

Cisco

Exam Questions 300-535

Automating and Programming Cisco Service Provider Solutions (SPAUTO)



NEW QUESTION 1

What tool is used to perform a “what if” failure analysis in a service provider network that is running Segment Routing?

- A. Cisco WAN Automation Engine
- B. Cisco Evolved Programmable Network Manager
- C. Cisco Network Services Orchestrator
- D. Cisco Segment Routing Path Computation Element

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

```
- name: configure global bgp as 65000
  iosxr_bgp:
    bgp_as: 65000
    router_id: 1.1.1.1
    neighbors:
      - neighbor: 182.168.10.1
        remote_as: 500
        description: PEER_1
      - neighbor: 192.168.20.1
        remote_as: 500
        update_source: GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
  address_family:
    - name: ipv4
      cast: unicast
      networks:
        - network: 192.168.2.0/23
        - network: 10.0.0.0/8
      redistribute:
        - protocol: ospf
          id: 400
          metric: 110
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the result of the Ansible task?

- A. It configures a Cisco IOS XR router with BGP AS65000 with two neighbors and redistributes OSPF into BGP.
- B. It validates the BGP configuration on a Cisco IOS XR router, but it is a read-only module and cannot modify the configuration on the router.
- C. It validates the BGP configuration on a Cisco IOS XE router, but it is a check mode-only network module and cannot modify the configuration on the router.
- D. It configures a Cisco IOS router with BGP on AS500 and redistributes OSPF into BGP.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

What is a benefit of Ansible for automating IOS XE or IOS XR platforms?

- A. Playbooks can be written in XML format.
- B. It has agent support
- C. It supports asynchronous orchestration.
- D. It offers native orchestration support for Cisco platforms.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

An engineer wants to replace the BLOCK_BAD ACL on the Cisco IOS XE router with this new content. The engineer wants to use RESTCONF for this and constructs a PUT request to the resource/restconf/data/native/ip/access-list/ Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended=BLOCK_BAD. What must the body look like to achieve the Cisco IOS XE configuration?

Desired configuration:

ip access-list extended BLOCK_BAD permit ip any host 192.168.20.1 deny ip any any

A.

```
{
  "ip": {
    "access-list": {
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended": {
        "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
        "access-list-seq-rule": [
          {
            "sequence": "10",
            "ace-rule": {
              "action": "permit",
              "protocol": "ip",
              "any": [
                null
              ],
            },
            "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
          },
          {
            "sequence": "20",
            "ace-rule": {
              "action": "deny",
              "protocol": "ip",
              "any": [
                null
              ],
              "dst-any": [
                null
              ]
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

B.

```
{
  "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
  "access-list-seq-rule": [
    {
      "sequence": "10",
      "ace-rule": {
        "action": "permit",
        "protocol": "ip",
        "any": [
          null
        ],
        "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
      }
    },
    {
      "sequence": "20",
      "ace-rule": {
        "action": "deny",
        "protocol": "ip",
        "any": [
          null
        ],
        "dst-any": [
          null
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

C.

```
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended": {
    "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
    "access-list-seq-rule": [
      {
        "sequence": "10",
        "ace-rule": {
          "action": "permit",
          "protocol": "ip",
          "any": [
            null
          ],
          "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
        }
      },
      {
        "sequence": "20",
        "ace-rule": {
          "action": "deny",
          "protocol": "ip",
          "any": [
            null
          ],
          "dst-any": [
            null
          ]
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

D.

```
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-acl:extended": {
    (
      "name": "BLOCK_BAD",
      "access-list-seq-rule": [
        {
          "sequence": "10",
          "ace-rule": {
            "action": "permit",
            "protocol": "ip",
            "any": [
              null
            ],
            "dst-host": "192.168.20.1"
          }
        },
        {
          "sequence": "20",
          "ace-rule": {
            "action": "deny",
            "protocol": "ip",
            "any": [
              null
            ],
            "dst-any": [
              null
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    )
  }
}
```

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

```
tasks:
- name: run show version on remote devices
  iosxr_command:
    commands: show version
```

Refer to the exhibit. What must be added after the last line of the Ansible playbook to check if the output contains “IOS-XR”?

- A. wait_for: result[1] contains “IOS-XR”
- B. wait_for: result[0] contains IOS-XR
- C. notify: “IOS-XR”
- D. wait_for_connection:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

What are two benefits of using Cisco NSO? (Choose two.)

- A. It abstracts the device adapter and complex device logic from the service logic.
- B. It uses load balancing services for better traffic distribution.
- C. It easily integrates into northbound systems and APIs.
- D. It can replace the CI/CD pipeline tools.
- E. It automatically discovers all deployed services.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit. Which two URI entries are optional and functional in this RESTCONF URI structure? (Choose two.)

- A. fragment
- B. query
- C. operation
- D. api-entry
- E. path

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit. Which command prints out (44, 22) when this code is run on Python 3?

