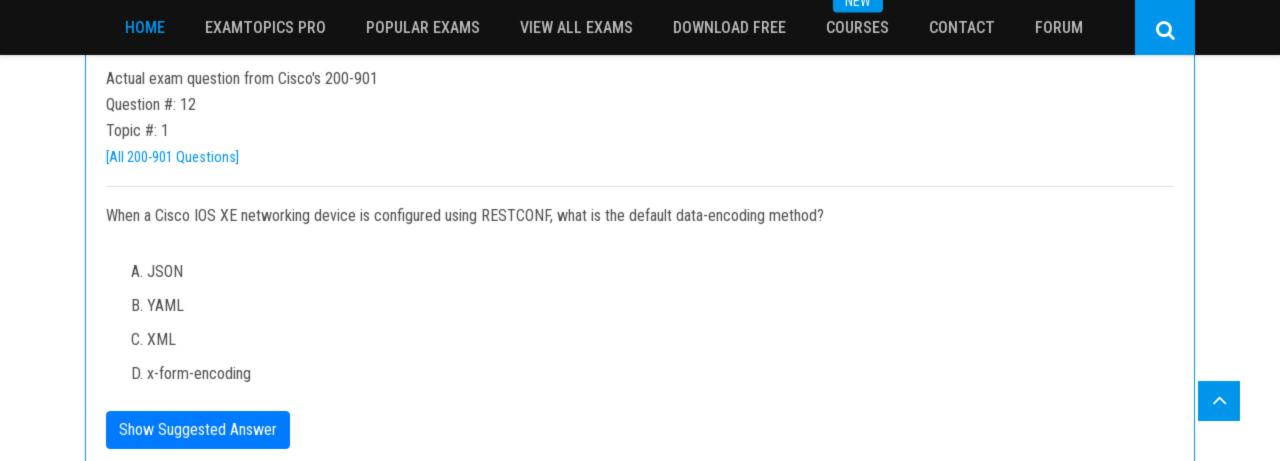


CONTACT

```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
Question #: 11
Topic #: 1
[All 200-901 Questions]
Refer to the exhibit.
 json string = """
           "researcher": {
                 "name": "Ford Perfect",
                 "species": "Betelgeusian",
                 "relatives": [
                              "name": "Zaphod Beeblebrox",
                             "species": "Betelgeusian"
 }
 111111
 my_json = json.loads(json_string)
Which Python data structure does my_json contain?
  A. map
   B. list
  C. json
   D. dict
```

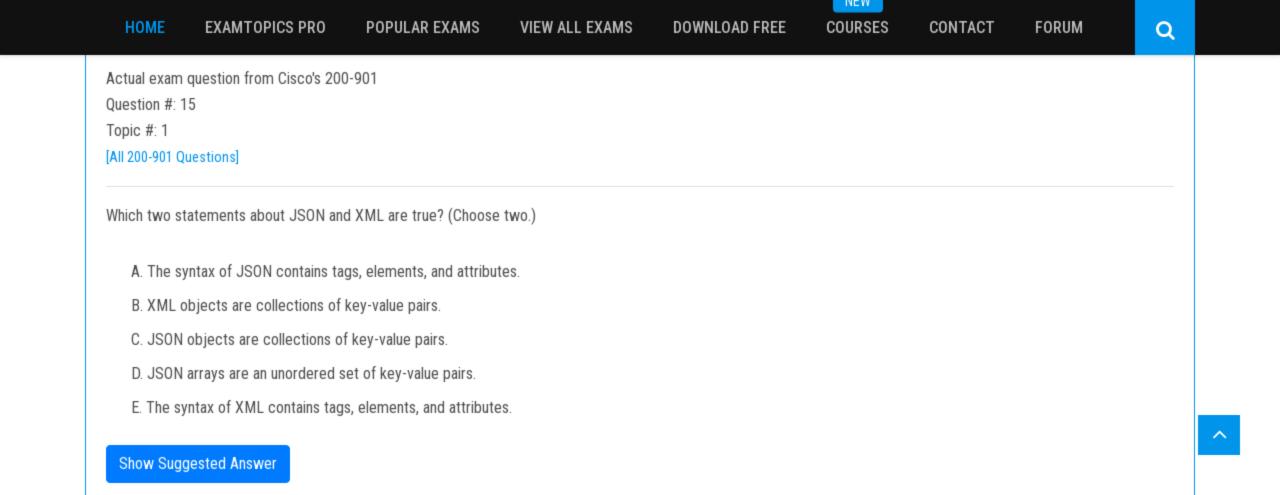


Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 13 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

```
Refer to the exhibit.
```

HOME

```
<books>
 <science>
   <biology>10.00</biology>
   <geology>9.00</geology>
 </science>
 <math>
   <calculus>20.00</calculus>
 </books>
Which JSON is equivalent to the XML-encoded data?
A.
} ]
  "books": {
    "science": {
      "biology": "10.00",
      "geology": "9.00",
    },
    "math": {
      "calculus": "20.00",
    }
} ]
B.
   "books": {
     "science": {
       "biology": "10.00",
       "geology": "9.00",
     },
     "math": {
       "calculus": "20.00",
     }
   }
}
C.
    "books": [
      "science": {
        "biology": "10.00",
        "geology": "9.00",
      },
      "math": {
       "calculus": "20.00",
   ]
}
D.
{
   "books": [
     "science", {
        "biology": "10.00",
       "geology": "9.00",
     },
     "math", {
       "calculus": "20.00",
     }
   ]
}
```



Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Ouestion #: 17

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
$ diff -u5 fish.py cat.py
--- fish.py
                2020-01-02 09:41:02.840000000 +0100
                2020-01-02 09:41:06.8859999800 +0100
+++ cat.py
@@ -160,11 +160,12 @@
     @single request timeout.setter
     def single request timeout(self, value):
         """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
         check type(value, int, optional=True)
         assert value is None or value > 0
         if value is not None and value <= 0:
             raise ValueError("single request timeout must be positive integer")
         self. single request timeout = value
     @property
     def wait on rate limit(self)
         """Automatic rate-limit handling.
```

The output of a unified diff when comparing two versions of a Python script is shown. Which two `single_request_timeout()` functions are defined in fish.py and cat.py? (Choose two.)

Α.

```
file: cat.py
160
161
         @single_request_timeout.setter
         def single_request_timeout(self, value):
162
             """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
163
             check_type(value, int, optional=True)
164
165
             assert value is None or value > 0
166
             if value is not None and value <= 0:
                 raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
167
168
             self._single_request_timeout = value
169
```

В

C.

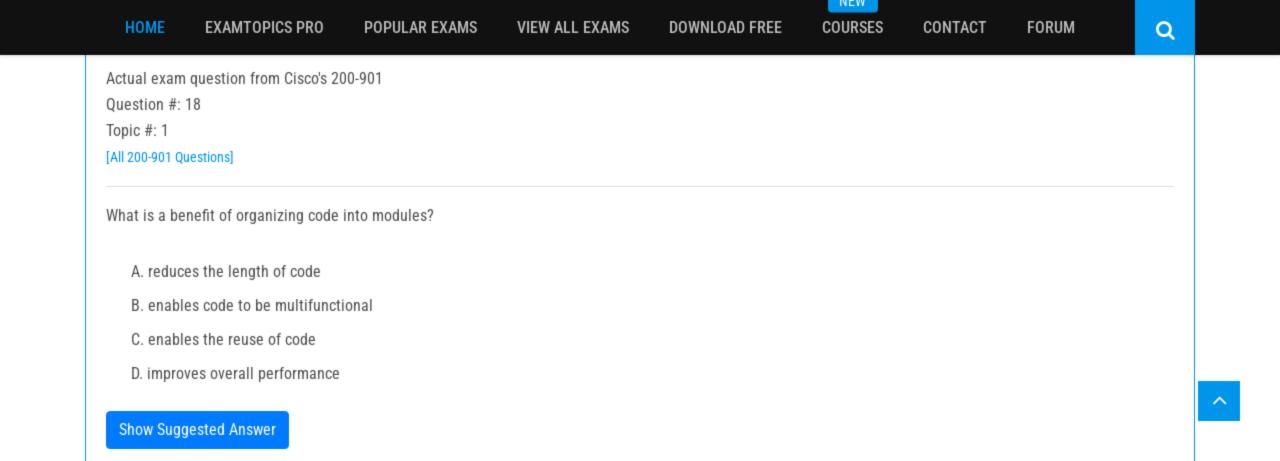
```
file: cat.py
160
161
         @single_request_timeout.setter
         def single_request_timeout(self, value):
162
163
             """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
164
             check_type(value, int, optional=True)
             if value is not None and value <= 0:
165
                 raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
166
             self. single request timeout = value
167
168
169
```

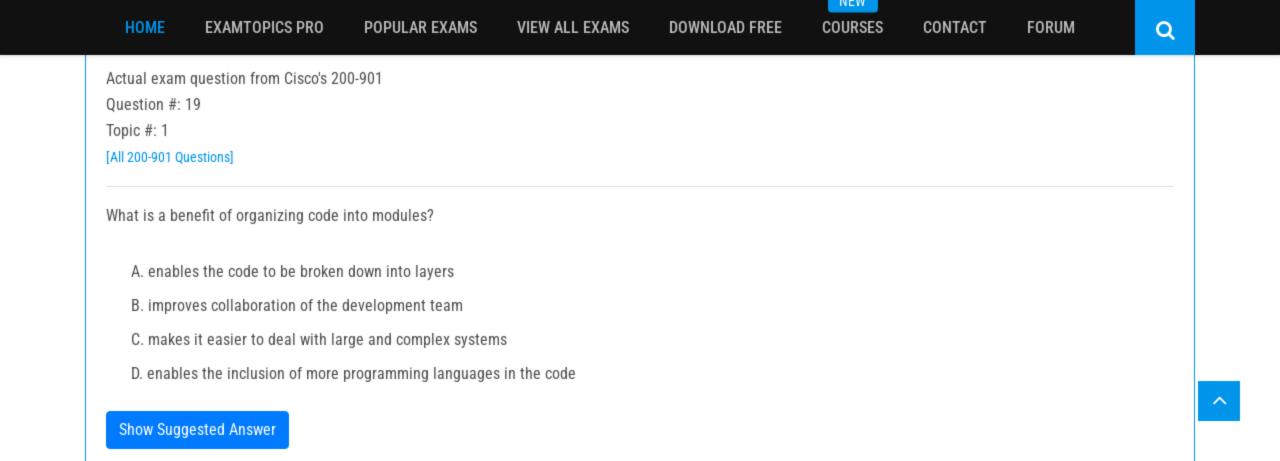
D.

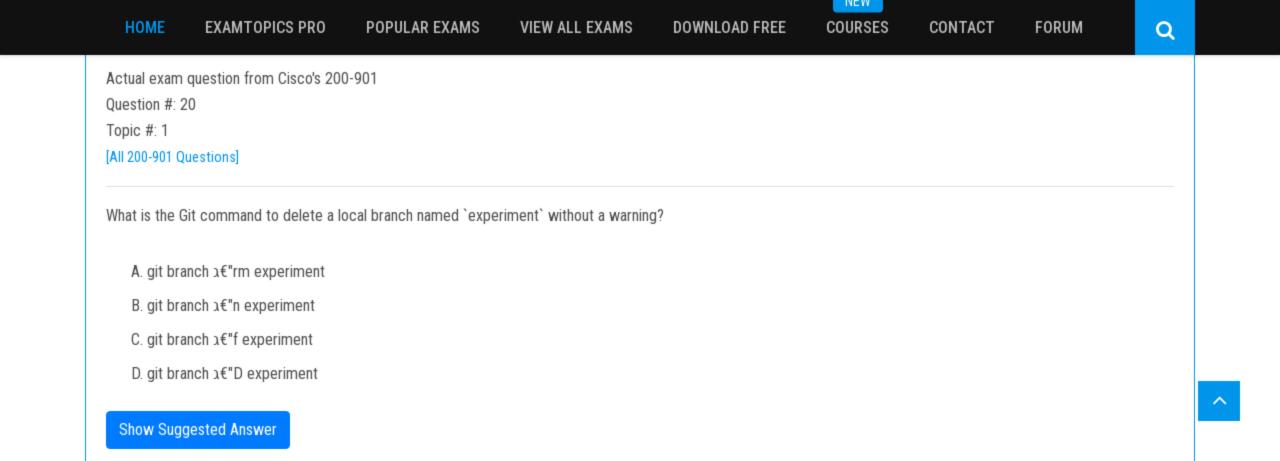
Ε.

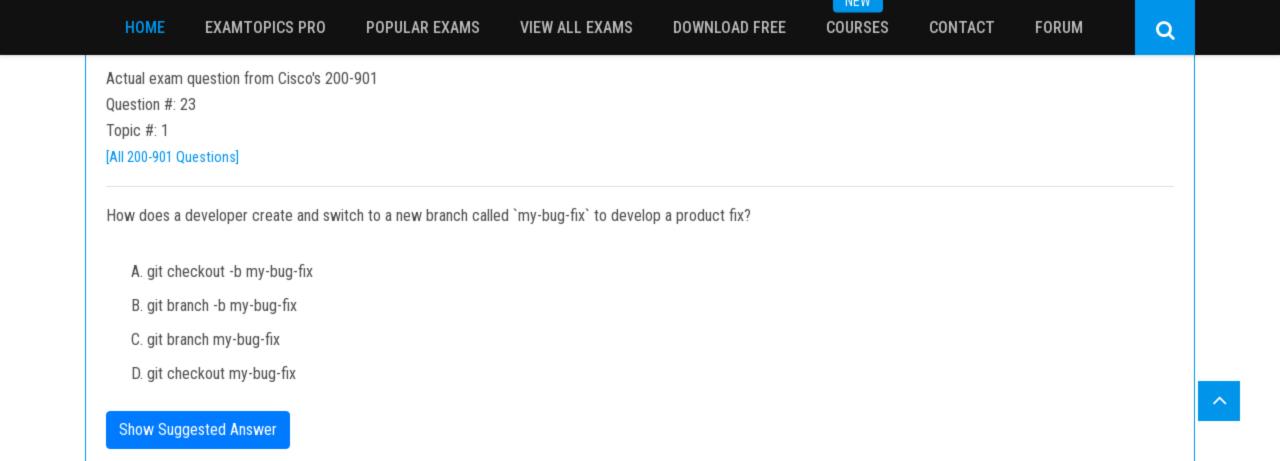
```
file: cat.py
172
173
         @single_request_timeout.setter
174
         def single_request_timeout(self, value):
175
             """The timeout (seconds) for a single HTTP REST API request."""
176
             check_type(value, int, optional=True)
             if value is not None and value <= 0:</pre>
177
178
                 raise ValueError("single_request_timeout must be positive integer")
179
             self._single_request_timeout = value
180
```

Q









Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the Git commands from the left onto the right that add modified local files to a remote repository. Not all options are used. Select and Place:

git push

git add.

git checkout -b "new branch"

git commit -m "this is my edit"

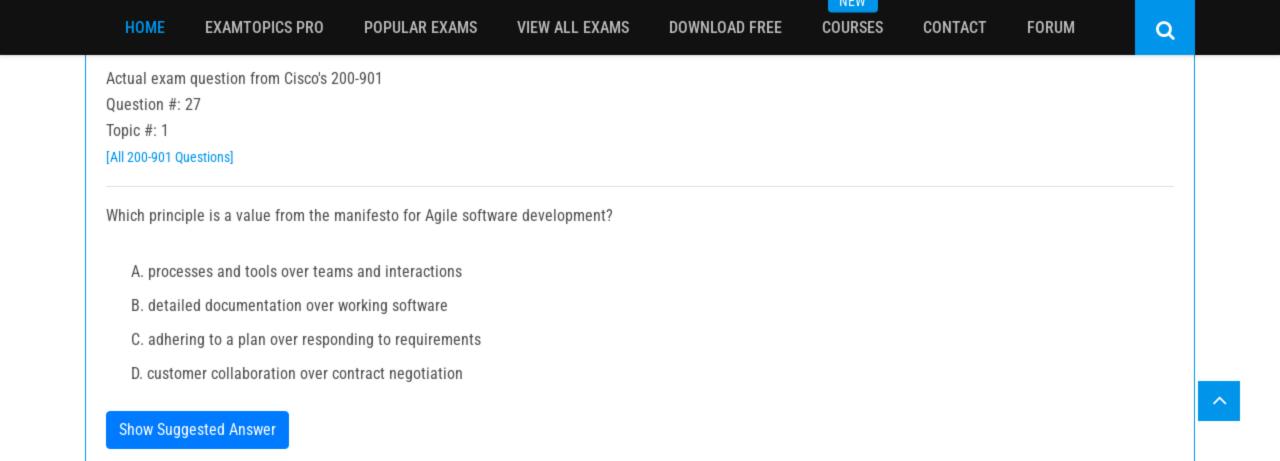
git pull

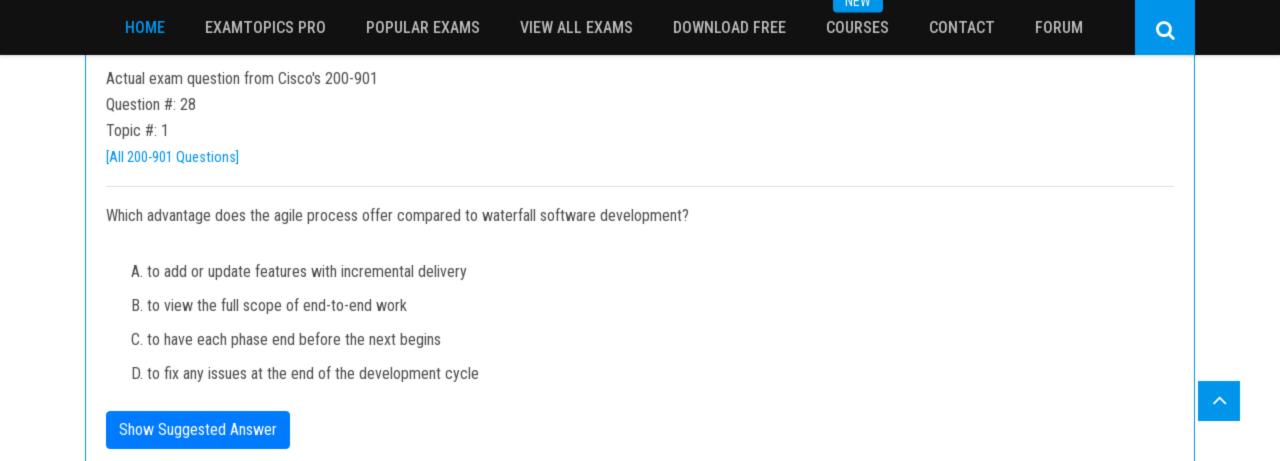
step 1

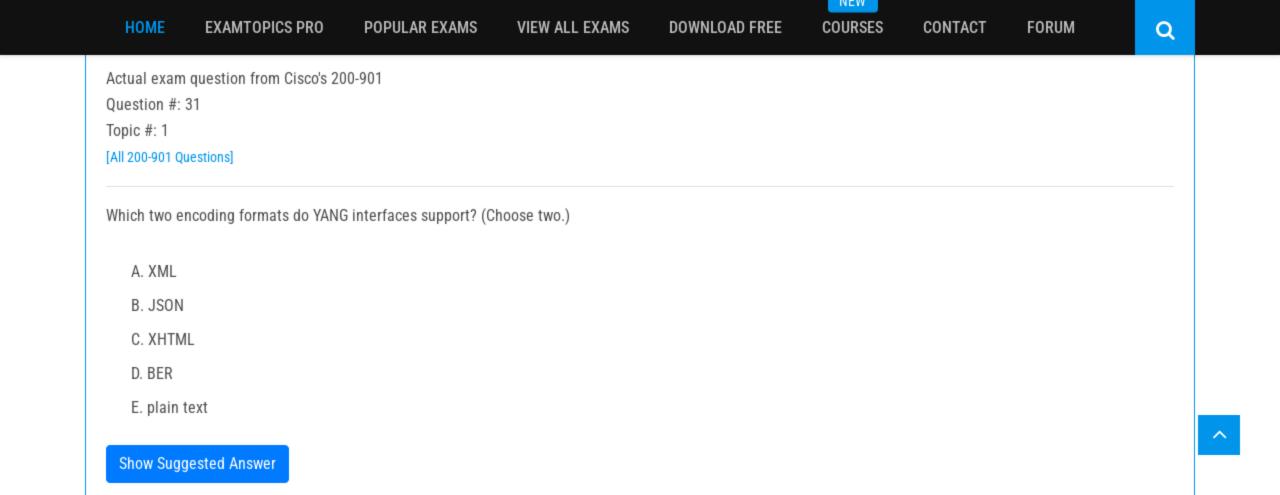
step 2

step 3

Show Suggested Answer







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```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
Question #: 32
Topic #: 1
[All 200-901 Questions]
Refer to the exhibit.
   "items": [{
       "kind": "object#NetworkObj",
       "selfLink": "https://10.201.230.5/api/objects/networkobjects/db01",
       "name": "db01",
       "host": {
            "kind": "IPv4address",
            "value": "172.16.0.11"
       "objectId": "db01"
   } ]
The JSON data in the exhibit has been parsed and stored into a variable 'data'. What returns the value '172.16.0.11'?
   A. data['items']['host']['value']
   B. data['items'][1]['host']['value']
   C. data['items'][0]['host']['value']
```

