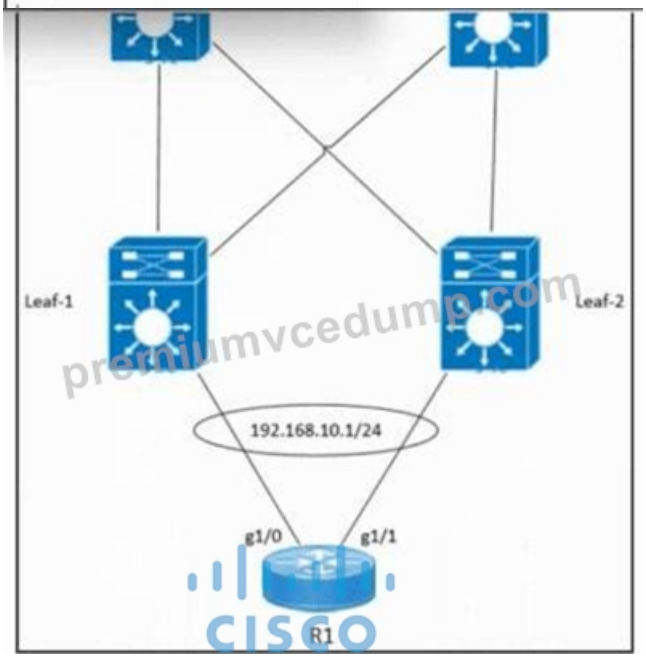
NEW QUESTION # 183
Cloud infrastructure monitoring can be automated through the use of:

- A. Decreasing telemetry data
- B. Physical network adjustments
- C. Cloud agents
- D. Manual system checks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 184

```
<Output omitted>
!
interface Bundle-Ether 1
description "Bundle to Leaf-1"
!
Interface g1/0
description "Link to Leaf-1"
<Output omitted>
!
interface g1/1
description "Link to Leaf-2"
<Output omitted>
!
interface Bundle-Ether1.10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
<Output omitted>
```



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure EVPN port-active multihoming on router R1. Which command must be run against the g1/0 and g1/1 interfaces on R1 to complete the physical Ethernet bundle for multihoming on a host named Host-1?

- A. encapsulation dot1q 1
- B. evpn ethernet-segment 1
- C. bundle id 1 mode active
- D. switchport mode trunk

Answer: C

Explanation:
From Cisco's EVPN VXLAN multihoming design requirements,port-active multihominguses asingle LAG (EtherChannel / Bundle-Ether)between the host/router and the pair of leaf switches. All physical interfaces participating in that bundle must be configured with:
bundle id <number> mode active
This command:
* Associates the physical interfaces (g1/0 and g1/1) withBundle-Ether1.
* UsesLACP activemode, which is required for EVPN port-active multihoming.
* Enables the host-facing port-channel required to support EVPN multihomed connectivity.
In the exhibit, R1 already has:
interface Bundle-Ether1
description "Bundle to Leaf-1"
interface Bundle-Ether1.10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
This confirms that the engineer intends to bundleg1/0andg1/1together intoBundle-Ether1, and the missing step is adding the interfaces

into that bundle.
The correct configuration is:
interface g1/0
bundle id 1 mode active
interface g1/1
bundle id 1 mode active
Why the other options are incorrect
* A. evpn ethernet-segment 1This command is used on EVPN leaf switches (not R1) to define an ESI for multihoming. R1 is not an EVPN VTEP.
* B. switchport mode trunkR1 is a router, not a switch. L3 interfaces do not use switchport.
* C. encapsulation dot1q 1This applies only to subinterfaces, not physical interfaces, and is unrelated to building a LAG for port-active multihoming.

NEW QUESTION # 185
The primary function of DNS security is to:

- A. Protect against domain name system attacks
- B. Store data more efficiently
- C. Reduce the cost of internet services
- D. Increase website loading speeds

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 186
A virtual private cloud (VPC) is implemented to provide _____ isolation within a public cloud environment.

- A. application
- B. network
- C. user
- D. physical

Answer: B

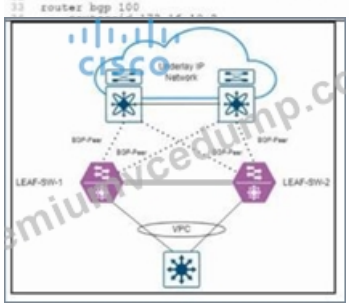
NEW QUESTION # 187

```
LEAF-SW-1# show nve interface
Interface: nve1, State: Up, Encapsulation: VXLAN
 VPC Capability: VPC-VIP-Only [not-notified]
 Local Router MAC: f402.1b68.926f
 Host Learning Mode: Data-Plane
 Source-Interface: loopback0 (primary: 192.168.1.1, secondary: 0.0.0.0)
LEAF-SW-1# show run
interface nve1
  no shutdown
      source-interface loopback0
      member vni 10000
        mcast-group 239.1.1.1
        suppress-arp
interface loopback0
    ip address 172.16.10.1/32
    ip address 172.16.10.11/32 secondary

router bgp 100
    router-id 172.16.10.1

LEAF-SW-2# show run
interface nve1
  no shutdown
      source-interface loopback0
      host-reachability protocol bgp
      member vni 20000
        mcast-group 239.1.1.1
        suppress-arp
interface loopback0
    ip address 172.16.10.2/32
    ip address 172.16.10.11/32 secondary

router bgp 100
```



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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a VXLAN BGP EVPN fabric, each VTEP (NVE interface) must useBGP EVPN as the host-reachability protocolso 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 ondata-plane flood-and-learn, while the other usesEVPN 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 sameprimaryloopback IP while usingdifferent secondary IPsandunique 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 (OptionC) resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 188
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