Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 300-435

Exam Name: Automating and Programming Cisco Enterprise Solutions (ENAUTO)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What is a difference between traditional and software-defined networks?

A. Traditional networks are characterized by tightly coupled data and control planes, and software-defined networks are characterized by decoupled data and control planes.
B. Traditional networks require that devices be configured as a group, and software-defined networks support centralized control of network-wide settings.
C. Traditional networks rely on physical hardware, and software-defined networks require no hardware.
D. Traditional networks are comprised of fixed-function hardware such as routers or switches, and software-defined networks rely on virtualized hardware.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The key architectural difference is that traditional networks tightly couple the control plane (decision-making) and data plane (traffic forwarding) within individual devices, while software-defined networks (SDN) decouple these planes, centralizing control in a separate controller. This separation enables greater flexibility, automation, and programmability in SDNs.

QUESTION 2
A developer must move all the files in the plugins directory to the local Git staging area. Which Git command must be used to perform this task?

A. git track plugins/
B. git commit plugins/*
C. git branch plugins/
D. git add plugins/*

Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct command to move all files in the plugins directory to the Git staging area is:
git add plugins/* This stages all the files (not directories recursively) inside plugins/ for commit.

QUESTION 3
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
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit. The Python script fails. Which change enables the script to complete successfully?

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
def set_interfaces():
    # Create a local variable
    interfaces = ["GigabitEthernet1",
                  "GigabitEthernet2",
                  "GigabitEthernet3",
                  ]
    return (interfaces)

def main():
    set_interfaces()
    for interface in interfaces:
       print(interface)

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

A. The interface object must be defined in the set_jnterfaces function.
B. Store set_interfaces() return value in interfaces var.
C. An iterable object type must be used for the interfaces object.
D. The interfaces object must be defined in the main function.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The script calls set_interfaces() but does not store its return value. Therefore, the variable interfaces used in the for loop is undefined, causing a NameError. Assigning the return value to interfaces like this:
interfaces = set_interfaces()
inside the main() function will resolve the error and allow the script to execute successfully.

QUESTION 5
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: AC
Explanation:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9629399/chap6.htm

QUESTION 6
Which two actions do Python virtual environments allow users to perform? (Choose two.)

A. Simplify the CI/CD pipeline when checking a project into a version control system, such as Git.
B. Efficiently port code between different languages, such as JavaScript and Python.
C. Run and simulate other operating systems within a development environment.
D. Quickly create any Python environment for testing and debugging purposes.
E. Quickly create an isolated Python environment with module dependencies.

Answer: DE
Explanation:
https://realpython.com/python-virtual-environments-a-primer/

QUESTION 7
What are two benefits of leveraging Ansible for automation of Cisco IOS XE Software? (Choose two.)

A. Ansible playbooks are packaged and installed on IOS XE devices for automatic execution when an IOS device reboots.
B. All IOS XE operating systems include Ansible playbooks for basic system administration tasks.
C. It is a device-independent method for automation and can be used with any type of device or operating system.
D. Ansible playbooks can be written from the IOS XE EXEC command line to configure the device itself.
E. It does not require any modules of software except SSH to be loaded on the network device.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
https://developer.cisco.com/learning/modules/intro-ansible-iosxe/ansible-overview/step/4

QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit. Cisco SD-WAN deployment must be troubleshooted using vManage APIs. A call to vEdge Hardware Health API returns the data in the exhibit (only a portion is shown). If this JSON is converted to a Python dictionary and assigned to the variable "d", how the status is accessed that is indicated on line 16?

```
{
  'data':
    [
      {
        'count': 4,
        'detailsURL': '',
        'name': 'vEdge Hardware Health',
        'status': 'error',
        'statusList':
          [
            {
              'count': 4,
              'detailsURL': '/dataservice/device/hardwarehealth/detail?state=normal',
              'message': '4 {normal=4, warning=0, error=0}',
              'name': 'normal',
              'status': 'up'
            }
```

A. d[data][0][statusList][0][status]
B. d[`data'][`statusList'][`status']
C. d{`data'}[0]{`statusList'}[0]{`status'}
D. d[`data'][0][`statusList'][0][`status']

Answer: B
Explanation:
The 0s in option AC and D are not logical in this scenario. The status tag already takes care of the error message.

QUESTION 9
What is a Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) assurance capability that enables every point on the network to become a sensor, which sends continuous streaming telemetry on application performance and user connectivity in real time?

