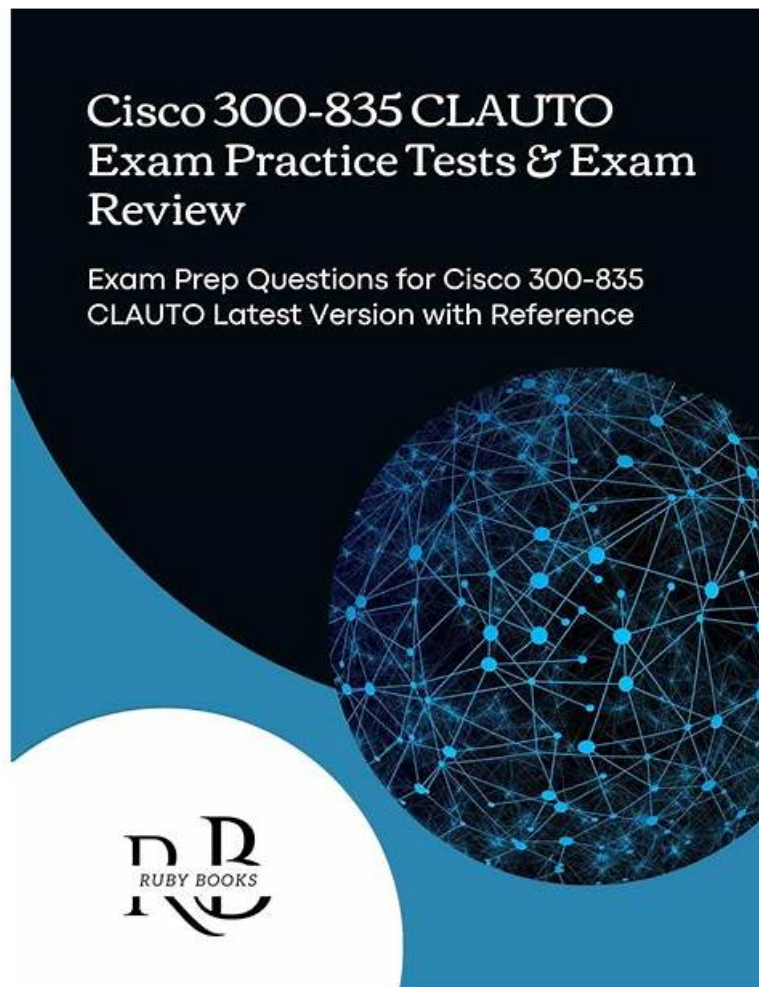


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Cisco 300-835 Exam is an important certification exam for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their skills in automating and programming Cisco collaboration solutions. 300-835 exam covers a wide range of topics and requires a solid understanding of programming languages and tools. Earning this certification can help IT professionals advance their careers and demonstrate their expertise to potential employers.

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Cisco 300-835 exam is designed for collaboration engineers, network engineers, and software developers who want to learn how to automate and program Cisco Collaboration Solutions. 300-835 exam tests the candidates' knowledge and skills in using APIs, Python programming, Cisco Unified Communications Manager (UCM), Cisco Unity Connection, and other Cisco Collaboration Solutions. 300-835 exam also covers topics such as messaging, collaboration endpoints, conferencing, and customer care.

Cisco 300-835 exam is a challenging exam that requires a lot of preparation and study. However, passing the exam can be very rewarding, as it can help professionals to demonstrate their expertise in automating and programming Cisco collaboration solutions. 300-835 Exam is also an excellent way for professionals to enhance their skills and knowledge and stay up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in the field of Cisco collaboration. Overall, the Cisco 300-835 exam is an excellent certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in developing and deploying applications using Cisco collaboration tools and platforms.

Cisco Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

WebexTeamsAPI	access_tokens	get() refresh()
	admin_audit_events	list()
	attachment_actions	create() get()
	events	list() get()
	guest_issuer	create()
	licenses	list() create()
	memberships	list() create() get() update() delete()
	messages	list() list_direct() create() get() delete()
	organizations	list() create()
	people	list() create() get() update() me()
	roles	list() create()
	rooms	list() create() get() get_meeting_info() update() delete()
	team_memberships	list() create() get() update() delete()
	teams	list() create() get() update() delete()
	webhooks	list() create() get() update() delete()

`create(name, targetUrl, resource, event, filter=None, secret=None, **request_parameters)` [source]

Create a webhook.

Parameters:

- `name` (basestring) - A user-friendly name for this webhook.
- `targetUrl` (basestring) - The URL that receives POST requests for each event.
- `resource` (basestring) - The resource type for the webhook.
- `event` (basestring) - The event type for the webhook.
- `filter` (basestring) - The filter that defines the webhook scope.
- `secret` (basestring) - The secret used to generate payload signature.
- `**request_parameters` - Additional request parameters (provides support for parameters that may be added in the future).

Returns: A Webhook object with the details of the created webhook.

Return type: Webhook

Raises:

- `TypeError` - If the parameter types are incorrect.
- `APIError` - If the Webex Teams cloud returns an error.