D. data['items']['host'][1]

HOME

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

def get_result()

url = "https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"

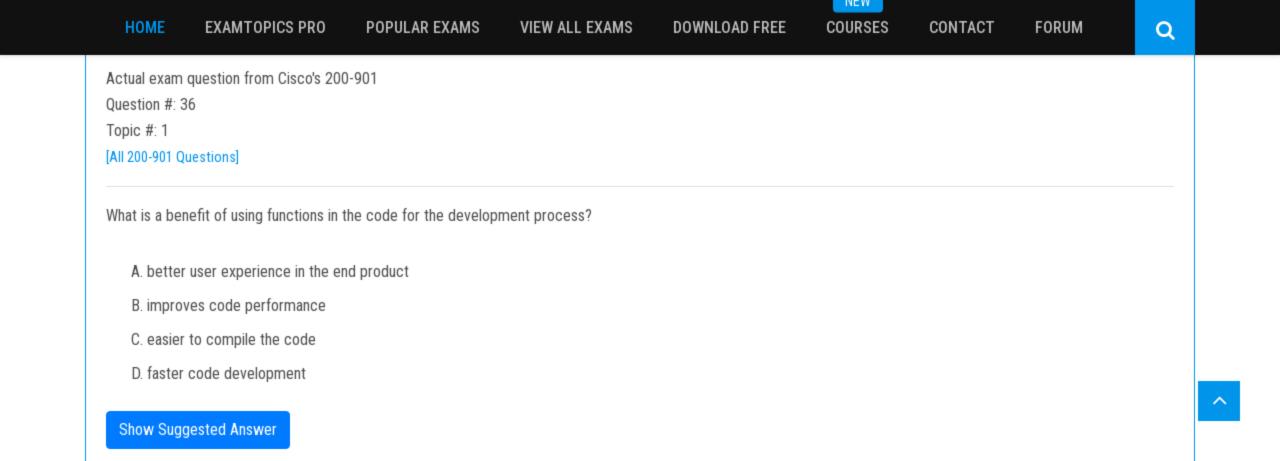
resp = requests.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD))

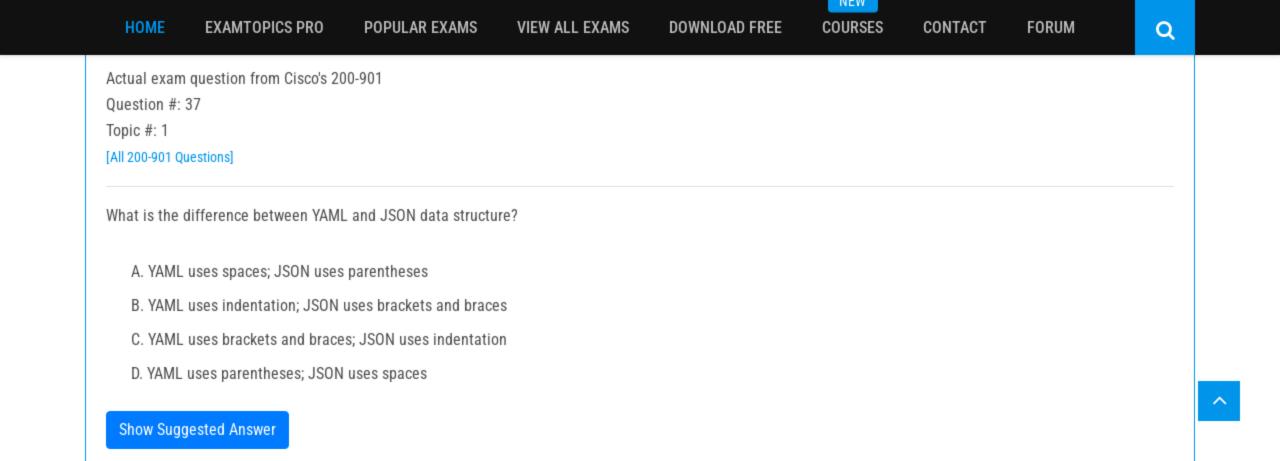
result = resp.json()['Token']

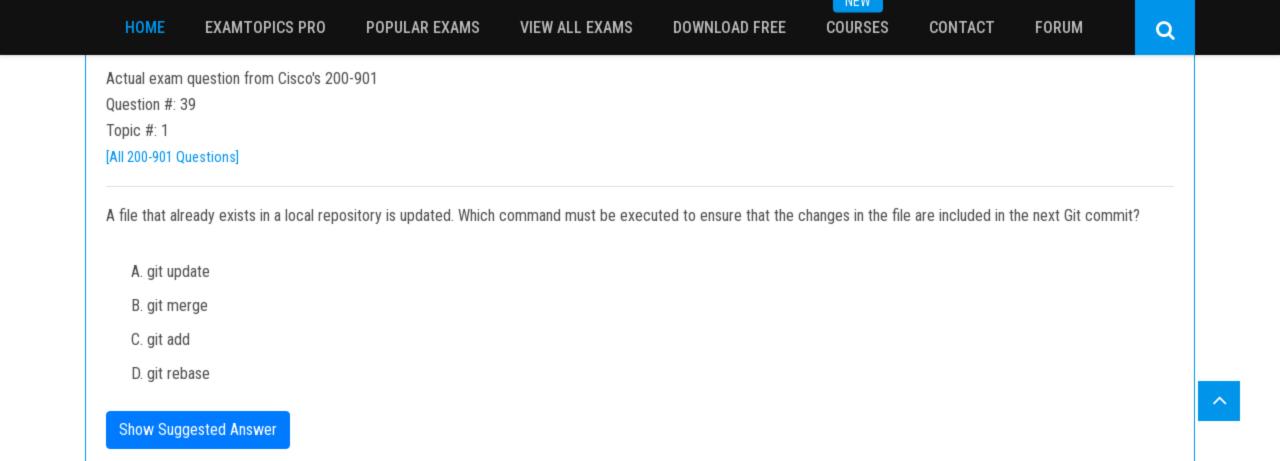
return result

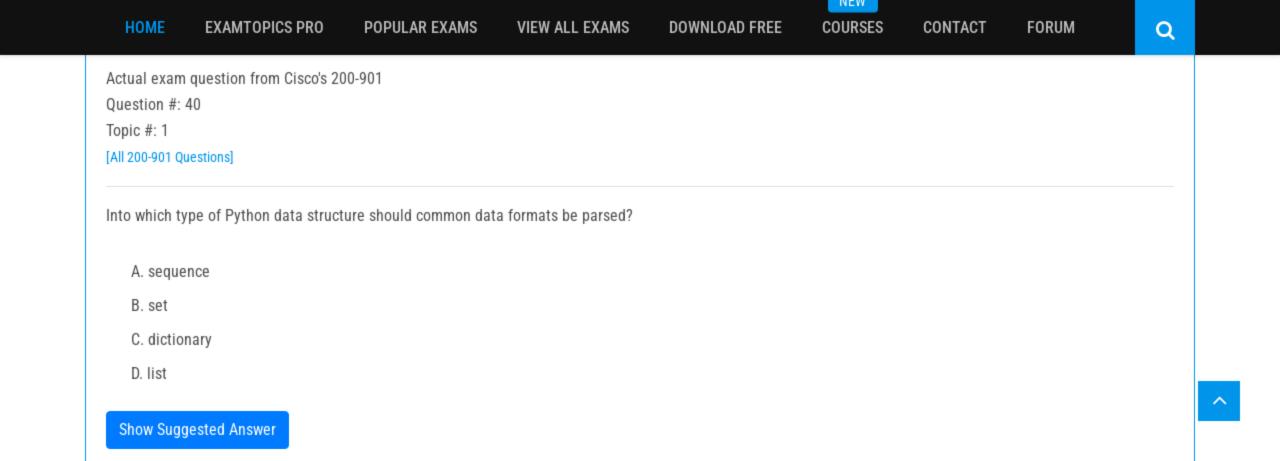
What does the Python function do?

- A. It returns HTTP Basic Authentication.
- B. It returns DNAC user and password.
- C. It reads a token from a local JSON file and posts the token to the DNAC URL.
- D. It returns an authorization token.









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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Several teams at a company are developing a new CRM solution to track customer interactions with a goal of improving customer satisfaction and driving higher revenue.

The proposed solution contains these components:

- * MySQL database that stores data about customers
- * HTML5 and JavaScript UI that runs on Apache
- * REST API written in Python

What are two advantages of applying the MVC design pattern to the development of the solution? (Choose two.)

- A. to enable multiple views of the same data to be presented to different groups of users
- B. to provide separation between the view and the model by ensuring that all logic is separated out into the controller
- C. to ensure data consistency, which requires that changes to the view are also made to the model
- D. to ensure that only one instance of the data model can be created
- E. to provide only a single view of the data to ensure consistency

Show Suggested Answer

^

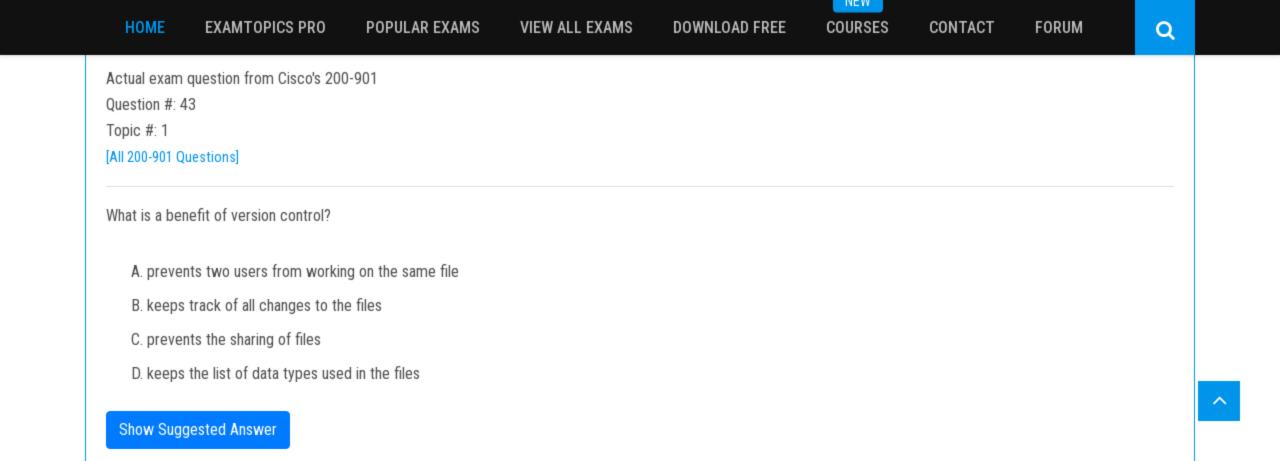
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
module ietf-interface {
   namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces";
   prefix if;
   import ietf-yang-types {
     prefix yang;
   container interfaces-state {
     list interface {
       key "name";
       leaf name {
         type string;
       leaf admin-status {
         type enumeration {
            enum up {
              value 1;
            enum down {
              value 2;
            enum testing {
              value 3;
       leaf if-index {
         type int32 {
            range "1..2147483647"
       container statistics {
         leaf in-octets {
            type yang:counter64;
         leaf in-unicast-pkts {
            type yang:counter64;
Refer to the exhibit. Which XML snippet has interface information that conforms to the YANG model?
```

A. Refer to the exhibit. Which XML shippet has interface information that conforms to the YANG model?



IN E W

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

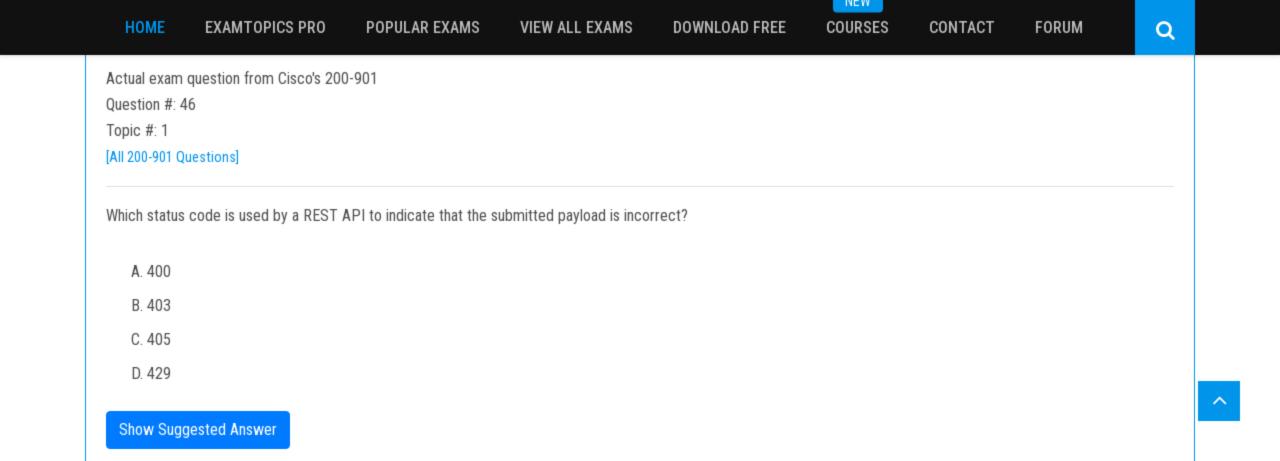
```
git clone git://git.kernel.org/.../git.git my.git
cd my.git
git branch -d -r origin/todo origin/html origin/man
git branch -D test
(2)
```

Refer to the exhibit. What does the command marked (2) do when it is run?

- A. It duplicates the a€testa€ branch.
- B. It deletes the x€testx€ branch only if a new branch is created.
- C. It deletes the a€testa€ branch.
- D. It does not delete the branch until it is merged.

Show Suggested Answer

^



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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Refer to the exhibits.

HTTP REQUEST

POST /organizations/ {organizationId}/networks

PARAMETERS

name

The name of the new network.

type

The type of the new network. Valid types are wireless, appliance, switch, systemsManager, camera, cellularGateway, or a space-separated list of those for a combined network.

tags

A space-separated list of tags to be applied to the network.

timeZon

The timezone of the network. For a list of allowed timezones, please see the 'TZ' column in the table in <u>this article.</u>

copyFromNetworkId

The ID of the network to copy configuration from. Other provided parameters will override the copied configuration, except type which must match this network's type exactly.

disableMyMerakiCom

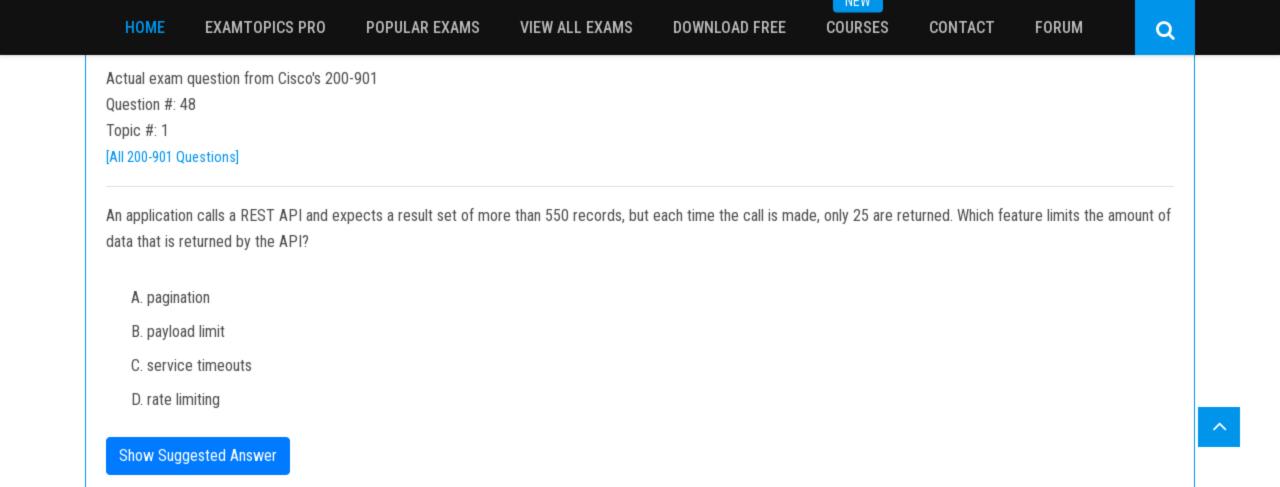
Disables the local device status pages (<u>my.meraki.com</u>, <u>ap.meraki.com</u>, <u>switch.meraki.com</u>, <u>wired.meraki.com</u>). Optional (defaults to false).

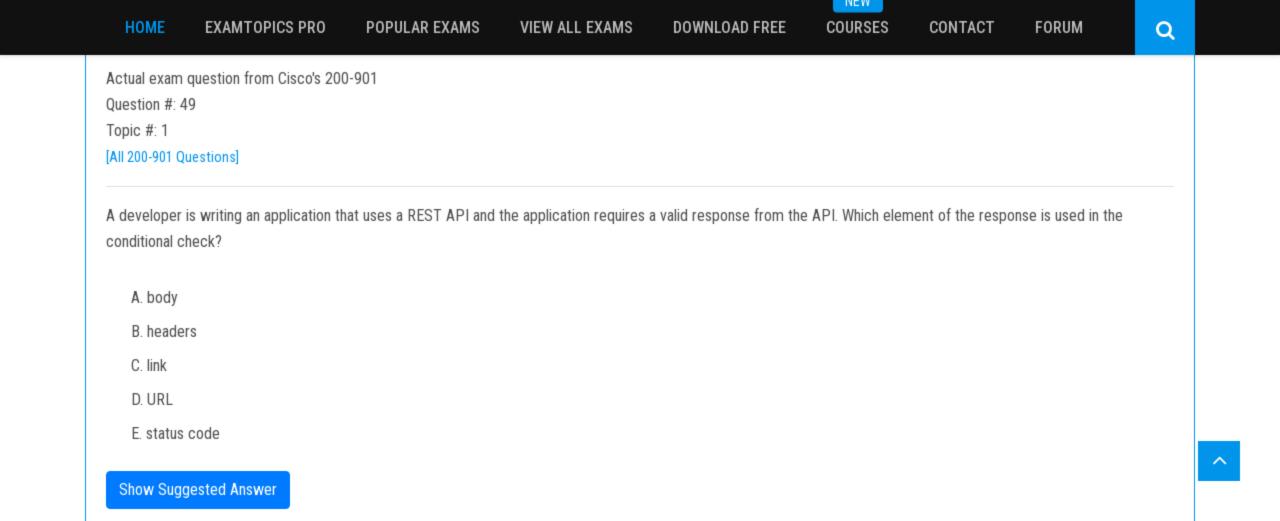
disableRemoteStatusPage

Disables access to the device status page (http://[device's LAN IP]). Optional. Can only be set if disableMyMerakiCom is set to false.

Drag and drop the code from the left onto the item numbers on the right to complete the Meraki Python script shown in the exhibit. Select and Place:

base_url	<item 1=""></item>
network_name	<item 2=""></item>
data	<item 3=""></item>
post	<item 4=""></item>
application/json	<item 5=""></item>
networks	<item 6=""></item>
api_key	<item 7=""></item>
organizations	<item 8=""></item>





Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
"type": "fruit",
     "items": [
        {
          "color": "green",
          "items": [
             "kiwi",
             "grape"
         ]
     },
{
          "color": "red",
          "items": [
             "strawberry",
             "apple"
     }
},
  "type": "vegs",
   "items": [
      {
            "color": "green",
            "items": [
               "lettuce"
      },
           "color": "red".
```

A REST API returns this JSON output for a GET HTTP request, which has been assigned to a variable called `vegetables`. Using Python, which output is the result of this command? print(filter(lambda 1: 1['type'] == 'fruit', vegetables) [0]['items'][0])

- A. {'color': 'green', 'items': ['kiwi', 'grape']}
- B. ['kiwi', 'grape']
- C. lettuce
- D. kiwi

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the Python code from the left onto the correct step on the right to call a REST API.

