Cisco.300-435.v2026-07-02.q95

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NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must create a script that provides alerts from their Cisco Meraki network. All alerts must be printed on the screen, and the critical alerts must also be sent to a Cisco Webex room. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to perform this task?

```
from flask import Flask, request
import my_webex_module #custom made module for Cisco Webex functions

APP = Flask(__name__)

@APP.route("/", methods=["POST"])
def webhook():
    data = request.json
    [                                    ]
    print("{} alert: {}".format(alert_level, alert_type))
    if alert_level == "critical":
        my_webex_module.send_alert(alert_type)
        return "Alert sent"
    else:
        return "No alert sent"
```

A. alert_level = data["alertLevel"].json
alert_type = data["alertType"].json
B. alert_level = data["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["alertType"]
C. alert_level = data["response"]["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["response"]["alertType"]
D. alert_level = data["item"]["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["item"]["alertType"]
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Since data = request.json already converts the incoming POST body into a Python dictionary, the fields alertLevel and alertType can be directly accessed using dictionary key syntax:
alert_level = data["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["alertType"]
This is the straightforward way to extract those values for use in further logic such as logging and sending alerts to Webex.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to create a new Cisco network named Branch Office. Not all options are used.

```
dashboard = meraki.[          ](API_KEY)

[          ] = 123654
name = 'Branch Office'
[          ] = 'appliance switch wireless'

response = dashboard.networks.[          ](
    org_id, name, type,
    tags=' tag1 tag2 ',
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
)

print(response)
```

type	tags
createNetwork	DashboardAPI
org_id	createOrganizationNetwork

Answer:

```
dashboard = meraki.DashboardAPI(API_KEY)

org_id = 123654
name = 'Branch Office'
type = 'appliance switch wireless'

response = dashboard.networks.createOrganizationNetwork(
    org_id, name, type,
    tags=' tag1 tag2 ',
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
)

print(response)
```


tags

createNetwork

Explanation:

To create a new Meraki network using the Meraki Python SDK:

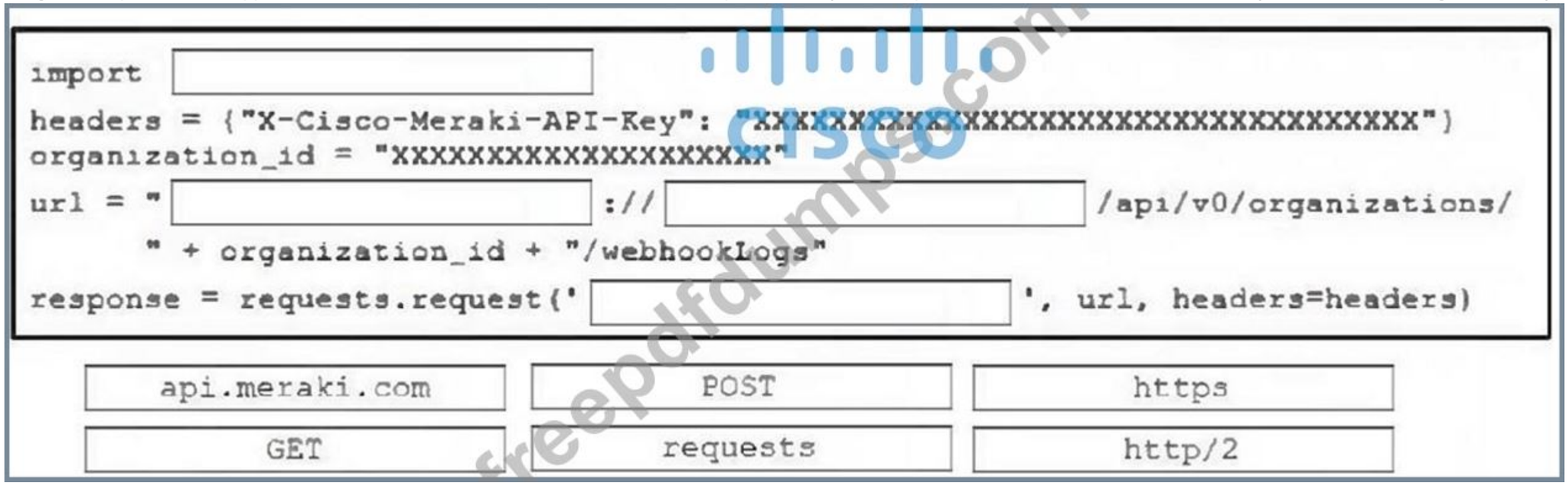
- Initialize with meraki.DashboardAPI(API_KEY).
- Use createOrganizationNetwork() under dashboard.networks to create the network.
- Pass required parameters: org_id, name, type, and optional fields like tags, timeZone, and disableMyMerakiCom.

```
dashboard = meraki.DashboardAPI(API_KEY)
org_id = 123654
type = 'appliance switch wireless'
...
response = dashboard.networks.createOrganizationNetwork(
    org_id, name, type,
    tags='tag1 tag2',
    timeZone='Europe/Amsterdam',
    disableMyMerakiCom=False
)
```

NEW QUESTION: 3

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to implement a Python script that returns a list of webhooks sent by Cisco Meraki during the last day. Not all options are used.



Answer:

Explanation:

import requests is needed to use the requests library.

The base URL for Meraki API is "https://api.meraki.com".

The endpoint /api/v0/organizations/{organizationId}/webhookLogs retrieves webhook logs.

The correct HTTP method to retrieve data is GET.

NEW QUESTION: 4

On which device is the Cisco SD-WAN manage certificate management API able to install certificates?

A. CSR 1000v

B. load balancer

C. vSmart

D. vFog router

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct an noiliest request that shuts down an interface on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.

```
from ncclient import manager
import xml.dom.minidom
USERNAME = 'cisco'
PASSWORD = 'cisco'
HOST = '10.10.20.181'
data = '''
<config>
   <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
      <interface>
         <GigabitEthernet>
            <name>{INTF_NAME}</name>
            <shutdown/>
         </GigabitEthernet>
      </interface>
   </native>
</config>
'''

with manager.connect(host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=830,
                     username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                                                          ) as m:
   c = m.                                  (data.format(INTF_NAME='3'),
                                        format='xml',
                                                          )
   print(c)
```

device_params={'name':'iosxe'}	conn_params={'name':'cisco_iosxe'}
edit_config	send_cmds
target = 'running'	dst = 'running-config'

Answer:

```
from ncclient import manager
import xml.dom.minidom
USERNAME = 'cisco'
PASSWORD = 'cisco'
HOST = '10.10.20.181'
data = '''
<config>
   <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
      <interface>
         <GigabitEthernet>
            <name>{INTF_NAME}</name>
            <shutdown/>
         </GigabitEthernet>
      </interface>
   </native>
</config>
'''

with manager.connect(host=HOST, password=PASSWORD, port=830,
                     username=USERNAME, hostkey_verify=False,
                     device_params={'name':'iosxe'}) as m:
   c = m.edit_config(data.format(INTF_NAME='3'),
                     format='xml',
                     target = 'running')
   print(c)
```

```
conn_params={'name':'cisco_iosxe'}
send_cmds
dst = 'running-config'
```


NEW QUESTION: 6
A developer creates a Git repository to keep the progress for the code. The repository has a feature branch and a development branch. Before the application is delivered, the two branches must be merged. Which set of commands must be run to integrate the feature branch into the development branch?
A. git checkout main
git clone feature development
B. git checkout main
git merge feature
C. git checkout development
git merge feature
D. git checkout feature
git push feature development
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To merge the feature branch into the development branch, you must first check out the development branch and then merge the feature branch into it using git merge feature.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which product provides network controller-level management features?
A. Cisco NX-OS
B. Cisco ISE
C. Cisco UCS Manager

D. Cisco DNA Center
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8
What is a benefit of using Ansible and Terraform for Cisco IOS XE configuration automation?
A. They use an agent that provides more reliability.
B. They allow for snowflake configuration.
C. They support automatic configuration triggering.
D. They enable the use of a standard configuration on all devices.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Ansible and Terraform enable infrastructure as code (IaC), which allows network engineers to define and apply standard configurations across multiple Cisco IOS XE devices. This promotes consistency, reduces configuration drift, and simplifies management at scale.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which tag is required when establishing a YANG-push subscription with a Cisco IOS XE device?
A. <yp:period>
B. <yp:subscription-result>
C. <yp:subscription-id>
D. <yp:xpath-filter>
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1612/b_1612_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html

NEW QUESTION: 10
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to remove the device with serialQ134_06776318 FROM THE NETWORK `ENAUTO by utilizing Meraki APIs. Which line of code must be added to the box where the code is missing to complete the python request?

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v1/networks/ENAUTO/devices/remove"

payload = '''{ "serial": "Q134-..........." }'''

headers = {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
    "Accept": "application/json",
    "": "",
    "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": "6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2012345678a4fac9ea0"
}

[                                                    ]

print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

A. Option D
B. Option A
C. Option C
D. Option B
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which script binds a network to a template?

A.
```
import requests
url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/"  \
      "{{networkId}}/split"
payload = {
    "configTemplateId": "N_23952905",
    "autoBind": True
}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}
response = requests.request("POST", url,
                            headers=headers,
                            data=payload)
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

B.
```
rl = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/"  \
     "{{networkId}}/bind"
ayload = {
   "configTemplateId": "N_23952905",
   "autoBind": False

eaders = {
   'Accept': '*/*',
   'Content-Type': 'application/json'

esponse = requests.request("POST", url,
                           headers=headers,
                           data=payload)
rint(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

C.

```
import requests
url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/"  \
      "{{networkId}}/bind"
payload = {
    "configTemplateId": "N_23952905",
    "autoBind": False
}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}
response = requests.request("PUT", url,
                            headers=headers,
                            data=payload)
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

D.

```
import requests
url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/"  \
      "{{networkId}}/split"
payload = {
    "configTemplateId": "N_23952905",
    "autoBind": True
}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}
response = requests.request("PUT", url,
                            headers=headers,
                            data=payload)
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Bind is to "Bind a network to a template."

Split is to "Split a combined network into individual networks for each type of device" Both use POST Source:

https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/api/#!split-network

https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/api/#!bind-network

NEW QUESTION: 12

What is a capability of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vManage Certificate Management APIs?

A. Sign a previously generated certificate.

B. Generate a certificate signing request.

C. Roll back a certificate by using a serial number.

D. Distribute certificates to Cisco vEdge devices.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vManage Certificate Management APIs provide the ability to generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR). This is a common operation when onboarding or renewing device certificates in the SD-WAN fabric. The signing itself is handled by a Certificate Authority, not vManage.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit. The lab group consists of four Cisco IOS XE routers named pod-11,pod-12, and pod-22. What is the result of running the Ansible playbook to reset the lab?

