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Microsoft SC-300

Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator

1



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| Microsoft SC-300: Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator

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Microsoft SC-300 certification exam is a great certification for professionals who want to enhance their career in managing identity and access in Microsoft Azure. Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator certification will test your practical skills and knowledge about Azure identity and access management. By passing this certification exam, you can demonstrate your expertise in implementing and managing identity solutions for cloud-based applications. Therefore, if you want to become a Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator, you should consider taking this certification exam.

By passing the SC-300 certification exam, IT professionals demonstrate their expertise in implementing and managing identity and access management solutions in Microsoft environments. Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator certification validates their skills in configuring and managing Azure AD, designing and implementing identity and access solutions, and providing secure access to applications and resources.

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Cisco 300-835 certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of collaboration automation and programmability. It demonstrates the candidates' proficiency in implementing automated workflows, integrating collaboration APIs, and leveraging DevOps practices to streamline collaboration solutions, making them an asset to their organizations.

To prepare for the exam, candidates can take the official training course offered by Cisco. 300-835 course covers topics such as Cisco Collaboration APIs, Python programming, and software development kits. Additionally, candidates can use practice exams and study materials to prepare for the exam. These materials provide an overview of the exam topics and help candidates identify areas where they need to focus their study efforts.

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300-835 Exam VCE: Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions - 300-835 Pass Guide & 300-835 Study Guide

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Cisco Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

A software engineer must configure a Cisco TelePresence device and custom reporting dashboard to retrieve and display the temperature of the device every minute. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to collect and send the data by using the xAPI. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

```
import requests
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
import sched, time
s = sched.scheduler(time.time, time.sleep)
def main(sc):
    url = "https://192.168.159.12/[ ]"
    payload={}
    headers = { 'Authorization': 'Basic RtaWec25pdHJvZ2VuIQ==' }
    response = requests.request("[ ]", url, headers=headers, data=payload,
    verify=False)
    tree = ET.fromstring(response.text)
    current_temp = tree.find('SystemUnit').find('Hardware').find('[ ]')
    threshold_temp = tree.find('SystemUnit').find('Hardware').find('Temperature
    Threshold')
    if float(current_temp.text) > float(threshold_temp.text):
        print("Temperature too high.")
        (60, 1, main, (sc,))
    [ ]
s.enter(60, 1, main, (s,))
s.run()
```

GET

status

s.enter

status.xml

POST

Bearer

Temperature

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
import requests
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
import sched, time
s = sched.scheduler(time.time, time.sleep)
def main(sc):
    url = "https://192.168.159.12/status.xml"
    payload={}
    headers = { 'Authorization': 'Basic RtaWec25pdHJvZ2VuIQ==' }
    response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, data=payload,
    verify=False)
    tree = ET.fromstring(response.text)
    current temp = tree.find('SystemUnit').find('Hardware').find('Temperature')
    threshold temp = tree.find('SystemUnit').find('Hardware').find('Temperature
    Threshold')
    if float(current_temp.text) > float(threshold_temp.text):
        print("Temperature too high.")
        (60, 1, main, (sc,))
    s.enter
s.enter(60, 1, main, (s,))
s.run()
```

GET

status

s.enter

status.xml

POST

Bearer

Temperature

NEW QUESTION # 31

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct an AXL SOAP request that updates the CallForwardAll number for a given DN so that the helpdesk executes changes quickly. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
<soapenv:Header/>
<soapenv:Body>
  <
    <pattern>4082272726</pattern>
    <
      <destination>4085551290</destination>
    </ns:updateLine>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

callForward

updateLine sequence="Fwd"

callForwardAll

/callForwardAll

ns:updateLine sequence="?"

/callForward

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
<soapenv:Header/>
<soapenv:Body>
  < ns:updateLine sequence="?" >
    <pattern>4082272726</pattern>
    < callForwardAll >
      <destination>4085551290</destination>
    < /callForwardAll >
  </ns:updateLine>
</soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

callForward

updateLine sequence="Fwd"

/callForward

Explanation:

The request updates the line with pattern 4082272726.

The <callForwardAll>-tag is used to specify the forwarding destination.

The sequence="?" in the updateLine is used as a placeholder for tracking the operation order (typically set to "1" or similar).

NEW QUESTION # 32

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to configure a new call bridge using the REST API.

Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests, json

token = 'eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXLTJ5bW8'
url = 'http://cmeapi.cisco.io/api/v1/'

headers = {
  'Authorization': f' {token}',
  'Content-Type': 'x-www-form-urlencoded'
}

body = "name=DevNet%20Bridge&address=https://cml1.pod1.dnet&sipDomain=pod1.dnet"
response = requests.request(" ", url, headers=headers, data=body)
print(response.text, ('utf8'))
```