Select and Place:

response = requests.post(url, data=json.dumps(payload), \ headers=header, verify=False)

Step 1 - Import the correct libraries.

FORUM

Q

ticket = r_json["Token"]
print (ticket)

Step 2 – Declare the necessary variable.

(_json = response.json() print(r_json)

Step 3 – Send the HTTP Request.

import requests import json

Step 4 – Format and display the response in JSON readable format.

controller = 'devnetapi.cisco.com/sandbox/dnacenter'
url = 'https://' + controller + '/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token'
payload = { 'username': 'devnetuser', 'password': 'pa55word'}
header = { 'Content-type': 'application/json' }

Step 5 – Parse the response to display the Service Ticket.

```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
Question #: 53
Topic #: 1
[All 200-901 Questions]
```

A developer is creating a script to interact with a REST API service which requires basic authentication. The credentials are "devnet:391665405" and the Base64 encoding of the credentials is "GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=". Which payload and header combination must be used for authentication?

```
payload = {
    'Authorization': 'Basic GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
 headers= {}
B.
 payload = {}
 headers= {
    'Authorization': 'Basic GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
C.
 payload = {
    'Authorization' : 'Bearer GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=',
    'Content-Type' : 'application/json'
 headers= {}
D.
 payload = {}
 headers= {
    'Authorization' : 'Bearer GV2bmV0dXNlcjpDaXNj=',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
```

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

Local File Attachments

To send local file attachments, simply post a message by including your access token in the Authorization header and the path to your local file with the files parameter. Optionally, you can also include a plain-text message with the attachment by using the text parameter. When uploading files directly from your local filesystem, your request will need to be a multipart/form-data request rather than JSON

```
curl --request POST \
   --form "files=@/home/desktop/example.png;type=image/png" \
   --form "roomId=Y21zY2...." \
   --form "text=example attached" \
https://webexapis.com/v1/messages
```

A developer needs to upload a local file by using the REST API. The developer gathers information according to the documentation and sends the request by using the cURL command in the exhibit but gets an error code. Which action should be followed to get a valid response?

- A. change content-type as JSON
- B. add the authorization header with the access token
- C. and a username-password combination to request command
- D. change request method as GET

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Refer to the exhibit.

bash-3.2\$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer Fj2zzykEa09lic9GK2j8LtE1HklH6oRHPQdw1pAT60I7NDThhNwZ12B5pqMq14kK_b9ei59ISAClY7-NarA-2n9H-tGgt-SxQ39iDejgcs" -i -d "{ \"roomId\": \"Y2geK53sjELknosrC7SwQ5ZGL99pHgiuScB7DfNvUsr8Xx4wDKLiPORcEkryAnM3QmK9LQZsPOG4\" \"text\": \"test2\" }" -X POST https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/messages D - HTTP/1.1 200 OK Via: 1.1 linkerd Transfer-Encoding: chunked TrackingID: ROUTER 5E0FE283-63EB-01BB-00ED-806BF1BD00ED E - Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2020 00:55:31 GMT Server: Redacted Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8 Vary: Accept-Encoding Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains; preload {"id":" YCpJf3aVovyBYcbn7lSdesNkKcgN5tlExdc6dcnPtl4Va05NfCh9MG17j0tWXQL0IPuoJ73uu7JdoXq9 ", "roomId":" F - Y2geK53sjELknosrC7SwQ5ZGL99pHgiuScB7DfNvUsr8Xx4wDKLiPORcEkryAnM3QmK9LQZsP0G4", " roomType":"group","text":"test2","personId":" YcgYzL6XgtyfW81XXwqfKf7whfj23KuqWt4kLWkbb3JwEJBlVMZOklvyBdFoppb0einNjl1FcMyy5wD", "personEmail": "user@webex.com", "created": "2020-01-01T00:55:32.492Z"} bash-3.2\$

Drag and drop the descriptors from the left onto the corresponding parts of the API request and response on the right. Select and Place:

Response Headers	Α
HTTP Request	В
HTTP Response	С
Request Payload	D
Request Headers	E
Response Payload	F

a

Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

API v1 documentation:

Authentication and authorization: Bearer Token

Inventory endpoint: /api/v1/inventory

Method: GET

Response formats: text/html, application/json,

application/html

Token:

dXNlcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=

Api call:

GET /api/v1/inventory HTTP/1.1

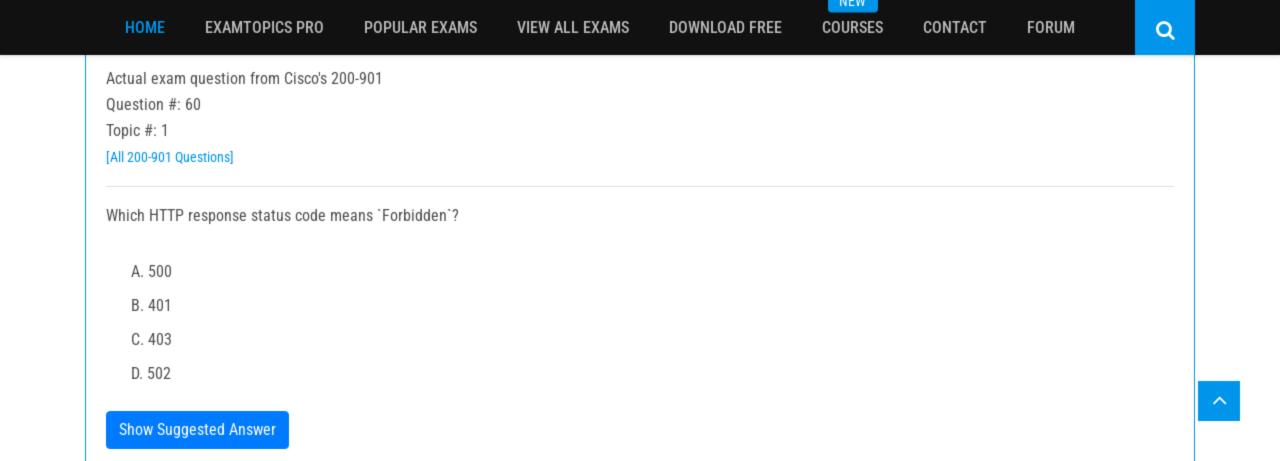
Host: example.com

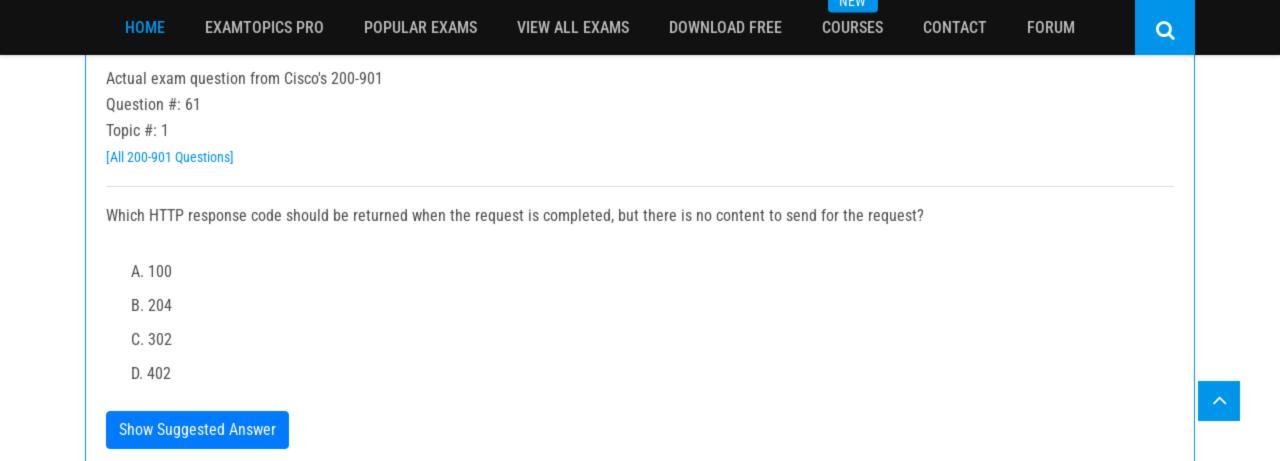
Response:

HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized

An API call is constructed to retrieve the inventory in XML format by using the API. The response to the call is 401 Unauthorized. Which two headers must be added to the API call? (Choose two.)

- A. Bearer-Token: dXNlcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=
- B. Content-Type: application/xml
- C. Authentication: Bearer dXNlcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=
- D. Accept: application/xml
- E. Authorization: Bearer dXNlcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=





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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 62

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

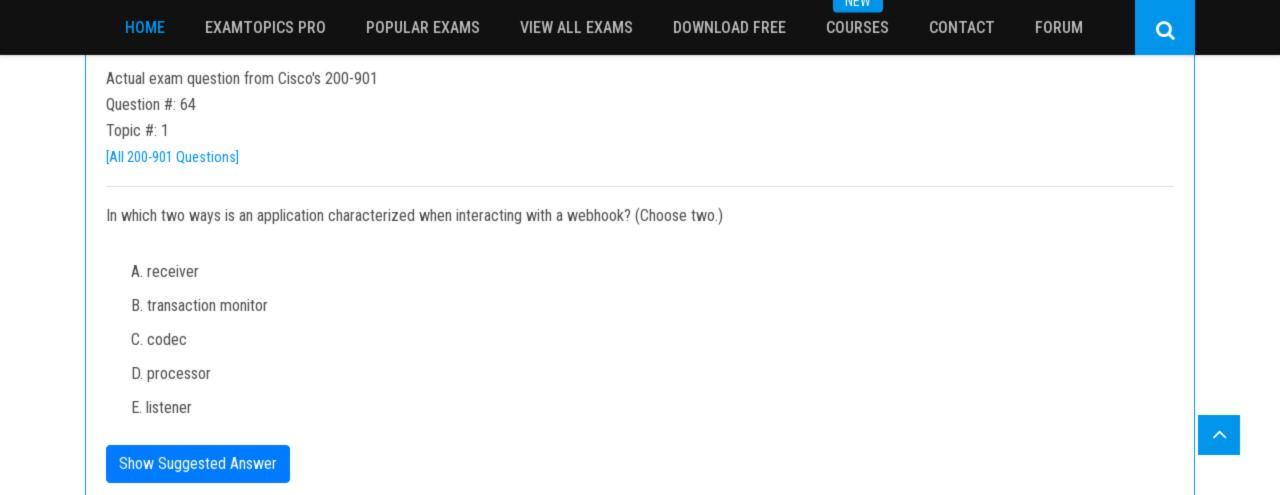
```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 27 Jul 2009 12:28:53 GMT
Server: nginx
Last-Modified: Wed, 22 Jan 2020 19:15:56 GMT
Content-Length: 88
Content-Type: application/json
Connection: keep-alive

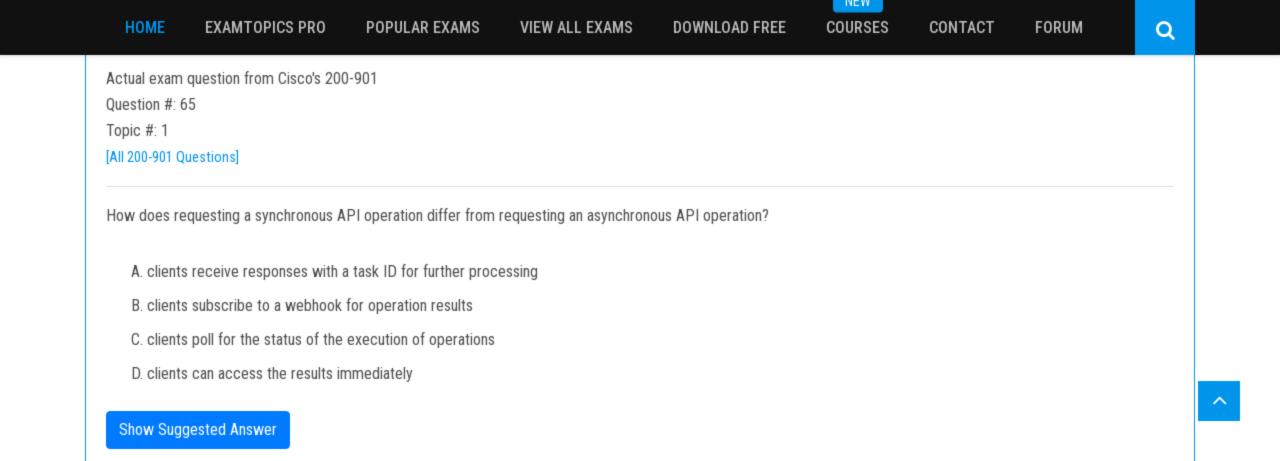
{
    "id": "a123456bcde",
    "status": "online",
    "type": "switch"
}
```

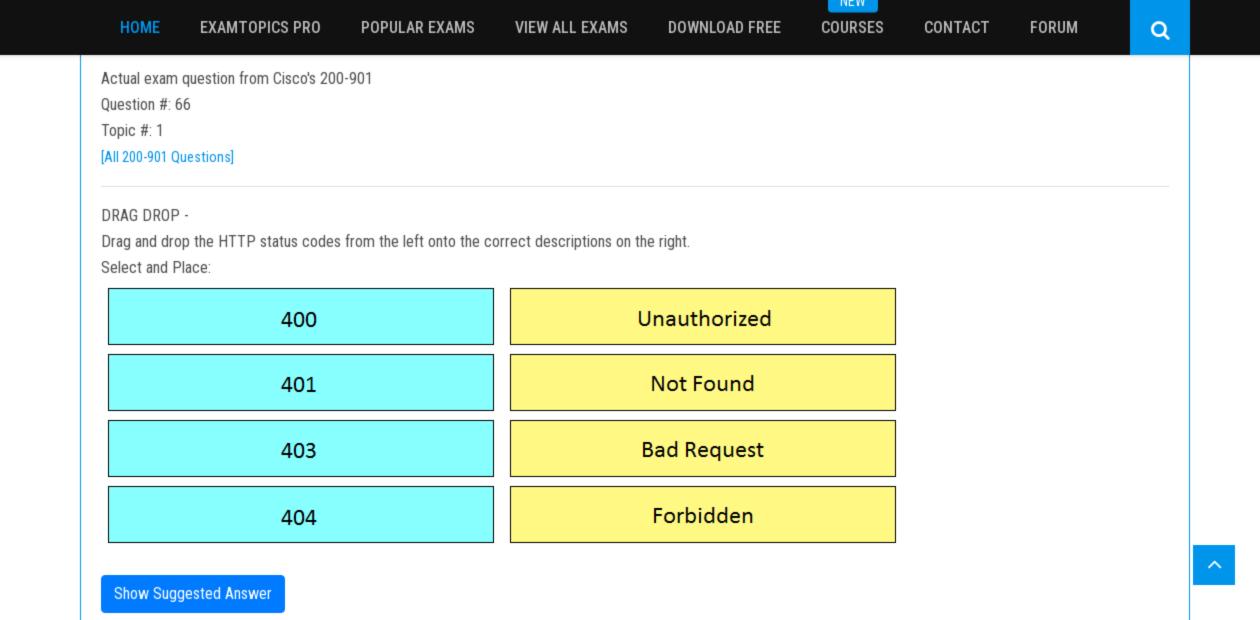
Refer to the exhibit. Which data is specified in the response header?

