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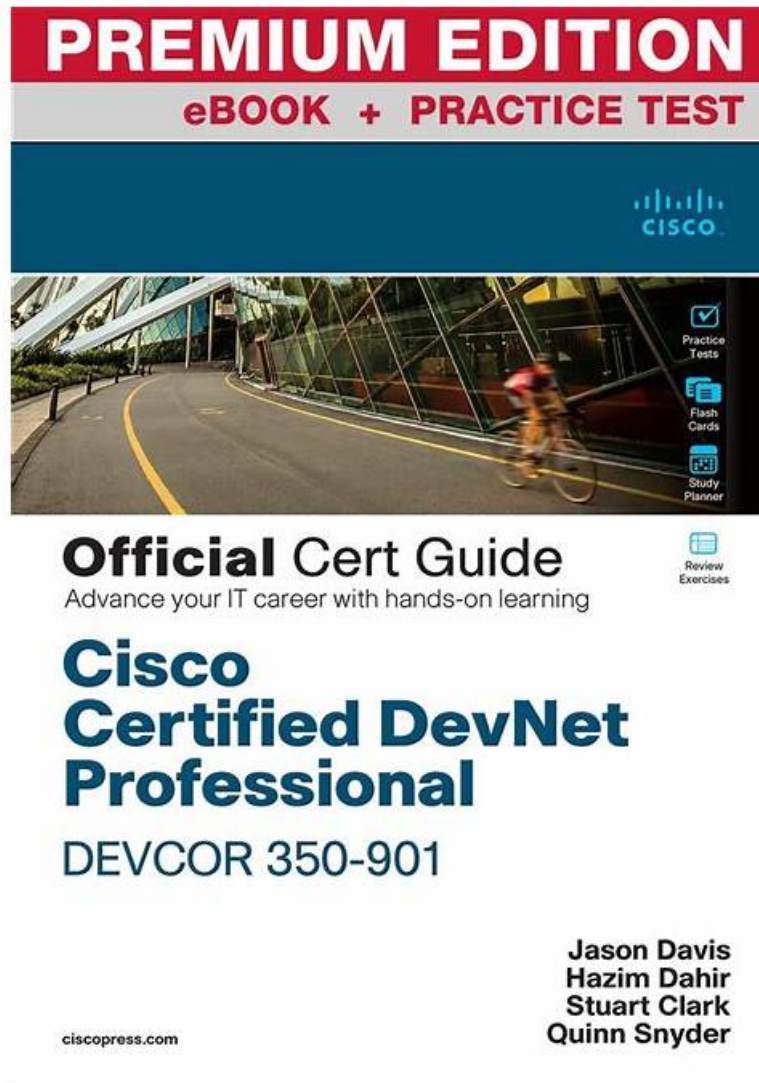

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What is the duration, language, and format of Cisco 350-901: Developing Application using Cisco Core Platforms & APIs Exam

- Format: Multiple choice
- Language of Exam: English, Japanese
- Validity: 3 years
- Duration of Exam: 90 minutes

Cisco 350-901 exam covers a wide range of topics, including software development methodologies, network programmability foundations, APIs, and automation. 350-901 Exam also covers Cisco platforms such as Cisco IOS XE, Cisco DNA Center, Cisco

ACI, and Cisco UCS. 350-901 exam is designed to test a candidate's ability to design, develop, and maintain applications that run on these platforms.

Cisco 350-901 Questions Material Formats

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Cisco 350-901 (DEVCOR) Exam is a highly respected certification that is recognized by many organizations around the world. 350-901 exam is ideal for individuals who are looking to expand their knowledge of Cisco's core platforms and APIs and develop applications that are secure, scalable, and reliable. 350-901 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to create applications that are in line with industry standards and best practices. Passing the exam not only demonstrates that the candidate has a deep understanding of Cisco's core platforms and APIs, but it also validates their skills and knowledge in the field of software development.