A. The Loopback1 interface is removed from the pod-11 and pod-12 routers.
B. The changes will occur on pod-21 and pod-22 If the loopback2 Interface is absent.
C. The IPv4 and IPv6 addresses for the Loopback1 interface are removed from pod-11 and pod-12.
D. The IPv4 and IPv6 addresses for the Loopback2 interface are removed from all routers.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
What is a characteristic of REST APIs?
A. stateful
B. client-server based
C. Layer 2 execution
D. device-specific
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
REST APIs follow a client-server architecture, where the client makes requests and the server provides responses. This separation of concerns enhances scalability and flexibility. REST is stateless, not stateful, and is application-layer (not Layer 2) and device-agnostic.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Refer to the exhibit. A Python script is used to configure a Cisco IOS XE router. The Loopback2 interface currently has a description of Management2 and an IP address/netmask of 10.222.34.22/32. What is the result of executing the script?

```
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
           'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json'}

data = OrderedDict([('ietf-interfaces:interface',
          OrderedDict([
                       ('name', 'Loopback2'),
                       ('type', 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback'),
                       ('ietf-ip:ipv4',
                          OrderedDict([
                             ('address', [OrderedDict([
                                ('ip', '10.222.234.8'),
                                ('netmask', '255.255.255.0')
                             ])]
                             )
                          ])
                       ),
                    ])
                 )])

response =
requests.put("https://10.10.20.48:443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=Loopback2",
             auth=("cisco", "cisco 1234!"),
             headers=headers,
             verify=False,
             json=data
             )
```


A. The interface description remains the same.
B. The router rejects all commands and the configuration remains the same.
C. The interface is removed from the configuration.
D. The interface description is removed from the configuration.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
If you want to replace only a specific item for a particular item, then use PATCH.
https://medium.com/@9cv9official/what-are-get-post-put-patch-delete-a-walkthrough-with- javascripts-fetch-api-17be31755d28

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which statement is used to associate a submodule and a parent module in a YANG data model?
A. include
B. namespace
C. belongs-to
D. import
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer creates a Python script using RESTCONF to display hostname information. The code must be completed so that it can be tested.
Which string completes the highlighted areas in the exhibit?

```
import requests
import sys

requests.package.urllib3.disable_warnings()

HOST = '10.1.2.3'
PORT = 9443
USER = 'user'
PASS = 'password'

def main():
    url = "https://{h}:{p}/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/
hostname".format(h=HOST, p=PORT)

    headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/ [          ] ',
               'Accept': 'application/ [          ] '}
    response = requests.get(url, auth=(USER,PASS),
                            headers=headers, verify=False)
    print(response.text)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    sys.exit(main())
```

A. yang-data+json
B. yang +json
C. yang.data+json
D. json
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.html

NEW QUESTION: 18
Refer to the exhibit. What is the result when running the Python scripts?

```
neighbors = ['s1', 's2', 's3']
switch = {'hostname':'nexus','os':'7.0.3','neighbors':neighbors}
print(switch['neighbors'][1])
```

A. s1

B. s2

C. s1, s2, s3

D. s3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

What is a characteristic of a ZTP Day 0 provisioning method?

A. It is highly scalable.

B. It enables Guest Shell.

C. It enables an Admin Shell.

D. It is highly secure.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) is a highly scalable Day 0 provisioning method that allows network devices to automatically configure themselves without manual intervention. It is ideal for large-scale deployments where devices can boot, obtain a configuration, and join the network automatically.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must erase the network ENAUTO by using Cisco Meraki APIs.

Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to complete the Python code?

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v1/networks/ENAUTO/split"

payload = None

headers = {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
    "Accept": "application/json",
    "": "",
    "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": "6bec40cf957de430a6f1f2012345678a4fac9ea0"
}

[redacted]

print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```


A. response = requests.response('REMOVE', url, headers=headers, data = payload)
B. response = requests.requests('ERASE', url, headers=headers, data = payload)
C. response = requests.response('DELETE', url, headers=headers, data = payload)
D. response = requests.request('DELETE', url, headers=headers, data = payload)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To delete a Meraki network using the API, the correct HTTP method is DELETE, and the proper syntax with the requests library is:
response = requests.request('DELETE', url, headers=headers, data=payload) This line sends a DELETE request to the specified Meraki API endpoint to erase the network identified by "ENAUTO".

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer developed a script to automate the method to retrieve a list of network devices that are deployed to an enterprise. When the script is executed, it fails to retrieve the list of devices. Which action resolves the issue?

```
def network_device_list(apic, ticket, id=None):
    """
    Use the REST API to retrieve the list of network devices.
    If a device id is provided, return only that device
    """
    url = "https://{}/api/v1/network-device".format(apic)
    headers["x-auth-token"] = ticket

    # Change URL to single device given an id
    if id:
        url += "/{}".format(id)

    # Make API request and return the response body
    response = requests.request("PUT", url, headers=headers, verify=False)

    # Always return a list object, even if single device for consistency
    if id:
        return [response.json()["response"]]

    return response.json()["response"]
```


A. Change PUT to GET.
B. Change PUT to DELETE.
C. Change PUT to POST.
D. Change PUT to PATCH.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The REST API for retrieving (reading) network device information requires an HTTP GET request, not PUT. Changing PUT to GET will allow the script to properly retrieve the list of devices.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which two API calls must be issued to attach a device template in Cisco SD-WAN? (Choose two.)
A. "monitor device action status" GET API request with the device ID to display the status of the attach action
B. "monitor device action status" GET API request with the process ID to display the status of the attach action
C. PUT call to initiate the attach action
D. POST call to initiate the attach action
E. GET call to initiate the attach action
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://sdwan-docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/Command_Reference/Command_Reference/vManage_ REST_APIs/ Device_Configuration_APIs/Device_Templates

NEW QUESTION: 23
Refer to the exhibit. After executing the call, an engineer obtains the result of the Command Runner execution. The three commands show as blocklisted in the downloaded file. What is the cause of the error?

A. The format of the JSON body must follow the CLI format.

B. The API user in Cisco DNA does not have write privileges on the devices.

C. The engineer attempting to access the devices in Cisco DNA Center does not have privilege 15.

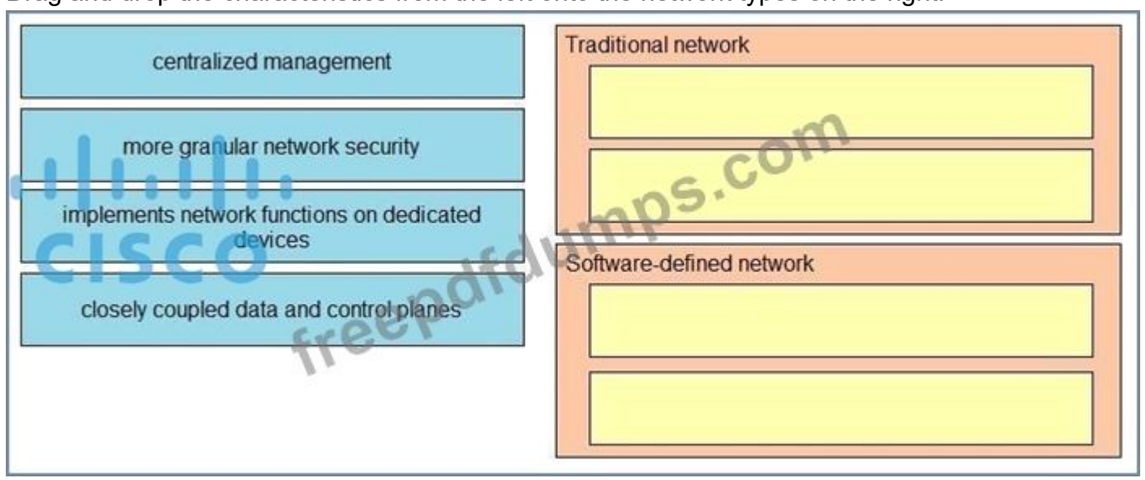
D. Command Runner supports only the show command and the read-only command.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

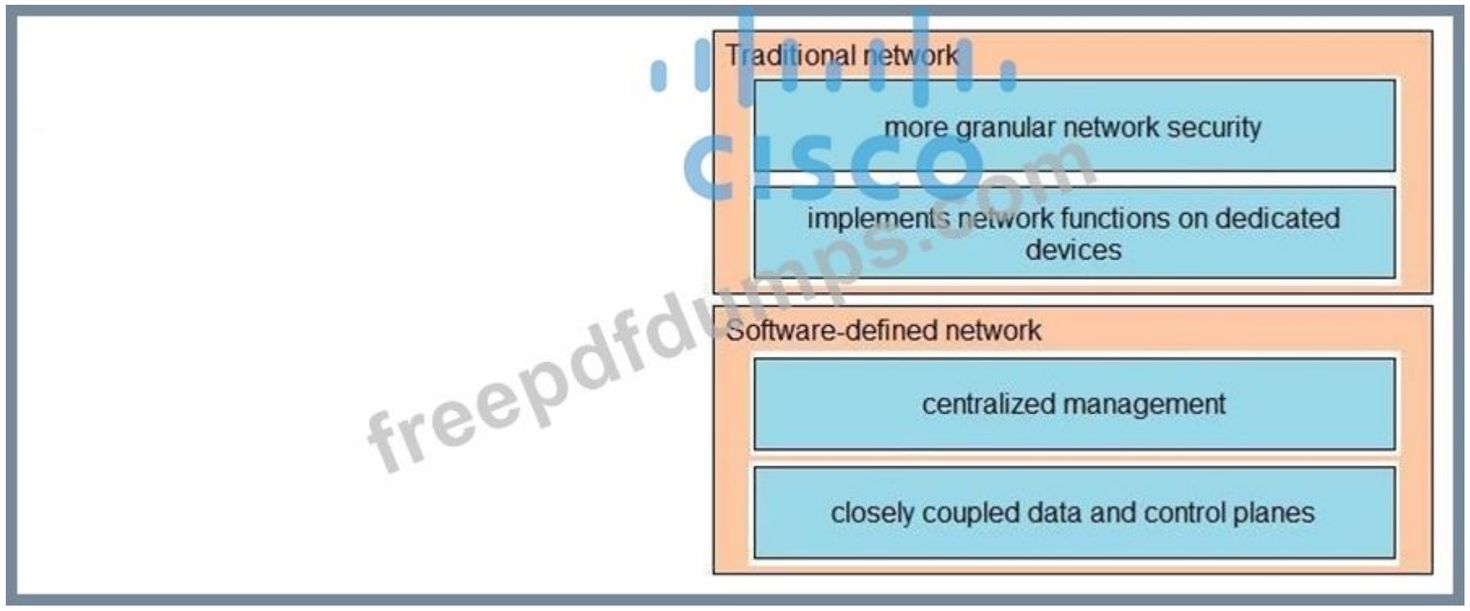
NEW QUESTION: 24

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the network types on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 25
What does Cisco DNA Center use to manage third-party devices?
A. device packages
B. command runners
C. multivendor SDK
D. templates
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
What are two characteristics of RPC API calls? (Choose two.)
A. They can be used only on network devices.
B. They use only UDP for communications.
C. Parameters can be passed to the calls.
D. They must use SSL/TLS.
E. They call a single function or service.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The API calls are like function calls, you make a single function call and pass parameters. Seeing how it's an API format, it could be used on a number of things, not only network devices.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9629399/chap6.htm

NEW QUESTION: 27
Refer to the exhibit. Which type of YANG container is described by the JSON instance provided?

A. interface-configurations
B. active
C. interface-name
D. description
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r7-0/programmability/configuration/guide/b-programmability-cg-asr9000-70x/b-programmability-cg- asr9000-70x_chapter_011.html

NEW QUESTION: 28
FILL BLANK
Fill in the blank to complete the URL for the Cisco SD-WAN API that retrieves a list of users that are logged into a device.

http://<vmanage-ip-address>/dataservice/device/ [ ] deviceid=<deviceid>>

Answer:
users?
Explanation:
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/sdwan/#!device-realtime-monitoring/users API call for real-time monitoring of users logged in to the device.
Device Users
Display the users currently logged in to the device.
GET https://{vmanage-ip-address}/dataservice/device/users?deviceId=deviceId

NEW QUESTION: 29
FILL BLANK
Fill in the blank to complete the statement.