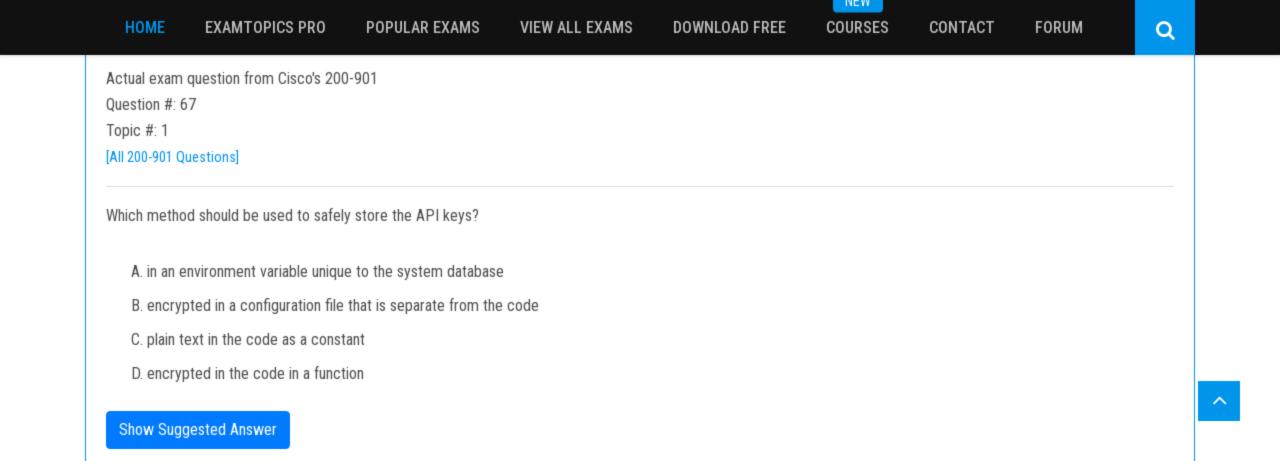
- A. Content-Type
- B. HTTP/1.1 200 0K
- C. a€typea :€a€switcha€
- D. { x€idx :€x€a123456bcdex€, HTTP/1.1 200 OK x€statusx :€x€onlinex ,€x€typex :€x€switchx€ }

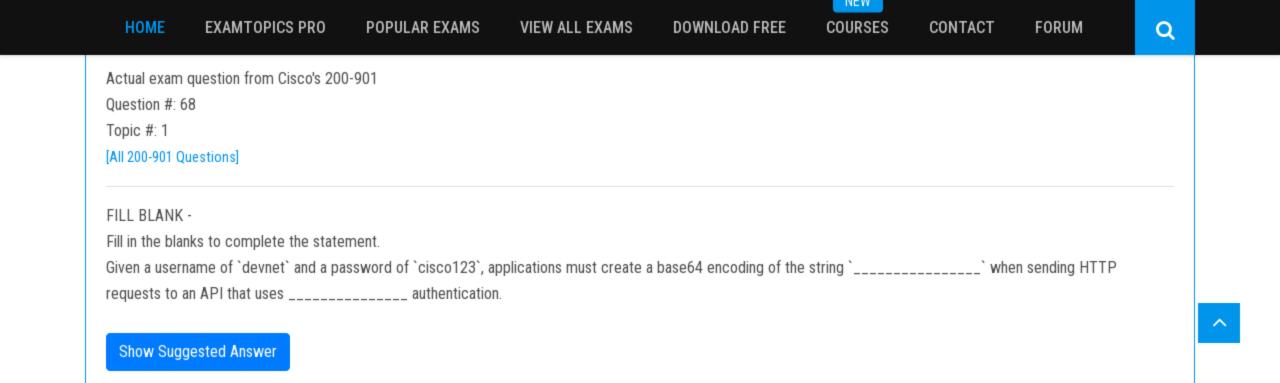
FORUM









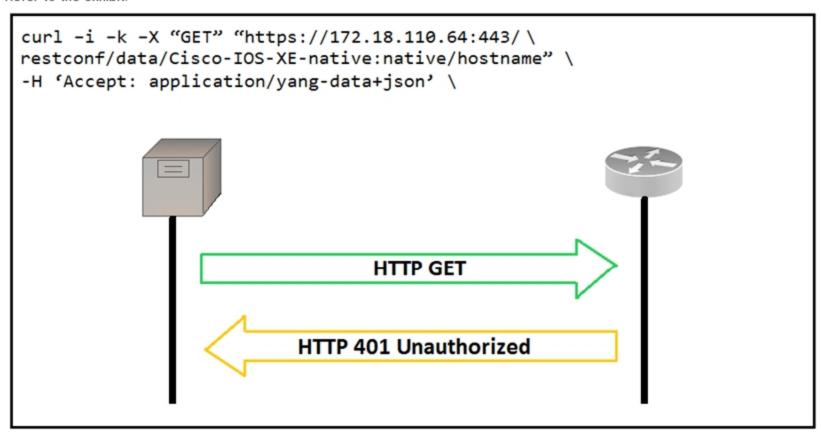


Question #: 69

Topic #: 1

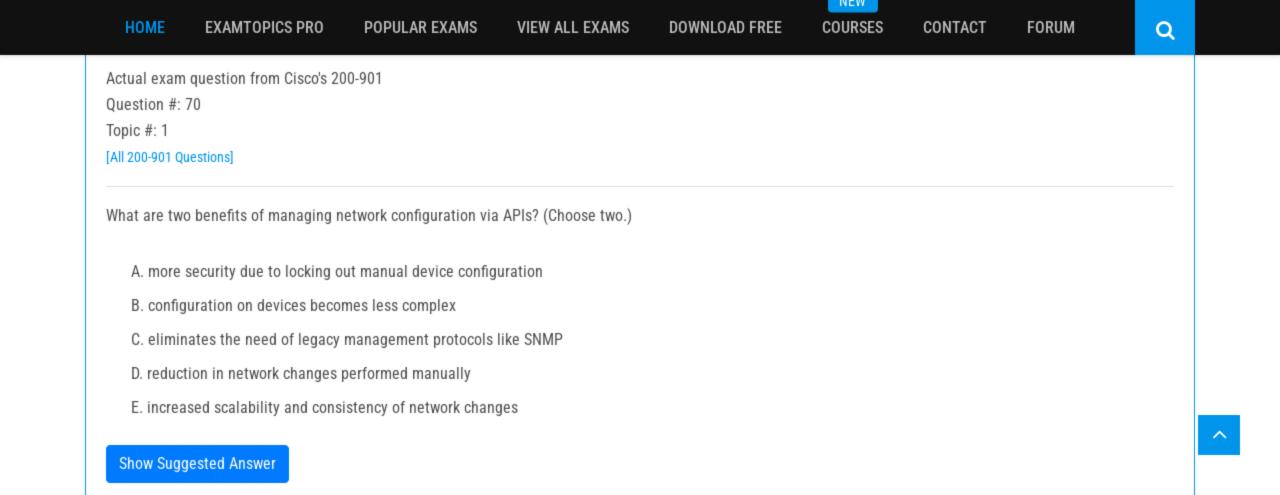
[All 200-901 Questions]

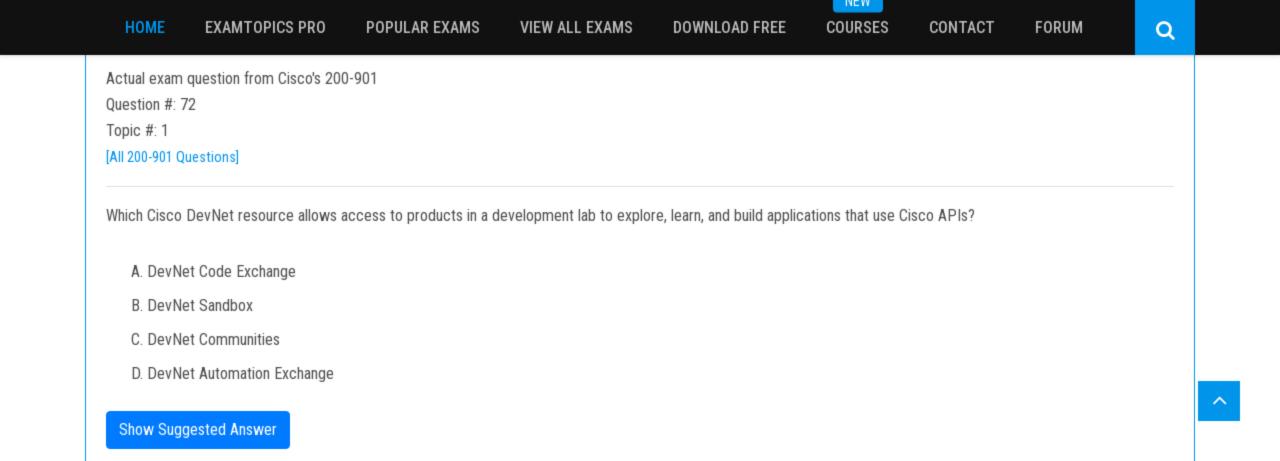
Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator attempts to perform a GET using the Cisco IOS XE RESTCONF API to return the hostname of a device. The sequence diagram illustrates the HTTP messages observed. Which change to the API request resolves the issue?

- A. Remove the x€"H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' HTTP header because it is not required.
- B. Add x€"'u cisco:cisco' in the end of the cURL command
- C. Change the request method from x€"X x€GETx€ to x€"X x€POSTx€
- D. Add Content-Type HTTP header with 'application/yang-data+json' using x€"H 'Content-Type: application/yang-data+json'



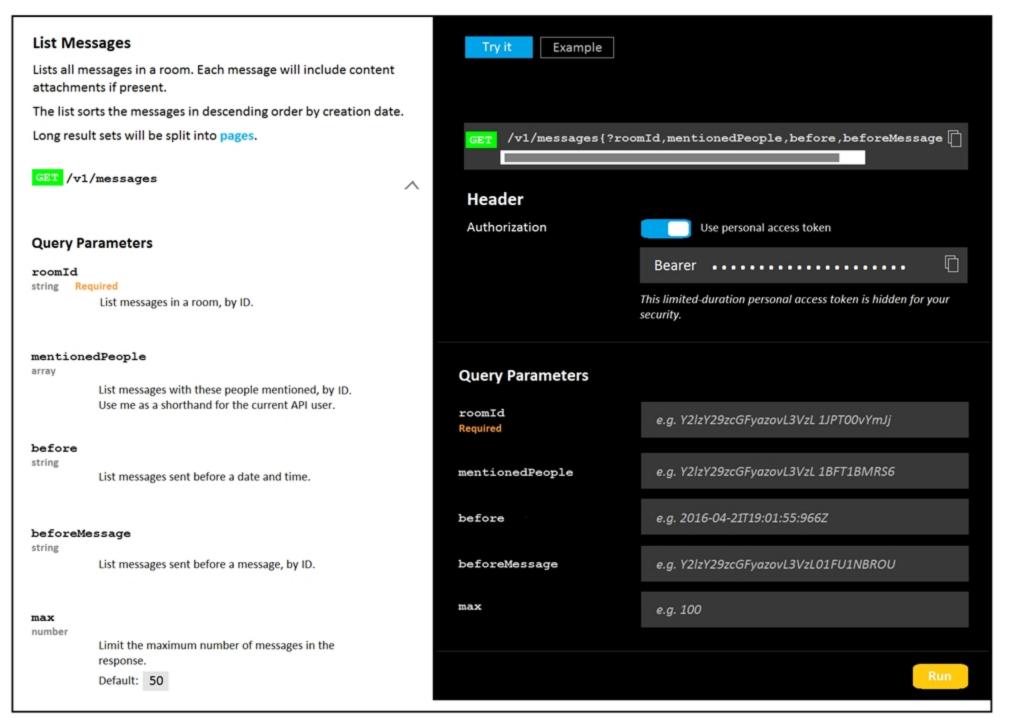


Question #: 73

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

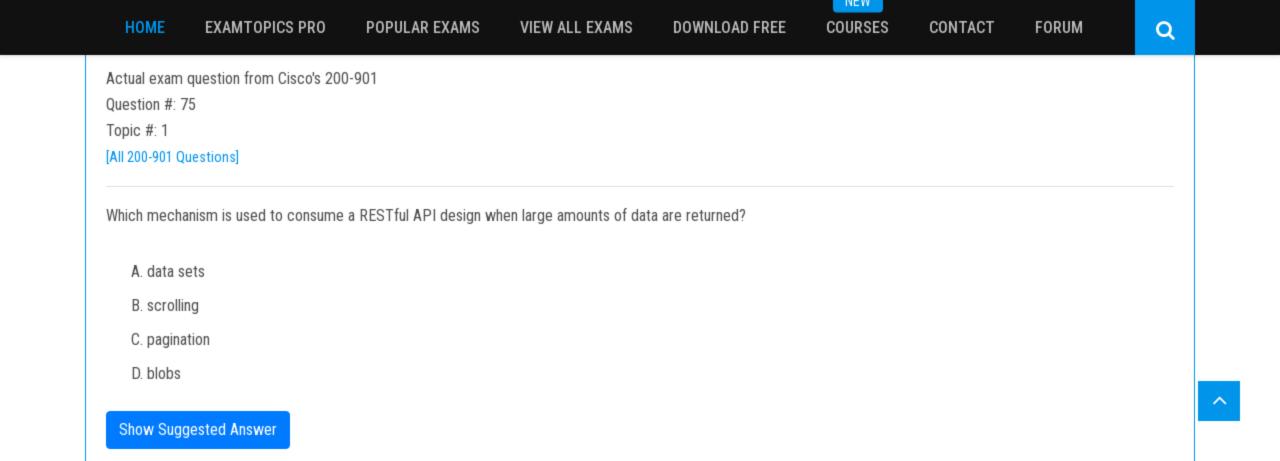
Refer to the exhibits.



```
bash-3.2$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization:
Fj2zzykEa091ic9GK2j8LtE1HklH6oRHPQdw1pAT60I7NDThhNwZ12B5pqMg14kK_b9ei59ISAC1Y7-
NarA-2n9H-tGgt-SxQ39iDejgcs" -i -X POST -d "{ \"roomId\":
\"Y2geK53sjEknosrC7SwQ5ZGL99pHgiuScB7DfNvUsr8Xx4wDKLiPORcEkryAnM3QmK9LQZsP0G4\"
, \"text\": \"test2\" \" https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/messages
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Via: 1.1 linkerd
TrackingID: ROUTER 5E0FDC8C-EB6F-01BB-00EF-806BF1BD00EF
Date: Sat, 04 Jan 2020 00:30:04 GMT
Server: Redacted
Content-Length: 267
Content-Type: application/json
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains; preload
{"message": "The request requires a valid access token set in the Authorization request
header.", "errors": [{"description": "The request requires a valid access token set in the
Authorization request
header."}], "trackingId": "ROUTER 5E0FDC8C-EB6F-01BB-00EF-806BF1BD00EF"}
bash-3.2$
```

A developer is troubleshooting an API with the given API documentation and cURL command. What is the cause of this problem?

- A. The authorization header is missing or incomplete.
- B. The request body is missing or incomplete.
- C. The API token specified is expired.
- D. The user is not allowed to post messages from their account.



Question #: 76

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
URL: https://<ASA_IP>/api/access/global/rules
Method: POST
Payload:

{
    "destinationAddress": {
        "kind": "IPv4Address",
        "value": "10.1.1.1"
    },
    "remarks": [],
    "active": true
    "permit": true,
    "sourceAddress": {
```

Response Status Code: 400 Bad Request

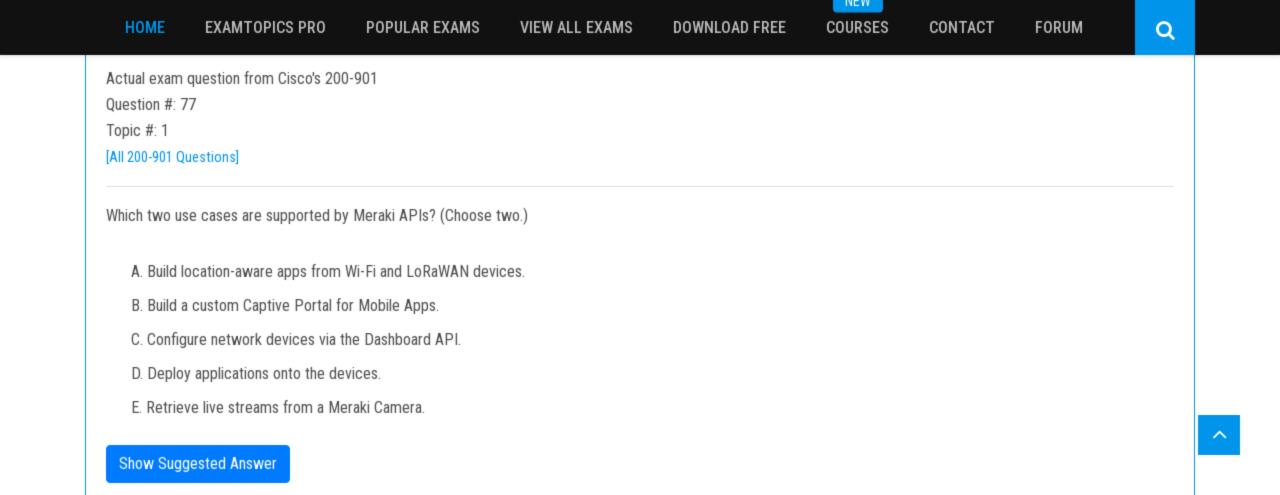
"kind": "IPv4Address", "value": "192.168.1.1"

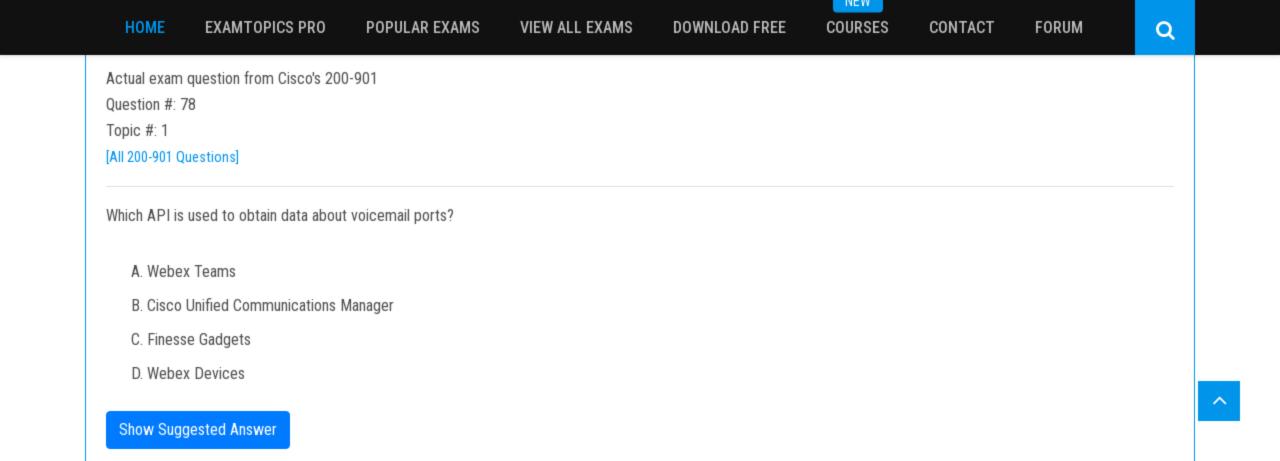
{"messages":[{"level":"Error","code":"JSON-PARSE-ERROR","details":
"Unexpected character ('\"' (code 34)):

What caused the error in this API request?

}

- A. The API resource does not support the POST operation.
- B. The submitted JSON payload has a formatting issue.
- C. The API resource does not support JSON format payloads.
- D. The submitted JSON payload includes a field that is not supported by the API resource.





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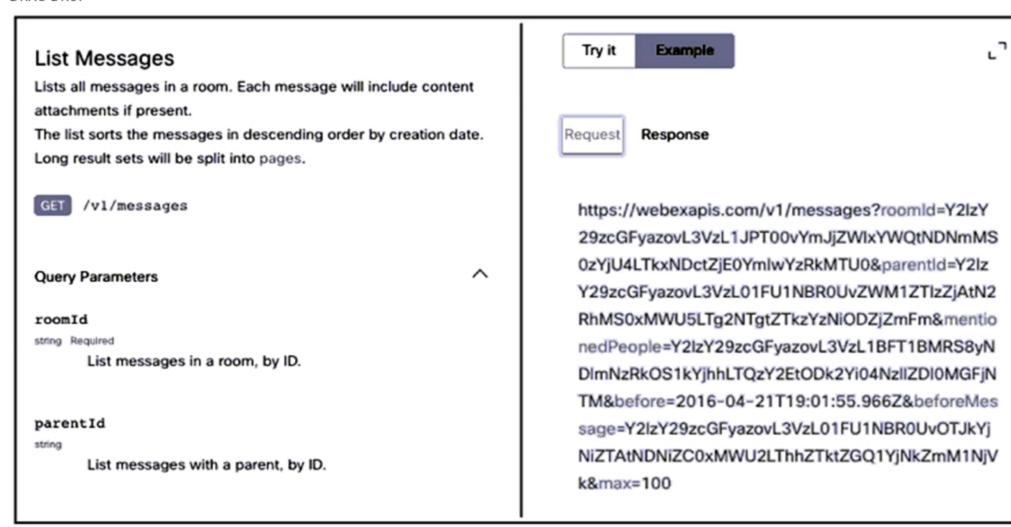
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 79

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -



Refer to the exhibit. A developer needs to automatically retrieve all of the messages of a Webex room with the roomld of

`Y2IzY29zcGFyazovL3Vz397468502YjU5NjAtNTk0Zi0xMWVhLTk0Mj`. Using the Webex API documentation shown, drag and drop the code snippets from below onto the code to complete the Python script to list all of the messages in the room. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

room_id	room	messages?
webex_token	roomId	messages

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 81

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

```
Returns the wireless lan controller info with given device ID:

{
    ""response": {
        "adminEnabledPorts": [ 0 ],
        "apGroupName": "string",
        "deviceId": "string",
        "ethMacAddress": "string",
        "id": "string",
        "instanceTenantId": "string",
        "instanceUuid": "string",
        "instanceUuid": "string",
        "lagModeEnabled": true,
        "netconfEnabled": true,
        "wirelessLicenseInfo": "ADVANTAGE",
        "wirelessPackageInstalled": true
    },
        "version": "string"
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a cURL command using the Cisco DNA Center API, which will provide the details of a WLAN controller with Id ab123456789. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

Answer Area	
curl -Lreque	st GET \
url https://d	na/intent/api/v1/ / / /
header 'Conte	nt-Type: application/json' \
header 'Accep	::application/json'
	network-device id wireless
	wireless-info controller details

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 82

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
base_url = 'https://10.1.2.3'
auth_url = '/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token'
devices_url = '/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device'

token = requests.post(
   base_url + auth_url, headers=headers,
   auth=HTTPBasicAuth(username="admin", password="DevNet123"))
data = token.json()

query_string_params = {'platformId": "A1234-12B'}
response = requests.get(
   base_url + devices_url, headers=headers,
   params=query_string_params)
print(f'{response.code}')
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must manage the network devices. The engineer prepares a Python script to authenticate to the Cisco DNA Center API and request a device list. The device request fails and returns error code 401. Which action solves the problem?

