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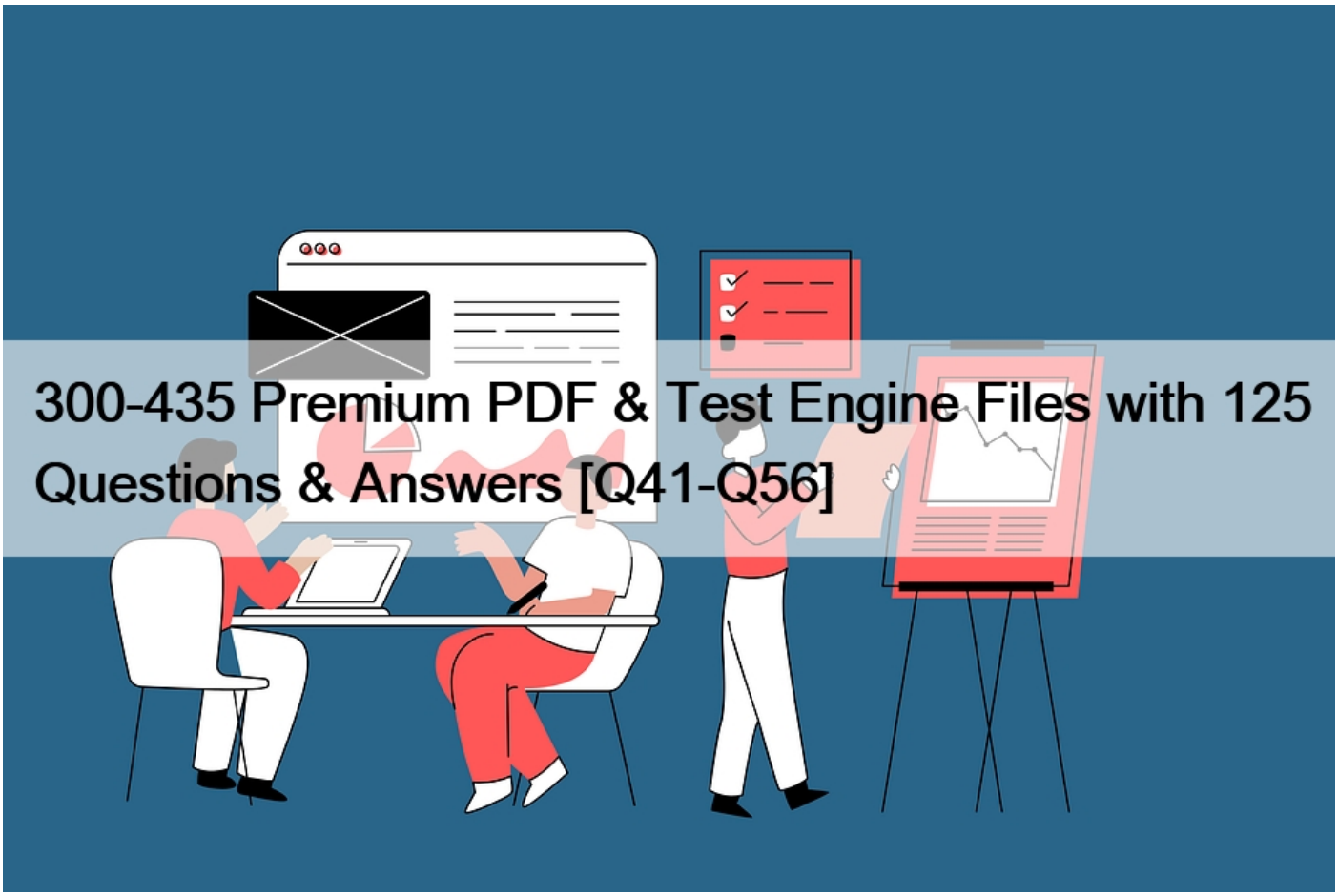

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Cisco 300-435 (Automating and Programming Cisco Enterprise Solutions) Certification Exam is an excellent opportunity for professionals to further their careers in the field of network automation and programming. It is a comprehensive exam that tests candidates' knowledge and skills in various areas related to automating and programming enterprise solutions using Cisco technologies. With the right preparation and experience, candidates can successfully pass the exam and obtain this valuable certification.