- A. print(swap1(d, b))
- B. print(swap2(a, b))
- C. print(swap1(b, d))
- D. print(swap2(22, 44))

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

```
<config-template xmlns= “http://tail-f.com/ns/config/1.0”
  servicepoint= “acl_lab”>
  <devices xmlns= “http://tail-f.com/ns/ncs”>
    <device foreach= “{/devices}”>
      <name>{/device_name}</name>
      <config>
        <vlan xmlns= “urn:ios”>
          <vlan-list>
            <id>{/vlan-number}</id>
            <name>{/name}</name>
          </vlan-list>
        </vlan>
      </config>
    </device>
  </devices>
</config-template>
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer updated the skeleton template. How can a device be entered into the YANG Model?

- A. Modify the device instance of the device by referencing the acl_lab variable from our YANG model.

- B. Deploy a service instance that configures a VLAN of all of the devices present in Cisco NSO.
- C. Deploy a service instance that configures a VLAN of a list of devices referenced to the service YANG model.
- D. Modify the device instance by referencing the device variable from our YANG model.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two data formats are human readable? (Choose two.)

- A. YAML
- B. Apache Arrow
- C. gRPC
- D. binary
- E. JSON

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 10

A user is debugging a problem with model-driven dial-in/out streams with gRPC for a Cisco IOS XR implementation. There is no streaming data and the path is not resolved when the show telemetry model-driven subscription command is issued on the router. What is the cause of the problem?

- A. The emsd process is not running.
- B. There are polling interval problems.
- C. SNMP is not enabled.
- D. There is no support for IOS XR 64-bit.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

You create a simple service package skeleton in Cisco NSO using ncs-make-package --service-skeleton template vlan. Which two steps must be performed to complete the service? (Choose two.)

- A. Create the VLAN service template in XML.
- B. Modify the VLAN FastMap algorithm.
- C. Start the VLAN Python VM.
- D. Create the VLAN service model in YANG.
- E. Compile the VLAN NED.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 17

Which Git command is needed to stage the file network-deploy.py to then commit the changes to the revision history?

- A. git init network-deploy.py
- B. git add network-deploy.py
- C. git merge network-deploy.py
- D. git commit network-deploy.py

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

```
def main():
    """
    Main method that prints netconf capabilities of device.
    """
    device = {"ip": "10.2.101.11", "port": "830", "platform":
"csr",}
    with manager.connect(host=device['ip'],
port=device['port'], username='admin',
                        password= 'cisco.123',
hostkey_verify=False,
                        device_params=('name':
device['platform'])), look_for_keys=False,
allow_agent=False) as m:
        rpc = ' ' '
            <config>
            <native
xmlns= "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
                <router>
                <ospf
xmlns= "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ospf">
                    <id>100</id>
                    <router-id>1.1.1.1</router-id>
                    <network>
                        <ip>10.1.1.0</ip>
                        <mask>0.0.0.3</mask>
                        <area>0</area>
                    </network>
                </ospf>
            </router>
            </native>
        </config>

        reply = m.edit_config(rpc, target= 'running')
        print(reply)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Refer to the exhibit. The ncclient Python script is captured from the ncclient import manager. Which configuration on the Cisco IOS XE device is the script used to enable?

- A. router ospf 100 router-id 1.1.1.1 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- B. router ospf 100 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- C. router ospf 100 router-id 10.1.1.0 network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.3 area 0
- D. router ospf 100 router-id 1.1.1.1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21

An engineer just completed the installation of Cisco NSO and all of its components. During testing, some of the services are not working properly. To resolve the issue, the engineer started undeploying service instances. What can this cause?

- A. It removes the service configuration from the network device only.
- B. It removes the service configuration from the network and NSO.
- C. It removes the service configuration from NSO only.
- D. It runs the service code again when the device is out of sync.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

What is an interior YANG data node that exists in at most one instance in the data tree and has no value?

- A. listing node
- B. tree node
- C. container node
- D. leaf node

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

```
module: openconfig-interfaces
+- --rw interfaces
+- --rw interface* [name]
+- --rw name                -> ../config/name
+- --rw config
|   +- --rw type              identityref
|   +- --rw mtu?              uint16
|   +- --rw name?             string
|   +- --rw description?      string
|   +- --rw enabled?          boolean
+- --ro state
|   +- --ro type              identityref
|   +- --ro mtu?              uint16
|   +- --ro name?             string
|   +- --ro description?      string
|   +- --ro enabled?          boolean
|   +- --ro ifindex?          uint32
|   +- --ro admin-status      enumeration
|   +- --ro oper-status       enumeration
|   +- --ro last change?      yang:timeticks
|   +- --ro counters
|       +- --ro in-octets?      yang:counter64
|       +- --ro in-unicast-pkts? yang:counter64
|       +- --ro in-broadcast-pkts? yang:counter64
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which two configuration leaves in this YANG model are optional? (Choose two.)

- A. last-change
- B. oper-status
- C. type
- D. enabled
- E. mtu

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 30

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