- A. Update the credentials that are already supplied and retry the request.
- B. Send the request to another network in case there are reachability issues.
- C. Send the Authentication header in the request with a valid configuration.
- D. Update the API URL, which matched the API endpoint for device list.

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 83 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

```
Code:
import requests
url = 'https://en.wikipedia.org/api/rest v1/page/title/Cisco Systems'
s = requests.Session()
def get json(session=None, url="https://example.com"):
        if not session or type (session) is not requests.sessions.Session:
            raise Exception ("Invalid session type")
        r = session.get(url)
        if r.status_code < 200 or r.status_code > 307:
            raise Exception ("Status Code not within 2xx and 3xx")
        return r.json()
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
        raise e ("Request failed")
    finally:
        session.close()
if name == " main ":
    items = get json(session=s,url=url)
payload:
{'items': [{'title': 'Cisco Systems', 'page id': 51746, 'rev': 930604297,
'tid': '58b40b30-20e7-11ea-a7a9-f1850c7cfe85', 'namespace': 0, 'user id':
19450869, 'user text': 'Dhruvh
', 'timestamp':'2019-12-13T16:47:52Z', 'comment': '/* 1984-1995: Origins
and initial growth */', 'tags': [], 'restrictions': [], 'page language':
'en', 'redirect': False}]}
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command needs to be placed on the box where the code is missing to output the value of page_id in the Python 3.7 script?

- A. print(items.get('items')[0].get('page_id'))
- B. print(items.get('items').get('page_id'))
- C. print(items['items']['page_id'].keys())
- D. print(items['items']['page_id'])

Question #: 84

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

Generating Client ID and API Key:

- Log in to your AMP for Endpoints Console.
- Go to Accounts > Business Settings.
- Click Configure API Credentials under Features to generate the Client ID and secure API Key.

Once you have the API client ID and API key, you can make the API calls as follows:

```
https://<your_client_id>:<your_api_key>@<api_endpoint>
```

Alternatively you can use Basic HTTP Authentication. Base 64 encode the string ":", and send that prefixed with the string "Basic" as the authorization header. For instance, if your client_id was 1234, and your api_key was "atest", then it would be base64 encoded to "MTIzNDphdGVzdA==", and your header would be:

```
Authorization: Basic MTIzNDphdGVzdA==
```

```
The documentation outlines how to use credentials for the AMP API. Which script successfully performs an API call using basic authentication?
```

```
import requests
 amp auth token = 'a1b2c3d4e5f6q7h8i9j0 k112m3n4o5p6'
url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/version'
 request = requests.get(url,
    auth=(amp auth token))
print(request.json())
 import requests
 amp client id = 'alb2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j0'
 amp api key = 'a1b2c3d4-e5f6-g7h8-i9j0-k112m3n4o5p6'
url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/version'
 request = requests.get(url,
    auth=(amp client id, amp api key))
print(request.json())
C.
 import requests
amp client id = 'a1b2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j0'
 amp api key = a1b2c3d4-e5f6-g7h8-i9j0-k112m3n4o5p6'
url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/version'
request = requests.get(url))
print(request.json())
D.
 import requests
 amp client id = 'a1b2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j0'
 amp login password = '10gln p@ssw0rd'
 url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/version'
 request = requests.get(url,
    auth=(amp client id, amp login password))
 print(request.json())
```

Question #: 85

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

API Documentation:

Integrations are how you request permission to invoke the Webex REST API on behalf of another Webex Teams user. To do this in a secure way the API supports the OAuth 2 standard which allows third-party integrations to get a temporary access token for authenticating API calls instead of asking users for their password.

Script:

```
import requests

import requests

sample and sampl
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer creates a Python script that queries Cisco Webex. When the script is executed, a 401 code is returned. After troubleshooting, the developer discovers that the service is missing privileges. Which change to the header in line 4 of the script results in the code 200?

```
A. header = \{x \in Authentication x : \in x \in Bearer YOUR\_TOKENx \in \}
B. header = \{x \in Authentication Bearer x : \in x \in YOUR\_TOKENx \in \}
C. header = \{x \in Authorization Bearer x : \in x \in YOUR\_TOKENx \in \}
D. header = \{x \in Authorization x : \in x \in Bearer YOUR\_TOKENx \in \}
```

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INEAA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 86

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the HTTP methods from the left onto their generally accepted corresponding create, read, update, and delete operations on the right. Select and Place:

DELETE	Create	
GET	Read	
PATCH	Update	
POST	Update	
PUT	Delete	

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 87

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Refer to the exhibit.

List the clients that have used this network in the timespan

HTTP REQUEST

GET /networks/ {networkId}/clients

PARAMETERS

t0

The beginning of the timespan for the data. The maximum lookback period is 31 days from today.

timespan

The timespan for which the information will be fetched. If specifying timespan, do not specify parameter t0. The value must be in seconds and be less than or equal to 31 days. The default is 1 day.

perPage

The number of entries per page returned. Acceptable range is 3 – 1000. Default is 10.

startingAfter

A token used by the server to indicate the start of the page. Often this is a timestamp or an ID but it is not limited to those. This parameter should not be defined by client applications. The link for the first, last, prev, or next page in the HTTP Link header should define it.

endingBefore

A token used by the server to indicate the end of the page. Often this is a timestamp or an ID but it is not limited to those. This parameter should not be defined by client applications. The link for the first, last, prev, or next page in the HTTP Link header should define it.

Drag and drop the code from the left onto the item numbers on the right to complete the Meraki code to obtain a list of clients which have used this network. Select and Place:

params	<item 1=""></item>
networks	<item 2=""></item>
timespan	<item 3=""></item>
get	<item 4=""></item>
432000	<item 5=""></item>
base_url	<item 6=""></item>
application/json	<item 7=""></item>
network_id	<item 8=""></item>
clients	<item 9=""></item>
api_key	<item 10=""></item>

IACAA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 89

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from config import url, username, password
response = requests.login(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth (username, password), verify=False)
print response.status_code
```

Refer to the exhibit. The script returns an output of 401. To use the supplied URL, an HTTP GET request must be sent with an Authorization header. The header value is a base64 encoded concatenation of the username and password. Which action must be taken to return an output of 200?

- A. Change the verify=False setting in the request to verify=True to enable HTTP Basic authentication.
- B. Verify that the username and password values imported from the configuration file are still valid.
- C. Insert an Authorization header with the values username:password from the supplied configuration file.
- D. Modify the method from LOGIN to GET and supply the username:password value as JSON payload.

IA E AA

FORUM

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 90

Topic #: 1

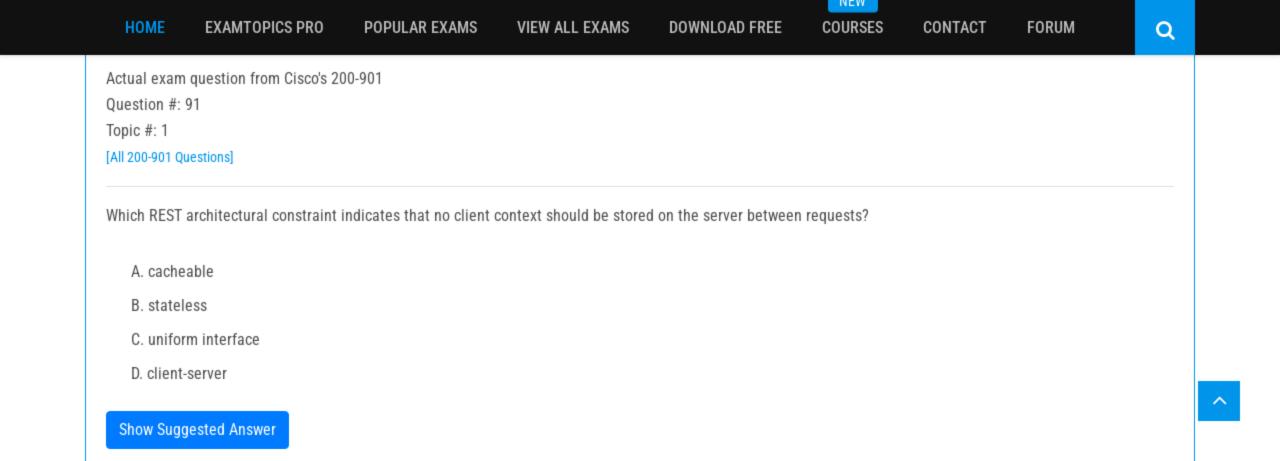
[All 200-901 Questions]

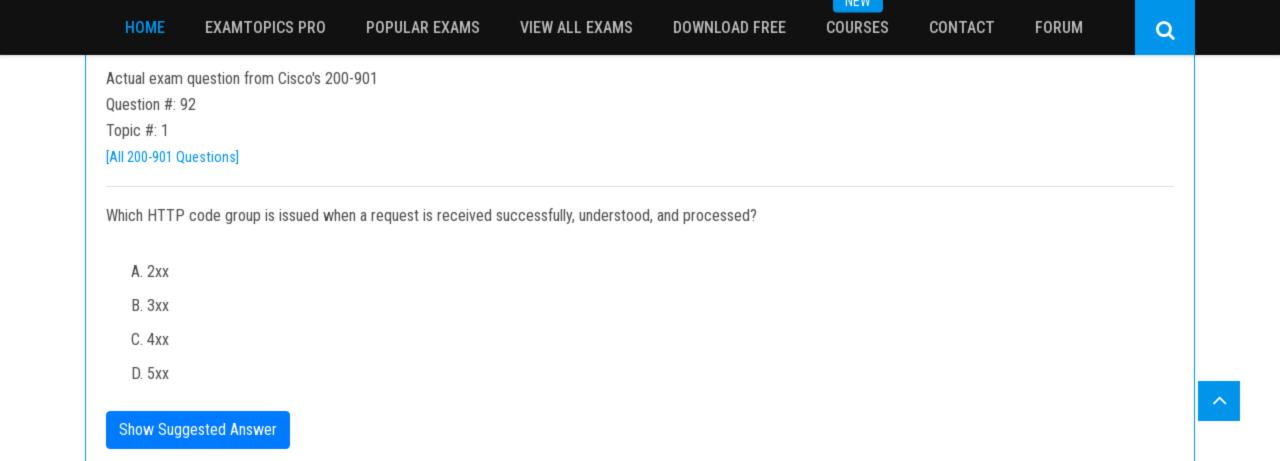
```
>>> response_data = requests.get(base_url + request_url, cookies=cookies)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'requests' is not defined
>>>
```

Refer to the exhibit. A Python code has been written to query a device. The executed code results in the error shown. Which action resolves the problem?

- A. import json
- B. requests(\(\alphi\) €GET\(\alphi\), base_url + request_url, cookies=cookies)
- C. pip install requests
- D. import requests

Show Suggested Answer





Question #: 93

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A developer creates a web application that receives a username and password and uses them to sync the credentials to other services through HTTPS. API keys to services are part of the configuration files of the application, but the credentials to the database that stores the synchronization logs are obtained through an external vault service. What is the security issue in this scenario?

IA C AA

Q

- A. Communication between the application and the services is not encrypted.
- B. The database credentials should be stored in the configuration files so that they are secured on the same server.
- C. The API keys are stored in the configuration files but should be stored in the vault service.
- D. The synchronization logs should be encrypted and not stored in a relational database.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 94 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

1 #import dnac sdk 2 from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI 3 #connection to dnac 5 username = 'user1' 6 password = 'secret' 7 base url = 'https://192.168.1.1' 9 dnac = DNACenterAPI(username=username, password=password, base_url=base_url, version='1.3.3', verify=False) 10 11 # Get list of ports on device using get all interfaces API call 12 port list 1 = [item['portName'] for item in dnac.devices.get all interfaces()['response'] if 'da4606c3-63ad-4ed4-8f35-6bfec7c2df04' in 13 item['deviceId']] 14 15 # Sort list items 16 port list 1.sort() 17 # Check the number of ports on the device 18 print(f'The list of interfaces contains {len(port_list_1)} items.') 20 # Output 21 # The list of interfaces contains 38 items. 22 23 24 # Get list of interfaces using the get interface info by device id api call 25 port list 2 = [item['portName'] for item in dnac.devices.get interface info by id('da4606c3-63ad-4ed4-8f35-6bfec7c2df04')['response']] 27 28 # Sort list items 29 port list 2.sort() 30 # Check the number of ports on the device 31 print(f'The list of interfaces contains {len(port_list_2)} items.') 33 # Output 34 # The list of interfaces contains 54 items.

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer writes a Python script that uses two different API calls to query Cisco DNA Center for the number of interfaces on a device. The engineer notices that the two API calls produce different results. Why are fewer interfaces returned for the same device when the 'get_all_interfaces' API call is used?

- A. times out
- B. rate limit
- C. pagination
- D. invalid password

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 95

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom into the Python script to write API output to a csv file. Not all options are used. Select and Place:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import csv
import json
import
#Create a request to grab info in api
response = requests.
                                   ('http://api.zippopotam.us/us/80301')
try:
    with open('80301.json', 'w') as outfile:
            json.dump(response.json(), outfile)
    print(
                         .json())
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
with open('80301.csv', 'w') as outfile:
            json.dump(response.json(), outfile)
print (response.
```

responserequestsrequestgetstatus_codestatus

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 96 Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to test the API response through the Python unittest library. Not all options are used. Select and Place:

```
import unittest
import json
from apidogs import app
class TestsAPIDogs(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.app = app.test client()
    # Check status response of API
    def test status(self):
       resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
       status code = response.
      self.assertEqual(status_code,
    # Check for content type is in application/json
    def test content type (self):
       resp =self.app.get('/dogs/all')
                                             , 'application/json')
       self.assertEqual(resp.
    def test item not exist(self):
       resp =self.app.get('/dogs?id=
       self.assertEqual(response.status code, 404)
    if name == ' main ':
       unittest.main()
```

403	content	status_code
200	none content_t	
	status	

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IACAA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 97 Topic #: 1

DRAG DROP -

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
GET getNetworkHttpServers
https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/:networkId/httpServers
List the HTTP servers for a network
AUTHORIZATION
API Key
This request is using an authorization helper from collection Meraki Dashboard
API
HEADERS
Accept
*/*
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer is creating a Python script to obtain a list of HTTP servers on a network named office_east by using the Cisco Meraki API. The request has these requirements:

- * Must time out if the response is not received within 2 seconds.
- * Must utilize client certificates and SSL certificate verification.
- * Must utilize basic authentication that uses a username of admin and a password of cisco.
- * Must save the response to an object named response.

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to meet the requirements. Not all options are used. Select and Place:

import requests				
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth				
network = 'office east'				
url = 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/{}/httpServers'.format (network)				
= requests.get(url=url, headers={ 'Accept': '*/*'},				
verify='/etc/pki/tls/certs/ca.pem',				
timeout= ,				
=('/etc/pki/tls/certs/client.pem',				
'/etc/pki/tls/certs/client.key'),				
auth= ('admin', 'cisco'))				
response.status_code				

Question #: 98

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to complete the HTTP response. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

Request URL: http://www.example.com/
: GET
: 200 OK
Remote Address: [2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:25c8:1946]:80
Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
Response Headersview source
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Age: 396561
Cache-Control: max-age=604800
: gzip
Content-Length: 648
: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Date: Sat, 20 Nov 2020 20:49:34 GMT
Etag: "3147526947+ident"
Expires: Sat, 21 Nov 2020 20:49:34 GMT
Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Oct 2019 07:18:26 GMT
Server: ECS (dna/63AA)
Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-Cache: HIT
Request Headersview source
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,
image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
907 10.0 0.00 200

Request Type Request Control

Status Code Content-Type

Request Method Content Code

Content-Encoding

CONTACT

```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 99

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]
```

Refer to the exhibit. A collaboration engineer has developed a script to automate the gathering of information by providing the email address of the individual. When the engineer tests the script, a 401 error is received. Which command fixes the script?

- A. Add x€Authorizationx :€x€Bearer <WEBEX_TOKEN>x€ to the headers.
- B. Add a€Authenticationa :€a€Basic <WEBEX_TOKEN>a€ in the base_url after a€https://a€.
- C. Add x€<Authorization>:<password>@x€ in the base_url after x€https://x€.
- D. Add a€Authenticationa :€a€Bearer <WEBEX_TOKEN>a€ to the headers.

Question #: 101

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
cd ~/development/project01
mkdir info
cd info

cp ./requirements.txt ~/Documents/backup/requirements.txt
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer just finished testing a Python script and wants to save the list of packages and versions installed on the current machine. The developer must make sure that it will not cause any issues if tested on another device due to different library versions. Which line of code needs to be placed on the snippet where the code is missing?

- A. pip freeze 2> requirements.txt
- B. pip freeze > requirements.txt
- C. pip freeze => requirements.txt
- D. pip freeze | requirements.txt

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Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 102

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A developer pushes an application to production. The application receives a webhook over HTTPS without a secret. The webhook information contains credentials to service in cleartext. When the information is received, it is stored in the database with an SHA-256 hash. Credentials to the database are accessed at runtime through the use of a vault service. While troubleshooting, the developer sets the logging to debug to view the message from the webhook. What is the security issue in this scenario?

- A. Database credentials should be accessed by using environment variables defined at runtime.
- B. During the transport of webhook messages, the credentials could be unencrypted and leaked.
- C. During logging, debugging should be disabled for the webhook message.
- D. Hashing the credentials in the database is not secure enough; the credentials should be encrypted.

Show Suggested Answer

^

Question #: 103

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
HTTP Request
curl http://hello-api.info -v
HTTP Response
    Trying hello-app.info...
* TCP NODELAY set
* Connected to hello-app.info (hello-app.info) port 80 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host:hello-app.info
> User-Agent: curl/7.64.1
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 502 Bad Gateway
< Server: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
< Date: Sat, 21 Nov 2020 11:09:54 GMT
< Content-Type: text/html
< Content-Length: 182
< Connection: keep-alive
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer cannot reach the web application behind an NGINX load balancer. The developer sends a request to an application FQDN with cURL but gets an HTTP 502 response. Which action solves the problem?

