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Cisco 200-901: DevNet Associate exam is a certification offered by Cisco to professionals who want to validate their skills in software development and automation. 200-901 Exam is designed to test the candidate's proficiency in developing and maintaining applications on Cisco platforms using various programming languages and tools.

Cisco DevNet Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q246-Q251):

NEW QUESTION # 246

Refer to the exhibit.

```
$ diff -u5 fish.py cat.py
--- fish.py      2020-01-02 09:41:02.840000000 +0100
+++ cat.py       2020-01-02 09:41:06.8859999800 +0100
@@ -160,11 +160,12 @@
```

```

    @single_request_timeout.setter
    def single_request_timeout(self, value):
        """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
        check_type(value, int, optional=True)
-       assert value is None or value > 0
+       if value is not None and value <= 0:
+           raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
        self._single_request_timeout = value

    @property
    def wait_on_rate_limit(self):
        """Automatic rate-limit handling.
```

The output of a unified diff when comparing two versions of a python script is shown. Which two "single_request_timeout()"

```

file: fish.py
160
161     @single_request_timeout.setter
162     def single_request_timeout(self, value):
163         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
164         check_type(value, int, optional=True)
165         self._single_request_timeout = value
166

file: cat.py
172
173     @single_request_timeout.setter
174     def single_request_timeout(self, value):
175         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
176         check_type(value, int, optional=True)
177         if value is not None and value <= 0:
178             raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
179         self._single_request_timeout = value
180

file: fish.py
160
161     @single_request_timeout.setter
162     def single_request_timeout(self, value):
163         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
164         check_type(value, int, optional=True)
165         assert value is None or value > 0
166         self._single_request_timeout = value
167

file: cat.py
160
161     @single_request_timeout.setter
162     def single_request_timeout(self, value):
163         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
164         check_type(value, int, optional=True)
165         assert value is None or value > 0
166         if value is not None and value <= 0:
167             raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
168         self._single_request_timeout = value
169
```

OR

Refer to the exhibit. The output of a unified diff when comparing two versions of a Python script is shown. Which two "single_request_timeout()" functions are defined in fish.py and cat.py, where the left column indicates the line numbers of the fish.py and cat.py code listings? (Choose two.)

Line File: cat.py
173 @single_request_timeout.setter
174 def single_request_timeout(self, value):
175 #The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request.
176 check_type(value, int, optional=True)
177 if value is not None and value <= 0:
178 raise ValueError("timeout value must be positive int")
179 self.single_request_timeout = value
180

Line File: cat.py
160 @single_request_timeout.setter
161 def single_request_timeout(self, value):
162 #The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request.
163 check_type(value, int, optional=True)
164 if value is not None and value <= 0:
165 raise ValueError("timeout value must be positive int")
166 self.single_request_timeout = value
167

Line File: fish.py
160 @single_request_timeout.setter
161 def single_request_timeout(self, value):
162 #The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request.
163 check_type(value, int, optional=True)
164 assert value is None or value > 0
165 self.single_request_timeout = value
166
167

Line File: fish.py
160
161 @single_request_timeout.setter
162 def single_request_timeout(self, value):
163 #The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request.
164 check_type(value, int, optional=True)
165 assert value is None or value > 0
166 self.single_request_timeout = value
167

Line File: cat.py
160 @single_request_timeout.setter
161 def single_request_timeout(self, value):
162 #The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request.
163 check_type(value, int, optional=True)
164 assert value is None or value > 0
165 if value is not None and value <= 0:
166 raise ValueError("timeout value must be positive int")
167 self.single request timeout = value
168

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 247

Which two types of NAT are used in a network? (Choose two.)

- A. routed NAT
- B. normal NAT
- C. static NAT
- D. dynamic NAT

- E. multicast NAT

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.dummies.com/programming/networking/cisco/types-of-network-address-translation/>

NEW QUESTION # 248

Fill in the blanks to complete the python script to request a service ticket using the APIC-EM rest API for the user "devnetuser".

```
import requests
import json
controller = 'devnetapi.cisco.com/sandbox/apic_em'
url = "https://" + controller + "/api/va/ticket"
payload = { 'username': '[redacted]', 'password': '371274739' }
header = { 'Content-type': 'application/json' }
response = [redacted] post(url, data=json.dumps(payload), \
headers=[redacted], verify=False)
r_json = response.json()
print(r_json)
ticket = r_json["response"]["serviceTicket"]
print(ticket)
```

Answer:

Explanation:

devnetuser, requests, header

Explanation

Solution as below

```
import requests
import json
controller = 'devnetapi.cisco.com/sandbox/apic_em'
url = "https://" + controller + "/api/va/ticket"
payload = { 'username': 'devnetuser', 'password': '371387657' }
header = { 'Content-type': 'application/json' }
response = requests post(url, data=json.dumps(payload), \
headers=header, verify=False)
r_json = response.json()
print(r_json)
ticket = r_json["response"]["serviceTicket"]
print(ticket)
```

NEW QUESTION # 249

What is the purpose of running tests before writing code in test-driven development?

- A. to provide proof of the work carried out
- B. to ensure that the tests pass
- C. to demonstrate that the tests fail for expected reasons
- D. to find unexpected failures in the tests

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Test-Driven Development (TDD), developers write tests before writing code. The purpose of running the tests before writing code is to demonstrate that the tests fail for expected reasons.

This is because the tests are written to test the functionality that the developer is about to add to the codebase, and since that functionality does not yet exist, the tests should fail. This is an important step in the TDD process because it confirms that the tests are correctly identifying the missing functionality and that they are not passing due to an error in the tests themselves.

Refer to the exhibit.

Which workflow does the script automate?

- Answer: D**

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[illegible]

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myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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