Cisco Developing Applications using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR) Sample Questions (Q357-Q362):

NEW QUESTION # 357

```
HOST = 'xehost1.exam.local'
PORT = '443'
USER = 'admin'
PASS = 'samplepassword'
INTERFACE = 'GigabitEthernet1'

url_base = "https://{h}:{p}/restconf".format(h=HOST, p=PORT)

url = url_base + "/data/ietf-
interfaces:interfaces/interface={i}".format(i=INTERFACE)

with open('./interface.json') as f:
    data = json.load(f)

response = requests.put(url,
                        auth=(USER, PASS),
                        headers=headers,
                        verify=False,
                        json=data
                        )
print(response.text)
```

```
RFC 8344              YANG IP Management           March 2018
2.  IP Data Model
This document defines the YANG module "ietf-ip", which augments the
"interface" lists defined in the "ietf-interfaces" module [RFC8343]
with IP-specific data nodes.

The data model has the following structure for IP data nodes per
interface, excluding the deprecated data nodes:

module: ietf-ip
  augment /if:interfaces/if:interface:
    +--rw ipv4!
    |  +--rw enabled?       boolean
    |  +--rw forwarding?    boolean
    |  +--rw mtu?           uint16
    |  +--rw address* [ip]
    |  |  +--rw ip                    inet:ipv4-address-no-zone
    |  |  +--rw (subnet)
    |  |  |  +--:(prefix-length)
    |  |  |  |  +--rw prefix-length?  uint8