- A. Fix errors in the server configuration, which is behind the load balancer.
- B. Bring up the load balancer to the active state.
- C. Fix errors in the cURL request sent by the client.
- D. Change the default gateway on the load balancer to an active one.

a

NEW

Q

FORUM

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 104

Topic #: 1

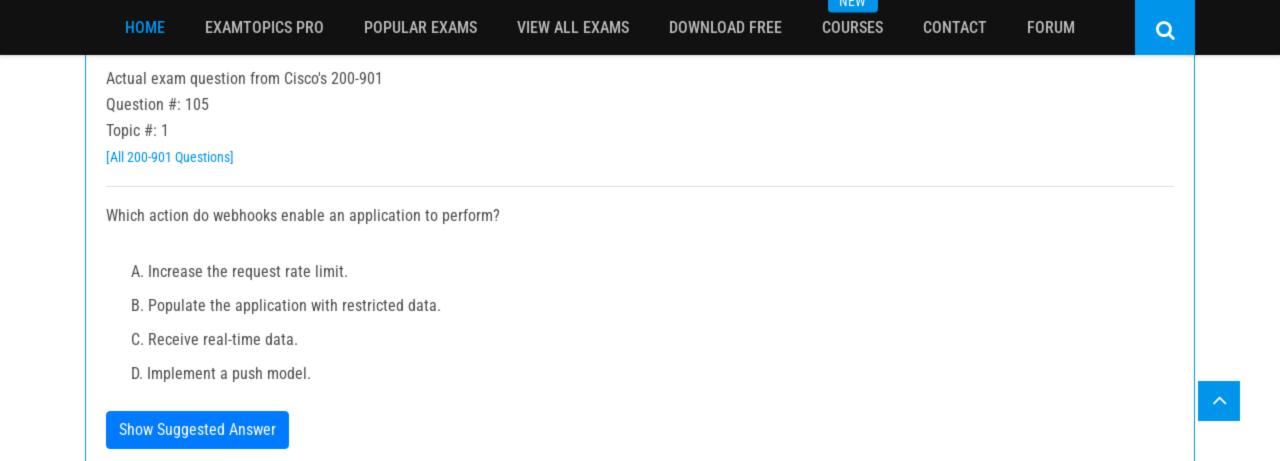
[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests, sys
from config import user, password

url = "http://restconf.devnet.com:9443/api/running/interfaces"
headers = _____
response = requests.put(url, auth=(user, password), headers=headers, verify=False)
print(response.text)
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer wants use API update information about device interfaces. The network devices are deployed in a Cisco DevNet Sandbox and have running interfaces. Which value is suitable as the headers variable?

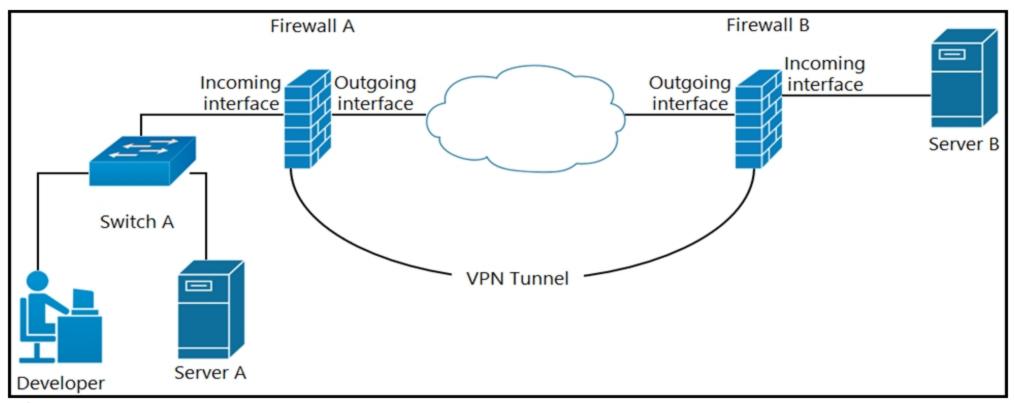
- A. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+yaml', 'Accept': 'application/yang.data+yaml'}
- B. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+json', 'Accept': 'application/yang.data+json'}
- C. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+utf8l', 'Accept': 'application/yang.data+utf8'}
- D. {'Content-Type': 'application/restconf.data+txt', 'Accept': 'application/restconf.data+txt'}



Question #: 106

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. A developer can access the TLS REST API on server A, but cannot access the API on server B. The developer can ping server B. When the developer performs a packet capture on the TLS REST API port on server B, the capture shows that the packet arrived and the server responded. What causes the issue?

- A. Port 80 is blocked on the outgoing interface of firewall B.
- B. Port 443 is blocked on the outgoing interface of firewall A.
- C. Port 443 is blocked on the incoming interface of firewall B.
- D. Port 80 is blocked on the incoming interface of firewall A.

Question #: 107

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

```
/api/access/global/rules API operations on global access rules.
                                                                         GET PUT PATCH POST DELETE
Implementation Notes
Add a new global access rule.
Parameters
 Parameter
                Required
                              Description
                                                                                              Data Type
                                                                                Type
                              Definition of the global access rule to be added.
                                                                                body
                                                                                              ExtendedACE
  body
                 true
Response
Response Content Type | application/json
Response Object ExtendedACE
ExtendedACE Model
                                        Description
                                                                                               Constraints
 Field
                           Value
 sourceAddress*
                                        source address in the ace
                                                                                                None
                           object
                                        destination address in the ace
 destinationAddress*
                           object
                                                                                                None
                                        The kind of this resource object.
                                                                                                None
 kind*
                           string
                                        destination security group in the ace
 dstSecurity
                                                                                                None
                           object
                                                                                                None
 dstSecurity. Value
                           string
                                        shows if the rule is active or inactive, default is active
                           boolean
                                                                                                None
  active*
                                        destination service in the ace
                                                                                                None
  destinationService*
                           object
  permit*
                           boolean
                                        shows if the action is permit or deny
                                                                                                None
```

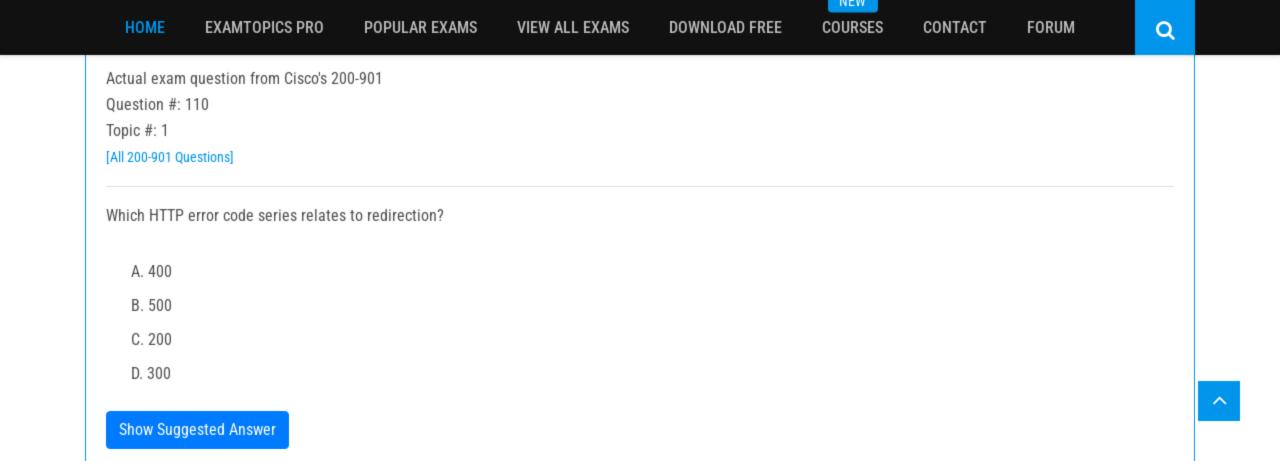
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete the function that adds a new global access rule that denies traffic using the Cisco ASA REST API. Not all options are used.

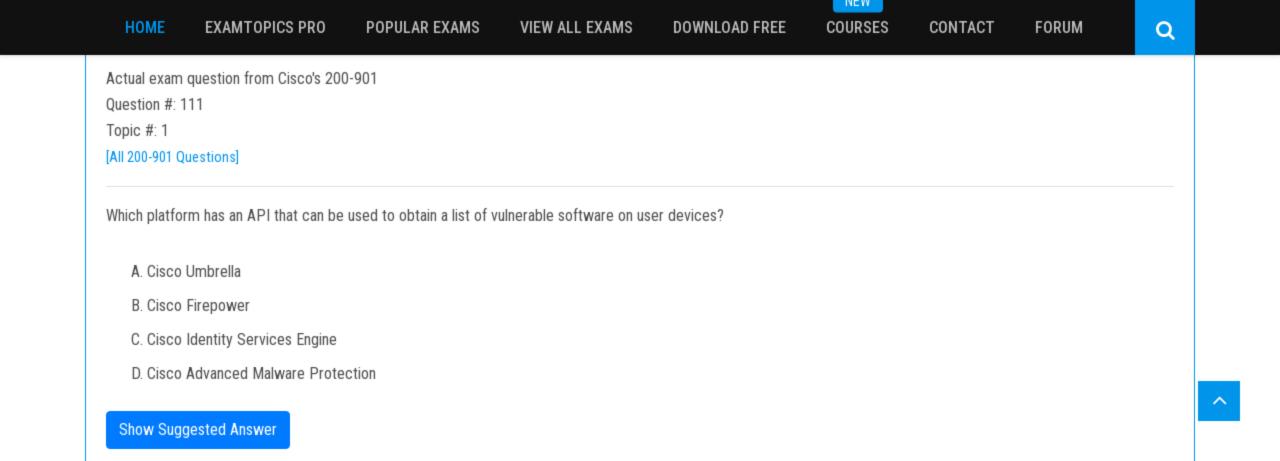
Select and Place:

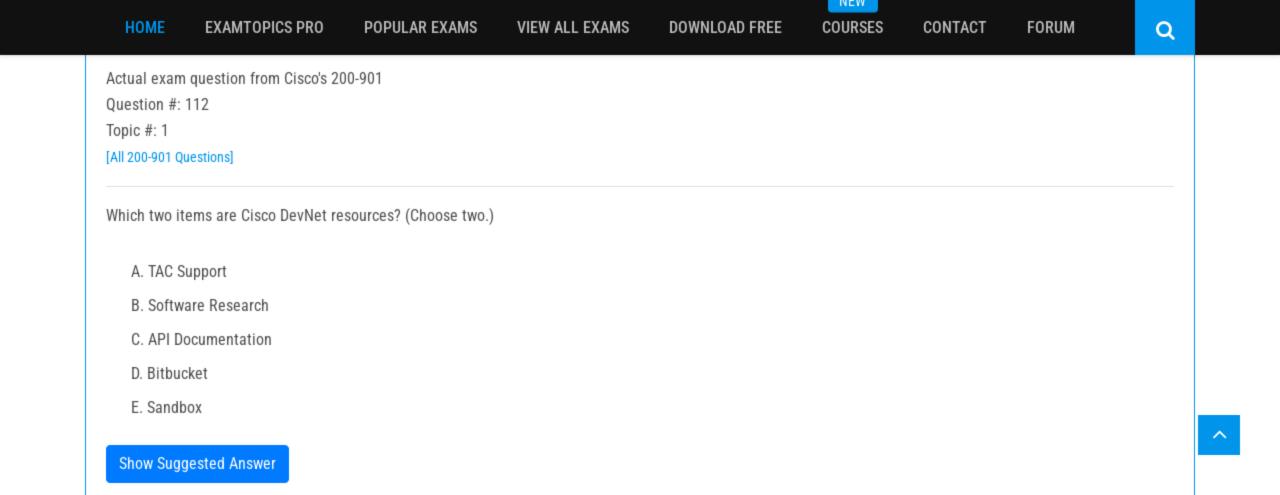
```
import requests as req
def add rule(token, asa IP, dest v4Address):
    data = {
        "destinationAddress": {
            "kind": "IPv4Address",
            "value": dest v4Address
        } ,
        "destinationService": {
            "kind": "NetworkProtocol",
            "value": "ip"
        "active": True,
        "sourceAddress": {
            "kind": "AnyIPAddress",
            "value": "any4"
    objectRequestUrl='https://'
    res = req.request(
               json=data, verify=False)
   print("Success.")
else:
   print("Failed")
```

```
if res.status_code == 201:
if res.status_code == 203:
+ asa_IP + "/api/access/global/rules"
'POST', objectRequestUrl,
"permit": False,
+ asa_IP = "/access/global/rules"
```

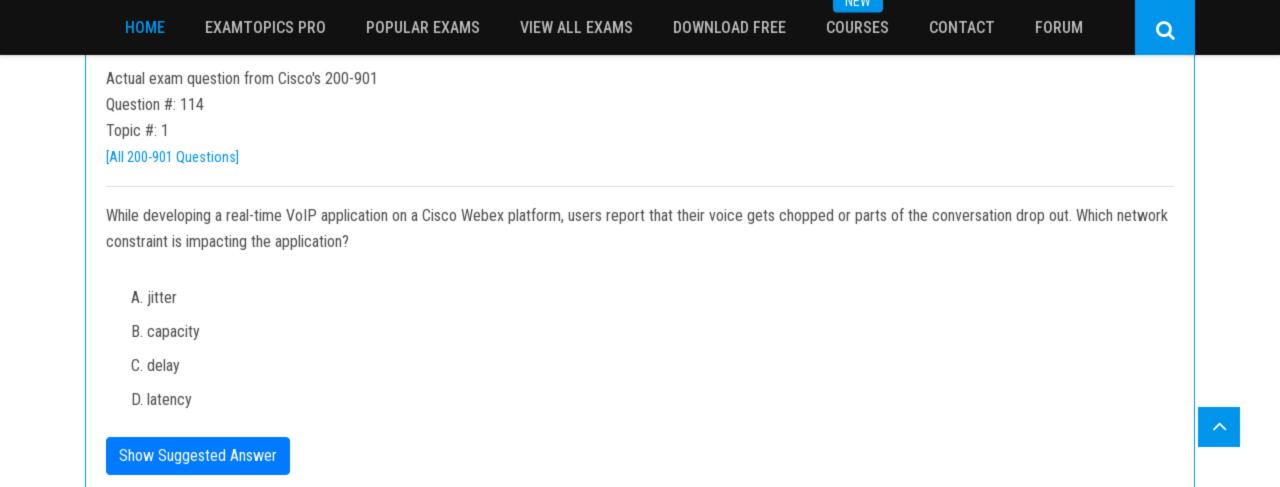
INEW







Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 115

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

FILL BLANK -

Refer to the exhibit.

List Rooms

List rooms.

The title of the room for 1:1 rooms will be the display name of the other person.

By default, lists rooms to which the authenticated user belongs.

Long result sets will be split into pages.

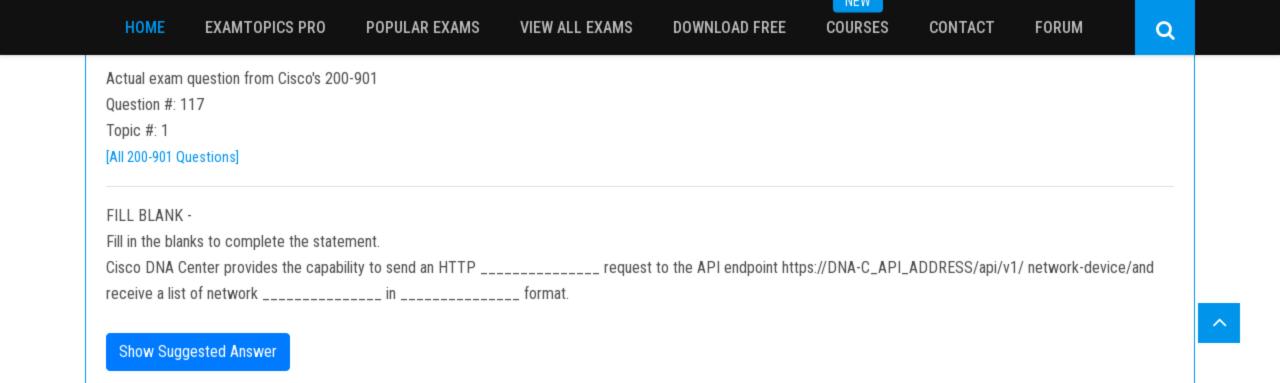
GET /v1/rooms

Query Parameters

-		^
	Name	Description
	teamId string	List rooms associated with a team, by ID.
	type string	List rooms by tape. Possible values: direct, group
	sortBy string	Sort results. Possible values: id, lastactivity, created
	max number	Limit the maximum number of rooms in the response.
		Default: 100

Fill in the blank to complete the query parameter and value so that the result set is returned in reverse chronological order (most recent first) based on when messages were posted to those rooms.

HTTP GET /v1/rooms _____



IAC AA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 119

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the requests from the left into the order on the right to create and check the path trace between two devices using Cisco DNA center API.

Select and Place:

GET /api/v1/flow-analysis/{flowAnalysisId}

Step 2

POST /api/system/v1/auth/token

POST /api/v1/flow-analysis

Step 3

GET /api/v1/network-device/ and choose IP of source and destination devices

Step 4

Step 1

IAC AA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 120

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

```
SDK Documentation:

Class: Devices

Device List: get_device_list()

Get device: get_device_by_id(id)

Delete device: delete_device_by_id(id)

Device status: inventoryStatusDetail

Device Parameters:
   id
   upTime
   type
```

Refer to the exhibit. A Python script must delete all Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series switches that have an uptime that is greater than 90 days. The script must also query for the status of all the other devices. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to complete the script. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```
Answer Area
from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI
device type = "Cisco Catalyst 9300 Switch"
api session = DNACenterAPI(
    base url="https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com",
    username="user", password="password"
devices =
for device in devices:
    if int(device.upTime.split()[0]) > 90:
        if device.type == device type:
             output =
            print (output)
    else:
        selected device =
        output =
        print (output)
```

```
selected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail(device)

api_session.devices.delete_device_by_id(device.id)

api_session.devices.get_device_by_id(device.id)

selected_device.response.inventoryStatusDetail

api_session.devices.get_device_list().response
```

Question #: 121

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

class ucsmsdk.ucshandle.UcsHandle(ip, username, password, port=None, secure=None, proxy=None)

Bases: ucsmsdk.ucssession.UcsSession

[source]

UcsHandle class is the user interface point for any Ucs related communication.

- **Parameters:** ip (str) The IP or Hostname of the UCS Server
 - username (str) The username as configured on the UCS Server
 - password (str) The password as configured on the UCS Server
 - port (int or None) The port number to be used during connection
 - **secure** (bool or None) True for secure connection, otherwise False
 - proxy (str) The proxy object to be used to connect

Given the API documentation for the UCS SDK Python class, UcsHandle, which code snippet creates a handle instance?

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from ucsmsdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle
handle = UcsHandle("10.1.2.254", "admin", "password",
   port="443", secure=True)
В.
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from ucsmsdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle
handle = UcsHandle(ip="10.1.2.254", username="admin",
    password="password", port=443, secure=True)
C.
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from ucsmsdk.ucshandle import UcsHandle
handle = UcsHandle("10.1.2.254", "admin", "password",
   port="443", secure=1)
D.
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import ucsmsdk.ucshandle.UcsHandle
handle = UcsHandle("10.1.2.254", "admin", "password",
   port="443", secure=1)
```

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 122

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibits.

For CLI commands that support XML, the clid() method returns JSON output. An exception is thrown when XML is not used. Executes CLI commands. Takes CLI command string and returns show command output in a JSON form.

4

Note: The "clid" API can be useful when searching the output of show commands using JSON tools as shown in the example.

PYTHON

```
Example:
>>> import json
>>> from cli import *
>>> jversion = json.loads(clid("show version"))
>>> jversion['bios_ver_str']
'08.06'
```

Arguments:

• cmd: Single CLI command or a batch of CLI commands. Delimeter for multiple CLI commands is a space followed by a semicolon. Configuration commands must be in a fully qualified form.

