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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
from acitoolkit.acitoolkit import (
    AppProfile, BridgeDomain, Context,
    EPG, Session, Subnet, Tenant
)

def create_tenant():
    session = Session(
        "https://apic", "admin", "ciscopsdt"
    )
    session.login()
    my_tenant = Tenant("DevNet_Tenant")
    my_vrf = Context("DevNet_VRF", my_tenant)
    my_bd = BridgeDomain("DevNet_BD", my_tenant)
    my_bd.add_context(my_vrf)
    my_subnet = Subnet("DevNet_Subnet", my_bd)
    my_subnet.set_scope("public")
    my_subnet.set_addr("10.10.10.1/24")
    my_app = AppProfile("DevNet_App", my_tenant)
    my_epg = EPG("DevNet_EPG", my_app)
    my_epg.add_bd(my_bd)
    session.push_to_apic(
        my_tenant.get_url(),
        my_tenant.get_json()
    )

if __name__ == '__main__':
    create_tenant()
```

Which two actions does this Python code perform with the Cisco ACI? (Choose two.)

A. It creates a subnet "DevNet_Subnet" inside VRF "DevNet_VRF" located in ACI tenant "DevNet_Tenant" and sets the



scope to "private".

B. It creates a subnet "DevNet_Subnet" inside AppProfile "DevNet_App" located in ACI tenant "DevNet_Tenant" and sets the network address to "10.10.10.1/24".

C. It creates an EPG "DevNet_EPG" inside AppProfile "DevNet_App" located in ACI tenant "DevNet_Tenant" and link the EPG with BridgeDomain "DevNet_BD".

D. It creates a subnet "DevNet_Subnet" inside VRF "DevNet_VRF" located in ACI tenant "DevNet_Tenant" and sets the network address to "10.10.10.1/24".

E. It creates an EPG "DevNet_EPG" inside VRF "DevNet_VRF" located in ACI tenant "DevNet_Tenant" and link the EPG with BridgeDomain "DevNet_BD".

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

Which option must be created to allow one EPG to communicate with another EPG within same tenant?

A. a filter

B. a taboo

C. a subject

D. a contract

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which NX-API request queries the MAC address table?



A.

```
{  
  "jsonrpc": "1.0",  
  "method": "cli",  
  "params": {  
    "cmd": "show mac address-table",  
    "version": 1  
  },  
  "id": 1  
}
```

B.

```
{  
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",  
  "method": "cli",  
  "params": {  
    "command": "show mac address-table",  
    "version": 1  
  },  
  "id": 1  
}
```



C.

```
{  
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",  
  "method": "cli_show",  
  "params": {  
    "cmd": "show mac address-table",  
    "version": 1  
  },  
  "id": 1  
}
```

D.

```
{  
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",  
  "method": "cli",  
  "params": {  
    "cmd": "show mac address-table",  
    "version": 1  
  },  
  "id": 1  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

NXOS Sandbox

QUESTION 4

What are two differences between SNMP and model-driven telemetry? (Choose two.)

A. SNMP uses a continuous stream model.

B. SNMP uses a push model.



C. SNMP uses a pull model.

D. Model-driven telemetry uses a pull model.

E. Model-driven telemetry uses a push model.

Correct Answer: CE

Reference:

<https://blogs.cisco.com/developer/its-time-to-move-away-from-snmp-and-cli-and-use-model-driven-telemetry#:~:text=SNMP%20uses%20the%20pull%20model%20when%20retrieving%20data%20from%20a%20switch.andtext=SNMP%20also%20uses%20push%20model,limits%20like%20scale%20and%20efficiency.>

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch configuration

```
!Command: show running-config
!
feature hsrp
!
ip access-list allow_http_traffic
 10 permit tcp any any eq www
!
vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.151.2
!
interface mgmt0
 ip address 192.168.251.129 255.255.255.0
 vrf member management
```

Ansible playbook

```
---
- name: Vlan Provisioning
  hosts: nxos
  gather_facts: no

  vars:
    nxos_provider:
      username: "{{ un }}"
      password: "{{ pwd }}"
      transport: nxapi
      host: "{{ inventory_hostname }}"

  tasks:
    - name: CREATE VLANS AND ASSIGN A NAME, USING VLAN_ID
      nxos_vlan:
        vlan_id: "{{ item.vlan_id }}"
        name: "{{ item.name }}"
        provider: "{{ nxos_provider }}"
      with_items:
        - vlan_id: 2
          name: Native
        - vlan_id: 15
          name: Web
        - vlan_id: 20
          name: App
        - vlan_id: 30
          name: DB
```

Playbook output

```
$ ansible-playbook playbook.yml
```

```
PLAY [Vlan Provisioning] *****
*****

TASK [CREATE VLANS AND ASSIGN A NAME, USING VLAD_ID]*****
*****
failed: [192.168.252.129] (item={'vlan_id': 2, 'name': 'Native'}) => {"ansible_facts": {'discovered_interpreter_python': "/usr/bin/python"}, "ansible_loop_var": "item", 'changed': false, 'item': 'name': 'Native', "vlan_id": 2}, "msg": "Request failed: <urlopen error [Errno 61] Connection 'refused'>" "status": -1, "url": "http://192.168.251.129:80/ins"}
```

The exhibit shows a Cisco NX-OS switch configuration, an Ansible playbook, and the output of running this playbook. The playbook failed due to error "msg\\' \\Request failed \\', \\status\\' -1, "url" "http://192.168.251.129:80/ins".

Which Cisco NX-OS configuration command resolves this failure?

- A. feature nxapi
- B. http-server enabled
- C. interface mgmt0; ip access-group allow_http_traffic in
- D. feature http

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/nxos/41_3/b_Copy_of_b_Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_NXOS_Software_Configuration_Guide/Copy_of_b_Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_NX-



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