[ ] is a solution for automating the configuration of a device when it is first powered on, using DHCP and TFTP.

Answer:
Zero touch provisioning (ZTP)
Explanation:

https://developer.cisco.com/docs/ios-xe/#!day-zero-provisioning-quick-start-guide

NEW QUESTION: 30
Refer to exhibit. A network engineer creates an Ansible playbook execution task that automates the removal of unnecessary IP addresses from the loopback interfaces of Cisco IOS XE devices.
Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code?

```
---
- name: DELETE LOOPBACK INTERFACES
  hosts: CSR1kv
  gather_facts: false
  connection: network_cli


  tasks:
  - name: DELETE UNNECESSARY IP ADDRESSES
    [          ]
    config:
        - name: Loopback10
        - name: Loopback20
        - name: Loopback30
      state: deleted
```

A. ios_l3_interfaces
B. ios_command
C. ios_config
D. ios_vrf

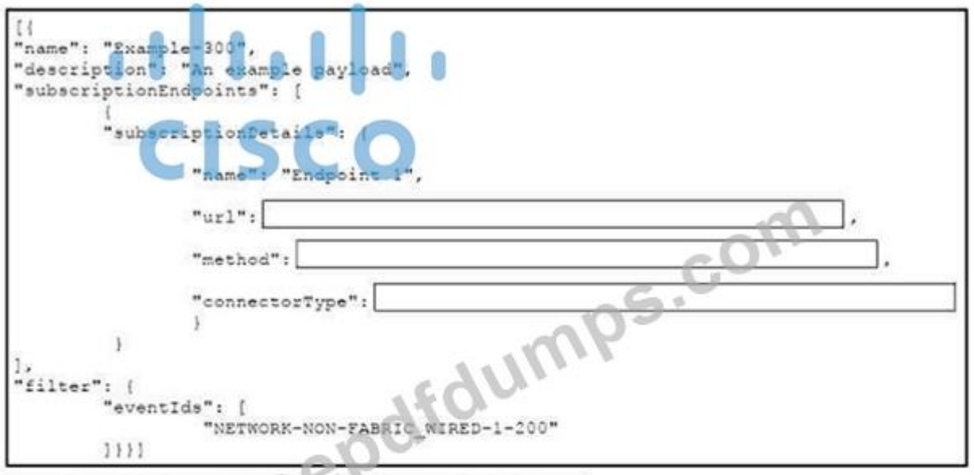
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct module to use for managing Layer 3 interfaces (such as loopbacks) on Cisco IOS XE devices in an Ansible playbook is . This module allows configuration or deletion of L3 interfaces using structured data, as shown in the playbook. The state deleted ios_l3_interfaces along with a list of interface names is a valid use case for ios_l3_interfaces.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippers from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to subscribe to a Cisco DNA event by using the intent API . Not all options used.



"//webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2"

"POST"

"GET"

"https://webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2"

"WEBHOOK"

"REST"

Answer:

```
[{
"name": "Example-300",
"description": "An example payload",
"subscriptionEndpoints": [
        {
        "subscriptionDetails": {

                "name": "Endpoint 1",

                "url": "https://webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2"

                "method": "POST"

                "connectorType": "REST"
                }
        }
],
"filter": {
        "eventIds": [
                "NETWORK-NON-FABRIC_WIRED-1-200"
        ]}}]
```

"//webhook.site/c4bc-34b2-114e-1f53-7cb46a109d2"

"GET"

"WEBHOOK"

NEW QUESTION: 32
What is the impact of a PUT call to the
https://my.vmanage.srv/setting/configuration/webserver/certificate API endpoint on a Cisco vManage server?
A. A certificate with an alias name is rolled back.
B. A Certificate Signing Request is generated.
C. Certificate Signing Request information is updated.
D. A signed web server certificate is imported.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A PUT call to the Cisco vManage API endpoint
https://my.vmanage.srv/setting/configuration/webserver/certificate

is used to import a signed web server certificate into the vManage server. This is typically done after generating a CSR and obtaining a signed certificate from a Certificate Authority.

NEW QUESTION: 33
What is the best way to specify the location of Python within a script?
A. #!/usr/loca 1/bin/python
B. #!/usr/bin/env python
C. #!/usr/bin/python
D. #!/usr/bin/env bash
E. #!/scriptname
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit. A Python script must be created to deactivate vSmart Policy Cisco SD-WAN vManage Configuration APIs. The documentation states the URL is as shown in the exhibit for this REST call using POST, and that "policyId" is a required request parameter.
Which line of Python code makes this call, assuming the variable "s" is a valid Requests session object and the variable "policy-id" is the policyId?

A. s.port(`https://vmanage:8443/dataservice/template/policy/vsmart/activate/%s' % policy_id)
B. s.port(`https://vmanage:8443/dataservice/template/policy/vsmart/activate/', data = {`policyId':policy_id})
C. s.port(`https://vmanage:8443/dataservice/template/policy/vsmart/activate?policyId=%s' % policy_id)
D. s.port(`https://vmanage:8443/dataservice/template/policy/vsmart/activate&policyId=%s' % policy_id)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Which path do calls begin with to implement Cisco DNA center Intern APIs?
A. /intent
B. /dna/v1
C. /dna/api/intent/v1
D. /dna/system/api/v1/
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!device-provisioning/endpoints-and-methods-used

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which item is a valid events and notifications destination for Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) API?
A. SNMP trap receiver
B. webhook URL
C. kafka receiver
D. MQTT subscriber
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) supports webhook URLs as valid destinations for events and notifications via its Events and Subscriptions API. This allows external systems to receive real-time updates by subscribing to specific events.

NEW QUESTION: 37
A network administrator must troubleshoot a network issue using Cisco DNA Center.
Which API request helps to determine issue details, impacted hosts, or suggested actions for the resolution?
A. /dna/intent/v1/issues
B. /dna/intent/api/v1/issues
C. /dna/intent/v1/issue-enrichment-details
D. /dna/api/v1/client-health/issues
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!get-issue-enrichment-details

NEW QUESTION: 38
FILL BLANK
Fill in the blank to complete the URL for an API call to Cisco SD-WAN to display the history of the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection sessions that run on a vEdge router.

https://<vmanage-ip-address>/dataservice/device/ [ ] deviceid=<deviceid>

Answer:
bfd/synced/sessions?
Explanation:
https://vmanage-ip-address/dataservice/device/bfd/synced/sessions?deviceId=deviceId
https://sdwan-docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/Command_Reference/Command_Reference/vManage_ REST_APIs/Real- Time_Monitoring_APIs/BFD

NEW QUESTION: 39
Refer to the exhibit. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to complete the webhook receiver function?

```
    # print the received notification
    print('Payload: ')
    pprint(request_json)

    # save as a file, create new file if not existing, append to existing file
    # full details of each notification to file 'all_webhooks_detailed.json'

    with open('all_webhooks_detailed.json', 'a') as filehandle:
        filehandle.write('%s\n' % json.dumps(request_json))

    # steps required by the notification
    notification = request_json

    return 'Webhook notification received', 202
else:
    return 'POST Method not supported', 405
```

A.

```
@app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST'])
@basic_auth.required
while webhook():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        print('Webhook Received')
        request_json = request.json
```

B.

```
@app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST'])
@basic_auth.required
def webhook():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        print('Webhook Received')
        request_json = request.json
```

C.
```
@app.route('/webhook', methods=['PUT'])
@basic_auth.required
import webhook():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        print('Webhook Received')
        request_json = request.json
```

D.
```
@app.route('/webhook', methods=['PUT'])
@basic_auth.required
class webhook():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        print('Webhook Received')
        request_json = request.json
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Webhook receivers in Flask must use a function definition decorated with @app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST']). Correct option defines the Flask route, uses the POST method, invokes basic authentication, and assigns request.json to request_json, matching the required logic shown in the main code.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Refer to the exhibit. What is the expected output from the Python code?

```
# Simple Application to run a few commands on a Cisco Device
ipaddresses = ['192.168.0.1', "192.168.0.5", "10.10.10.10"]
username = "admin"
password = "cisco123"
commands_to_run=["show ver", "show ip interface brief"]
Debug = True


for device in ipaddresses:
      print ("Logging into "+device+", using "+username+"/"+password)

      # We want to execute commands on our device only if Debug=True

      for commands in commands_to_run:
            print ("    Executing "+commands+" on device: "+device)
```

A.

```
Simple Application to run a few commands on a Cisco Device
Loggig into 192.168.0.1, using admin/cisco123
We want to execute commands on our device only if Debug=True
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.1
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.1
Logging into 192.168.0.5, using admin/cisco123
We want to execute commands on our device only if Debug=True
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.5
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.5
Logging into 10.10.10.10, using admin/cisco123
We want to execute commands on our device only if Debug=True
      Executing show ver on device: 10.10.10.10
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 10.10.10.10
```

B.

```
Logging into 192.168.0.1, using admin/cisco123
Logging into 192.168.0.5, using admin/cisco123
Logging into 10.10.10.10, using admin/cisco123
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.1
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.1
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.5
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.5
      Executing show ver on device: 10.10.10.10
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 10.10.10.10
```

C.

```
Logging into 192.168.0.1, using admin/cisco123
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.1
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.1
Logging into 192.168.0.5, using admin/cisco123
      Executing show ver on device: 192.168.0.5
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 192.168.0.5
Logging into 10.10.10.10, using admin/cisco123
      Executing show ver on device: 10.10.10.10
      Executing show ip interface brief on device: 10.10.10.10
```

D.

```
Logging into 192.168.0.1, using admin/cisco123
Logging into 192.168.0.5, using admin/cisco123
Logging into 10.10.10.10, using admin/cisco123
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to extract a list of devices located in Baltimore by using the Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) Intent API. Not all options are used.

```
import requests

url = f"{BASE_URL}/dna/intent/api [          ] ? [          ]"

headers = {
    'x-auth-token': 'eyJhbGc  ...  yJbN8',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
}
response = requests.request('GET', url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == [          ] :
    print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
else if response.status_code == [          ] :
    print("ERROR: Request syntax incorrect")
```

/v1/devices	location=BALTIMORE	200
400	geolocation=BALTIMORE	/v1/network-device

Answer:

```
import requests

url = f"{BASE_URL}/dna/intent/api [ /v1/network-device ] ? [ location=BALTIMORE ] "

headers = {
    'x-auth-token': 'eyJhbGc  ...  yJbN8',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
}
response = requests.request('GET', url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == [ 200 ] :
    print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
else if response.status_code == [ 400 ] :
    print("ERROR: Request syntax incorrect")
```

[/v1/devices]

[geolocation=BALTIMORE]

Explanation:

To retrieve devices by location using the Cisco DNA Center Intent API:

The correct endpoint is /v1/network-device.

The filter query uses ?location=BALTIMORE.

A successful response returns status code 200.

A malformed request triggers a 400 status, handled with error messaging.

```
url = f"{BASE_URL}/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device?location=BALTIMORE"
...
if response.status_code == 200:
...
elif response.status_code == 400:
```

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit. An API request must display an alert message if change in OSPF neighbors is detected. Which code snippet must be added to complete the requests?