A. path trace
B. group-based policies
C. software image management
D. inventory insights

Answer: A
Explanation:
Path Trace is a Cisco Catalyst Center assurance feature that allows every point in the network to act as a sensor by providing real-time, continuous streaming telemetry on application performance and user connectivity. This helps identify issues along the path from user to application with detailed, hop-by-hop visibility.

QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must create a script that provides an alert every time a switch power supply fails in the network. To perform this task, the network engineer is using Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center) event webhooks in a Python script. Which code snippet must be added to the box in the code to subscribe to the event?

```
payload = [
    {
        "name": "Webhook for power supply failure",
        "description": "Power supply failure on switch",
        "subscriptionEndpoints": [
            {
                "instanceId": INSTANCEID,
                "subscriptionDetails": {
                    "connectorType": "REST",
                    [          ]
                }
            }
        ],
        "filter": {
            "eventIds": [
                "NETWORK-DEVICES-2-201"
            ]
        }
    }
]
```

A. "connectorMethod": "POST"
B. "method": "POST"
C. "subscribeTo": "POST"
D. "connector": "POST"

Answer: B
Explanation:
When configuring event subscription endpoints in Cisco Catalyst Center (formerly DNA Center), the correct field to specify the HTTP method for REST webhooks is: "method": "POST"
This ensures that events such as power supply failures are pushed to the designated endpoint using the POST method.

QUESTION 11
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
Explanation:
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.

