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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	- 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	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 3	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 4	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 5	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.

100% Pass Quiz Cisco - 300-540 - Perfect Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Valid Dumps Ppt

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network

Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q172-Q177):

NEW QUESTION # 172
A network architect must design a solution for implementing virtualization functions. The main goal is to ensure network reliability and reduce downtime by considering the network operational team's requirements:
* The solution must providereal-time network-state visibility.
* The solution must supportautomated rollback in the event of configuration errors.
* The solution must allowefficient troubleshooting and diagnostics.
Which action must the team take to achieve the goal?

- A. Implement service modeling to define network services and NSO CLI for troubleshooting and diagnostics.
- B. Implement virtualization service modeling to provide network automation for the service lifecycle and NSO CLI to provide real-time network-state visibility.
- C. Implement CLI NED to monitor the network state and manually rollback configurations in case of errors.
- D. Implement CLI NED to define network-virtualization template and package templates to automate the service lifecycle.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
For virtualization functions and operational reliability, the architecture must leverageCisco NSO (Network Services Orchestrator)capabilities. NSO provides:
* Transactional service modeling
* Automatic rollbackwhen any step of a transactional deployment fails
* Real-time network-state visibilityvia NSO CLI and live device synchronization
* End-to-end service lifecycle automation
Among the options:
Why B is correct
* "Virtualization service modeling" fits NSO's core design principle: model the service, not individual devices.
* NSO's CLI providesstate visibility, operational introspection, transaction logs, and commit details.
* NSO's transactional engine providesautomatic rollbackupon any device or service failure.
* This option capturesfull lifecycle automation,real-time state visibility, andreliability, exactly as required.
Why others are incorrect
* A: CLI NED alone does not provide real-time state visibility or automated rollback; manual rollback contradicts requirements.
* C: Only focuses on service modeling + CLI, but doesnotinclude rollback or lifecycle automation.
* D: Templates alone do not ensure rollback or real-time operational state.

NEW QUESTION # 173
NSO in the context of virtualized architecture stands for:

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 174
Which of the following technologies are used for NFV orchestration? (Choose three)

- A. RESTCONF
- B. REST APIs
- C. NETCONF
- D. SNMP
- E. Yang models

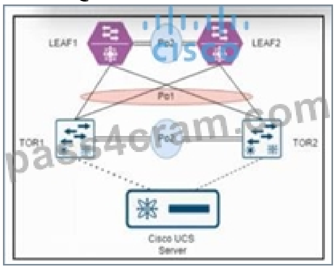
Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 175
The main advantage of using NetFlow/IPFIX in network monitoring is:

- A. Decreasing network performance
- B. Providing detailed traffic patterns
- C. Manual log analysis
- D. Reducing encryption standards

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 176



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must connect switch TOR1 and switch TOR2 to switch LEAF1 and switch LEAF2 by using double-sided vPCs. LEAF1 and LEAF2 are already configured as vPC peers. Which action must be taken next to complete the configuration?

- A. Configure peering between LEAF1 and LEAF2 and TOR1 and TOR2.
- B. Add all the switches to the fabric.
- C. Configure a vPC between TOR1 and TOR2.
- D. Configure MSTP between TOR1 and TOR2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cisco data center and cloud-scale designs, adouble-sided vPC(also called vPC-to-vPC) is used when both ends of a Layer 2 port channel are formed by a pair of switches that operate as vPC peers. In this model:
* On the aggregation or leaf side, two switches (in this case,LEAF1 and LEAF2) form a vPC domain with a vPC peer-link and keepalive.
* On the access or ToR side, two switches (in this case,TOR1 and TOR2) must also form their ownvPC domainwith a peer-link and vPC keepalive.
* The port-channel that interconnects the two vPC domains is then configured as a vPC on both sides, creating a vPC-to-vPC topology.
The problem statement specifies thatLEAF1 and LEAF2 are already configured as vPC peers. For a double-sided vPC to work, the other side (TOR1 and TOR2) must also behave as a single logical entity for the downstream Cisco UCS server and for the upstream vPC connection towards LEAF1 and LEAF2. This is only achieved when TOR1 and TOR2 are configured as vPC peers with:
* A vPC domain ID
* A vPC peer-link between TOR1 and TOR2
* vPC member port-channels towards LEAF1 and LEAF2 and towards the Cisco UCS server Therefore, the next required step is to configure avPC between TOR1 and TOR2.
Evaluation of the options:
* Option A, "Add all the switches to the fabric," is generic and not specific to vPC configuration. It does not address the technical requirement to form a vPC domain on the ToR side.
* Option B, "Configure peering between LEAF1 and LEAF2 and TOR1 and TOR2," is incorrect because vPC peering is only configured between the two switches that form each vPC domain (LEAF1-LEAF2 and TOR1-TOR2), not across all four switches together.
* Option C, "Configure MSTP between TOR1 and TOR2," is not required for establishing a double-sided vPC. vPC designs rely on the vPC control plane and the peer-link, not on spanning-tree between the vPC peers for normal operation.
* Option D, "Configure a vPC between TOR1 and TOR2," correctly describes configuring TOR1 and TOR2 as a vPC pair (vPC domain with peer-link), which is the mandatory step to create a double-sided vPC topology with LEAF1 and LEAF2.

NEW QUESTION # 177
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