Monitoring - Alarms Details

GET /alarms/stats Get alarm statistics

Implementation Notes

Get alarm statistics.

Response Messages

HTTP Status Code	Reason	Response Model
200	Success	
400	Bad request	
403	Forbidden	
500	Internal Server Error	

Request URL

```
https://sandbox-sdwan-1.cisco.com:443/dataservice/alarms/stats
```

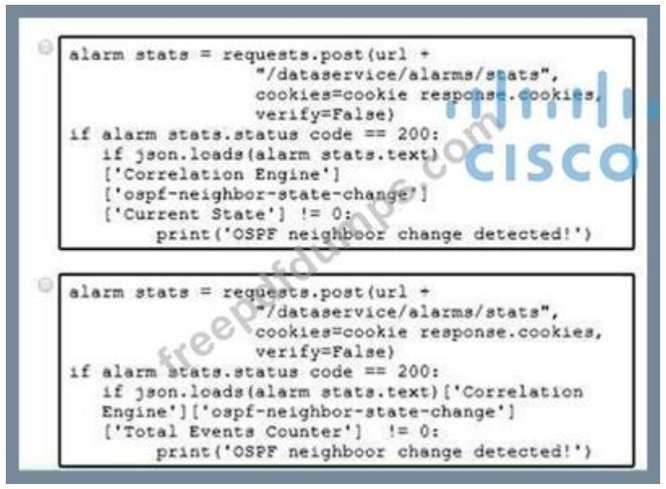
Response Body

```
{
  "Correlation Engine": {
    "Added Events": 10
  },
  "Link Update Correlator": {
    "Total Events": 8,
    "Added Events": 8,
    "Purged Alarms": 0,
    "Threads": {
      "bfd-state-change": {
        "Current State": "Starting thread",
        "Current Events Counter": 0,
        "Ticks": 0,
        "Total Events Counter": 0,
        "Total DB Counter": 0,
```

```
import requests, urllib3
import json

urllib3.disable_warnings()

url = "https://sandbox-sdwan-1.cisco.com"
headers = {"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"}
credentials = {"j_username": "devnetuser", "j_password": "RG!_Yw919_83"}
cookie_response = requests.post(url + "/j_security_check", headers=headers,
data=credentials, verify=False)
```



A. Option C
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option D
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
Which function is available in NETCONF and unavailable in RESTCONF?
A. configuration changes are automatically activated
B. uses the YANG data models to communicate
C. supports JSON and data encoding
D. validates the content of a candidate datastore
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html

NEW QUESTION: 44
Refer to the exhibit. End users cannot connect to the circular network, and the signal strength is poor. A missing or unknown APN status message is present and the modern status remains in low-power mode. Which addresses the issue?

A. Use the device/celluiar/status vManage resource URI to ensure sufficient radio signal strength.
B. Use the systen/device/controllers vManage resource URI to set the platform temperature.
C. Use the device/tools'ping vManage resource URI to allow network device reachability.
D. Use the device/app-route/statistics vManage resource URI to allow packets reachability to hosts.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Refer to the exhibit. What is a characteristic of the tree?

```
module: Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper
  +--ro interfaces
     +--ro interface* [name]
        +--ro name                          string
        +--ro interface-type?               interfaces-ios-xe-oper:ietf-intf-type
        +--ro admin-status?                 interfaces-ios-xe-oper:intf-state
        +--ro oper-status?                  interfaces-ios-xe-oper:oper-state
        +--ro last-change?                  yang:date-and-time
        +--ro if-index?                     int32
        +--ro phys-address?                 yang:mac-address
        +--ro higher-layer-if*              string
        +--ro lower-layer-if*               string
        +--ro speed?                        uint64
        +--ro statistics
        |  +--ro discontinuity-time?    yang:date-and-time
        |  +--ro in-octets?             uint64
        |  +--ro in-unicast-pkts?       uint64
```

A. three optional metrics

B. two leaf-lists

C. ten leaf-lists

D. three containers

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

higher-layer-if* and lower-layer-if* are marked with an asterisk indicating leaf-lists, so the tree contains two leaf-lists.

NEW QUESTION: 46

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must automate the configuration of Layer 3 interfaces in an Ansible playbook. The engineer must configure interface GigabitEthernet0/3 with IP address 192.168.2.100/24 and define a secondary IP address on GigabitEthernet0/4 with IP address 192.168.4.100/24. The current configuration must not be overwritten. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the configuration. Not all options are used.

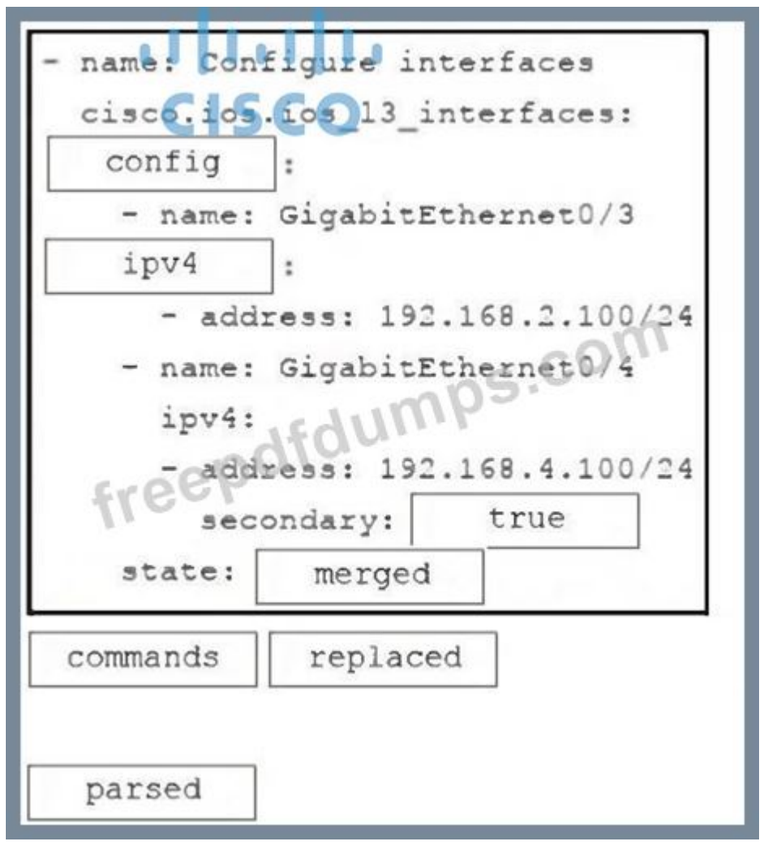
Parameter	Choices/Defaults
config list / elements=dictionary	
ipv4 list / elements=dictionary	
address string	
dhcp_client integer	
dhcp_hostname string	
secondary boolean	Choices: • no • yes
ipv6 list / elements=dictionary	
address string	
name string / required	

Parameter	Choices/Defaults
running_config string	
state string	Choices: • merged ← • replaced • overridden • deleted • rendered • gathered • parsed

```
- name: Configure interfaces
  cisco.ios.ios_l3_interfaces:
[          ]:
    - name: GigabitEthernet0/3
[          ]:
      - address: 192.168.2.100/24
    - name: GigabitEthernet0/4
      ipv4:
      - address: 192.168.4.100/24
        secondary: [          ]
    state: [          ]
```

commands	replaced	config
merged	true	ipv4
parsed		

Answer:



Explanation:

config specifies the configuration block.
ipv4 defines the IPv4 addresses for the interfaces.
secondary: true sets the secondary IP.
state: merged ensures the configuration is merged, not replaced.

NEW QUESTION: 47
Refer to the exhibit. A RESTCONF GET request is sent to a Cisco IOS XE device. A portion of the response is shown in the exhibit.

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {
      "interface": [
        {
            "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
            "description": "MANAGEMENT INTERFACE",
            "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
            "enabled": true,
            "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
              "address": [
                  {
                      "ip": "10.10.20.48",
                      "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
                  }
              ]
            },
            "ietf-ip:ipv6": {}
        }
      ]
  }
}
```

Which module name corresponds to the YANG model referenced in the request?

A. ietf-interfaces

B. ietf-interfaces:ietf-ipv4

C. ietf-interfaces:interfaces

D. iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must complete a Python script that creates a Cisco Meraki network containing cameras and switches. The script must apply appropriate tags and print out a response if the creation of the network is allowed. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the Python script to create the Meraki network. Not all options are used.

```
import requests
import json
API_key = "0650619a8bd777426765eff91ce79d4df5d7d27a"
headers = {
   'Accept': 'application/json',
   'Content-Type': 'application/json',
   'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key': API_key
}
Org_ID = "549236"
Base_URL = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v1/"
```

```
url = f"{Base_URL}organizations/{Org_ID}/networks"
body = {
    "name": "SalesDept",
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",
    "[                ]": [
        "apps",
        "cameras"
    ],
    "[                ]": [
        "switch",
        "camera"
    ]
}
response = requests.request("[                ]", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != [                ]:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")
```

tags	productTypes	POST	403
201	type	PUT	

Answer:

```
url = f"{Base_URL}organizations/{Org_ID}/networks"
body = {
    "name": "SalesDept",
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",
    "tags": [
        "apps",
        "cameras"
    ],
    "productTypes": [
        "switch",
        "camera"
    ]
}
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 201:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")
```

403

type

PUT

Explanation:

```
body = {
    "name": "SalesDept",
    "timeZone": "America/Denver",
    "tags": [
        "apps",
        "cameras"
    ],
    "productTypes": [
        "switch",
        "camera"
    ]
}
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, json=body)
if response.status_code != 201:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), indent=2))
else:
    print("Forbidden!")
```


"tags" and "productTypes" are the correct keys for the Meraki network creation API body.
The HTTP method for creating a resource is "POST".
The expected status code for a successful creation is 201.

NEW QUESTION: 49
Management protocols like NETCONF access network elements on well-known ports.
Which design practice hardens a network device implementation?
A. Enable CoPP.
B. Specify the source interface for SSH .

C. Limit access to port 830, well-known clients, and SSH VTY.
D. Configure ip http secure-server.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50
Which two statements about YANG are true? (Choose two.)
A. YANG represents configuration, operational, and RPC data.
B. YANC3 was conceptualized by Jerry Yang, former CEO of Yahoo.
C. YANG provides security beyond SSL 3.0.
D. YANG can be executed similarly to a Python script.
E. YANG is used by NETCONF to define objects and data in requests and replies.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to configure the set_alerts function to send an email to all admins if a setting is modified by using the Cisco Meraki API. Not all options are used.

