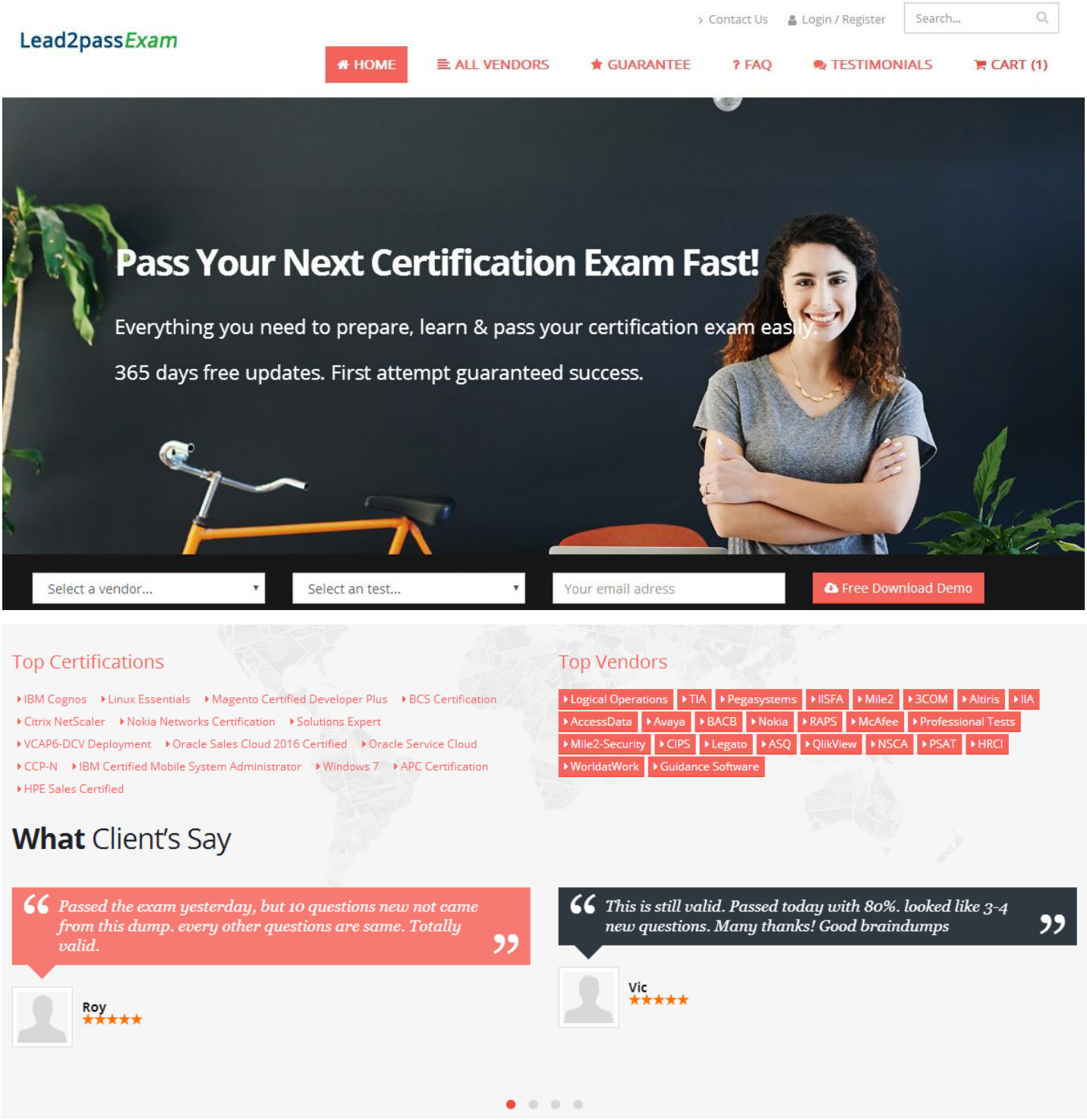
Lead2passExam



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Available Exam Cram and Valid Dumps - Lead2Pass Exam

Exam : **300-535**

Title : Automating and Programming Cisco Collaboration Solutions

Vendor : Cisco

Version : DEMO

NO.1 FILL BLANK
Fill in the blank to complete the statement about NETCONF and Python libraries.
_____ is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and deploying changes to the network using the NETCONF protocol.
Answer:
Ncclient
Explanation:
https://pypi.org/project/ncclient/

NO.2 Refer to the exhibit. What must be added after the last line of the Ansible playbook to check if the output contains "IOS-XR"?

