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Cisco 300-535 Exam is a challenging exam that requires a solid understanding of Cisco collaboration technologies and programming concepts. Candidates must have experience with Cisco collaboration solutions and should possess a strong foundation in programming languages such as Python, JavaScript, and Ruby. They should also have experience with automation tools such as Ansible, Chef, and Puppet.

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Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions (300-535) test in one go. After receiving input from thousands of professionals worldwide, Fast2test has developed its 300-535 exam study material. After making a payment, clients will get up to three months of free Cisco 300-535 exam questions updates as well.

Cisco 300-535 exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in automating and programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions. 300-535 exam is intended for professionals who work with Cisco collaboration technologies and have experience in programming, automation, and network engineering. 300-535 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including Python programming, REST APIs, Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM), Cisco Unity Connection, and Cisco Webex Teams.

Cisco Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

An engineer wants to replace the BLOCK_BAD ACL on the Cisco IOS XE router with this new content. The engineer wants to use RESTCONF for this and constructs a PUT request to the resource/restconf/data/native/ip/access-list/Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended=BLOCK_BAD. What must the body look like to achieve the Cisco IOS XE configuration?

Desired configuration:

```
ip access-list extended BLOCK_BAD
permit ip any host 192.168.20.1
deny ip any any
```

A)



B)

```

{
  "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
  "access-list-seq-rule": [
    {
      "sequence": "10",
      "ace-rule": {
        "action": "permit",
        "protocol": "ip",
        "any": [
          null
        ],
        "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
      }
    },
    {
      "sequence": "20",
      "ace-rule": {
        "action": "deny",
        "protocol": "ip",
        "any": [
          null
        ],
        "dst-any": [
          null
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

C)

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended": {
    "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
    "access-list-seq-rule": [
      {
        "sequence": "10",
        "ace-rule": {
          "action": "permit",
          "protocol": "ip",
          "any": [
            null
          ],
          "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
        }
      },
      {
        "sequence": "20",
        "ace-rule": {
          "action": "deny",
          "protocol": "ip",
          "any": [
            null
          ],
          "dst-any": [
            null
          ]
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

D)

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended": {
    (
      "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
      "access-list-seq-rule": [
        {
          "sequence": "10",
          "ace-rule": {
            "action": "permit",
            "protocol": "ip",
            "any": [
              null
            ],
            "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
          }
        },
        {
          "sequence": "20",
          "ace-rule": {
            "action": "deny",
            "protocol": "ip",
            "any": [
              null
            ],
            "dst-any": [
              null
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    )
  }
}

```

- A. Option B
- **B. Option D**
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 92

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6241>

NEW QUESTION # 93

An engineer needs to configure network devices in an automated way. Which two ways are used to create structured data using YANG to provide REST-like APIs to enable programmability access? (Choose two.)

- A. YAML
- B. GPB

- C. XML
- D. JSON
- E. JSON-RPC

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Section: 3.0 Network Device Programmability

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit. Which two configuration leaves in this YANG model are optional? (Choose two.)

```

module: openconfig-interfaces
+- --rw interfaces
  +- --rw interface* [name]
    +- --rw name                -> . ./config/name
    +- --rw config
      +- --rw type              identityref
      +- --rw mtu?              uint16
      +- --rw name?             string
      +- --rw description?      string
      +- --rw enabled?          boolean
    +- --ro state
      +- --ro type              identityref
      +- --ro mtu?              uint16
      +- --ro name?             string
      +- --ro description?      string
      +- --ro enabled?          boolean
      +- --ro ifindex?          uint32
      +- --ro admin-status      enumeration
      +- --ro oper-status       enumeration
      +- --ro last change?      yang:timeticks
      +- --ro counters
        +- --ro in-octets?       yang:counter64
        +- --ro in-unicast-pkts? yang:counter64
        +- --ro in-broadcast-pkts? yang:counter64

```

- A. mtu
- B. type
- C. last-change
- D. oper-status
- E. enabled

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 95

Refer to the exhibit. After this operation, what else is needed to change the hostname of the router to IOS-XR-SJC-19?