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: B
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 13
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"
```

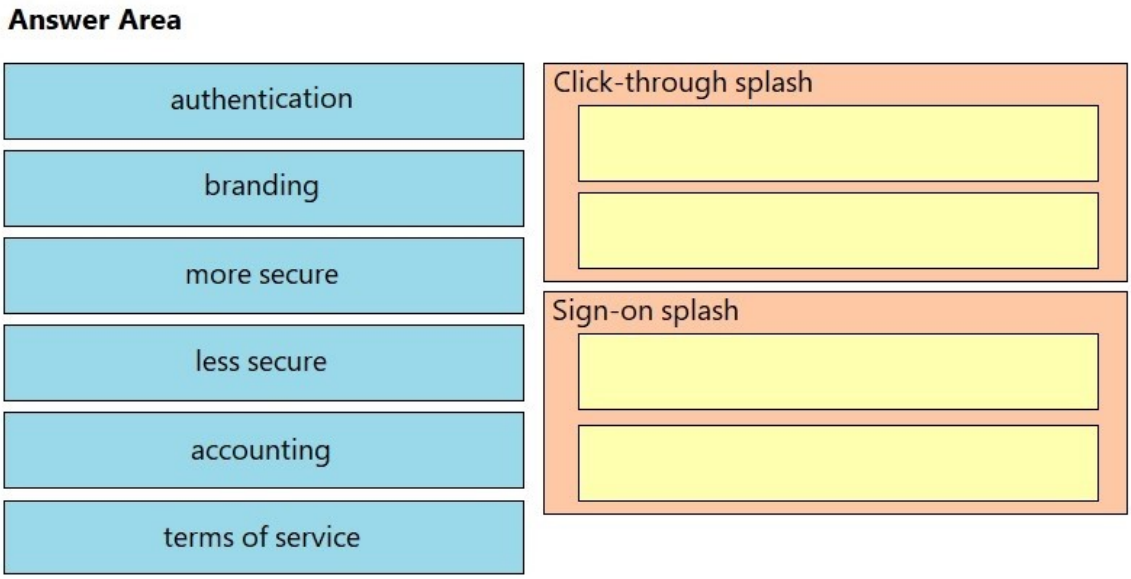
A. alert_level = data["alertLevel"].json
alert_type = data["alertType"].json
B. alert_level = data["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["alertType"]
C. alert_level = data["response"]["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["response"]["alertType"]
D. alert_level = data["item"]["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["item"]["alertType"]

Answer: B
Explanation:
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:

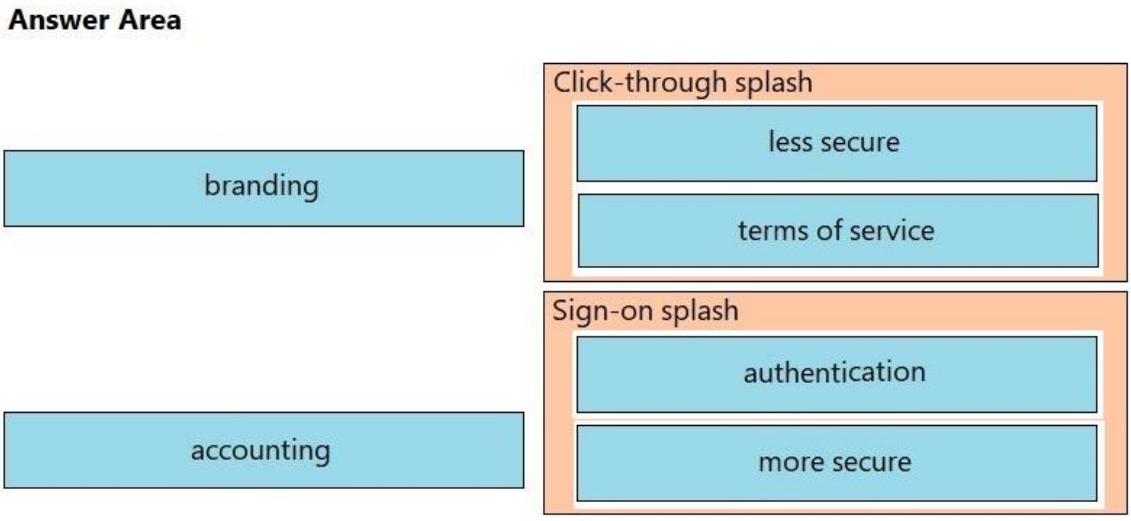
alert_level = data["alertLevel"]
alert_type = data["alertType"]
This is the straightforward way to extract those values for use in further logic such as logging and sending alerts to Webex.

QUESTION 14
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the Cisco Meraki Captive Portal API methods on the right.



Answer:

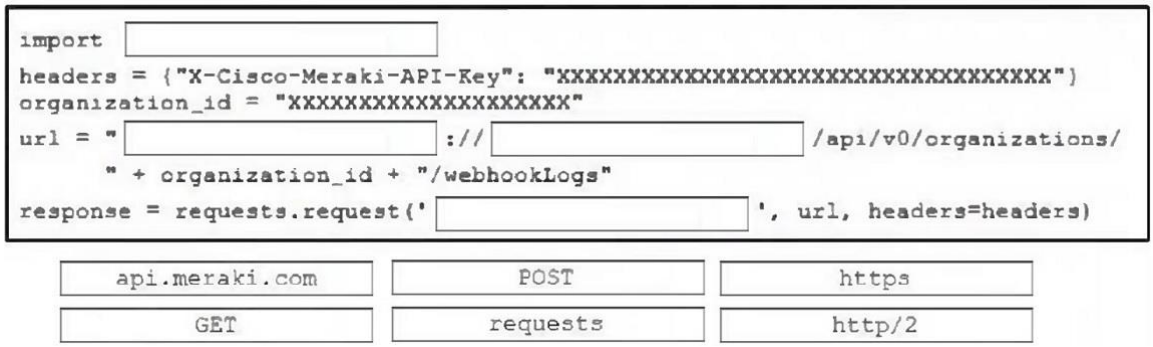


Explanation:
Click-through splash pages typically ask users to accept terms of service but do not require

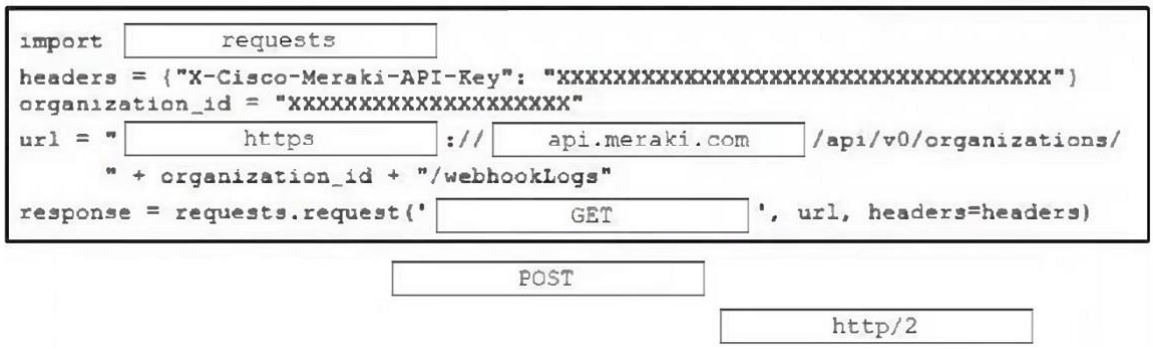
authentication, making them less secure.
Sign-on splash pages require user authentication, enabling more secure access control.

QUESTION 15
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.

```
import requests
...
url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/" + organization_id + "/webhookLogs"
...
response = requests.request('GET', url, headers=headers)
```

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