Returns:

string: JSON-formatted output of show commands.

The Python interpreter and the Cisco Python SDK are available by default in the Cisco NX-OS Software. The SDK documentation shows how the clid() API can be used when working with JSON and XML. What are two effects of running the script? (Choose two.)

- A. configure interface loopback 5
- B. show details for the TABLE interface
- C. issue shutdown on interface loopback 5
- D. show only the interfaces in the up status
- E. show only the interfaces in admin shut status

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INEW

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 123

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the element of the Finesse API on the left onto its functionality on the right.

Select and Place:	
User	Represents a skill group in Unified CCE.
Dialog	Represents the current state of the system.
Media	Represents an agent, supervisor or administrator.
Queue	Represents a group of users.
Team	Represents a call and the participants if the media type is voice.
SystemInfo	Sends client-side logging to the Finesse Server.
ClientLogs	Represents a user's state in a non-voice Media Routing Domain.

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 126

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the capability on the left onto the Cisco compute management platform that supports the capability on the right.

Select and Place:

Multi-Cloud automation and orchestration platform for Cisco and third-party servers, networks, storage, and converged infrastructure.

Software as a Service Platform that enables Cisco infrastructure management, automation and orchestration from anywhere.

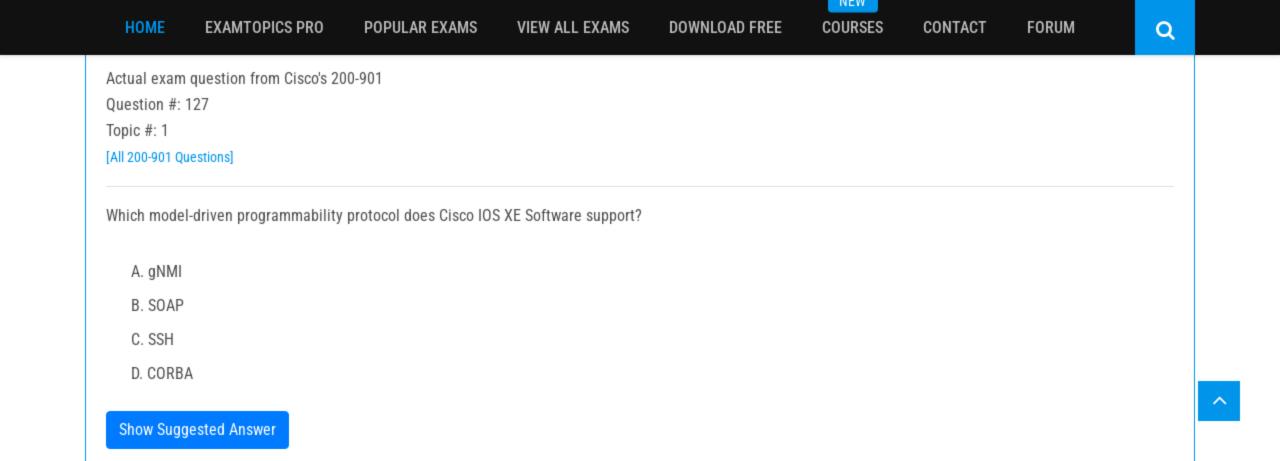
Embedded software that enables Cisco server, fabric, and storage provisioning.

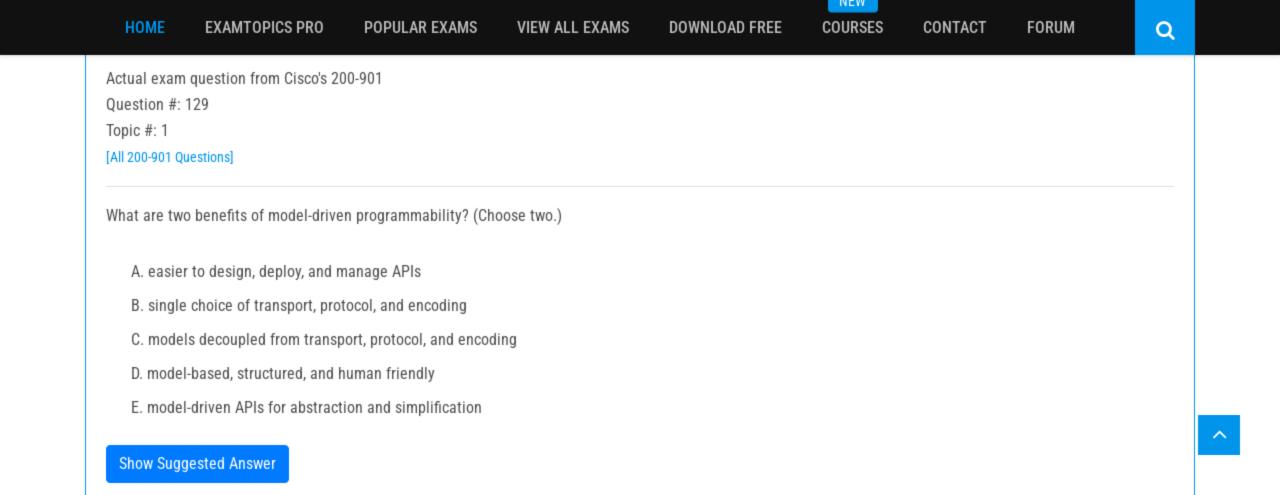
UCS Manager

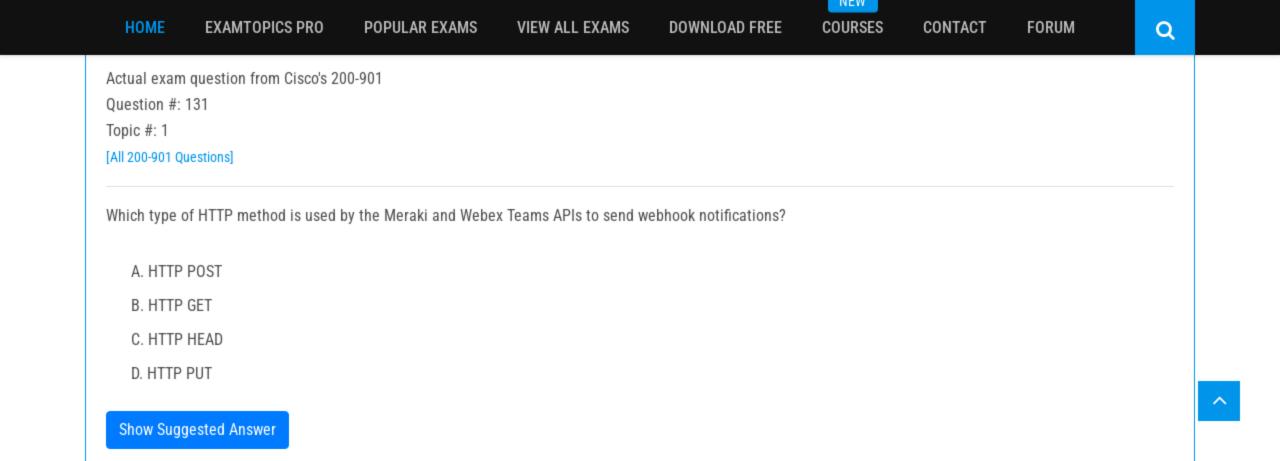
IAC AA

UCS Director

Cisco Intersight







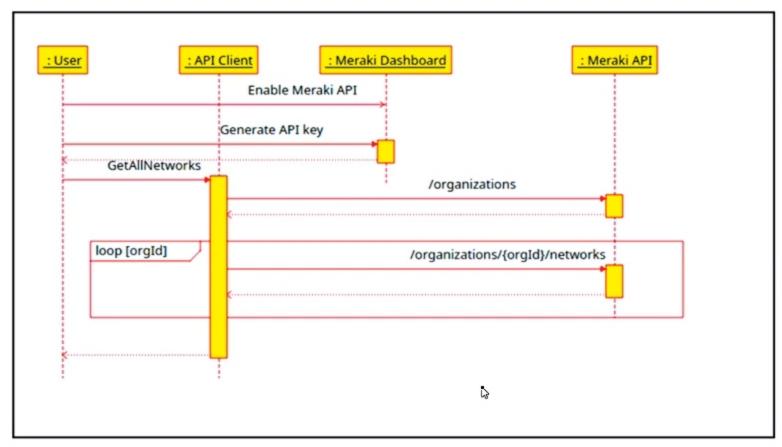
INEW

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 132

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. The Cisco Meraki API manages two organizations. In each organization, two independent networks are defined. How many calls to the / organizations/{orgld}/networks endpoint will be run parallel by the GetAllNetworks function of the API client?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 4

Question #: 133

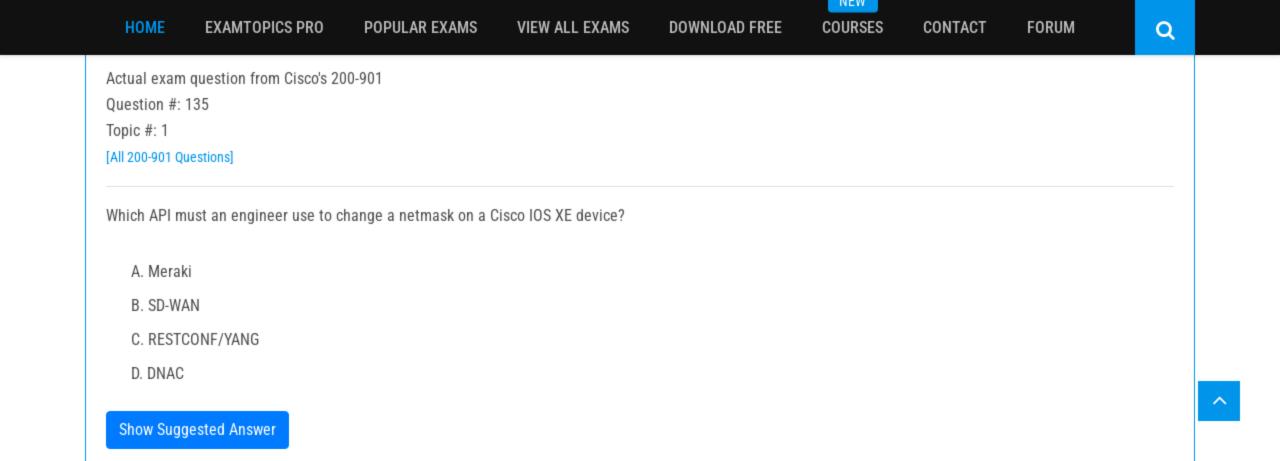
Topic #: 1

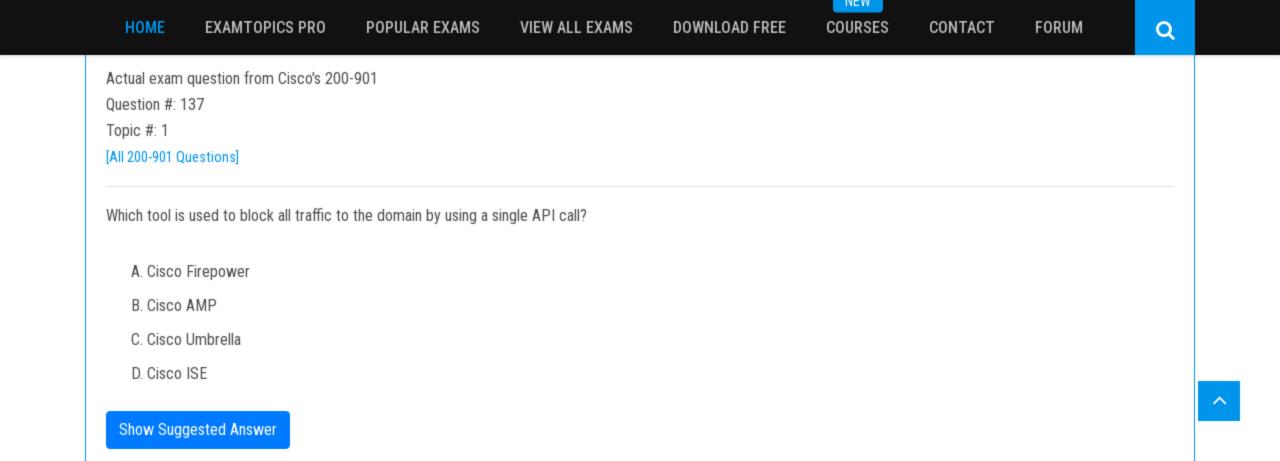
[All 200-901 Questions]

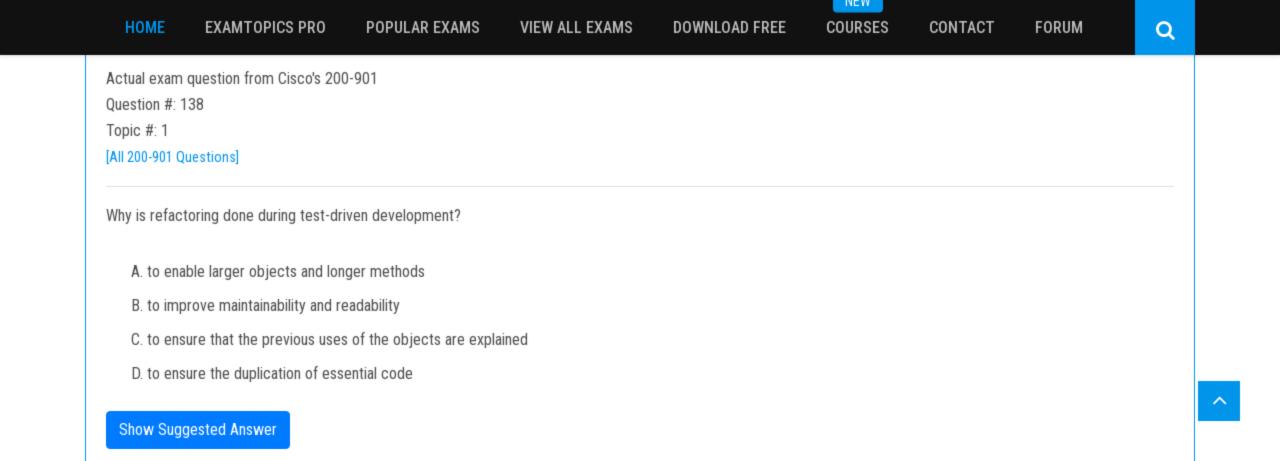
Refer to the exhibit.

The definition of the YANG module and a RESTCONF query sent to a Cisco IOS XE device is shown. Why does the RESTCONF interface respond with a 204 status code?

- A. The query retrieved the logging severity level.
- B. The query updated the logging severity level or created it if not present on the device.
- C. The query failed at retrieving the logging severity level.
- D. The query failed to set the logging severity level due to an invalid path.







Topic #: 1

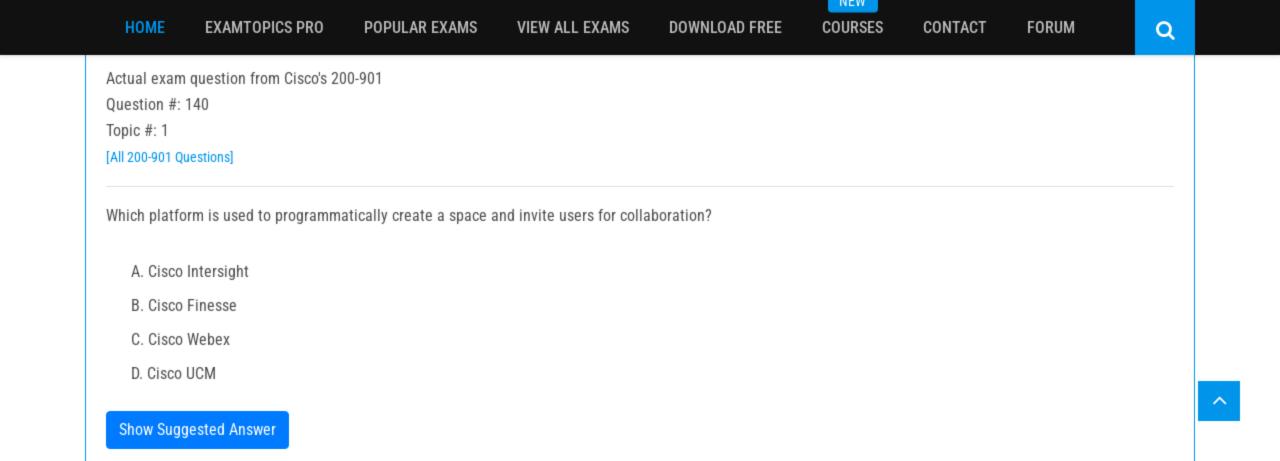
Question #: 139

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
1
     from requests import request
 2
     from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
 3
     from sys import argv
 4
     url = "https://"+ argv[1] +":443/restconf/data/native/ip/route"
 5
     auth = HTTPBasicAuth('developer', 'C1sco12345')
 6
     payload = {
 7
         "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:route": {
 8
              "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
 9
10
                     "prefix": argv[2],
11
                     "mask": argv[3],
                     "fwd-list": [
12
13
14
                             "fwd": "GigabitEthernet2",
15
                             "interface-next-hop": [
16
                                  {
17
                                      "ip-address": argv[4]
18
19
                             ]
20
                         }
21
                     ]
22
                 }
23
             ]
24
          }
25
       }
26
     headers = {
         'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json',
27
28
         'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
29
     response = request("PATCH", url, auth=auth, headers=headers, json = payload,
30
     verify=False)
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must change the configuration on devices daily. The Python script must collect CLI arguments from the user, organize data according to the Cisco-IOS-XE-native YANG model, and utilize Cisco REST APIs to make the configuration. Which workflow is being automated by the Python script?

- A. updating an existing route on the device
- B. adding a new route to a device
- C. including a route on the device and overwriting the current routes
- D. deleting the route that is passed through the command-line variables



Question #: 141

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
    https://webexapis.com/v1/teams

                                                                                                Send ·
POST
Params Authorization Headers (9) Body • Pre-request Script Tests Settings
Headers 8 hidden
                      VALUE
   KEY
                                                                                    DESCRIPTION *** Bulk E
Authorization
                     Bearer OTVjNDk5ZGQtNDc5Yi00MwZGEtZGlNDYNzdh_PF84_consumer
                                                                                    Description
                      Value
   Key
        1 {
Body •
            "team": "cisco"
        3 }
Body Cookies Headers (9) Test Results
                                                     Status: 400 Bad Regest Time: 173 ms Size: 514 B | Sav
 1 {
              "message": "The request could not be understood by the server due to malformed syntax.",
         3
              "errors": [
         4
                    "description": "The request could not be understood by the server due to malformed syntax."
         6
         7
              "trackingId": "ROUTER_5FBACE02-90AE-01BB-6DE-AC12DF566D6E"
         9 }
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer wants to create a room named cisco through Webex API. The developer prepares the request by putting an API token inside the authorization header; however, the given HTTP call returns error code 400. How must the call parameters be changed to ensure a valid response?

- A. Replace the team body parameter with the name body parameter.
- B. Replace cisco with a valid name for a team.
- C. Change the token in the header with the authorization token.
- D. Change the HTTP method of the call to PUT.

