

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**➤ **Exam Code: 300-435**➤ **Exam Name: Automating and Programming Cisco Enterprise Solutions (ENAUTO)**➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [September/2020](#))****[Visit Braindump2go and Download Full Version 300-435 Exam Dumps](#)****QUESTION 35**

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: D**Explanation:**https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1612/b_1612_programmability_cg/model_driven_telemetry.html**QUESTION 36**

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_xel
from ncclient import manager
import xmltodict

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

if __name__ == '__main__':
    with manager.connect(host=ios_xel["address"],
                        port=ios_xel["port"],
                        username=ios_xel["username"],
                        password=ios_xel["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: A**Explanation:**

The highlighted format cell for print is for the host.

https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/dnac-python-path-trace/blob/master/path_trace.py**QUESTION 37**

Which two statement describe the role of an artifact repository in a CI/CD pipeline? (Choose two.)

- A. An artifact repository allows to compare and merge changes in the source code of files involved in a build process.
- B. An artifact repository is needed only for CI/CD pipeline executed on a public cloud infrastructure.

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- C. An artifact repository provides traceability, search, and management of binary files.
- D. An artifact repository is needed only for managing open source software.
- E. An artifact repository stores files needed and generated during the build process.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 38

Which YANG statement defines a block of other statements that can be easily referenced in other areas of a data model?

- A. grouping
- B. container
- C. submodule
- D. module

Answer: A

QUESTION 39

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?

`"https://vmanage-ip-address:8443/dataservice/template/policy/vsmart/activate/{policyId}"`

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 40

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

Explanation:

<https://community.meraki.com/t5/Developers-APIs/my-API-Limit-exceed-and-key-is-not-working/td-p/64034>

QUESTION 41

Which Python snippet receives a Meraki webhook request?

- A.

```
@app.route('/mynet/webhook', methods=['PUT'])
@app.accept_body(WebhookSchema)
def receive_webhook(**kwargs):
    send_sms_alert(kwargs['alertType'])
```
- B.

```
@app.route('/mynet/webhook', methods=['GET'])
@app.accept_body(WebhookSchema)
def receive_webhook(**kwargs):
    send_sms_alert(kwargs['alertType'])
```
- C.

```
@app.route('/mynet/webhook', methods=['PATCH'])
@app.accept_body(WebhookSchema)
def receive_webhook(**kwargs):
    send_sms_alert(kwargs['alertType'])
```
- D.

```
@app.route('/mynet/webhook', methods=['POST'])
@app.accept_body(WebhookSchema)
def receive_webhook(**kwargs):
    send_sms_alert(kwargs['alertType'])
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/dnav3-code/blob/master/intro-meraki/meraki-07-webhooks/webhookreceiver.py>

QUESTION 42

Which two types of solution are built with the Meraki Location Scanning API? (Choose two.)

- A. networking automation
- B. mapping
- C. guest Wi-Fi
- D. Sense

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E. wayfinder

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/build/wayfinding-mapwize/>

QUESTION 43

Which URI with the request body of Request body: {"name":"Test","organizationId":<org_id>,"type":"appliance"} creates a new Meraki network called "Test", when using APIs?

- A. PUT https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks
- B. POST <https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks>
- C. POST https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks/<net_id>
- D. POST https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://documentation.meraki.com/zGeneral_Administration/Other_Topics/The_Cisco_Meraki_Dashboard_API

QUESTION 44

With the MV Sense API, which REST endpoint provides LUX level?

- A. [/merakimv/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX/light](#)
- B. [/merakimv/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX/raw_detections](#)
- C. [/merakimv/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX/0](#)
- D. [/merakimv/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX/zones](#)

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://developer.cisco.com/meraki/mv-sense/#!/mqtt/lux-light-levels>

QUESTION 45

Which statement describe the difference between OpenConfig and native YANG data models?

- A. Native models are designed to be independent of the underlying platform and are developed by vendors and standards bodies, such as the IETF.
- B. Native models are developed by individual developers and designed to apply configurations on platforms.
- C. OpenConfig models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.
- D. Native models are developed by vendors and designed to integrate to features or configurations that are relevant only to that platform.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/white-paper-c11-741518.html>

QUESTION 46

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/ [REDACTED] ',
               'Accept': 'application/[REDACTED]'}
    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

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/166/b_166_programmability_cg/restconf_prog_int.html