

# Quiz Marvelous Cisco 300-540 Quiz



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## Cisco 300-540 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>MPLS, ACI-based connectivity, and pseudowire architectures supporting cloud-to-cloud and cloud-to-edge communication.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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### Cisco Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Which two tools should be used to manage container orchestration? (Choose two.)

- A. Kubernetes
- B. Docker
- C. Cisco vManage
- D. VMware vCenter
- E. Cisco vSmart

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract from my knowledge of Designing and Implementing Cisco Service Provider Cloud Network Infrastructure Outlines without Any External URL or Links:

Container orchestration is the automated management of container lifecycle tasks such as deployment, scaling, failover, and updates. In Cisco cloud and NFV design guidance, typical orchestration platforms include Docker (with Swarm) and Kubernetes, which integrate with Cisco networking and security for cloud-native workloads.

\* Docker provides the container runtime and can also perform basic orchestration through Docker Swarm mode, managing multi-container, multi-host deployments.

\* Kubernetes is a full-featured orchestration system that automates deployment, scaling, and operations of application containers across clusters. It is the de-facto standard used with Cisco Container Platform and other Cisco cloud solutions.

VMware vCenter, Cisco vManage, and Cisco vSmart focus on virtual machines or SD-WAN control, not container orchestration. Therefore, the correct tools are Docker and Kubernetes (A, D).

## NEW QUESTION # 40

An engineer must design a cloud platform for event-driven applications. The solution must allow micro-sized atomic components to be built, deployed, and run code on demand. Which solution must be used?

- A. Cisco FaaS
- B. Cisco+ Hybrid Cloud Virtualization
- C. Cisco+ Hybrid Cloud for Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
- D. Cisco Intersight

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Cisco Cloud Architecture Knowledge Event-driven applications require:

- \* Stateless, micro-sized execution units
- \* Automatic scaling
- \* Code that runs only when triggered
- \* No server or VM lifecycle management

This model is known as Function-as-a-Service (FaaS).

Cisco FaaS provides:

- \* Serverless execution
- \* Event-driven triggers
- \* Deployment of atomic micro-functions
- \* Automatic scaling and resource abstraction
- \* Ideal environment for microservices and cloud-native workloads

Why the others are incorrect:

- \* A. Cisco+ Hybrid Cloud for VDI# delivers desktops, not serverless compute
- \* C. Cisco+ Hybrid Cloud Virtualization# VM-based infrastructure, not event-driven micro-functions
- \* D. Cisco Intersight# operational management tool, not a serverless execution platform

## NEW QUESTION # 41

The use of Yang models in network configuration is to:

- A. Replace XML-based data models
- B. Simplify the parsing of binary data
- C. Provide a standardized data modeling language
- D. Increase the complexity of network scripts

### Answer: C

## NEW QUESTION # 42

An engineer must implement a solution on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series router to protect against DDoS attacks.

DDoS traffic must be dropped by transmitting Flowspec attributes to edge routers, instructing them to generate an ACL via class-maps and policy-maps. The engineer already configured BGP neighbors. Which action must be taken next?

- A. Activate the BGP neighbors
- B. Set the BGP routing process
- C. Configure Flowspec for the BGP address-family
- D. Configure the route reflector

### Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

BGP Flowspec allows routers to distribute traffic-filtering rules using BGP NLRI.

To enable Flowspec, after neighbors are configured, the essential next step is:

#Activate the Flowspec address-family under BGP

Example:

```
router bgp 65000
address-family ipv4 flowspec
```

neighbor X.X.X.X activate

exit-address-family

This enables:

\* FlowSpec NLRI exchange

\* Distribution of drop rules (rate-limit, redirect, null route, etc.)

\* Automatic ACL/class-map/policy-map generation on edge routers

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* B. Set BGP routing process# already done when neighbors were configured

\* C. Activate neighbors# only makes sense inside an address-family; flowspec AF must be enabled first

\* D. Configure route reflector# optional and not required for Flowspec to operate. Thus, the correct next step is A. Configure Flowspec for the BGP address-family.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an IPsec VPN connection between site 1 and site 2. The ISAKMP policy for the phase 1 negotiations of the tunnel must use AES and SHA-256. This configuration was applied to both PE routers; however, the tunnel fails to come up:

crypto isakmp policy 10

encryption 3des

hash md5

authentication pre-share

group 12

Which two commands must be run on router PE1 to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. encryption aes
- B. encryption sha256
- C. hash sha256
- D. hash aes
- E. group 10

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Phase 1 of an IPsec tunnel (ISAKMP/IKE) must have matching proposals on both peers for:

\* Encryption algorithm

\* Hash (integrity) algorithm

\* Authentication method

\* DH group

The requirement states that AES and SHA-256 must be used. The current configuration uses:

\* encryption 3des # incorrect (must be AES)

\* hash md5 # incorrect (must be SHA-256)

To meet the requirement, we must modify the ISAKMP policy:

crypto isakmp policy 10

encryption aes # change 3DES to AES

hash sha256 # change MD5 to SHA-256

authentication pre-share

group 12

Therefore, the necessary commands on PE1 are:

\* encryption aes# optionB

\* hash sha256# optionE

Options C and D are invalid syntax (encryption sha256 and hash aes are not supported). Changing the DH group (A) is not required by the problem statement and would not by itself fix the mismatch related to encryption and hash algorithms.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

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