Cisco 300-435 exam is one of the highly sought-after certification exams that validate the candidates' skills in automating and programming Cisco enterprise solutions. 300-435 exam is a part of the CCNP Enterprise certification track and is designed to test the candidates' proficiency in using Cisco technologies to automate, program, and perform network configurations.

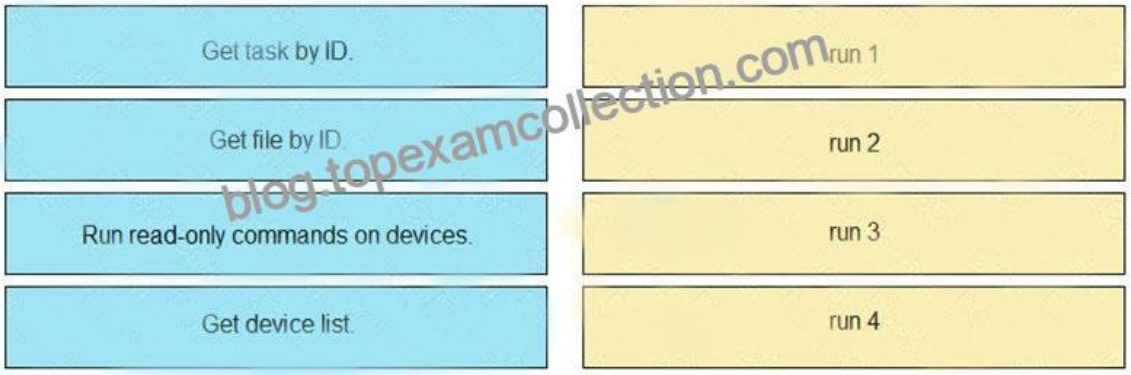
NEW QUESTION 41

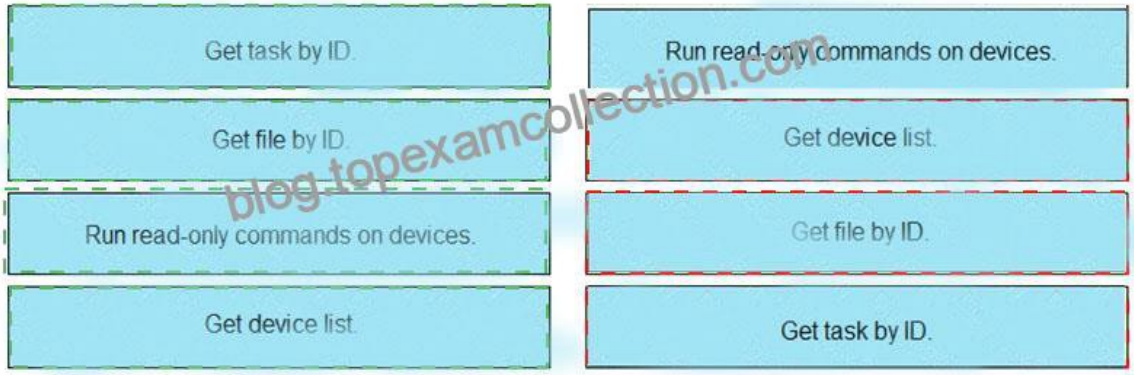
What does Cisco DNA Center use to manage third-party devices?

* command runners
* multivendor SDK
* templates
* device packages

NEW QUESTION 42

A Cisco DNA Center script must be written to retrieve a list of interfaces on a switch. Drag and drop the API calls that are needed to return the list of interfaces using the Command Running APIs from the left into the correct sequence on the right.





NEW QUESTION 43

Which statement describe the difference between OpenConfig and native YANG data models?
* Native models are designed to be independent of the underlying platform and are developed by vendors and standards bodies, such as the IETF.
* Native models are developed by individual developers and designed to apply configurations on platforms.
* OpenConfig models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.
* Native models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.
The difference between OpenConfig and native YANG data models lies in their development and purpose:

* D: Native models are developed by vendors and are specific to their platforms. They are designed to integrate features or configurations that are relevant only to that vendor’s platform. Native models, being vendor-specific, provide the most detailed and granular control over the vendor’s devices1.