```
def set_alerts(network_id, default_emails, alert_emails, meraki_url, meraki_apiKey):
    url = meraki_url + "/networks/"+network_id+ [          ]
    headers = {
            "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": meraki_apiKey,
            "Content-Type": "application/json"
    }
    payload = {
        "defaultDestinations": {
            "emails": default_emails,
            "snmp": False,
            "allAdmins": False
        },
        "alerts":[
                    {
                        "type": [          ],
                        "enabled": True,
                        "alertDestinations": {
                            "emails": alert_emails,
                            "snmp": False,
                            "allAdmins": [          ]
                        },
                        "filters": {}
                    }
                ]
            }
    response = requests.request( [          ] , url, headers = headers,
    data = json.dumps(payload)).text
    return response
```

"gatewayDown"	'PUT'	"/alertSettings"	False
"settingsChanged"	True		

Answer:

```
def set_alerts(network_id, default_emails, alert_emails, meraki_url, meraki_apiKey):
    url = meraki_url + "/networks/"+network_id+ "/alertSettings"
    headers = {
            "X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": meraki apiKey,
            "Content-Type": "application/json"
    }
    payload = {
        "defaultDestinations": {
            "emails": default_emails,
            "snmp": False,
            "allAdmins": False
        },
        "alerts":[
                    {
                        "type": "settingsChanged",
                        "enabled": True,
                        "alertDestinations": {
                            "emails": alert_emails,
                            "snmp": False,
                            "allAdmins": True
                        },
                        "filters": {}
                    }
                ]
            }
    response = requests.request( 'PUT' , url, headers = headers,
    data = json.dumps(payload)).text
    return response
```

"gatewayDown" False

Explanation:
To correctly configure Meraki alert settings via the API:
The endpoint is "/alertSettings" appended to the network URL.
The alert type for configuration changes is "settingsChanged".
To notify all admins, the allAdmins field must be set to True.
The HTTP method used to modify alert settings is 'PUT'.

NEW QUESTION: 52
What is an advantage of software-defined networks as compared to traditional networks?
A. They simplify operations by creating a concrete copy of the network.
B. They reduce complexity by coupling the control and the data plane.
C. They enable older hardware to be repurposed without an investment in new infrastructure.
D. They deliver a distributed management architecture that provides better resilience to errors.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.ibm.com/services/network/sdn-versus-traditional-networking

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must collect error statistics for interfaces on Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vEdge routers. The engineer creates a Python script to make Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vManage API calls. Interface error information will be monitored in real-time and transmitted to the technical service monitoring system. After the script is run, this message is received: "Response error code <Response [400]>. Failed to get error statistics." Which action resolves the issue?

```
import requests
import json
import os
from tabulate import tabulate
from requests.packages.urllib3.exceptions import InsecureRequestWarning
requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings(InsecureRequestWarning)

vmanage_host = os.environ.get("vmanage_host")
vmanage_port = os.environ.get("vmanage_port")
vmanage_username = os.environ.get("vmanage_username")
vmanage_password = os.environ.get("vmanage_password")

def get_jsessionid(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, username, password):
    api = "/j_security_check"
    base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
    url = base_url + api
    payload = {'j_username' : username, 'j_password' : password}
    response = requests.post(url=url, data=payload, verify=False)
    cookies = response.headers["Set-Cookie"]
    jsessionid = cookies.split(";")
    return(jsessionid[0])

def get_token(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, jsessionid):
    headers = {'Cookie': jsessionid}
    base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
    api = "/dataservice/client/token"
    url = base_url + api
    response = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    return(response.text)

jsessionid =
get_jsessionid(vmanage_host,vmanage_port,vmanage_username,vmanage_password)
token = get_token(vmanage_host,vmanage_port,jsessionid)
header = {'Content-Type': "application/json",'Cookie': jsessionid, 'X-XSRF-
TOKEN': token}
base_url = "https://%s:%s/dataservice"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)

def get_error_statistics():
    url = base_url + "/device/interface/port_stats?deviceId=deviceId=10.10.1.13"
    response = requests.get(url=url, headers=header,verify=False)
    if response.status_code == 200:
        items = response.json()
        print(json.dumps(items, indent=4))
    else:
        print(f"Response error code {response}. Failed to get error statistics")
        exit()
if __name__ == "__main__":
    get_error_statistics()
```

A. Import the necessary modules into the script.
B. Use required syntax for the URL address.
C. Define the environment variables.
D. Change the access level.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The script fails with HTTP 400 because the URL for the vManage API call is constructed incorrectly. Cisco SD-WAN vManage requires API endpoints to follow the correct /dataservice/... path and proper formatting of query parameters. In the script, the URL for get_error_statistics() uses incorrect syntax for the device ID query string, causing the 400 response. Correcting the URL format resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION: 54
Refer to the exhibit. Which NETCONF statement type is represented by +--rw address* [ip]?

```
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-guad (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
```

A. list
B. leaf-list
C. container
D. submodule
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node, "!" means a presence container, and "*" denotes a list and leaf-list.

NEW QUESTION: 55
Refer to the exhibits. An engineer creates a Python scripts using ncclient to display interface information. The code must be completed so that it can be tested.
Which expression completes the highlighted section in the format call?

```
from device_info import ios_xe1
from ncclient import manager
import xmltodict

netconf_filter = open('filter-ietf-interfaces.xml").read()

if __name__ == '__main__':
   with manager.connect(host=ios_xe1["address"],
                        port=ios+xe1["port"],
                        username=ios+xe1["username"],
                        password=ios+xe1["password"],
                        hostkey_verify=False) as m:

     netconf_reply = m.get(netcong_filter)

     intf_details = xmltodict.parse(netconf_reply.xml)["rpc-reply"]["data"]
     intf_config = intf_details["interfaces"]["interface"]
     intf_info = intf_details["interfaces-state"]["interface"]

     print("")
     print("Interface Details:")
     print(" Name: {}".format(                ["name"]))
     print(" Description: {}".format(intf_config["description"]))
     print(" Type: {}".format(intf_config["type"]["#text"]))
     print(" MAC Address: {}".format(intf_info["phys-address"]))
     print(" Packet Input: {}".format(intf_info["statistics"]["in-unicast-pkts"]))
     print(" Packet Output: {}".format(intf_info["statistics"]["out-unicast-pkts"]))
```

```
<filter>
  <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
    <interface>
      <name>GigabitEthernet2</name>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
  <interfaces-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
    <interface>
      <name>GigabitEthernet2</name>
    </interface>
  </interfaces-state>
</filter>
```

A. intf_info

B. intf_config

C. intf_get
D. intf_config[0]
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The highlighted format cell for print is for the host.
https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/dnac-python-path-trace/blob/master/path_trace.py

NEW QUESTION: 56
What is a capability of MV Sense MQTT API?
A. request and subscribe to historical, current, or real-time data
B. automate the configuration of networking devices
C. monitor the network and auto adjust for optimal performance
D. create email alerts for user that violate the security configuration
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/mv-sense/#!mv-sense-overview/introduction

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which two statements describe the traits of an asynchronous API call? (Choose two.)
A. Code execution blocks or waits for the call to an API to return.
B. A callback function typically is used to process the response from an API call
C. The end user can experience latency or performance lag while waiting for the API call to return
D. A call to an API does not block the code, but rather it allows application processing to continue
E. The order in which API calls return can be guaranteed
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Refer to the exhibit. Which two parameters are mandatory when the Cisco Meraki API is used to create a network? (Choose two.)

A. timezone
B. disableMyMerakiCom
C. type
D. tags

E. organizationId
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
{ "name": "Test Network 2", "organizationId": <org_id>, "type": "appliance"}

NEW QUESTION: 59
Which setting is used for the dampening period when configuring an on-charge publication for YANG- push versus OpenConfig?
A. null
B. -1
C. 0
D. 1000
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1612/b_1612_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html

NEW QUESTION: 60
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer creates a Python script to retrieve event messages from Cisco vManage by using the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN vManage API. After the messages are retrieved, they are adapted to interact with network devices and sent to a Slack chatbot for further processing by engineers. After the script is run, a Python JSONDecodeError message is received. Which action resolves the issue?

Monitoring - Events

GET `/event`

Get stats raw data

Parameters

Name	Description
query `string` *(query)*	Query string *Example* : OrderedMap { "query": OrderedMap { "condition": "AND", "rules": List [OrderedMap { "value": List ["2020-05-10T01:00:00 UTC", "2020-05-10T01:30:00 UTC"], "field": "entry_time", "type": "date", "operator": "between" }] }, "aggregation": OrderedMap { "metrics": List [OrderedMap { "property": "latency", "type": "avg" }] } } { "query": { "condition": "AND", "rules": [

Responses

```
import requests
import json
import os
from tabulate import tabulate
from requests.packages.urllib3.exceptions import InsecureRequestWarning
requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings(InsecureRequestWarning)

vmanage_host = os.environ.get("vmanage_host")
vmanage_port = os.environ.get("vmanage_port")
vmanage_username = os.environ.get("vmanage_username")
vmanage_password = os.environ.get("vmanage_password")

def get_jsessionid(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, username, password):
    api = "/j_security_check"
    base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
    url = base_url + api
    payload = {'j_username' : username, 'j_password' : password}
    response = requests.post(url=url, data=payload, verify=False)
    cookies = response.headers["Set-Cookie"]
    jsessionid = cookies.split(";")
    return(jsessionid[0])


def get_token(vmanage_host, vmanage_port, jsessionid):
    headers = {'Cookie': jsessionid}
    base_url = "https://%s:%s"%(vmanage_host, vmanage_port)
    api = "/dataservice/client/token"
    url = base_url + api
    response = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    return(response.text)

jsessionid =
get_jsessionid(vmanage_host,vmanage_port,vmanage_username,vmanage_password)
token = get_token(vmanage_host,vmanage_port,jsessionid)
```

A. Specify the values of the variables that refer to the metrics.

B. Correct the link to the requested resource.

C. Use pagination with the query.

D. Change the authentication credentials.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

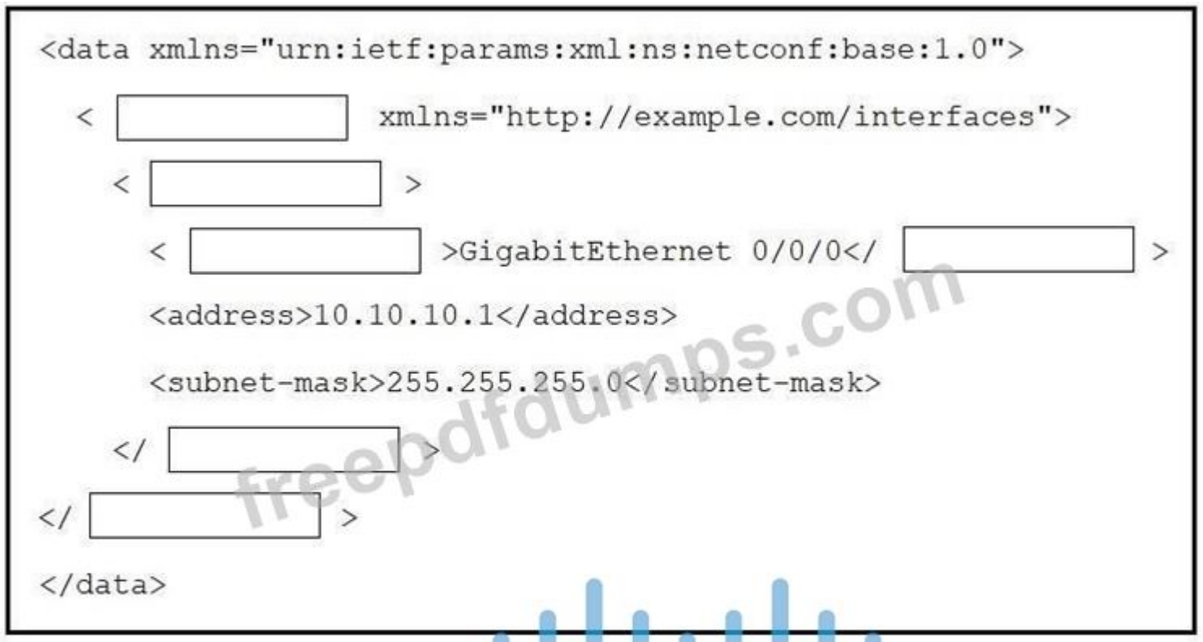
A JSONDecodeError in this scenario often means the script is not receiving valid JSON, which is typically caused by using an incorrect API resource path. In the script, the event resource is accessed as "/even" instead of the correct "/event". Correcting the link to the requested resource will resolve the issue and allow the script to retrieve valid JSON data.

NEW QUESTION: 61

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete the XML instance of this YANG module. Options may be used more than once. Not all options are used.