    |  |  |  +--:(netmask)
    |  |  |     +--rw netmask?        yang:dotted-quad
    |  |  |              {ipv4-non-contiguous-netmasks}?
    |  |  +--ro origin?               ip-address-origin
    |  +--rw neighbor* [ip]
    |     +--rw ip                    inet:ipv4-address-no-zone
    |     +--rw link-layer-address    yang:phys-address
    |     +--ro origin?               neighbor-origin
    +--rw ipv6!
       +--rw enabled?                 boolean
       +--rw forwarding?              boolean
       +--rw mtu?                     uint32
       +--rw address* [ip]
       |  +--rw ip                    inet:ipv6-address-no-zone
       |  +--rw prefix-length         uint8
       |  +--ro origin?               ip-address-origin
       |  +--ro status?               enumeration
       +--rw neighbor* [ip]
       |  +--rw ip                    inet:ipv6-address-no-zone
       |  +--rw link-layer-address    yang:phys-address
       |  +--ro origin?               neighbor-origin
       |  +--ro is-router?            empty
       |  +--ro state?                enumeration
       +--rw dup-addr-detect-transmits?   uint32
```
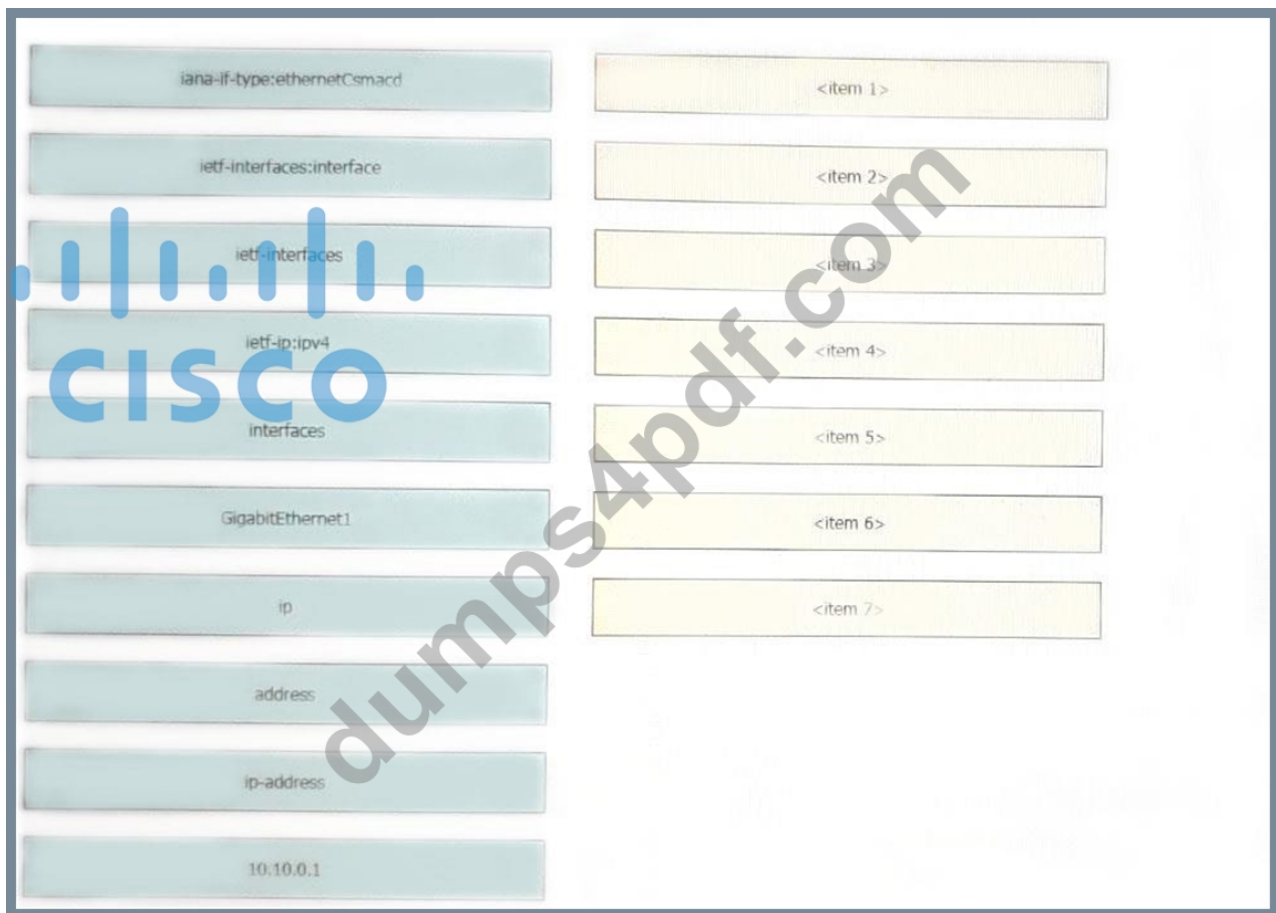
```json
{
    "<item 1>": {
        "name": "<item 2>",
        "type": "<item 3>",
        "<item 4>": {
            "<item 5>": {
                "<item 6>": "<item 7>",
                "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
```