OpenConfig models, on the other hand, are developed by a collaborative group of network operators and are intended to be vendor-neutral. They aim to provide a more standardized model that can be used across different vendors’ equipment, focusing on the needs of the operators rather than the specific capabilities of the devices1.

References:

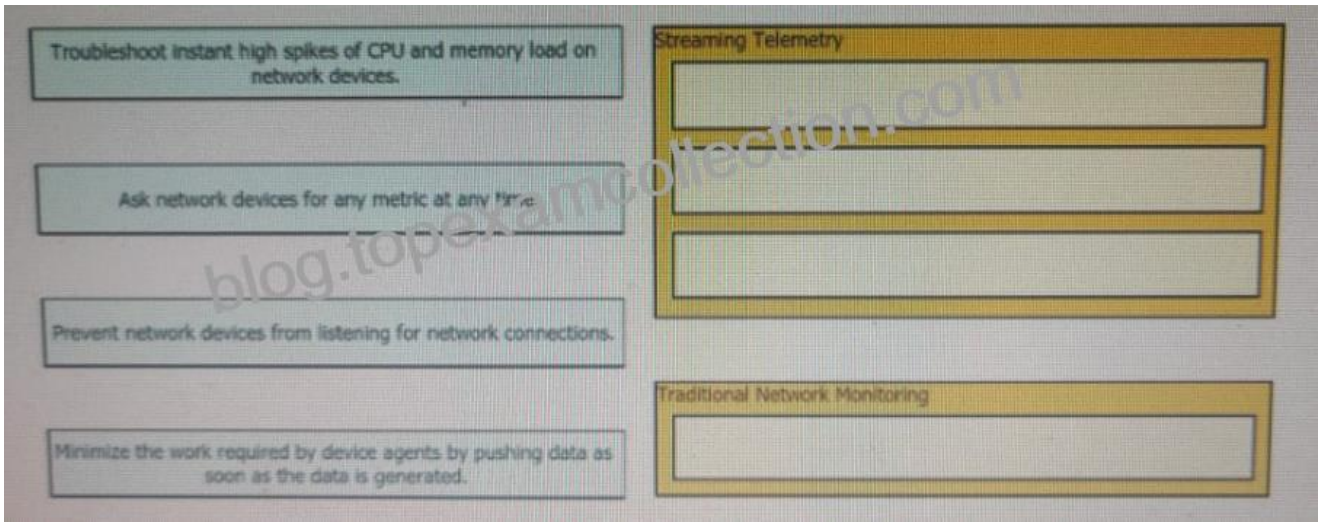
* Cisco Blogs on YANG models1

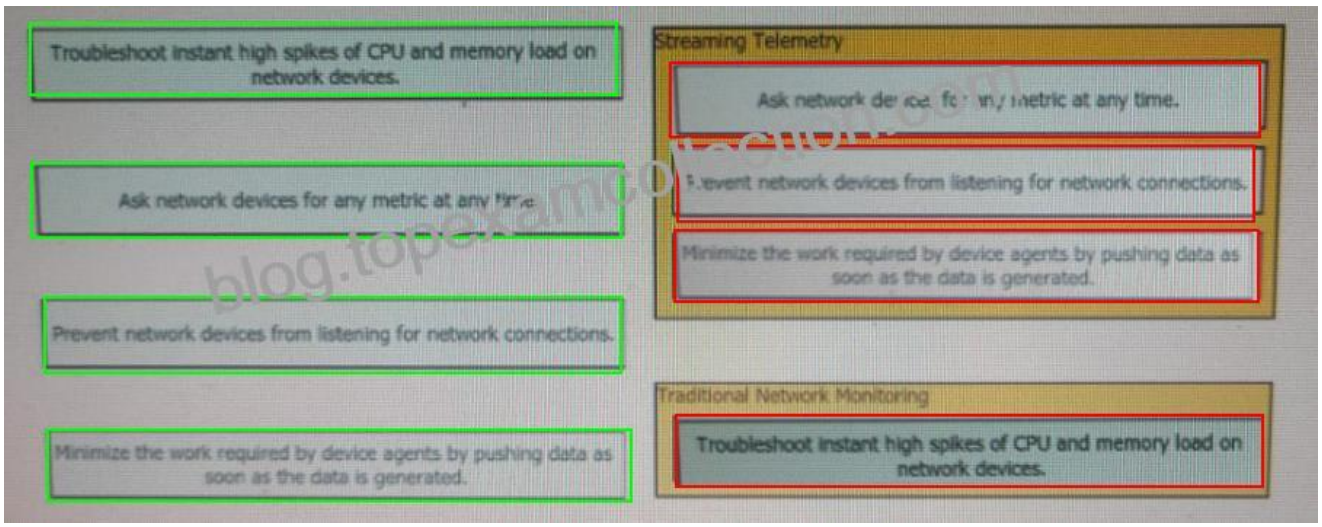