```
module interfaces {
  typedef dotted-quad {
    type string {
      pattern
        '(([0-9]|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.){3}'
          + '([0-9]|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])';
    }
    description
      "Four octets written as decimal numbers and
       separated with the '.' (full stop) character.";
  }
  container interfaces {
    list interface {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "Interface name.";
      }
      leaf address {
        type dotted-quad;
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "Interface IP address.";
      }
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type dotted-quad;
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "Interface subnet mask.";
      }
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
          "Enable or disable the interface.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```



list	name	id	leaf name
interface	description	interfaces	

Answer:

```
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  < interfaces  xmlns="http://example.com/interfaces">
    < interface >
      < name >GigabitEthernet 0/0/0</ name >
      <address>10.10.10.1</address>
      <subnet-mask>255.255.255.0</subnet-mask>
    </ interface >
</ interfaces >
</data>
```

list	name	id	leaf name
interface	description	interfaces	

Explanation:
interfaces: Matches the YANG container interfaces.
interface: Matches the YANG list interface.
name: Matches the YANG leaf name defined as the list key.
The correct closing tags follow the same logic and structure:
- </interface> closes the list item.
- </interfaces> closes the container.

NEW QUESTION: 62
Drag and Drop Question
Refer to the exhibit. A GET request is issued to the Cisco DNA Center REST API. Drag and drop the GET request URL subpaths from the left onto the objectives on the right. Not all options are used.

```
GET: https://dnacsrv/api/v1/network-device
{
  "response": [
      {
        "type": "Cisco Catalyst 9300 switch",
        "errorCode": null,
        "family": "Switches and Hubs",
        "location": DC1,
        "role": "ACCESS",
        "macAddress": "a1:2b:30:40:41:50",
        "hostname": "cat_9k_1",
        "serialNumber": "FCW2136L0AK",
        "softwareVersion": "16.6.1",
        "locationName": null,
        "upTime": "13 days, 18:30:33.81",
        "softwareType": "IOS-XE",
        "collectionStatus": "Managed",
        "managementIpAddress": "10.10.22.66",
        "platformId": "C9300-24UX",
        "reachabilityStatus": "Reachable",
        "series": "Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches",
        "snmpContact": "",
        "snmpLocation": "",
```

Answer Area

`/api/v1/network-device?softwareType=IOS-XE&softwareVersion=16.4.2`	List devices that are configured by using SNMP to be in the DC2 location
`/api/v1/network-device?location=DC2`	List device types
`/api/v1/network-device?(softwareType=IOS-XE) AND (softwareVersion=16.4.2)`	List the device that has an IP address of 10.222.10.35
`/api/v1/network-device?family=Switches and Hubs`	Display Cisco IOS XE devices that have IOS version 16.4.2
`/api/v1/network-device?ipAddress=10.222.10.35`	
`/api/v1/network-device?snmpLocation=DC2`	
`/api/v1/network-device?managementIpAddress=10.222.10.35`	
`/api/v1/network-device?family=cat_9k_1`	

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:
https://meraki.cisco.com/lib/pdf/meraki_whitepaper_captive_portal.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 63
What does the command boot ipxe forever switch 1 perform when executed on a Cisco IOS XE device?
A. It continuously sends DHCP requests for iPXE until the device boots with an image.
B. It continuously sends DNS requests for iPXE until the device restarts.
C. It continuously sends DNS requests for iPXE until the device boots with an image.
D. It continuously sends DHCP requests for iPXE until the device restarts.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_3850_cg/ipxe.html

NEW QUESTION: 64
When accessing the /device-detail endpoint in Cisco DNA Canter, what is an acceptable SearchBy parameter value?

A. software version
B. IP address
C. platform type
D. MAC address
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
Which URI removes an administrator from a Meraki network using an API call?
A. DELETE https://api/meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/admins/<admin_id>
B. DELETE https://api/meraki.com/api/v0/admins/<admin_id>
C. PUT https://api/meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/admins/?delete=<admin_id>
D. DELETE https://api/meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/admins/<user>
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NOTE: The options are fundamentally wrong. The answer is correct. It should be api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/
https://documentation.meraki.com/zGeneral_Administration/Other_Topics/The_Cisco_Meraki_Da shboard_API (see delete an administrator)

NEW QUESTION: 66
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must use the Cisco DNA Centre Intent API to create a new event subscription for webhook notifications by using the HTTP POST method to the event/subscription API endpoint. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to ensure that the body of this API call is valid?

```
[
    {
        "name": "Cisco-DNA-Devnet",
        "description": " Cisco-DNA-Devnet API subscription",
        [redacted]
            {
                "subscriptionDetails": {
                    "name": "Endpoint 1",
                    "url": "https://publicserver.cisco",
                    "method": "POST",
                    "connectorType": "REST"
                }
            }
        ],
        "filter": {
            "eventIds": [
                "NETWORK-NON-FABRIC_WIRED-1-251"
            ]
        }
    }
]


Response Status 200 and Response Body {"statusUri": "/dna/intent/api/v1/event/
api-status/8d6dff7b-3313-78ad-9gfd-9453d43fd5c6"}
```


A. "subscribeNotifications": [

B. "subscriptionEndpoints": [

C. "subscribeDnac": [

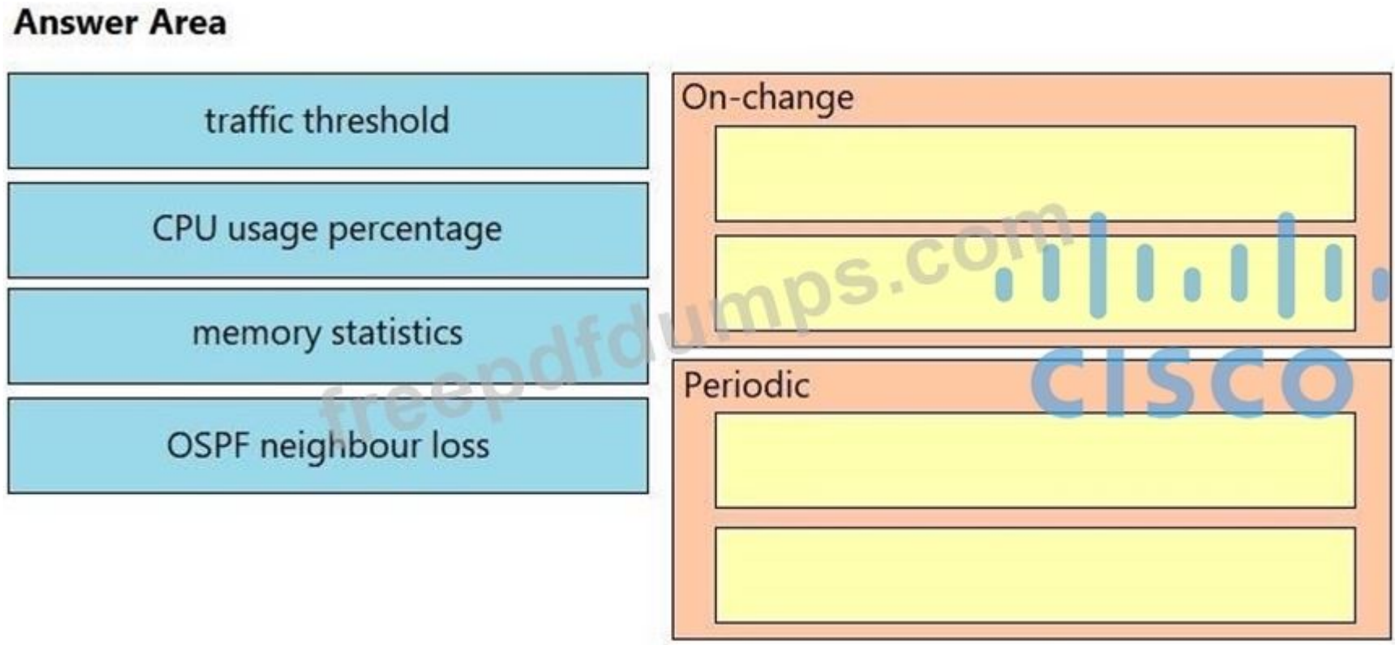
D. "subscriptionWbhook": [

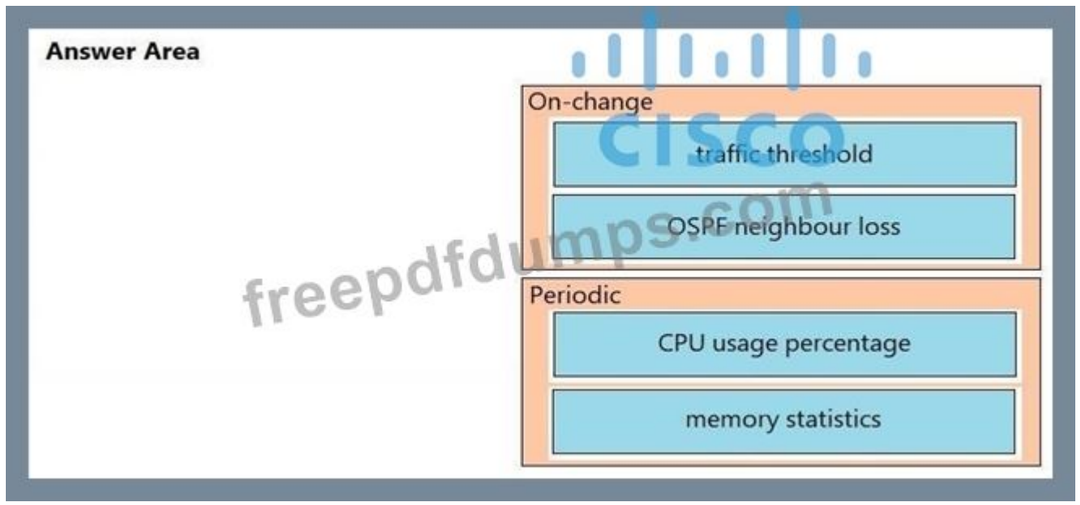
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Cisco DNA Center Intent API, when creating an event subscription via a POST to /dna/intent/api/v1/event/subscription, the correct key to specify the list of endpoints that should receive event notifications is "subscriptionEndpoints". This field must contain endpoint definitions including URL, method, and connector type.

NEW QUESTION: 67
What is a characteristic of using asynchronous APIs?
A. The client waits for a response.
B. Network throughput is improved.
C. Application scalability is improved.
D. The client receives no response.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Asynchronous APIs allow the client to send a request and continue processing without waiting for the response. This improves application scalability by freeing up resources to handle other tasks while waiting for the operation to complete.

NEW QUESTION: 68
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the streaming telemetry use cases from the left onto the subscription type categories on the right.





Explanation:

On-change subscriptions are event-driven and ideal for conditions like traffic spikes or OSPF neighbor loss that occur unpredictably and require immediate attention.