callBridges

encode

POST

Bearer

manageBridge

decode

PUT

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
import requests, json

token = 'eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpzZW50L3N1bWU6Ij06eyJpbnN8'
url = 'http://cmsapi.cisco.io/api/v1/ 

headers = {
    'Authorization': f'Bearer  (token)',
    'Content-Type': 'x-www-form-urlencoded'
}

body = "name=DevNet%20Bridge&address=https://cms1.pod1.dnet&sipDomain=pod1.dnet"

response = requests.request("  ", url, headers=headers, data=body)
print(response.text.  ('utf8'))
```

Explanation:

callBridges is the REST endpoint used to configure or manage Call Bridges in Cisco Meeting Server.

Bearer is the correct prefix for the Authorization header when using a bearer token.

POST is used to create a new resource (like a Call Bridge).

response.text is already a string. You can't decode a string - only bytes can be decoded. So encode is used to encode the response in UTF-8 for proper formatting.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Drag and drop the XML snippets onto the AXL request to build a request that sets the cluster-wide Call Park Reversion Timer to 2 minutes. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
  xmlns:ns="http://www.cisco.com/AXL/API/11.5">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    [ ]
    [ ]
    [ ]
    <service>Cisco CallManager</service>
    <value>120</value>
    [ ]
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

```
<name>CallParkDisplayTimer</name>
<name>CallParkReversionTimeout</name>
<ns:updateProcessNodeService>
  <processNodeName>Default</processNodeName>
</ns:updateServiceParameter>
<ns:updateServiceParameter>
</ns:updateProcessNodeService>
<processNodeName>EnterpriseWideData</processNodeName>
```

Answer:

Explanation:

```

<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
  xmlns:ns="http://www.cisco.com/AXL/API/11.5">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <ns:updateServiceParameter>
      <processNodeName>EnterpriseWideData</processNodeName>
      <name>CallParkReversionTimeout</name>
      <service>Cisco CallManager</service>
      <value>120</value>
    </ns:updateServiceParameter>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>

```

```

<name>CallParkDisplayTimer</name>
<name>CallParkReversionTimeout</name>
<ns:updateProcessNodeService>
  <processNodeName>Default</processNodeName>
</ns:updateServiceParameter>
<ns:updateServiceParameter>
  </ns:updateProcessNodeService>
<processNodeName>EnterpriseWideData</processNodeName>

```

NEW QUESTION # 34

Refer to the exhibit. Which output is expected when this code runs?

```

def test(definedArgument, *args, **kwargs):
    print (definedArgument)
    print (args)
    print(kwargs["test1"])

```

test("USER",1,2,True,"Hello World",test1 ="Test Passed!",test2=2254)

• A.

```

USER
(1, 2, True, 'Hello World')
Test Passed!

```

• B.

```

USER
(1, 2, True, 'Hello World')
test1

```

• C.

```

definedArgument
Args
Kwargs

```

• D.

```

USER
1
Test Passed!

```

Answer: A

Explanation:

The function:

```

def test(definedArgument, *args, **kwargs):
    print(definedArgument)
    print(args)
    print(kwargs["test1"])

```

```
test("USER", 1, 2, True, "Hello World", test1="Test Passed!")
```

```
USER
(1, 2, True, 'Hello World')
Test Passed!
```

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