* CBT Nuggets on Native YANG models2

* Introduction to YANG – LTRSDN-2260

NEW QUESTION 44

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the monitoring type described on the right



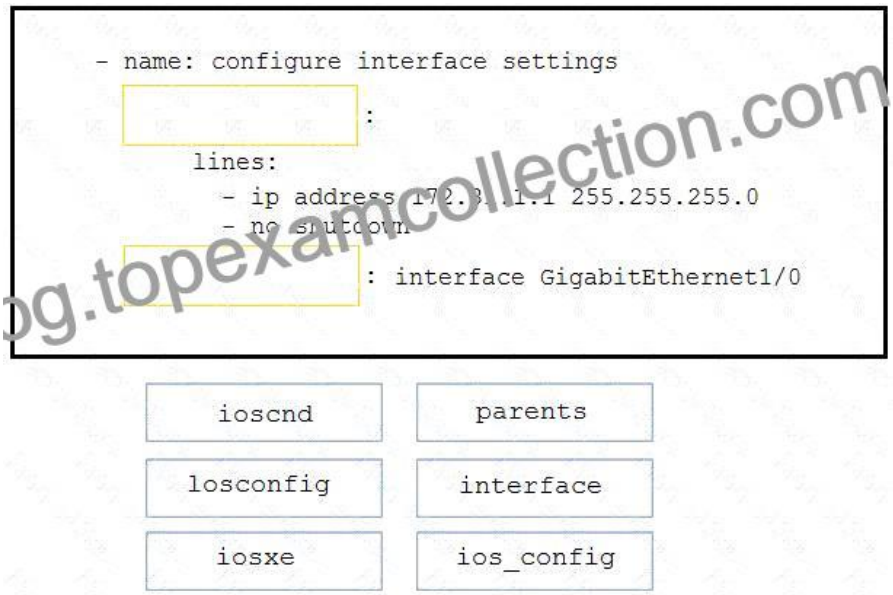


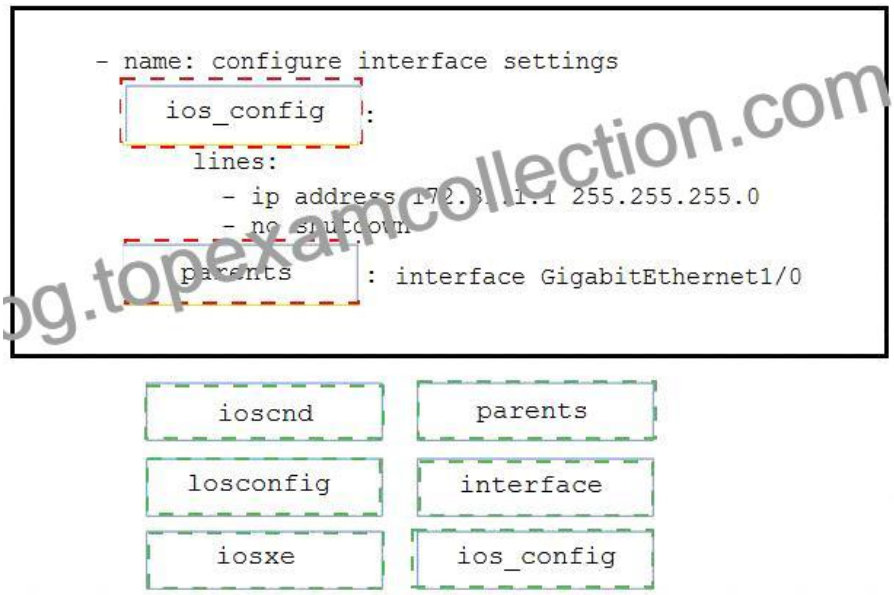
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/telemetry/70x/b-telemetry-cg-ncs5500-70x/b-telemetry-cg-ncs5500-70x_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION 45