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

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

NO.3 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

NO.4 Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs a script to immediately change the hostname of the target endpoint. The hostname must revert to the previous hostname after rebooting. Which command must be used?

```
from ncclient import manager

host = 'sandbox-iosxe-latest-1.cisco.com'
user = 'developer'
pasw = 'C1sco12345'
port = 830

with manager.connect(host=host, port=port, username=user, password=pasw,
hostkey_verify=False,
                     device_params={'name': 'iosxe'}) as mgr:
    config_to_apply = '''
        <config>
          <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
            <hostname>new_hostname</hostname>
          </native>
        </config>'''
    <command>
    print(edited_config)
```

A. edited_config = mgr.edit_config(target='failover', config=config_to_apply)
B. edited_config = mgr.edit_config(target='running', config=config_to_apply)
C. edited_config = mgr.edit_config(target='boot', config=config_to_apply)
D. edited_config = mgr.edit_config(target='startup', config=config_to_apply)
Answer: B
Explanation:
To change the configuration immediately but have it revert after a reboot, the configuration must be applied to the running datastore, not the startup (which persists across reboots). Changes to the running datastore are lost after a reboot unless they are also saved to startup.

NO.5 What are two advantages of using Python virtual environments? (Choose two.)
A. They allow for multiple Python projects to use different versions of the same dependency without conflict.
B. They allow multiple Python applications to share virtual memory between subprocesses.
C. They allow for isolated environments where each can use a different version of Python.
D. They allow for all Python projects to utilize the same set of shared dependencies.
E. They allow for multiple virtual machines to share a single Python environment.
Answer: AC

NO.6 A developer copied a couple of service packages to the local NSO installation folder. Which command enables Cisco NSO to begin using service packages immediately, without any additional commands?
A. ncs; ncs_cli -S packages-reload
B. ncs; ncs_cli -C packages-reload
C. ncs --with-package-reload

D. ncs start-with-package-reload

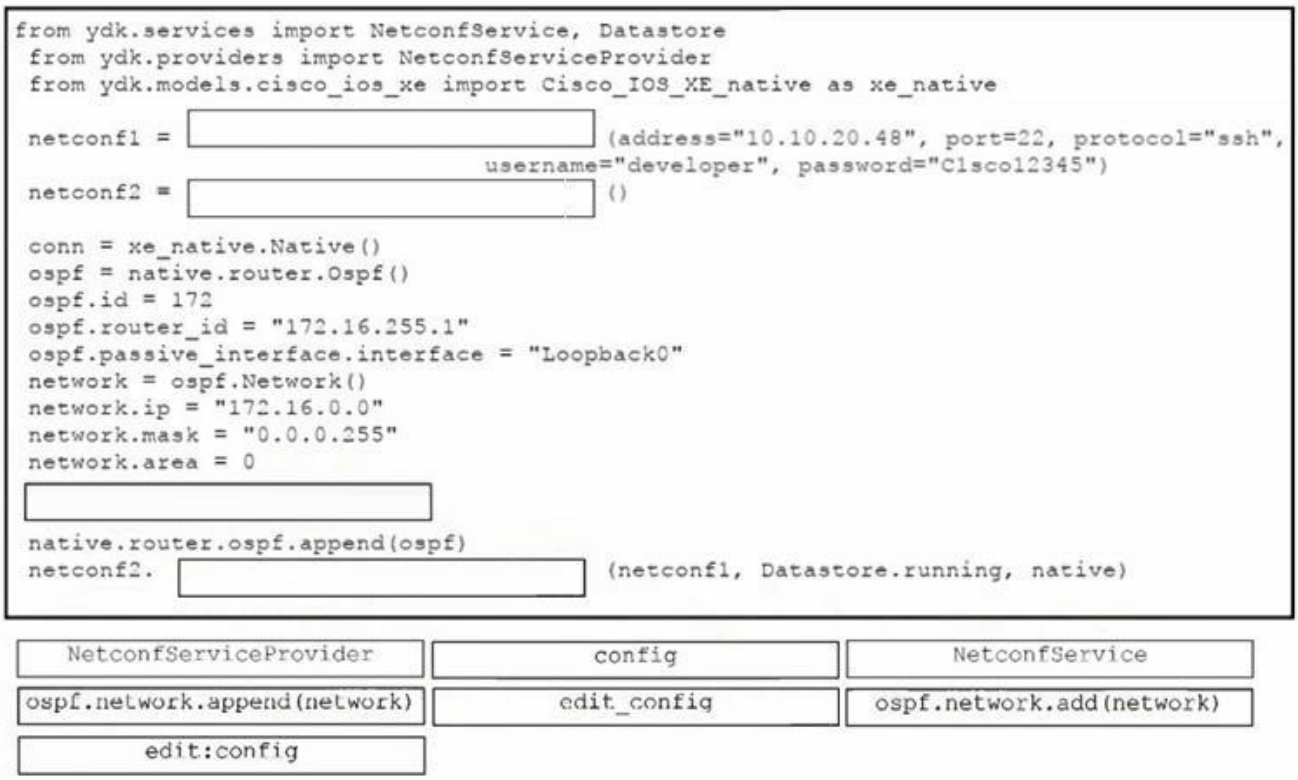
Answer: C

Explanation:

The command ncs --with-package-reload starts Cisco NSO and immediately reloads any new or changed service packages, enabling them for use without any additional commands. This is the recommended method for making service packages available right after copying them to the installation folder.