Refer to the exhibit above and click on the resource tabs in the top left corner to view an IETF TANG MODEL and a Python file that changes the configuration via RESTCONF. Drag and drop the code snippets from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to complete the JSON file that changes configuration of interface GigabitEthernet1 to have an IPv4 configuration of
10.10.0.1/24. Not all options are used.

iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd	<item 1>
ietf-interfaces:interface	<item 2>
ietf-interfaces	<item 3>
ietf-ip:ipv4	<item 4>
interfaces	<item 5>
GigabitEthernet1	<item 6>
ip	<item 7>
address	
ip-address	
10.10.0.1	

Answer:

Explanation:

iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd	ietf-interfaces:interface
ietf-interfaces:interface	GigabitEthernet1
ietf-interfaces	iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd
ietf-ip:ipv4	ietf-ip:ipv4
interfaces	address
GigabitEthernet1	ip
	10.10.0.1
address	
ip-address	
10.10.0.1	

ietf-interfaces:interface

GigabitEthernet1

iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd

ietf-ip:ipv4

address

ip

10.10.0.1

NEW QUESTION # 358
Refer to the exhibit.

GET	/dna/intent/api/v1/wireless/profile Get Wireless Profile

Gets either one or all the wireless network profiles if no name is provided for network-profile.

Parameters

Name	Description
profileName **string** *(query)*	*Default value:*

Responses

Code	Description
200	The request was successful. The result is contained in the response body.

Example Value Model

```
[
  {
    "profileDetails": {
      "name": "string",
      "sites": [
        "string"
      ],
      "ssidDetails": [
        {
          "name": "string",
          "type": "Guest",
          "enabledFabric": true,
          "flexConnect": {
            "enableFlexConnect": true,
            "localToVlan": 0
          },
          "InterfaceName": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
]
```

```python
import requests
import json

def get_dnac_wireless_profiles():
    try:
        url = "https://sandboxdnac2.cisco.com/dna/intent/api/v1" \
        + "/wireless/profile?<item1>=ChicagoCampus|"

        print(token)
        payload = {}
        headers = {
        'x-auth-token': token
        }

        response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, data = payload)
        response.raise_for_status()
        return response.json()[0]['<item 2>']['<item 3>'] \
                           [<item 4>]['<item 5>']["<item 6>"]
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)

def create_dnac_token():
    try:
        url = "https://sandboxdnac2.cisco.com/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"

        payload = {}
        headers = {
        'Authorization': 'Basic ZGV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNjbzEyMyE= ',
        'Content-Type': 'application/json'
        }

        response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data = payload)
        response.raise_for_status()
        return response.json()["Token"]
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)

if ___name___ == "___main___":
    token = create_dnac_token()
    print(get_dnac_wireless_profiles())
```
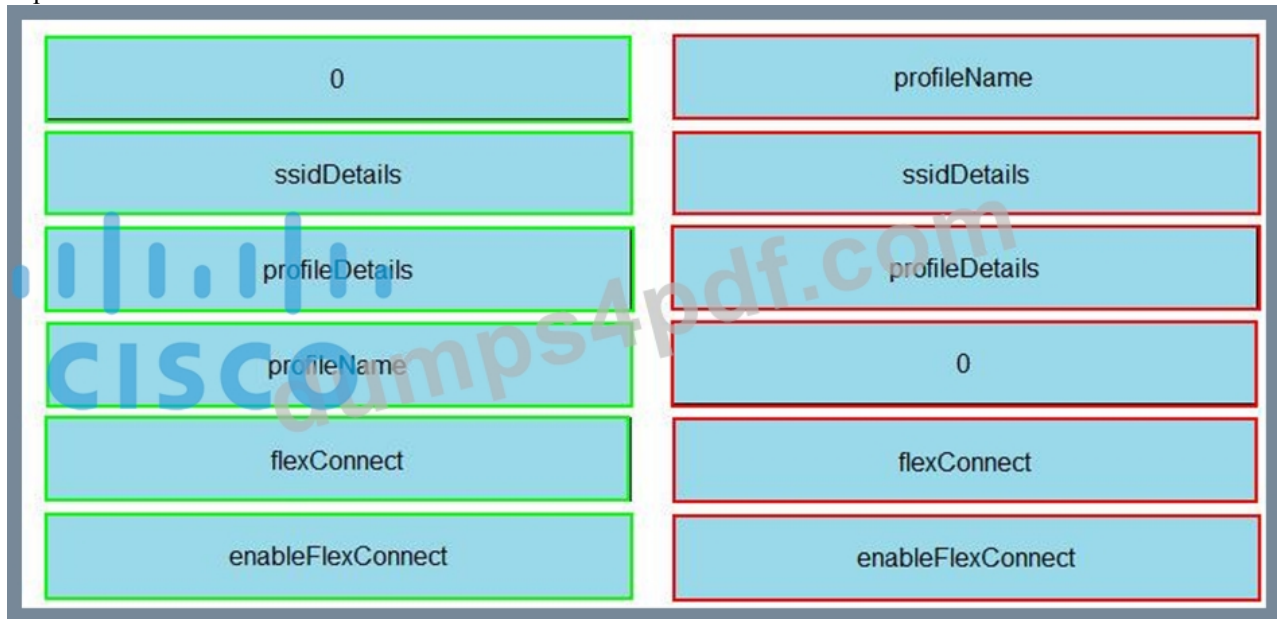
The Python script is supposed to make an API call to Cisco DNA Center querying a wireless profile for the "ChicagoCampus" and then parsing out its enable FlexConnect value. Drag and drop the parts of the Python code from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit.