Periodic subscriptions are time-based and suited for regularly collected metrics like CPU and memory usage, where consistent monitoring is more important than instant reaction.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which two Cisco DNA Center features are needed to add legacy devices on the platform?

(Choose two.)

A. device profile replication

B. device package download

C. device package creation

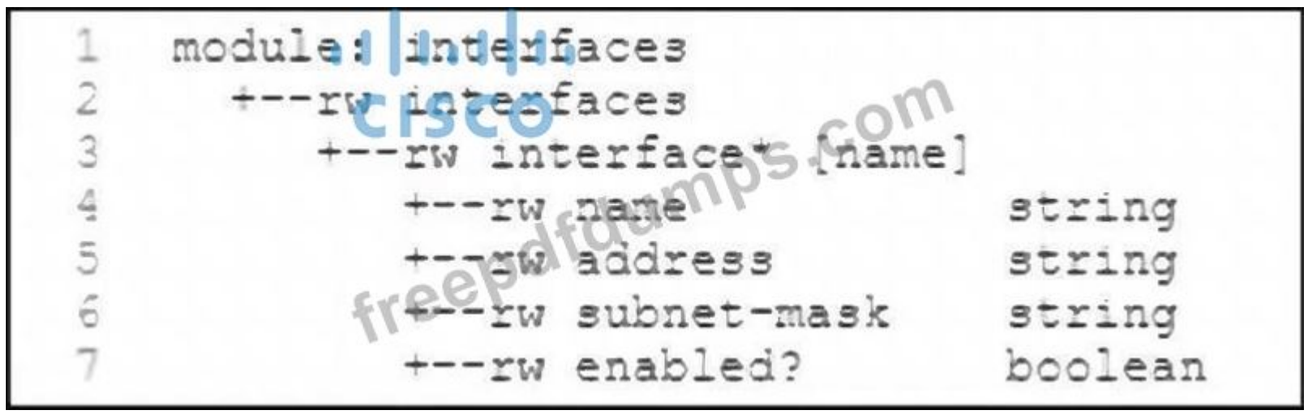
D. trusted device profile update

E. multivendor SDK support

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit. What is a YANG module of this YANG module tree?



A.

```
module interfaces {
  container interfaces {
    list interface {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean; default "false";}}}}
```

B.

```
module interfaces {
  container interfaces {
    list interface {
      key "interface-name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean; default "false";}}}}
```

C.

```
module interfaces {
  container interfaces {
    list interface {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf address {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string; mandatory "true";}
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean; mandatory "true";}}}}
```

D.

```
module interfaces {
  container interfaces {
    list interface {
      key "name";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        mandatory "true";}
      leaf address {
        type string;
        mandatory "true";}
      leaf subnet-mask {
        type string;
        mandatory "true";}}}}
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The YANG module tree in the first image shows a module named interfaces with a container interfaces, a list interface keyed by name, and four leaves: name, address, subnet-mask (all strings and mandatory), and enabled (boolean, optional).

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which two statements are benefits of YANG-push telemetry data over traditional data collection methods? (Choose two.)

A. The subscription requests use less bandwidth than SNMP polls.

B. It uses UDP rather than TCP.

C. You can precisely define data subscriptions.

D. It scales better than SNMP.

E. It is supported on more devices than SNMP.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-song-ntf-01.html

NEW QUESTION: 72
A configuration has been made to add to every switch port a new port description. The script worked initially, but after a few seconds, an HTTP 429 status code was received. What causes this error message from the Meraki cloud?
A. The wrong API key is used to query the data.
B. The rate limit of the Cisco Meraki API is exceeded.
C. The API key has expired.
D. The device goes offline while you poll the API dashboard.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://community.meraki.com/t5/Developers-APIs/my-API-Limit-exceed-and-key-is-not- working/td-p/64034

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which action allows for creating a Python script to pull inventory for Cisco SD-WAN Viptela devices using the Viptela library in the code?
A. from urllib.request import Viptela
B. from viptela.devices import Viptela
C. from viptela.viptela import Viptela
D. from viptela.library import Viptela
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The viptela.devices import viptela can be used to put inventory from Cisco SD WAN viptela devices.

NEW QUESTION: 74
In which direction does the Cisco DNA Center Intent API communicate?
A. westbound
B. eastbound
C. northbound
D. southbound
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Intent API is a Northbound REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform. The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps. The RESTful Cisco DNA Center Intent API uses HTTPS verbs (GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE) with JSON structures to discover and control the network.
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/intent-api- northbound

NEW QUESTION: 75
Refer to the exhibit. A RESTCONF GET request is sent to a Cisco IOS XE device. The base URL of the request and the response in XML format are shown in the exhibit.
What is the YANG data node that is referenced in the response?

```
https://ios-xe:9443/restconf/data/ietf-routing:routing/routing-
instance=default/

<routing-instance xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
routing" xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
  <name>default</name>
  <description>default-vrf [read-only]</description>
  <routing-protocols>
      <routing-protocol>
        <type>static</type>
        <name>1</name>
        <static-routes>
            <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
ipv4-unicast-routing">
              <route>
                <destination-
prefix>0.0.0.0/0</destination-prefix>
                <next-hop>
                  <outgoing-
interface>GigabitEthernet1</outgoing-interface>
                </next-hop>
              </route>
            </ipv4>
        </static-routes>
      </routing-protocol>
  </routing-protocols>
</routing-instance>
```

A. route is a leaf list
B. static-routes is a container
C. static-routes is a list
D. routing-instance is a container
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which statement is true for Cisco IOS XE Software?
A. RESTCONF supports JSON and XML and NETCONF supports XML.
B. RESTCONF supports XML and NETCONF supports JSON and XML.
C. RESTCONF and NETCONF supports JSON and XML.
D. RESTCONF supports XML and NETCONF supports JSON.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/restconf_programmable_interface.html

NEW QUESTION: 77
Refer to the exhibit. What is a valid JSON instance of this YANG module?

```
module tojson {

  namespace "http://example.com/ex-json";

  prefix "ej";

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix "inet";
  }

  container top {
    list address {
      key "seqno";
      leaf seqno {
        type uint8;
      }
      leaf ip {
        type inet:ip-address;
        mandatory "true";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A.

```
{
    "address": [
      {
        "seqno": 1,
        "ip": "192.0.2.1"
      },
      {
        "seqno": "2001:db8:0:1::1"
      }]
```

B.

```
{
    "address": [
      {
        "seqno": 1,
        "ip": "192.0.2.1"
      },
      {
        "seqno": 2,
        "ip": "2001:db8:0:1::1"
      }]}
```

C.

```
{
  "top": {
    "address": [
      {
        "seqno": 1,
        "ip": "192.0.2.1"
      },
      {
        "seqno": 2,
        "ip": "2001:db8:0:1::1"
      }
    ]}}
```

D.

```
{
  "top : address": [
      {
        "seqno": 1,
        "ip": "192.0.2.1"
      },
      {
        "seqno": 2,
        "ip": "2001:db8:0:1::1"
      }]}
```

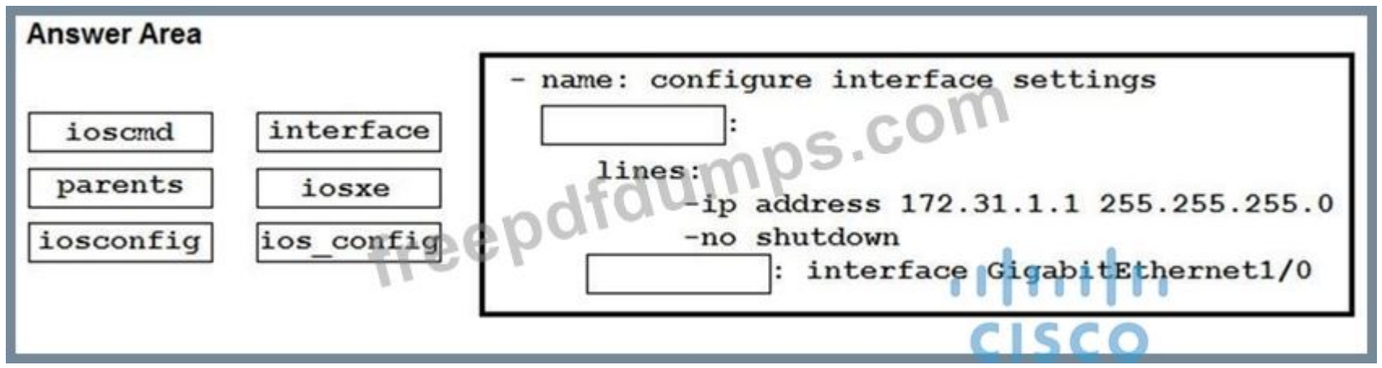
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The YANG module defines a top-level container "top" containing a list "address", and each entry has both seqno and ip.

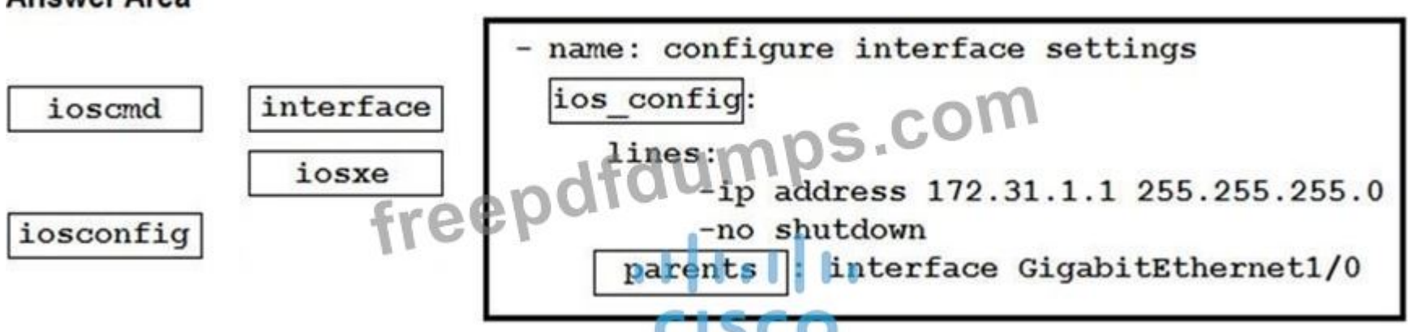
NEW QUESTION: 78

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the commands to the Ansible playbook that applies configuration to an interface on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.