NO.7 Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to construct a Python script by using YDK and NETCONF. Not all options are used.



Answer:

Explanation:
netconf1 = NetconfServiceProvider
netconf2 = NetconfService
ospf.network.append(network)
netconf2.edit_config
NetconfServiceProvider creates the NETCONF session.
NetconfService enables NETCONF operations.
ospf.network.append(network) attaches the network to the OSPF process.
edit_config applies the configuration to the running datastore.

NO.8 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?

```
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()
```

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

NO.9 Refer to the exhibit. Which command prints out (44, 22) when this code is run on Python 3?\

```
a = 11
b = 22
c = 33
d = 44

def swap1(a, b) :
       if a == b:
           return 2 * a, b
     else:
          a, b = b, a
          return a, b

def swap2(c, d) :
         if c < d:
                print(d, 2 * c)
     else:
          print(44, 22)
```

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

NO.10 Which two network configuration protocols use XML as a data representation format? (Choose two.)
A. NETCONF
B. CORBA
C. TOSGA
D. SNMP
E. RESTCONF
Answer: AE

NO.11 Which YANG statement limits configuration action during the development of a YANG-based policy model to encode the type of entity that is connected to a given interface, such as partner, supplier, customer, or distributor?

A. when

B. enumeration

C. case

D. contains

Answer: B

Explanation:

The enumeration statement in YANG is used to define a set of named values, allowing you to encode the type of entity (such as partner, supplier, customer, or distributor) that can be connected to an interface.

NO.12 Refer to the exhibit. An engineer created a YANG model to containerize a deployment. When trying to retrieve the JSON instance, errors have appeared. Which two issues must be resolved? (Choose two.)

```
typedef mgmt-ports {
   type enumeration {
      enum "Ge1/0/1";
      enum "Ge1/0/2";
   }
}
container routers {
   leaf hostname {
      type string { pattern "[a-z0-9_]"; }
      mandatory "true";
   }
   container management {
      leaf ip { type inet:ipv4-address { pattern "192.168.101.[0-9]{1,3}"; }}
      leaf prefix-length { type uint8 { range "28..32"; }}
      leaf gateway { type inet:ipv4-address; }
      leaf port { type mgmt-ports; }
   }
}



{
   "routers": {
      "hostname": "LosAngeles_PE01",
      "management": {
         "ip": "192.168.101.99",
         "prefix-length": "28",
         "port": "GigabitEthernet1/0/1"
      }
   }
}
```

A. The value of the port parameter must be changed to Ge1/0/1.

B. The gateway parameter must be added to the management section.

C. The value of the hostname parameter must be converted to all lowercase characters.

D. The value of the prefix length must be changed to 29, 30. or 31.

E. The last octet of the IP address must be changed to one or three digits.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The value of the port parameter must match one of the allowed enumerations (Ge1/0/1 or Ge1/0/2). The gateway parameter is required in the management section according to the YANG model but is missing from the JSON instance.

NO.13 Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must change an interface description by adding "-modified" as a suffix. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to accomplish this task?

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
r = requests.get(
      "https://192.168.10.1/restconf/data/native/interface/GigabitEthernet=1",
      headers={"Accept":"application/yang-data+json"},
      auth=HTTPBasicAuth("user", "pass")
    )
interface = r.json()
description = interface["Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet"][0]["description"]
payload = {
  "GigabitEthernet": {
     "name" : "1",
     "description" : description + "-modified"
   }
}
endpoint = https://192.168.10.1/restconf/data/native/interface/GigabitEthernet
mime = "application/yang-data+json"
```

A.

```
r = requests.patch(
      endpoint,
      headers={"Accept": "application/data",
      auth=BasicAuth("user", "pass"),
      xml=payload
    )
```

B.

```
r = requests.patch(
      endpoint,
      headers={"Content-type": "application/yang-data
               +json",
      auth=HTTPBasicAuth("user", "pass"),
      json=payload
    )
```

C.

```
r = requests.post(
      endpoint,
      headers={"Content-type": "application/json",
      auth=HTTPBasicAuth("user", "pass"),
      xml=payload
    )
```

D.

```
r = requests.update(
      endpoint,
      headers={"Accept": "application/yang-data",
      auth=BasicAuth("user", "pass"),
      json=payload
    )
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

Chosen option uses the correct requests.patch method, the appropriate Content-type header for YANG-JSON, the correct authentication, and the payload format. This is required to update the interface description through the RESTCONF API.

NO.14 Which two data formats are human readable? (Choose two.)

A. YAML

B. Apache Arrow

C. gRPC

D. binary

E. JSON

Answer: AE