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a Python script that creates a webhook to notify the administrator when a message is deleted from a group Webex room. Not all options are used.
Select and Place:

```
from webexteamsdk import WebexTeamsAPI
Url = 'https://example.com/mywebhook'
Token = 'your_access_token'
api = WebexTeamsAPI(access_token=Token)

(
    name="My Webhook",
    targetUrl=Url,
    ,
    ,
    ,
)

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```

<code>filter="roomId=group"</code>	<code>api.webhooks.create</code>
<code>filter="roomType=group"</code>	<code>resource="memberships"</code>
<code>resource="messages"</code>	<code>event="deleted"</code>

Answer:

Explanation:

```

from webxteamsdk import WebexTeamsAPI
Url = 'https://example.com/mywebhook'
Token = 'your_access_token'
api = WebexTeamsAPI(access_token=Token)
api.webhooks.create(
    name="My Webhook",
    targetUrl=Url,
    resource="messages",
    event="deleted",
    filter="roomId-group"
)

```

filter="roomId-group"	api.webhooks.create
filter="roomType-group"	resource="memberships"
resource="messages"	event="deleted"

NEW QUESTION # 83

Drag drop the code to create a valid AXL API script to create a new Route Partition, using the Python Zeep library. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```

from requests import Session
from requests import auth
from zeep import Client
from zeep.transports import Transport

session = Session()
session.auth = auth. ( 'Administrator', 'ciscopsdt' )

client = Client( wsdl = ' ', transport = Transport( session=session ) )

service = client.create_service( '{http://www.cisco.com/AXLAPIService/}AXLAPIBinding' ,
    'https://ds-ucm1251.cisco.com ' )

data = {
    'name': 'Secure Lab'
}

resp = service. ( data )

```

:8443/axl/

AXLAPI.wsdl

AXLSoap.xsd

HTTPDigestAuth

HTTPBasicAuth

createPartition

addRoutePartition

/axlapi

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
from requests import Session
from requests import auth
from zeep import Client
from zeep.transports import Transport

session = Session()
session.auth = auth.HTTPBasicAuth('Administrator', 'ciscopsdt')

client = Client(wsdl = 'AXLAPI.wsdl', transport = Transport(session=session))

service = client.create_service('{http://www.cisco.com/AXLAPIService/}AXLAPIBinding',
                                'https://ds-ucm1251.cisco.com:8443/axl/')

data = {
    'name': 'Secure Lab'
}

resp = service.addRoutePartition(data)
```

:8443/axl/ AXLAPI.wsdl AXLSoap.xsd HTTPDigestAuth

HTTPBasicAuth createPartition addRoutePartition /axlapi

NEW QUESTION # 84

What does a single-threaded client application do when an API is consumed synchronously?

- A. It continues processing without waiting for a response.
- B. It receives a slower response from the API service.
- **C. It blocks processing until a response is received from the service.**
- D. It receives a quicker response from the API service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In synchronous API consumption, a single-threaded client will wait (block) until the API responds before continuing with any other task. This ensures the client processes data only after a successful response, but it also means nothing else happens while waiting.

NEW QUESTION # 85

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to create a Cisco Webex CreateMeeting API request. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests
url = "https://api.webex.com/WBXService/"

payload = f'''<?xml {version}="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<serv:message xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <header>
    <securityContext>
      <webExID>test_user</webExID>
      <password>cisco!123</password>
      <siteName>apidemoeu</siteName>
    </securityContext>
  </header>
  <body>
    <{bodyContent} xsi:type="java:com.webex.service.
      binding.meeting.createMeeting">
      <metaData>
        <confName>Sample Meeting</confName>
      </metaData>
      <schedule>
        <startDate/>
      </schedule>
    </bodyContent>
  </body>
</serv:message>'''

headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, data=payload)
```

bodyContent

application/json

version

XMLService

application/xml

XMLSettings

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
import requests
url = "https://api.webex.com/WBXService/" XMLService "
payload = f'<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<serv:message xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <header>
    <securityContext>
      <webExID>test_user</webExID>
      <password>cisco!123</password>
      <siteName>apidemoeu</siteName>
    </securityContext>
  </header>
  <body>
    < bodyContent xsi:type="java:com.webex.service.
      binding.meeting.createMeeting">
      <metaData>
        <confName>Sample Meeting</confName>
      </metaData>
      <schedule>
        <startDate>
      </schedule>
    </bodyContent>
  </body>
</serv:message>'

headers = {'Content-Type': ' application/xml '}
response = requests.post(url, headers= headers , data = payload)
```

application/json

XMLSettings

Explanation:

XMLService is appended to the Webex endpoint URL - the full service path is

https://api.webex.com/WBXService/XMLService when using XML APIs.

version is used to specify the XML declaration (e.g., <?xml version="1.0"...>).

bodyContent is correct tag name under <body> when creating a meeting using XML API.

application/xml is the correct content type for XML-based requests to Webex APIs.

NEW QUESTION # 86

After registering your webex room phone, the member wants to view system messages for error reports. Where can the system messages be viewed in the room phone? (Choose two.)

- A. Settings > About the device
- B. Menu options > messages
- C. Issues and Diagnostics > System messages
- D. Issues and Diagnostics > Status Messages
- E. Menu options > Settings

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 87

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