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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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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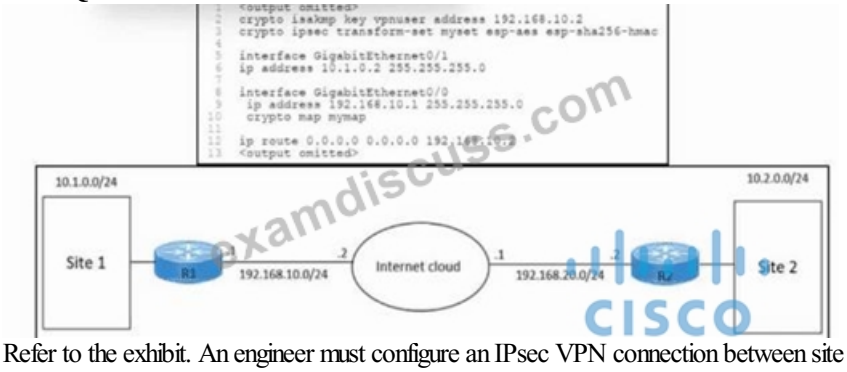
Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Logging with syslog is important for:

- A. Network performance tuning
- B. Direct packet routing
- C. Collecting and analyzing system events
- D. Enhancing user experience

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 71



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. crypto isakmp key vpnuser address 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. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a site-to-site IPsec VPN, each peer must configure apre-shared keytied to thepublic 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 to192.168.10.2, 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 # 72
An engineer recently deployed a Secure Endpoint VPC in AirGap mode. Which command must be run in the Secure Endpoint Private Cloud portal to update the package to the latest version?

- A. force update -y
- B. jamf-sync all
- C. rpm -qa
- D. genisoimage

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Cisco Secure Endpoint Private Cloud AirGap mode, Internet access is disabled. Updates must be uploaded manually and then triggered inside the Secure Endpoint console.
The commandforce update -yinitiates the update of the manually uploaded Secure Endpoint package.
Other commands are not used for Secure Endpoint updates:
* rpm -qa# Lists Linux packages only
* jamf-sync all# Used for Apple JAMF integrations
* genisoimage# Used to create ISO files, irrelevant to Secure Endpoint
Therefore,Ais correct.

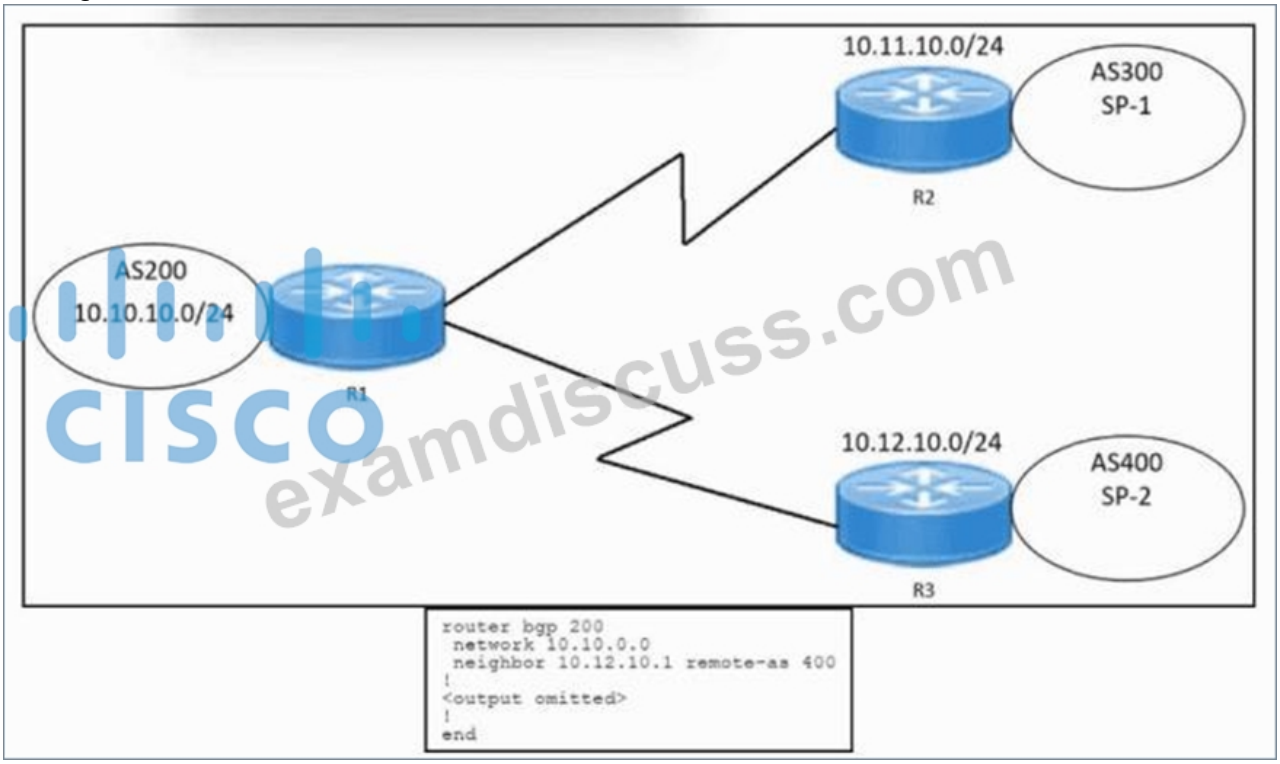
NEW QUESTION # 73
A large company's legacy network is set up with equipment from multiple vendors. The company engaged a network architect to optimize the network for virtualization. The architect must ensure robust and efficient operation, considering the company's immediate needs but also anticipating future network complexities and scalability requirements. The chosen strategy must be capable of integrating seamlessly with existing systems, while providing a pathway for innovation and growth. The solution must facilitate end-to-end service automation throughout the entire lifecycle, and the implementation must ensure the validation, execution, and abstraction of network configurations and services. Which action must be taken to meet the requirements?

