

300-535 Certification Test Answers, Key 300-535 Concepts



CISCO CCNP SERVICE PROVIDER 300-535 CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

300-535 Questions



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Understanding functional and technical aspects of Automation and Orchestration Platforms Cisco Service Provider Solutions (300-535 SPAUTO)

The following will be asked from you in the **CISCO 300-535 exam dumps**:

- Configure Path Disjointness with Cisco XTC
- Explore Cisco and OpenConfig YANG Data Models with YANG Tools
- Use ncclient and Python to Configure Cisco Devices
- Use Cisco NSO REST API with Postman
- Describe NSO architecture
- Describe ETSI NFV

- Identify the benefits of NSO
- Configure Model-Driven Telemetry with gRPC
- Deploy a service package using NSO
- Explore NETCONF Protocol in Cisco Devices
- Implement XR traffic controller (including topology information transfer to XTC)

Cisco 300-535 Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions certification exam is one of the most sought-after exams for IT professionals looking to specialize in Cisco Collaboration solutions. 300-535 exam primarily focuses on testing the candidate's proficiency in automating and programming Cisco Collaboration solutions using programming languages such as Python, REST APIs, and JSON.

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Cisco Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

What is a characteristic of the leaf statement in YANG?

- A. It is a data node that exists in three instances in a maximum of two data trees.
- B. It is a data node that exists in two instances in a maximum of three data trees.
- C. It is a data node that exists in a maximum of two instances in the data tree.
- **D. It is a data node that exists in a maximum of one instance in the data tree.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A leaf statement in YANG defines a single data node that can only have one value (one instance) within its parent context in the data tree.

NEW QUESTION # 44

An engineer must configure a router as a path compute client. The engineer must prioritize SR_PCE1 and fall back to SR_PCE2 in case of failure. Which configuration value on SR_PCE1 meets the requirement?

- **A. higher preference**
- B. lower precedence
- C. lower preference
- D. higher precedence

Answer: A

Explanation:

A higher preference value on SR_PCE1 ensures it is prioritized as the primary path computation element, with SR_PCE2 acting as the fallback if SR_PCE1 fails.

NEW QUESTION # 45

An engineer needs to update the configuration on a Cisco 3850 switch. To execute this change, RESTCONF must be used. Which two operations must the engineer use that are covered by NETCONF <edit-config>? (Choose two.)

- A. HEAD
- **B. PUT**
- C. GIVE
- **D. POST**
- E. GET

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

POST is used in RESTCONF to create new resources, similar to how <edit-config> in NETCONF creates or updates configuration data.

PUT is used in RESTCONF to update or replace existing resources, which also aligns with NETCONF <edit-config> operations for updating configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Refer to the exhibit. What is a characteristic of the YANG tree?

```

1  +--ro ospf
2      +--ro processes
3          +--ro process* [process-name]
4              +--ro vrf*
5                  +--ro vrf* [vrf-name]
6                      +--ro interface-vrf-information
7                          +--ro sham-links
8                              +--ro sham-link* [sham-link-name]
9                                  +--ro sham-link-name          xr:Cisco-ios-xr-string
10                                     +--ro sham-link-neighbor
11                                         +--ro sham-link-retransmission
12                                             +--ro dbd-retransmission-count?
13                                                 +--ro dbd-retransmission-total-count?
14                                                     +--ro sham-link-neighbor-id?          inet:ipv4-
15                                                         address
16                                         +--ro sham-link-md-key* []
17                                             +--ro entry?      uint16
18 +--ro vrf-name          xr:Cisco-ios-xr-string
19 +--ro flood-list-table
20     +--ro flood* [interface-name]
21         +--ro interface-name          xr:Interface-name
22         +--ro flood-interface-name?    xr:Interface-name
23         +--ro flood-pacing-timer?      uint32
24         +--ro flood-lsa-count?          uint32
25 +--ro segment-routing
26     +--ro adjacency-sids
27         +--ro adjacency-sid* [adj-sid]
28             +--ro adj-sid              uint32
29             +--ro sr-adjacency-sid?    uint32
30             +--ro sr-adj-sid-is-configured? boolean

```

- A. The tree represents a configuration model
- **B. The tree has six leaf-lists/lists.**
- C. Sham-link-name is mandatory when displaying information
- D. The model has six presence containers

Answer: B

Explanation:

The tree diagram shows six YANG leaf-lists/lists, indicated by the asterisks (*) after the names in the structure.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Refer to the exhibit.

```

def main():
    """
    Main method that prints netconf capabilities of device.
    """
    device = {"ip": "10.2.101.11", "port": "830", "platform":
"csr",}
    with manager.connect(host=device['ip'],
port=device['port'], username='admin',
                        password= 'cisco.123',
hostkey_verify=False,
                        device_params=('name':
device['platform']},
                        look_for_keys=False,
allow_agent=False) as m:
        rpc = \ \ \
            <config>
                <native
xmlns= "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
                    <router>
                        <ospf
xmlns= "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ospf">
                            <id>100</id>
                            <router-id>1.1.1.1</router-id>
                            <network>
                                <ip>10.1.1.0</ip>
                                <mask>0.0.0.3</mask>
                                <area>0</area>
                            </network>
                        </ospf>
                    </router>
                </native>
            </config>
            . . .
        reply = m.edit_config(rpc, target= 'running')
        print(reply)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

The ncclient Python script is captured from the ncclient import manager. Which configuration on the Cisco IOS XE device is the script used to enable?

- A. router ospf 100 router-id 1.1.1.1
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- B. router ospf 100 router-id 1.1.1.1
- C. router ospf 100
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- D. router ospf 100 router-id 10.1.1.0
network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.3 area 0

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 48

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