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Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
Which of the following are connectivity options to cloud providers from carrier-neutral facilities?

- A. Direct connect
- B. Public internet
- C. Dedicated leased lines
- D. Dial-up access

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 82
An engineer must design a cloud platform for managing IaC. The solution must be flexible, integrate with APIs, and allow for automation. What must be used?

- A. Cisco with Terraform
- B. Cisco ThousandEyes

- C. Cisco AppDynamics
- D. Cloud-based sandboxes

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) requires:
* Declarative configuration
* Automation
* API-driven workflows
* Multi-cloud capability
* Integration with orchestration and provisioning tools
Terraform is a widely adopted IaC platform supporting:
* Cloud automation (AWS, Azure, GCP, private clouds)
* Cisco infrastructure provisioning (Nexus, ACI, IOS-XR, NSO, SD-WAN, etc.)
* REST APIs and providers for programmability
Cisco provides official Terraform providers for multiple platforms, enabling full IaC operations. This aligns exactly with SP cloud automation design principles.
Other options:
* Cloud-based sandboxes# For testing, not IaC automation
* ThousandEyes# Monitoring and performance analytics
* AppDynamics# Application performance management

NEW QUESTION # 83

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must stop a DoS attack on web and mail servers by using destination-based RTBH routing. Which two commands must be run on router R1? (Choose two)

- A. no ip route 10.30.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.2
- B. ip route 10.20.10.1 255.255.255.255 null0
- C. ip route 10.20.10.2 255.255.255.255 null0
- D. ip route 10.30.10.2 255.255.255.255 null0
- E. no ip route 10.20.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.2

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Destination-based Remote Triggered Black Hole (RTBH) routing is a DDoS mitigation technique where traffic to a victim's IP address is intentionally routed to a special next hop (usually Null0) so that the traffic is dropped as close to the source as possible. On the edge router (R1 in the figure), this is accomplished by installing /32 static routes for the victim endpoints, pointing to the null interface. When these routes are installed (often triggered via BGP in larger deployments), any traffic destined to those exact IP addresses is discarded.
In the topology:
* Web server IP:10.20.10.2
* Mail server IP:10.30.10.2
To perform destination-based RTBH at R1, we must configure static /32 routes to Null0 for each victim IP:
ip route 10.20.10.2 255.255.255.255 Null0
ip route 10.30.10.2 255.255.255.255 Null0
These correspond to:
* Option C for the web server (10.20.10.2)
* Option A for the mail server (10.30.10.2)
The other options are incorrect for RTBH:
* B and D remove /24 routes via 10.10.10.2; they do not implement black-holing and would break normal routing rather than selectively drop attack traffic.
* E black-holes 10.20.10.1, which is the default gateway on R2, not the victim server; that would impact overall connectivity instead of just dropping traffic to the attacked host.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an IPsec VPN connection between site 1 and site 2. The indicated configuration was applied to router R1; however, the tunnel fails to come up. Which command must be run on R1 to resolve the issue?

- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.2
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.20.2
- C. crypto isakmp key vpnuser address 192.168.20.2
- D. crypto isakmp key vpnuser address 10.1.1.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a site-to-site IPsec VPN, each peer must configure a pre-shared key tied to the public IP address of the remote VPN peer:
crypto isakmp key <KEY> address <REMOTE_PUBLIC_IP>
From the diagram:
* R1 outside IP: 192.168.10.1/24
* R2 outside IP: 192.168.20.2/24# remote peer for R1
In the current R1 configuration, the ISAKMP key is incorrectly bound to 192.168.10.2, which is a local next- hop/ISP address on R1's own subnet, not the R2 public IP. Because the pre-shared-key address does not match the source IP of R2's IKE packets, phase 1 negotiation fails and the tunnel never comes up.
The correct configuration on R1 must therefore be:
crypto isakmp key vpnuser address 192.168.20.2
Options A and C incorrectly change the default route (next hop must be the local ISP router, not R2's public IP or a LAN address).
Option D uses an internal address (10.1.1.2), which is not the IP used for IKE on the Internet.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Control plane high availability within a single VIM is crucial for maintaining _____.

- A. performance
- B. security
- C. scalability
- D. stability

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 86
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