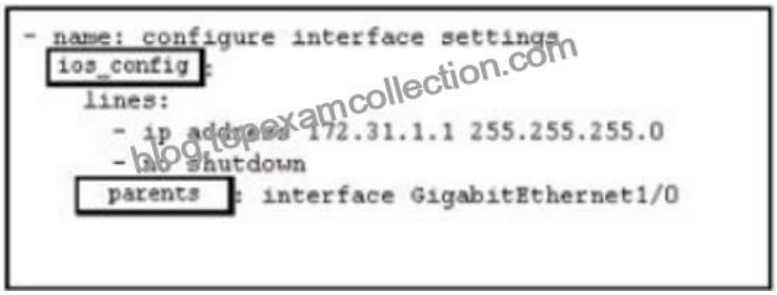
Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Ansible playbook to apply the configuration to an interface on a Cisco IOS XE device. Not all options are used.





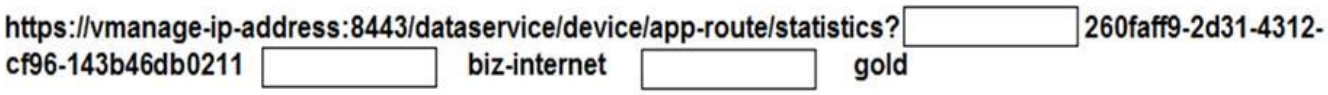
Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 46

Fill in the blanks to complete this API request against the Cisco SD_WAN vManage Statistics API, which specified a deviceId of 260faff9-2d31-4312-cf96-143b46db0211, a local-color of biz-internet, and a remote- color of gold.



deviceId= , &local-color= , &remote-color=

Reference:

https://sdwan-docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/Command_Reference/Command_Reference/vManage_REST_APIs/Real-Time_Monitoring_APIs/Application-Aware_Routing#Statistics

NEW QUESTION 47

Which two API calls are used to trigger a device configuration sync in Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)
* PUT /dna/intent/api/v1/network-device
* PUT /dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/sync-all
* PUT /dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/{networkDeviceId}/sync
* PUT /dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/sync
* POST /dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/{networkDeviceId}/sync

NEW QUESTION 48

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.
Zerotouchprovisioning

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ios/prog/configuration/169/b_169_programmability_cg/zero_touch_provisioning.html

NEW QUESTION 49

Refer to the exhibit. The task is to create a Python script to display an alert message when a Meraki MX Security Appliance goes down. The exhibit shows sample data that is received. Which Python snippet displays the device name and the time at which the switch went down?

```
* with return_val:
      print("The Switch: "+deviceName+ ",
      went down at: "+occurredAt)
```

```
* print("The Switch: "+return_val.deviceName+ ", \
  went down at: "+return_val.occurredAt)
```

```
* print("The Switch: "+return_val['deviceName']+ '
  went down at: "+return_val['occurredAt']")
```

Section: Network Programmability Foundation

NEW QUESTION 50

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.

