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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Exam Guide Have Reasonable Prices but Various Benefits Study Questions

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132
VNF data plane redundancy can be achieved by:

- A. Limiting the use of redundant hardware
- B. Disabling network resiliency features
- C. Using placement strategies and network resiliency
- D. Placing all VNFs on a single host

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 133
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure multihoming between router R1 and service providers SP-1 and SP-2. Locally

generated routes must be advertised to the service providers, and should prevent the risk that the local autonomous system becomes a transit AS for Internet traffic. Which two commands must be run on R1 to complete the configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. neighbor 172.16.1.1 filter-list 1 out
- B. neighbor 172.16.1.1 filter-list 300 out
- C. neighbor 172.16.1.1 filter-list 200
- D. neighbor 172.16.2.1 filter-list 1 out
- E. neighbor 172.16.2.1 filter-list 400 out

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
R1 (AS 200) is multihomed to:
* SP-1 in AS 300 via neighbor172.16.1.1
* SP-2 in AS 400 via neighbor172.16.2.1
R1 must:
* Advertiseonly locally originated prefixes(its own network 10.10.0.0/24).
* NOTbecome atransit AS-i.e., R1 mustnotadvertise routes learned from one provider to the other.
The configuration includes AS-path access-lists:
ip as-path access-list 1 permit