

Cisco 300-540 Latest Exam Duration | Amazing Pass Rate For Your Cisco 300-540: Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure



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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q178-Q183):


NEW QUESTION # 178

Which of the following is a constraint of IaaS related to VLAN?

- A. Decreased network performance
- B. Enhanced security by default
- **C. VLAN scale and segmentation limitations**
- D. Unlimited scalability

Answer: C

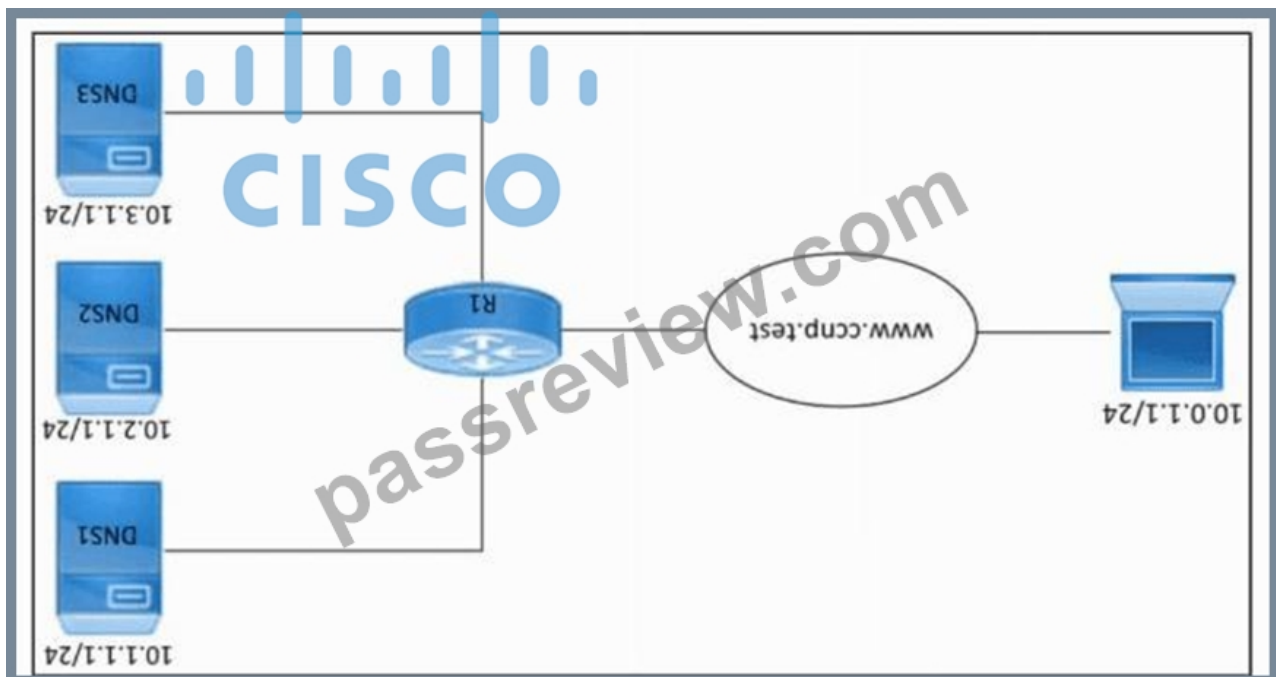
NEW QUESTION # 179



```

R1 Configuration
-----
1
<output omitted>
1
ip domain lookup
ip domain name server test
ip host www.cisco.com test 10.1.1.1 10.2.1.1 10.3.1.1
1
<output omitted>
1

```



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure Cisco IOS SLB for DNS on router R1 to meet these requirements:

- The first DNS request to www.ccnp.test must be redirected to the DNS server at 10.1.1.1;
- The second DNS request to www.ccnp.test must be redirected to the DNS server at 10.2.1.1;
- The third DNS request to www.ccnp.test must be redirected to the DNS server at 10.3.1.1.

In each case, the other two addresses must also be attempted if the first one fails. The indicated configuration was applied to R1; however, the load balancing failed. Which command must be run on R1 to resolve the issue?

- A. ip domain retry 3
- B. maximum-paths 3
- C. ip domain round-robin
- D. ip dns server

Answer: C

Explanation:

On R1 the configuration (simplified) is:

```
ip domain lookup
ip domain name ccnp.test
ip host www.ccnp.test 10.1.1.1 10.2.1.1 10.3.1.1
```

The ip host command statically maps the hostname www.ccnp.test to three IP addresses. By default, Cisco IOS will always return these IP addresses to DNS queries in the same order they are configured (10.1.1.1, then 10.2.1.1, then 10.3.1.1). This means that clients will always attempt 10.1.1.1 first and will not achieve per-query load balancing across all three servers.

To enable DNS-based load balancing so that each successive query rotates the order of the addresses, Cisco IOS provides the command:

```
ip domain round-robin
```

This command enables round-robin rotation of multiple A records associated with a single hostname defined by ip host. With this feature enabled:

1st query: response order 10.1.1.1, 10.2.1.1, 10.3.1.1

2nd query: response order 10.2.1.1, 10.3.1.1, 10.1.1.1

3rd query: response order 10.3.1.1, 10.1.1.1, 10.2.1.1

Clients will typically try the first IP address in the list and use the others if the first one fails, exactly matching the requirement.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A). ip domain retry 3 controls how many times the router retries DNS queries to a server; it does not control the order of multiple A records.
- C). ip dns server turns the router into a DNS server but does not itself provide round-robin behavior for statically defined hosts.
- D). maximum-paths 3 is a routing (IP forwarding) parameter for equal-cost multipath, unrelated to DNS resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 180

How does log management assist in meeting the requirements of cloud security regulatory compliance?

- A. by streamlining resource allocation across cloud environments
- B. by providing enhanced interoperability between cloud platforms
- C. by supporting documentation and reporting processes
- D. by boosting the security of cloud-based applications

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Cisco SP Cloud Network Infrastructure Security Knowledge Cloud security compliance frameworks (such as ISO 27001, PCI-DSS, GDPR, SOC 2, HIPAA) require:

- * Evidence of security events
- * Retention of logs for audit periods
- * Ability to generate compliance reports
- * Traceability and accountability
- * Incident investigation support

Effective log management enables:

- * Centralized collection of application, network, and system logs
 - * Storage of logs for mandated retention periods
 - * Generation of audit-ready reports
 - * Documentation required for compliance assessments
 - * Demonstration that monitoring and security controls are active and functioning
- Therefore, the role of log management in regulatory compliance is primarily about documentation, traceability, auditing, and reporting, which aligns only with Option A.

The other options do not directly serve regulatory compliance requirements:

- * B relates to resource optimization, not compliance.
- * C refers to interoperability, which is unrelated to regulatory auditing.
- * D improves security but does not directly address compliance documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 181

ACI's approach to data center management is unique because it:

- A. Requires manual configuration for all network devices
- B. Focuses on physical infrastructure over software
- C. Ignores the need for automation
- D. Is application-centric, not just network-centric

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 182

What is a valid connection method between carrier-neutral facilities that are more than 20 miles away from each other?

- A. Multimode fiber connection
- B. Carrier access Ethernet ring
- C. CAT6e connection
- D. Private wireless connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

For distances greater than 20 miles, valid inter-facility transport options must support:

- * Metro-scale connectivity
- * High bandwidth
- * Low latency
- * Carrier-grade reliability