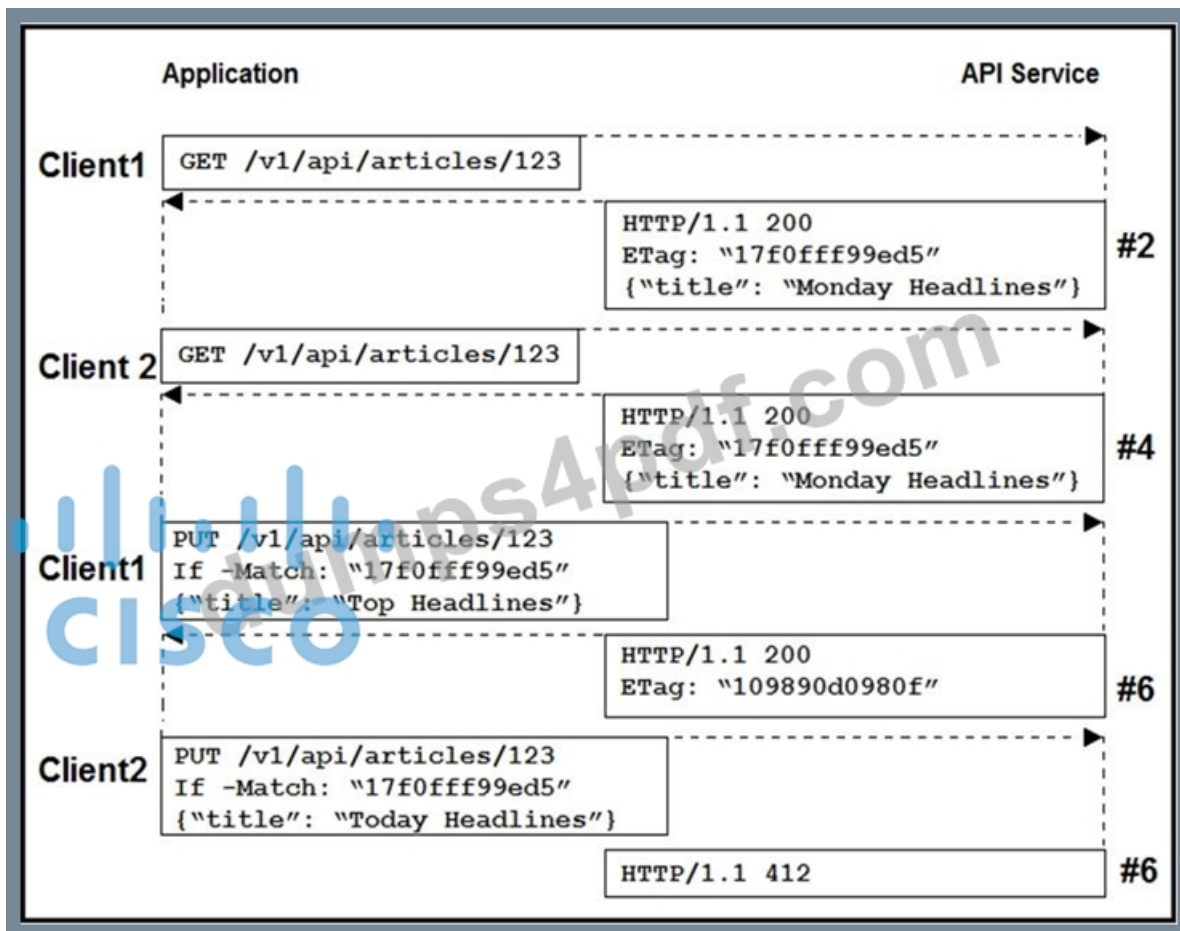|	
0	<item 1>
ssidDetails	<item 2>
profileDetails	<item 3>
profileName	<item 4>
flexConnect	<item 5>
enableFlexConnect	<item 6>

