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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153

Automation in deploying NFV can reduce:

- A. Network reliability
- B. The speed of service delivery
- C. The need for manual configuration
- D. Software-defined networking capabilities

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 154

Software-accelerated virtual switches like DPDK and VPP enhance VNF performance by:

- A. Reducing the need for high availability
- **B. Improving packet processing speed**
- C. Increasing network latency
- D. Lowering network throughput

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 155

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.ccnptest must be redirected to the DNS server at 10.1.1.1;

The second DNS request to www.ccnptest must be redirected to the DNS server at 10.2.1.1;

The third DNS request to www.ccnptest 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 dns server
- **B. ip domain round-robin**
- C. maximum-paths 3
- D. ip domain retry 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

On R1 the configuration (simplified) is:

```
ip domain lookup
```

```
ip domain name ccnptest
```

```
ip host www.ccnptest 10.1.1.1 10.2.1.1 10.3.1.1
```

The ip host command statically maps the hostname www.ccnptest

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 # 156

Secure NFVI control and management plane involves:

- **A. Authentication and encryption**
- B. Removing all passwords

- Answer: A**

The main purpose of using IPsec VPN for WAN connectivity is to:

- Answer: D**

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