- A. Implement a configuration-management approach that allows for configuring each network device individually to optimize its performance.
- B. Implement a service life-cycle approach with simplified monitoring that plans for post-deployment adjustments to be incorporated into the automation CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Implement a service-modeling approach with a static YANG one-size-fits-all model that includes the unique requirements of each different network element.
- D. Implement a flexible service-modeling approach that leverages automation for ongoing management and refinement as demands on the network evolve.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cisco NSO-based orchestration principles in a multi-vendor environment require:
Service modeling using flexible, reusable YANG models
Abstraction of vendor-specific device differences
Transaction-safe configuration validation and execution
End-to-end automation across lifecycle stages (Day-0, Day-1, Day-N)
Scalability and adaptability for evolving requirements
Option C aligns perfectly with NSO service-modeling approaches:
Service models must be flexible, not rigid, enabling changes as technologies and needs evolve.
The architecture must support continuous refinement, enabling multi-vendor abstraction and lifecycle automation.
This ensures the network evolves seamlessly while remaining stable and automated.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
A - Simplified monitoring and post-deployment adjustments do not meet the core need for full lifecycle service modeling and abstraction.
B - Configuring devices individually contradicts the entire purpose of orchestration and abstraction.
D - A static YANG model cannot accommodate multi-vendor environments or future scalability.
Thus, only Option C matches full NSO-capable service modeling requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 74



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure multihoming between router R1 and service provider SP-2.
Locally generated routes must be advertised to service provider SP-2. Which command must be run on R1 to complete the configuration?

- A. neighbor 10.12.10.1 route-map localonly out
- B. network 10.12.10.1 route-map as200only in
- C. neighbor 10.0.0.0 route-map localonly out
- D. network 10.0.0.0 route-map as200only out

Answer: A

Explanation:
On R1 (AS200), the requirement is:
* Advertiselocally generated routes(for example, 10.10.10.0/24 from AS200)
* Only towardSP-2, which peers on IP10.12.10.1

* Apply a policy (route-map) controlling what R1 advertises
In BGP, to controlwhich locally originated routesare sent to a specific neighbor, the correct configuration is:
neighbor <IP> route-map <map-name> out
This applies outbound policy filtering or permitting to the prefixes advertised.
Thus:
* The neighbor toward SP-2 is10.12.10.1
* The route-map must be appliedoutbound
* The command that accomplishes this is:
neighbor 10.12.10.1 route-map localonly out
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
* A. network 10.0.0.0 route-map as200only outThe network command doesnotaccept route-map out.
This is invalid syntax.
* C. network 10.12.10.1 route-map as200only inIncorrect network, incorrect direction, and invalid syntax with in.
* D. neighbor 10.0.0.0 route-map localonly out10.0.0.0 is not a BGP neighbor; it's a network prefix.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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