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1. SNMP traps are utilized for which of the following purposes?

- A. Encrypting data packets
- B. Monitoring network performance in real-time
- C. Sending unsolicited alerts from network devices to a management station
- D. Virtualizing network functions

Answer: C

2. A common DoS mitigation technique is:

- A. Increasing bandwidth
- B. Using a single firewall
- C. Rate limiting
- D. Removing all filters

Answer: C

3. Secure NFVI control and management plane involves:

- A. Removing all passwords
- B. Public internet access
- C. Authentication and encryption
- D. Unrestricted API access

Answer: C

4. MACSEC provides security through:

- A. Authentication
- B. Encryption
- C. Policy enforcement
- D. Traffic specification

Answer: B

5. Network segmentation is critical in a cloud environment for:

- A. Simplifying network topology
- B. Enhancing performance by reducing security
- C. Enabling unrestricted access between zones
- D. Limiting the spread of breaches and attacks

Answer: D

6. Multi-homing is beneficial for:

- A. Creating a single point of failure
- B. Increasing dependency on a single ISP
- C. Enhancing redundancy and resilience
- D. Simplifying network architecture

Answer: C

7. Connectivity options to other carrier-neutral facilities enhance:

- A. Vendor lock-in

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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

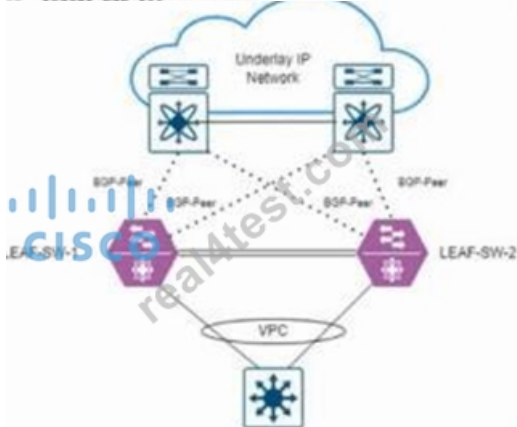
Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q177-Q182):

NEW QUESTION # 177

```

1 LEAF-SW-1# show nve interface
2 Interface: nve1, State: Up, encapsulation: VXLAN
3 VFC Capability: VFC-prim Only (not-notified)
4 Local Router MAC: 02:00:00:00:00:00
5 Host Learning Mode: Data-Plane
6 Source-Interface: loopback0 (primary: 172.16.10.1, secondary: 0.0.0.0)
7 LEAF-SW-1# show run
8 interface nve1
9 no shutdown
10 source-interface loopback0
11 member vni 10000
12 mcast-group 239.1.1.1
13 suppress-arp
14 interface loopback0
15 ip address 172.16.10.1/32
16 ip address 172.16.10.11/32 secondary
17
18 router bgp 100
19 router-id 172.16.10.1
20
21 LEAF-SW-2# show run
22 interface nve1
23 no shutdown
24 source-interface loopback0
25 host-reachability protocol bgp
26 member vni 20000
27 mcast-group 239.1.1.1
28 suppress-arp
29 interface loopback0
30 ip address 172.16.10.2/32
31 ip address 172.16.10.11/32 secondary
32
33 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 each switch, configure a different secondary IP address against interface loopback0.
- B. On each switch, ensure the same BGP router ID is configured.
- C. On each switch, run the delete suppress-arp command against interface nve1.
- **D. On LEAF-SW-1, run the host-reachability protocol bgp command against interface nve1.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a VXLAN BGP EVPN fabric, each VTEP (NVE interface) must use BGP EVPN as the host-reachability protocol so 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 on data-plane flood-and-learn, while the other uses EVPN 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 same primary loopback IP while using different secondary IPs and unique 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 (Option C) resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 178

NSO in the context of virtualized architecture stands for:

- A. Non-Secure Operations
- B. Network Scale Optimization
- C. Network Service Operator
- **D. Network Service Orchestrator**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 179

What role does NSO play in network virtualization?

- A. Acts as a physical network switch
- B. Decreases automation and orchestration capabilities
- C. Reduces network flexibility and scalability
- **D. Provides centralized management and automation of network services**

Answer: D

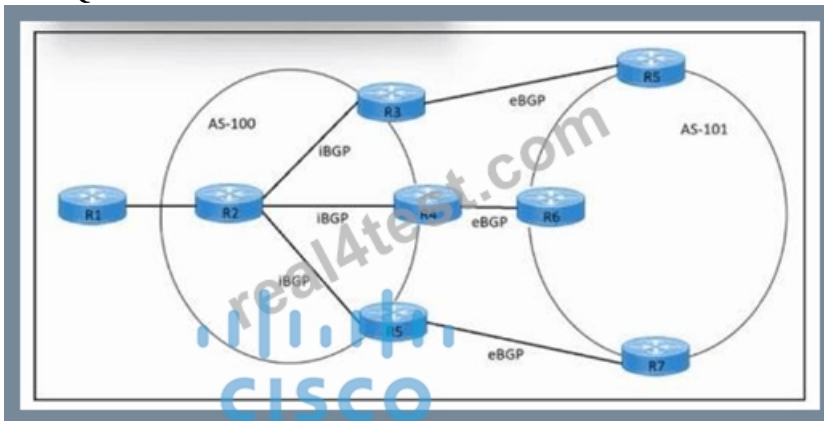
NEW QUESTION # 180

What does NFV stand for?

- **A. Network Function Virtualization**
- B. Network File Versioning
- C. New Function Virtualization
- D. Network Function Visualization

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 181



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure iBGP multipath load sharing across three paths. Which two commands must be run on router R2? (Choose two.)

- A. router bgp 101
- B. ip load-sharing per-destination
- **C. router bgp 100**
- **D. maximum-paths ibgp 3**
- E. ip load-sharing ibgp 3

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Router R2 is inside AS 100 and has three iBGP paths (via R3, R4, R5) toward AS 101. To perform iBGP multipath across these three equal-cost paths, BGP must:

* Run the correct BGP process for AS 100

* ip load-sharing per-destination- controls CEF hashing but does not enable BGP to install multiple iBGP paths by itself.

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