300-540 Vce Exam - 300-540 Study Material

Case 1: 4 subjects		Case 2: 5 subjects		Case 3: 6 subjects	
Subject	VCE Study Score	Subject	VCE Study Score	Subject	VCE Study Score
English	35	English	35	English	35
Chemistry	40	Chemistry	40	Chemistry	40
Physics	43	Physics	43	Physics	43
Maths Methods	42	Maths Methods	42	Maths Methods	42
AGGREGATE =	160	Specialist Maths	$37 \times 0.1 = 3.7$	Specialist Maths	$37 \times 0.1 = 3.7$
		AGGREGATE =	163.7	Economics	$33 \times 0.1 = 3.3$
				AGGREGATE =	167

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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	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

NEW QUESTION # 185
An engineer must implement a solution on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series router to protect against DDoS attacks.
DDoS traffic must be dropped by transmitting Flowspec attributes to edge routers, instructing them to generate an ACL via class-maps and policy-maps. The engineer already configured BGP neighbors. Which action must be taken next?

- A. Set the BGP routing process
- B. Activate the BGP neighbors
- C. Configure the route reflector
- D. Configure Flowspec for the BGP address-family

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
BGP Flowspec allows routers to distribute traffic-filtering rules using BGP NLRI.
To enable Flowspec, after neighbors are configured, the essential next step is:
#Activate the Flowspec address-family under BGP
Example:
router bgp 65000
address-family ipv4 flowspec
neighbor X.X.X.X activate
exit-address-family
This enables:
* FlowSpec NLRI exchange

* Distribution of drop rules (rate-limit, redirect, null route, etc.)
* Automatic ACL/class-map/policy-map generation on edge routers
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. Set BGP routing process# already done when neighbors were configured
* C. Activate neighbors# only makes senseinsidean address-family; flowspec AF must be enabled first
* D. Configure route reflector# optional and not required for Flowspec to operate Thus, the correct next step isA. Configure Flowspec for the BGP address-family.

NEW QUESTION # 186

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

Answer: A,B

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 fromone provider to the other.
The configuration includes AS-path access-lists:
ip as-path access-list 1 permit