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

* ietf-interfaces:ietf-ipv4
* iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd
* ietf-interfaces:interfaces
* ietf-interfaces

NEW QUESTION 51

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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
```

Which NETCONF statement type is represented by +–rw address* [ip]?

* list
* leaf-list
* container
* submodule

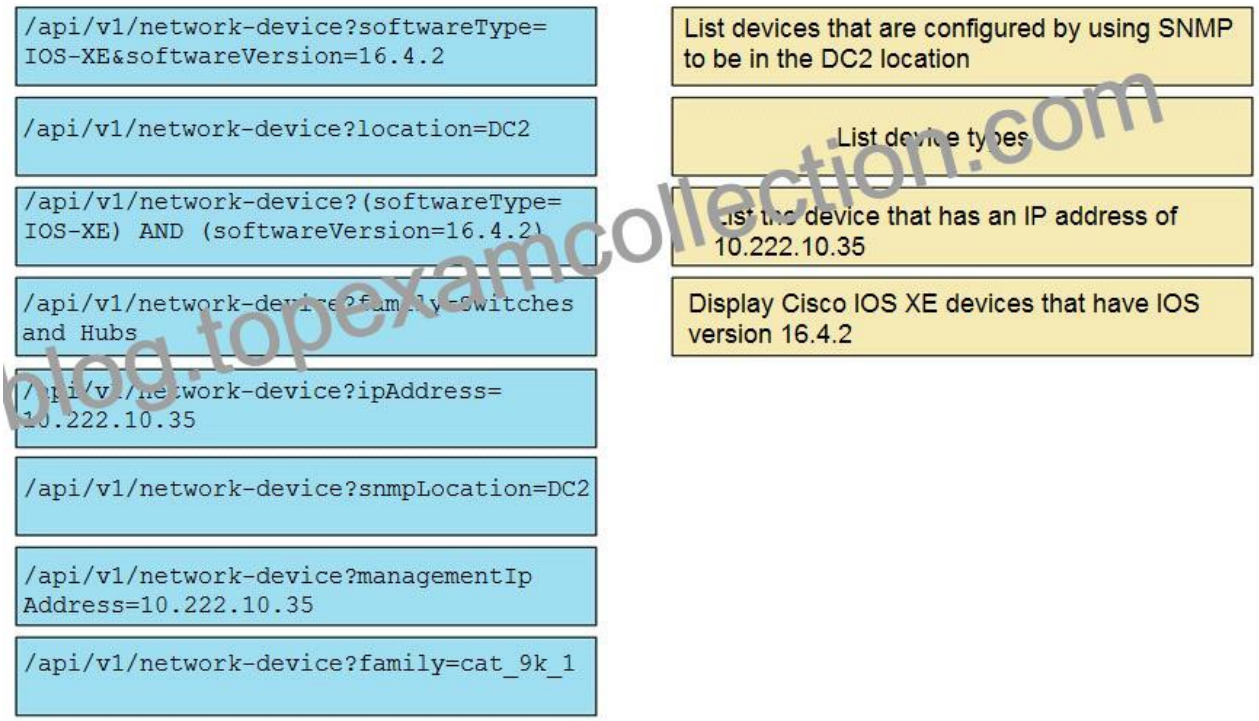
Symbols after data node names: “?” means an optional node, “!” means a presence container, and “*” denotes a list and leaf-list.

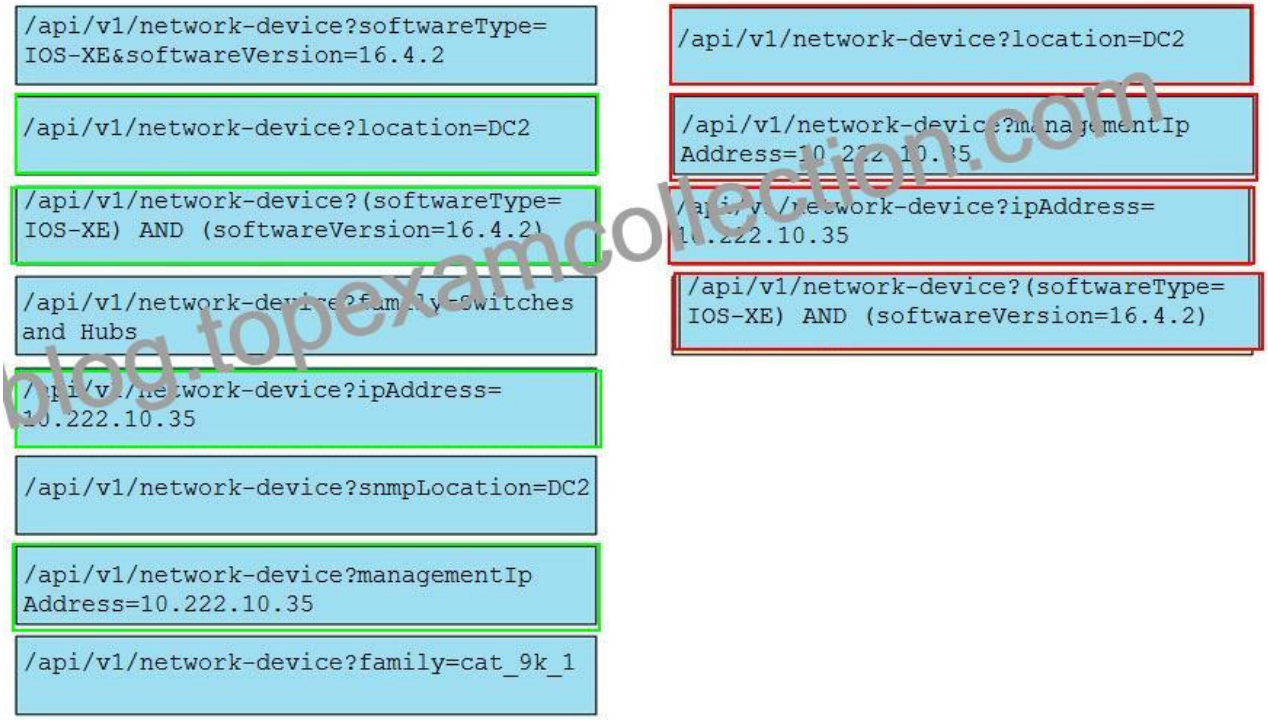
NEW QUESTION 52