Answer:



Explanation:
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/ios/ios_config_module.html#examples

NEW QUESTION: 79
Refer to the exhibit. What is the correct ncclient method to use to collect the running configuration of a Cisco IOS XE device that uses NETCONF?

```
from ncclient import manager
with manager.connect(
     host='10.0.0.1',
     port=12022,
     username='cisco',
     password='cisco',
     hostkey_verify=False,
     allow_agent=False,
     look_for_keys=False,
     device_params={'name': 'iosxe'},
  ) as m:
```

A. config=m.copy_config(source='running')
B. config=m.get(source='running')
C. config=m.collect_config(source='running')
D. config=m.get_config(source='running')

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://github.com/ncclient/ncclient

NEW QUESTION: 80
Which YANG statement defines a block of other statements that can be easily referenced in other areas of a data model?
A. container
B. grouping
C. submodule
D. module
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Drag and Drop Question
An engineer must receive the BGP routes between two of the Cisco SDWAN Devices. The Python Viptela SDK for Cisco SDWAN must be used. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to create an API call to get BGP routes on Device1 (1.1.1.9) toward Device2 (1.1.1.11). Not all options are used.

```
from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor network_import MonitorNetwork
import [          ]

vmanage_host = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST")
vmanage_username = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME")
vmanage_password = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD")

auth = Authentication(
    host=vmanage_host,
    user=vmanage_username,
    password=vmanage_password,
    validate_certs=False,
).login()

monitor = [          ](auth, vmanage_host)
response = monitor.get_bgp_routes("[          ]")
for route in response:
    if "[          ]" in route["nexthop"]:
        print(route)
```

os.environ	1.1.1.11	monitor_network
MonitorNetwork	os	1.1.1.9

Answer:

```
from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor network_import MonitorNetwork
import [ os ]

vmanage_host = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST")
vmanage_username = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME")
vmanage_password = os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD")

auth = Authentication(
    host=vmanage_host,
    user=vmanage_username,
    password=vmanage_password,
    validate_certs=False,
).login()

monitor = [ MonitorNetwork ](auth, vmanage_host)
response = monitor.get_bgp_routes(" [ 1.1.1.9 ] ")
for route in response:
    if " [ 1.1.1.11 ] " in route["nexthop"]:
        print(route)
```

os.environ

monitor_network

Explanation:

```
import os
...
monitor = MonitorNetwork(auth, vmanage_host)
response = monitor.get_bgp_routes("1.1.1.9")
if "1.1.1.11" in route["nexthop"]:
```

This code uses the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Python SDK (viptela) to:

Import the os module to retrieve environment variables.

Instantiate the MonitorNetwork object to query route information.

Use get_bgp_routes() for Device1 (1.1.1.9).

Filter the returned routes to find those with a next-hop toward Device2 (1.1.1.11).

NEW QUESTION: 82
How does the use of telemetry benefit network troubleshooting?
A. It allows device discovery, security, and statefulness by using the pull model.
B. It increases fast rerouting of network traffic by modifying the network policy.
C. It provides necessary data when the client requests it.
D. It reduces client overhead by automatically providing low-latency data.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Telemetry uses a push model to stream real-time data to collectors, which reduces the need for polling and minimizes overhead on both the client and network devices. This enables low-latency, high-frequency insights that significantly improve troubleshooting efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 83
What are two characteristics of synchronous calls to APIs? (Choose two.)
A. They can be used only with certain programming languages.
B. They make your application less portable, so asynchronous calls are preferred.
C. They can add perceived latency to your application if data is not received.
D. They block until a response is returned from the servers.
E. They do not block while waiting for the API to be processed.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Synchronous API calls can add perceived latency because the application must wait for the server to respond before continuing.
Synchronous calls block program execution until a response is received from the server.

NEW QUESTION: 84
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is experiencing issues with their Cisco SDWAN vManage script.

ox in the code to perform this task?

```
import requests

vmanage_host = "sandbox-sdwan-1.cisco.com"
token = "037840D5229F63BE0824C3F1CF323853C1CC69596270F5EF1F2582C2D94585FFA7F
        F0DD134DF5C812DE53FBF43A6E87422F0"
session_id = "K1G2pHfuOhI25OIpn5nfekua2CKUSAK_AaxSNc6g.f0b685dd-0aef-4e8f-
             9207-2719244d35ax"

url = f"https://{vmanage_host}/dataservice/system/device/management/systemip"
headers = {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
    "X-XSRF-TOKEN": token,
    "Cookie": f"JSESSIONID={session_id}",
}

response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, verify=False)
[redacted]
print(response.json())
```


A. requests.raise_for_status()
B. response.raise_for_status()
C. response.status_code
D. requests.codes.ok
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct way to raise a Python exception when an HTTP response contains a 4xx or 5xx status code is by calling response.raise_for_status . This method belongs to the Response object and will automatically raise an HTTPError if the response indicates a client or server error.

NEW QUESTION: 85
Webhook that are generated by Cisco DNA Center are REST calls with which properties?
A. JSON payload delivered via PUT
B. XML payload delivered via POST
C. JSON payload delivered via POST
D. XML payload delivered via PUT
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!using-id-values-in-rest-requests

NEW QUESTION: 86

Refer to the exhibit. The configuration commands are entered in CLI config mode to configure a static telemetry subscription on a Cisco IOS XE device. The commands are accepted by the device, but the consumer receives no telemetry data. Which change must be made to ensure that the consumer receives the telemetry data?

```
telemetry ietf subscription 154
 encoding encode-tdl
 filter xpath /memory-ios-xe-oper:memory-statistics/memory-statistic
 source-vrf Mgmt-intf
 stream yang-push
 update-policy periodic 6000
```

A. The IP address of the receiver must be set.
B. The stream type must be set to YANG.
C. The update policy period must be shortened.
D. The sender IP address must be set.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1610/b_1610_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html

NEW QUESTION: 87
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure a loopback on all routers. To automate the procedure, a script is used. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to perform this task?

```
import requests
import json
requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings()

def create_loopback(device_ip, device_port, username, password, payload):
    headers = {
        "Accept" : "application/yang-data+json",
        "Content-Type" : "application/yang-data+json",
    }
    module = "ietf-interfaces:interfaces"

    url = "https://{device_ip}:{device_port}/restconf/data/{module}"

   response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, data=[          ],
                            auth=(username, password), verify=False)

    if response.status_code == 201:
        print("Loopback Added Successfully")
    else:
        print("Loopback Add Failed")
```

A. json.dumps(payload)
B. json.loads(payload)
C. json.dump(payload)
D. json.load(payload)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To convert the Python payload dictionary to a JSON-formatted string suitable for the RESTCONF POST request, use json.dumps(payload).

NEW QUESTION: 88
Which two operations are defined in the NETCONF base protocol? (Choose two.)
A. <remove-config>
B. <get-config>
C. <close-session>
D. <open-session>
E. <put>
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to implement a HTTP receiver in Python to handle incoming events from Cisco Meraki webhooks. Not all options are used.

```
from flask import [          ], request, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/", methods=[" [          ] "])
def webhook():
    data = [          ].json
    print(f"{data['alertLevel'].upper()}: Alarm Type {data['alertType']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "success"})

if __name__ == "__main__":
    [          ].run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, threaded=True,
ssl_context=("serv.crt", "serv.key"))
```

http	request	Flask
GET	app	POST

Answer:

```
from flask import [ Flask ] , request, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/", methods=[" [ POST ] "])
def webhook():
    data = [ request ] .json
    print(f"{data['alertLevel'].upper()}: Alarm Type {data['alertType']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "success"})

if __name__ == "__main__":
    [ app ] .run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, threaded=True,
ssl_context=("serv.crt", "serv.key"))
```

---

http
GET

Explanation:

```python
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/", methods=["POST"])
def webhook():
    data = request.json
    print(f"{data['alertLevel'].upper()}: Alarm Type {data['alertType']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "success"})

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, threaded=True, ssl_context=("serv.crt", "serv.key"))
```


Flask is the class to create the app.
"POST" is the method for receiving webhook events.
request.json retrieves the incoming JSON data.
app.run(...) starts the Flask app.

NEW QUESTION: 90
Which two features are characteristics of software-defined networks when compared to traditional infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. configured box-by-box
B. changed manually
C. use overlay networks
D. designed to change
E. require software development experience to manage
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html

NEW QUESTION: 91
What is a benefit of OpenConfig YANG models as compared to IETF YANG models?
A. OpenConfig YANG models are better in heterogeneous environments because they are vendor- neutral and IETF YANG models are vendor- specific.
B. OpenConfig YANG models are designed to integrate with platform-specific features and IETF YANG models integrate with device-specific features.
C. OpenConfig YANG models are more rapidly developed than IETF YANG models, which take more time in development.
D. OpenConfig YANG models implement more features because of vendor support and IETF YANG models have user support functionality.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
OpenConfig YANG models are developed by network operators and vendors through an operator-driven consortium, enabling faster development cycles to address evolving operational needs. In contrast, IETF YANG models go through a formal standardization process, which is slower and more structured.

NEW QUESTION: 92
Refer to the exhibit. A template is provided to a junior developer to automate the creation of a network on the Meraki dashboard. The new network needs to have the id 123456789 and support only wired network connections. What type needs to be added to the API?

A. wireless
B. switch
C. systemsManager
D. appliance
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Which two statement describe the role of an artifact repository in a CI/CD pipeline? (Choose two.)
A. An artifact repository is needed only for CI/CD pipeline executed on a public cloud infrastructure.
B. An artifact repository allows to compare and merge changes in the source code of files involved in a build process.
C. An artifact repository is needed only for managing open source software.
D. An artifact repository stores files needed and generated during the build process.
E. An artifact repository provides traceability, search, and management of binary files.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
Which HTTP request is valid to create a new wireless network called "Demo Wireless Network" in the organization "QASD-EROA-MKAW"?

A.
```
POST /organizations/QASD-EROA-MKAW/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
     "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
     "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
     "type": "wireless"
}
```

B.
```
POST /organizations/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
     "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
     "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
     "type": "combined"
}
```

C.
```
POST /organizations/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
     "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
     "organizationId": "QASD-EROA-MKAW",
     "type": "wireless"
}
```

D.
```
POST /organizations/QASD-EROA-MKAW/networks
Host: https://api.meraki.com/api/v0

{
     "name": "Demo Wireless Network",
     "type": "combined"
}
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://documentation.meraki.com/zGeneral_Administration/Other_Topics/The_Cisco_Meraki_Da shboard_API

NEW QUESTION: 95

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to construct a Python script to use the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN API to collect the state and uptime for the control connections. Not all options are used.

```
from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor_network import MonitorNetwork
import os

auth = Authentication(

    host=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"),

    user=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME"),

    password=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD"),

    validate_certs=False,

).login()

monitor = MonitorNetwork(                , os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))

response = monitor.get_control_connections("1.1.1.9")

connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]]

   for                  in response for d in x}

print(f"Device: [{response[0]['vdevice-host-name']}] Control Connections:")

for k, v in                  .                  :

    print(f"  {k} = {v}")
```

connections	x	auth
d	items()	Authenication

Answer:

```
from vmanage.api.authentication import Authentication
from vmanage.api.monitor_network import MonitorNetwork
import os

auth = Authentication(
```

```
    host=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"),
    user=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_USERNAME"),
    password=os.environ.get("VMANAGE_PASSWORD"),
    validate_certs=False,
).login()
monitor = MonitorNetwork( [ auth ] , os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))
response = monitor.get_control_connections("1.1.1.9")
connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]]
   for [ x ] in response for d in x}
print(f"Device: [{response[0]['vdevice-host-name']}] Control Connections:")
for k, v in [ connections ] . [ items() ] :
    print(f"  {k} = {v}")
```

[d]

[Authenication]

Explanation:
First blank: auth
Second blank: x
Third blank: connections
Fourth blank: items()

```
monitor = MonitorNetwork(auth, os.environ.get("VMANAGE_HOST"))

connections = {x["public-ip"]: [x["state"], x["uptime"]] for x in response for d in x}

for k, v in connections.items():
    print(f" {k} = {v}")
```


The script passes the authentication object (auth) to the MonitorNetwork class.
It iterates over x in response to build the connections dictionary.
The final for-loop uses .items() to print key-value pairs.