QUESTION 73
Which database type should be used with highly structured data and provides support for ACID transactions?

A. time series
B. document
C. graph
D. relational

Answer: D

QUESTION 74
Where should distributed load balancing occur in a horizontally scalable architecture?

A. firewall-side/policy load balancing
B. network-side/central load balancing
C. service-side/remote load balancing
D. client-side/local load balancing

Answer: B

QUESTION 75
Which two statements about a stateless application are true? (Choose two.)

A. Different requests can be processed by different servers.
B. Requests are based only on information relayed with each request.
C. Information about earlier requests must be kept and must be accessible.
D. The same server must be used to process all requests that are linked to the same state.
E. No state information can be shared across servers.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 76
Which statement about microservices architecture is true?

A. Applications are written in a single unit.
B. It is a complex application composed of multiple independent parts.
C. It is often a challenge to scale individual parts.
D. A single faulty service can bring the whole application down.

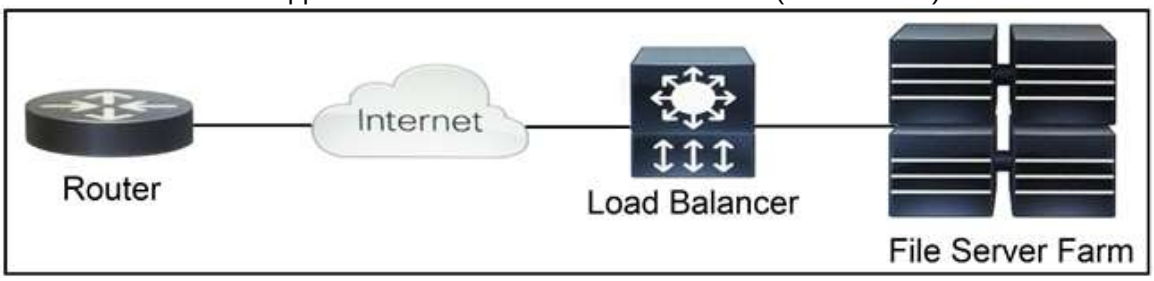
Answer: B

QUESTION 77
Which two data encoding techniques are supported by gRPC? (Choose two.)

A. XML
B. JSON
C. ASCII
D. ProtoBuf
E. YAML

Answer: BE

QUESTION 78
Refer to the exhibit. Which two functions are performed by the load balancer when it handles traffic originating from the Internet destined to an application hosted on the file server farm? (Choose two.)



A. Terminate the TLS over the UDP connection from the router and originate an HTTPS connection to the selected server.
B. Terminate the TLS over the UDP connection from the router and originate an HTTP connection to the selected server.
C. Terminate the TLS over the TCP connection from the router and originate an HTTP connection to the selected server.
D. Terminate the TLS over the TCP connection from the router and originate an HTTPS connection to the selected server.
E. Terminate the TLS over the SCTP connection from the router and originate an HTTPS connection to the selected server.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 79
Management protocols like NETCONF access network elements on well-known ports. Which design practice hardens a network device implementation?

A. Specify the source interface for SSH .
B. Limit access to port 830, well-known clients, and SSH VTY.
C. Enable CoPP.
D. Configure ip http secure-server.

Answer: B

QUESTION 80
Refer to the exhibit. The YAML represented is using the ios_vrf module. As part of the Ansible playbook workflow, what is the result when this task is run?

```
name: VRFs
ios_vrf:
    vrfs: "{{ local_vrfs }}"
    state: present
  purge: yes
```

A. VRFs not defined in the host_vars file are removed from the device.
B. VRFs not defined in the host_vars file are added to the device, and any other VRFs on the device remain.
C. VRFs defined in the host_vars file are removed from the device.
D. VRFs are added to the device from the host_vars file, and any other VRFs on the device are removed.

Answer: D

QUESTION 81
Refer to the exhibit. As part of the Ansible playbook workflow, several new interfaces are being configured using the netconf_config module. The task references the interface variables that are unique per device.

```
- name: Configure Interfaces
  with_items: "{{interfaces}}"
  netconf_config:
    <<: *host_info
    xml: |
       <config>
          <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interefaces">
            <interface>
               <name>{{item.interface_type}}{{item.interface_id}}</name>
               <description>{{item.description}}</description>
               <type xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
               <enabled>true</enabled>
               <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
                 <address>
                    <ip>{{item.ip_address}}</ip>
                    <netmask>{{item.subnet_mask}}</netmask>
                 </address>
               </ipv4>
            </interface>
          </interfaces>
       </config>
```

In which directory is the YAML file with these variables found?

A. host_vars directory
B. home directory
C. group_vars directory
D. current working directory

Answer: A

QUESTION 82
A developer needs to configure an environment to orchestrate and configure. Which two tools should be used for each task? (Choose two.)

A. Puppet for orchestration
B. Terraform for orchestration
C. Terraform for configuration
D. Ansible for orchestration
E. Ansible for configuration

Answer: BE

QUESTION 83
Application sometimes store configuration as constants in the code, which is a violation of strict separation of configuration from code. Where should application configuration be stored?

A. environment variables
B. YAML files
C. Python libraries
D. Dockerfiles
E. INI files

Answer: B

QUESTION 84
Refer to the exhibit. What is the output of this IOS-XE configuration program?

```
import sys, requests

URL = "http://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443"
USER = 'root'
PASS = 'C!isco0123'

url = URL + "/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state"
headers = {'content-type': 'application/yang-data+json', 'accept':
          'application/yang-data+json'          }

try:
   result = requests.get(url, auth=(USER,PASS), headers=headers)
   r_json = result.json()
   flagDown = 0
   for record in r_json["ietf-interfaces:interfaces"]["interface"]:
        print("{0:<35}".format("interface: " + record["name"]), end="")
        print("{0:<5}".format("ip: "), end="")
        if('address' in record["ietf-ip:ipv4"]):
             print("{0:<15}".format(record["ietf-ip:ipv4"]["address"][0]["ip"]), end="")
        else:
             print("{0:<15}".format(record["No IPv4"], end="")
        print("{0:<9}".format("status: "), end="")
        print(str(record["enabled"]))
        if(record["enabled"]==False):
             flagDown=1
   print("")
   if(flagDown):
        print("At least one interface is down")
   else
        print("All interfaces are up")

except:
   print("Exception: " + str(sys.ecx_info()[0] + " " + str(sys.ecx_info()[1]))
   print("Error: " + str(result.status_code), result.text)
```

A. interface operational status in IPv6 addresses
B. interface administrative status in IPv4 addresses
C. interface operational status in IPv4 addresses
D. interface administrative status in IPv6 addresses

Answer: D