```
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": "",
```

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.





Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

What is primary purpose of using the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Certificate Management API?
* to securely deploy vManage
* to report an issue to Cisco TAC
* to install signed certificates
* to contact Enterprise Certificate Authority
Reference:

https://sdwandocs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/vManage_Help/Release_17.1/Configuration/Certificates

https://sdwandocs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/vManage_Help/Release_17.1/Configuration/Certificates

NEW QUESTION 54

Refer to the exhibit.

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

What is the result when running the Python scripts?
* s1
* s2
* s1, s2, s3
* s3

NEW QUESTION 55

What is the purpose of using the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Certificate Management API?
* To securely deploy vManage
* To contact Enterprise certificate Authority
* To install signed certificates
* To report an issue to cisco TAC

The purpose of using the Cisco SD-WAN vManage Certificate Management API is to install signed certificates. This API facilitates secure communication within the SD-WAN infrastructure by allowing administrators to manage and deploy certificates that verify the identity of devices and services. References: (Automating Cisco Enterprise Solutions Official Cert Guide)

NEW QUESTION 56

A new project called “device_status” must be stored in a central Git repository called “device_status” with the first file named “device_status.py”. The Git repository is created using the account python_programmer.

Which set of commands inserts the project into Git?

A.
```
git init
git add device status.py
git commit -m "Initial Revision"
git remote add origin \
     https://git.cisco.com/python_programmer/device_status.git
git push -u origin master
```

B.
```
git init
git remote add origin \
     https://git.cisco.com/python_programmer/device_status.git
git add device_status.py
git pull
```

C.
```
git init
git remote add origin \
     https://git.cisco.com/python_programmer/device_status.git
git add device_status.py
git commit -m "Initial Revision"
git pull -u origin master
```

D.
```
git init
git add device_status.py
git remote add python_programmer/device_status
git push
```

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

To insert the project into Git using the account python_programmer, one would need to initialize the local directory as a Git repository, add files to it, commit those files with an appropriate message, add a remote repository URL pointing to where the repository should be pushed on GitHub under python_programmer’s account, and finally push the changes up to that remote repository. Option A follows this process correctly:

‘git init’ initializes the local directory as a Git repository; ‘git add “device_status.py”‘ stages changes; ‘git commit -m “Initial Revision”‘ commits staged changes with message; ‘git remote add origin 6’ adds new remote repo; ‘git push -u origin

master’ pushes committed changes up to GitHub. References: = Automating Cisco Enterprise Solutions Official Cert Guide

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