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 359
What is a benefit of continuous testing?

- A. It removes the need for performance testing.
- B. It reduces business risks.
- C. It enables an increase in human intervention.
- D. It enables silos to be effective.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 360
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Application                                              API Service

Client1  | GET /v1/api/articles/123 |- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ->

         <- - - - -| HTTP/1.1 200                              |  #2
                   | ETag: "17f0fff99ed5"                      |
                   | {"title": "Monday Headlines"}             |

Client 2 | GET /v1/api/articles/123 |- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ->

         <- - - - -| HTTP/1.1 200                              |  #4
                   | ETag: "17f0fff99ed5"                      |
                   | {"title": "Monday Headlines"}             |

Client1  | PUT /v1/api/articles/123        |- - - - - - - - - - - - - - ->
         | If -Match: "17f0fff99ed5"       |
         | {"title": "Top Headlines"}      |

                   | HTTP/1.1 200                              |  #6
                   | ETag: "109890d0980f"                      |

Client2  | PUT /v1/api/articles/123        |- - - - - - - - - - - - - - ->
         | If -Match: "17f0fff99ed5"       |
         | {"title": "Today Headlines"}    |

                   | HTTP/1.1 412                              |  #6
```

Two editors are concurrently updating an article's headline from their mobile devices. What results from this scenario based on this REST API sequence?

- A. The article headline is "Monday Headlines"
- B. The article headline is "Top Headlines"
- C. The article is marked as "Conflicted"
- D. The article headline is "Today Headlines"

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 361

```
module: Cisco-IOS-XE-vlan
 augment /ios:native/ios:vlan:
  +--rw access-map* [name]
  |  +--rw name          string
  |  +--rw value?        uint16
  |  +--rw action?       enumeration
  |  +--rw match
  |     +--rw ipv6
  |     |  +--rw address*    string
  |     +--rw ip
  |        +--rw address*    string
  +--rw configuration* [vlan-id]
  |  +--rw vlan-id       union
  |  +--rw ip
  |  |  +--rw flow
  |  |     +--rw monitor* [flow-monitor]
  |  |        +--rw flow-monitor       string
  |  |        +--rw input?             empty
  |  |        +--rw output?            empty
  |  +--rw ipv6
  |  |  +--rw nd
  |  |  |  +--rw suppress!
  |  |  |     +--rw attach-policy?          string
  |  |  +--rw dhcp
  |  |     +--rw guard!
  |  |        +--rw attach-policy?          string
  |  +--rw member
  |     +--rw evpn-instance
  |     |  +--rw evpn-instance?   uint16
  |     |  +--rw vni?                   uint32
  |     +--rw vni?                   uint32
  +--rw filter* [word]
```

`https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443/<item 1>/<item 2>/<item 3>/<item 4>/`

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop parts of the URL from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing sections in the exhibit to create the appropriate RESTCONF URL to query the VLAN configuration given this YANG model. Not all URL parts are used.

vlan	<item 1>
restconf	<item 2>
interfaces	<item 3>
data	<item 4>
native	

Answer:

Explanation:

vlan		restconf
restconf		data
interfaces		native
data		vlan
native		

restconf
data
native
vlan

NEW QUESTION # 362

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