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```
FORUM
```

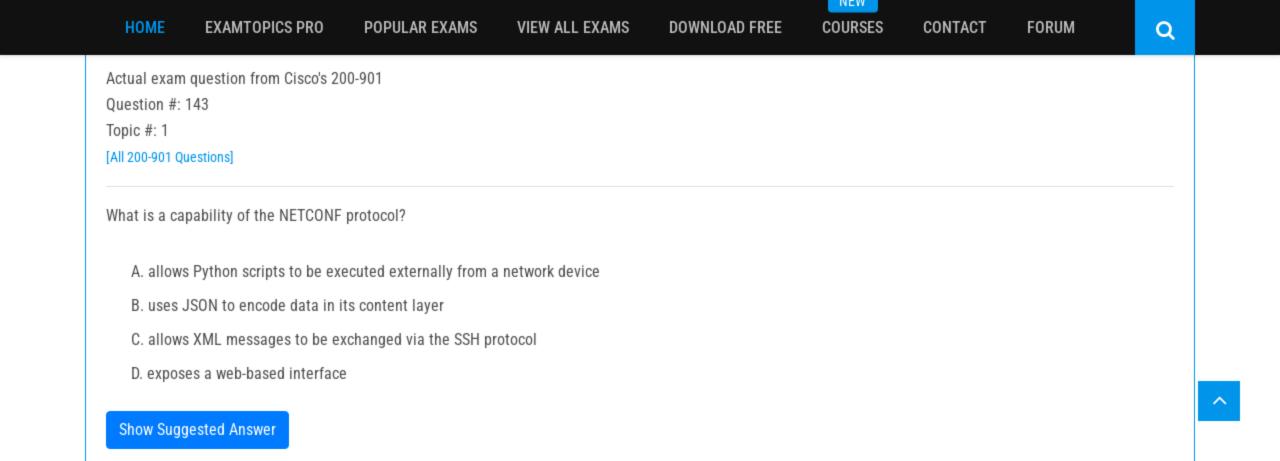
Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 142 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

```
$ sh script.sh
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "script.py", line 2, in <module>
   api = WebexTeamsAPI()
 File "/opt/.venv/pyvenv35/lib/python3.5/site-packages/webexteamssdk/api/ init .py", line 112,
in init
    "You must provide a Webex Teams access token to interact with "
webexteamssdk.exceptions.AccessTokenError: You must provide a Webex Teams access token to interact
with the Webex Teams APIs, either via a WEBEX TEAMS ACCESS TOKEN environment variable or via the
access token argument.
$ cat script.sh
#!/bin/bash
python script.py
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which line must be included in the Bash script for the Python code to succeed?

- A. define WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN=your_access_token_here
- B. export WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN=your_access_token_here
- C. set WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN=your_access_token_here
- D. WEBEX_TEAMS_ACCESS_TOKEN=your_access_token_here



Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 144

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer uses model-driven programmability to monitor and perform changes on the network. The network engineer decides to use the NETCONF RPC message to complete one of their tasks. What is accomplished by sending the RPC message?

- A. The running-config of the device is returned.
- B. The name of each interface is reset to a default name.
- C. All the YANG capabilities supported by the device are returned.
- D. A list of interface names is returned.

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 145

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Python script to complete a function to return all the clients on a network by using the Cisco Meraki Dashboard API. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```
import requests
import json
url = 'https://dashboard.meraki.com/api/v0/'
headers = {'
                                        ': '0110c4e1b8a1',
          'Content-Type': '
orgs = json.loads(requests.get(url+'organizations', headers=headers).text)
for org in orgs:
   nets = json.loads(requests.get(url+'organizations/'+org['id']+'/networks',
      headers=headers).text)
   for net in nets:
      clients = json.loads(requests.get(
         url+ '
                                           /'+net['id']+'/
         headers=headers).text)
      for client in clients:
         print(client['ip'])
```

```
client application/json

application/xml clients

X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key networks

Authorization: Bearer
```

Question #: 146

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from dnac config import DNAC, DNAC PORT, DNAC USER, DNAC PASSWORD
def get auth token():
    url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token'
    # API Endpoint: requires POST method
def get device list():
    11 11 11
    Building out function to retrieve list of devices. Using requests.get to make a call
    to the network de-vice Endpoint
    .. .. ..
    token = get auth token() # Get Token
    url = 'https://sandboxdnac.cisco.com/api/v1/network-device'
   hdr = {'x-auth-token': token, 'content-type': 'application/json'}
    resp = requests.get(url, headers=hdr)
    device list = resp.json()
    print device list(device list)
if name == " main ":
    get device list()
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer creates a script to obtain a list of devices by using the Cisco DNA Center API. The remote server authorizes the request only if an authentication token is supplied in the headers. A function named get_auth_token() must retrieve a valid token by using HTTP Basic Authentication. Which code must be added to complete the get_auth_token() function?

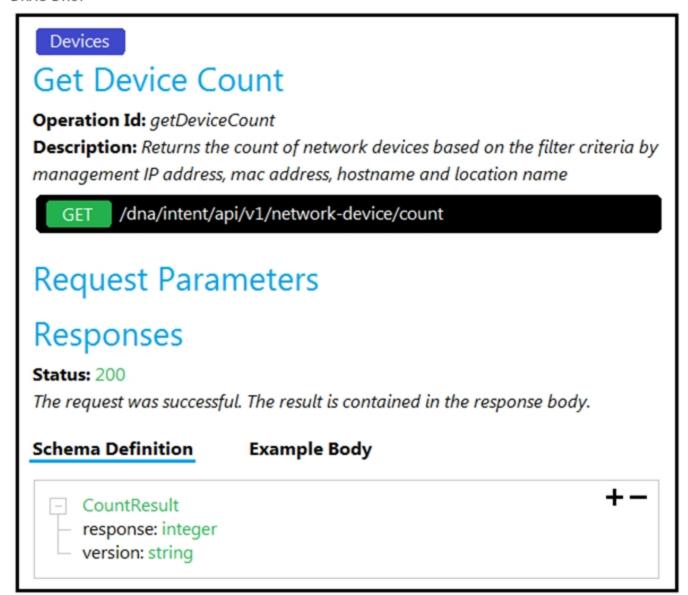
- A. resp = requests.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token
- B. resp = requests.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json ()['Token'] return token
- C. resp = http.post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token
- D. resp = http.post(url, auth=(DNAC_USER, DNAC_PASSWORD)) token = resp.json()['Token'] return token

Question #: 147

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to construct a request to find the Cisco DNA Center switch count. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

<pre>curl -Lrequest</pre>					
url		network	count Content-Type		

IAC AA

FORUM

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 148

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests, sys
from config import user, password

url = "http://restconf.devnet.com:9443/api/running/interfaces"
headers = 
response = requests.put(url, auth=(user, password), headers=headers, verify=False)
print(response.text)
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer wants to use an API to update information about device interfaces. The network devices are deployed in a Cisco DevNet Sandbox and have running interfaces. Which line of code needs to be placed in the snippet where the code is missing?

- A. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+xml', 'Accept': 'application/yang.data+xml'}
- B. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+yaml', 'Accept': 'application/yang.data+yaml'}
- C. {'Content-Type': 'application/restconf.data+json', 'Accept': 'application/restconf.data+json'}
- D. {'Content-Type': 'application/yang.data+utf8', 'Accept': 'application/restconf.data+utf8'}

IAC AA

FORUM

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 149

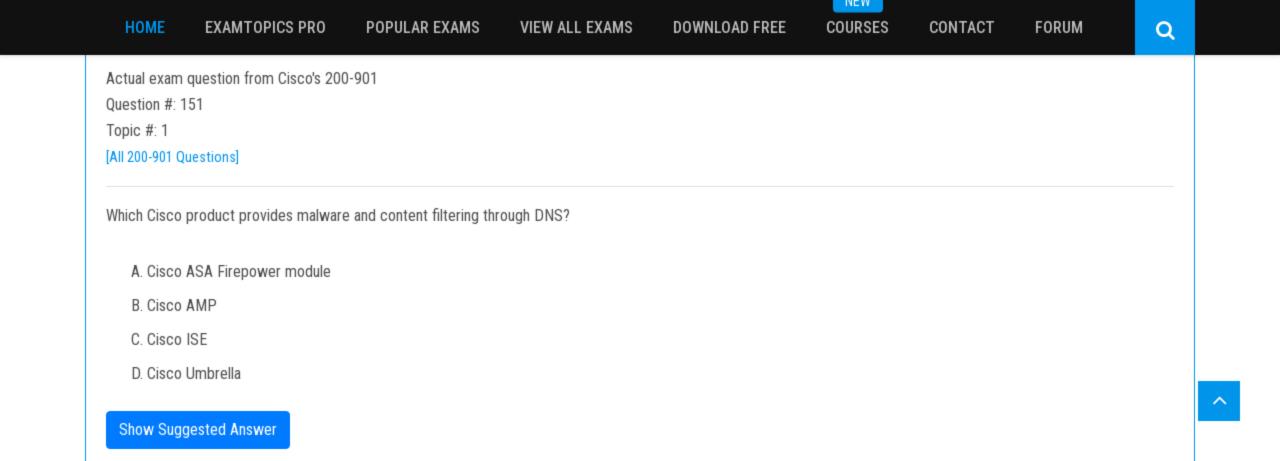
Topic #: 1

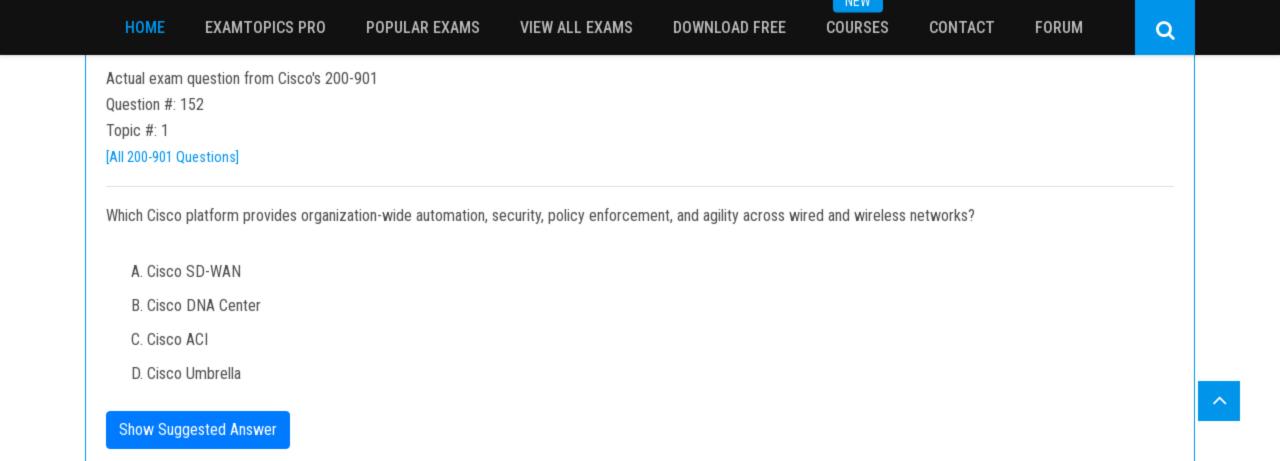
[All 200-901 Questions]

```
1 #/bin/bash
2
3 curl https://ciscodevnet.com/devnet-0.13.tar.gz -o /tmp/devnet.tar.gz
4 tar -zxf /tmp/devnet.tar.gz
5 mkdir /tmp/devnet && pushd /tmp/devnet
6
7 ./configure && make && make install
8
9 systemctl enable devnet
10 systemctl start devnet
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer works on a Cisco DevNet application that is available for download on the Cisco DevNet website. The engineer prepares a bash script to automate operations that relate to the application. Which workflow is being automated in the bash script?

- A. compilation and configuration of the Cisco DevNet application so that it must be started manually
- B. compilation, installation, and configuration of the Cisco DevNet application so that it starts automatically
- C. compilation and installation of the Cisco DevNet application for an autonomous deployment model
- D. installation and configuration of the Cisco DevNet application so that it starts manually





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Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 155

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

docker run -p 3000:5000 f877cbf2ff33

A process running on the host wants to access the service running inside this Docker container. Which port or ports are used to make a connection?

- A. only outbound connections between 3000 and 5000 are possible
- B. port 3000
- C. any port between 3000 and 5000
- D. port 5000

Show Suggested Answer

^

Question #: 156

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the Dockerfile instructions from the left onto the descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

FROM ubuntu:12.04

informs Docker that the container listens on the specified network port(s) at runtime

NEW

VOLUME["/var/www","/var/log/apache2","/etc/apache2"]

creates a mount point with the specified name

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install –y –force-yes apache2

configures a container that runs as an executable

ENTRYPOINT["/usr/sbin/apache2ctl","-D","FOREGROUND"]

must be the first instruction in the Docker file

EXPOSE 1521

FORUM

```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
```

Question #: 159

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
Refer to the exhibit.

# base image
FROM alpine

# Install python and pip
RUN apk add --update py2-pip

# Install python modules needed by the python app
COPY reguirements.txt /usr/src/app/
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r /usr/src/app/requirements.txt

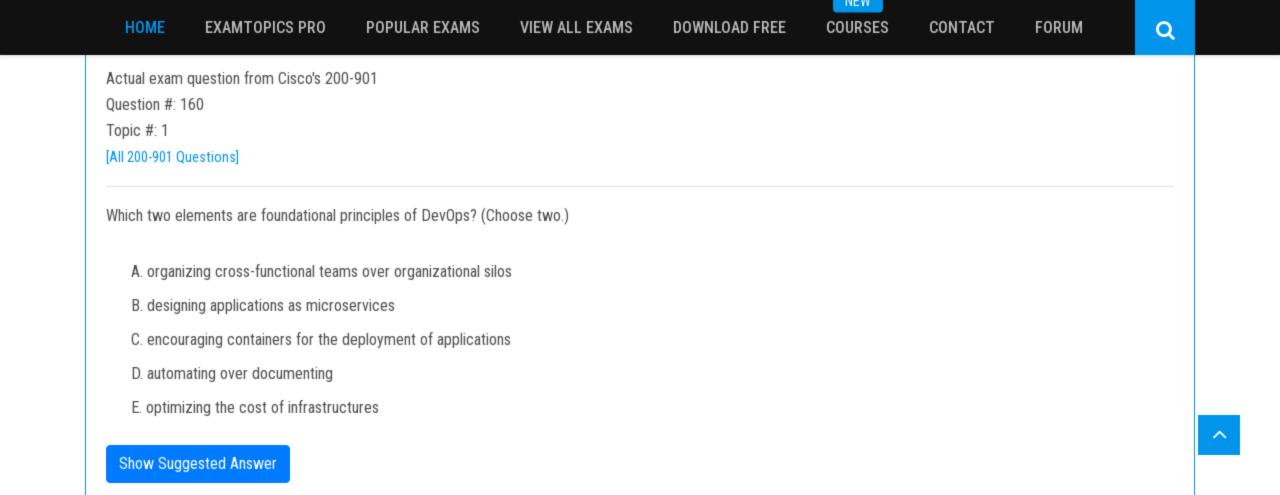
#copy local files for the app to run
COPY app.py /usr/src/app/
COPY templates/index.html /usr/src/app/templates/

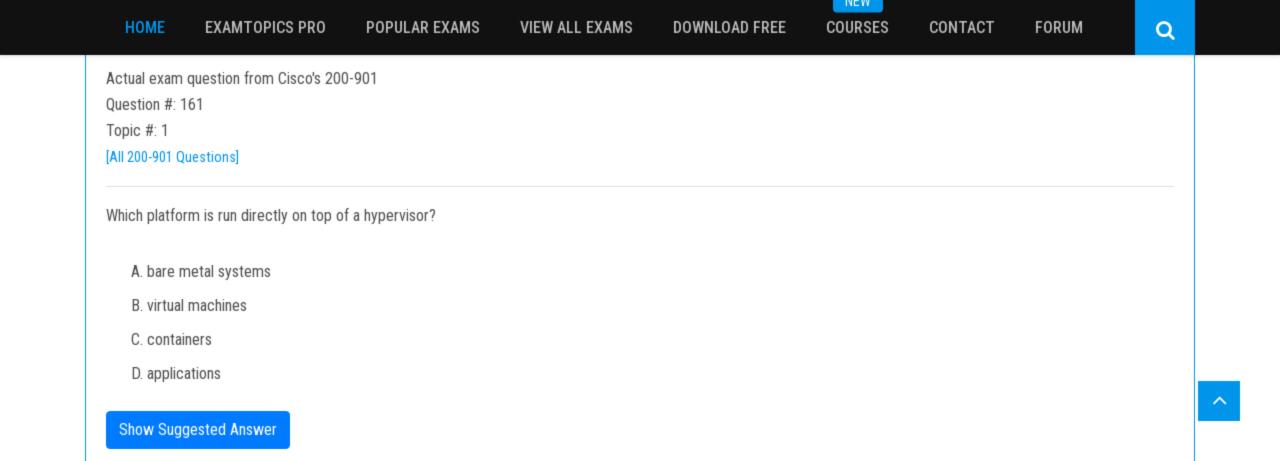
EXPOSE 8080

#run the application
CMD ["python", "/usr/src/app/app.py"]

Which function does the EXPOSE line perform when building an image from this Dockerfile?
```

- A. Local port 8080 of the container that launched with this docker image is accessible from co-hosted containers and external clients.
- B. Local port 8080 is not reachable at all because no IP address is specified along with the EXPOSE command of the Dockerfile.
- C. Local port 8080 is accessible from other containers running on the same docker host as the container that launched with this docker image.
- D. Local port 8080 of the container that launched with this docker image is accessible to external clients.





Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 164

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing in the Bash script to complete the missing assignments. Select and Place:

BACKUPTIME

SOURCEFOLDER

DESTINATION

Show Suggested Answer

NEW

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 165

Topic #: 1

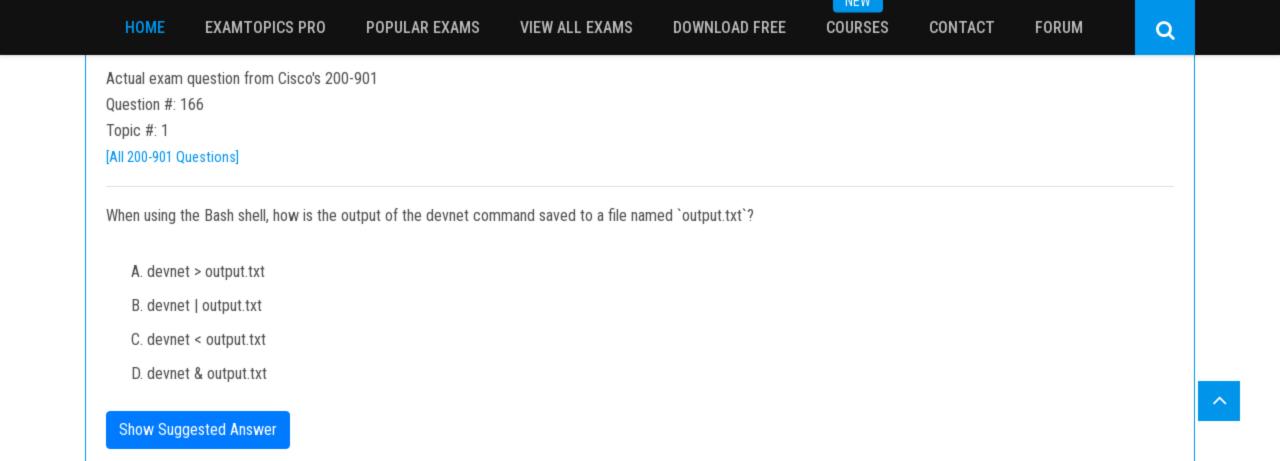
[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#!/bin/bash
read ndir
while [ -d "$ndir" ]
do
cd $ndir
done
mkdir $ndir
```

What is the action of the Bash script that is shown?

- A. For all directories in the current folder, the script goes into the directory and makes a new directory.
- B. The script waits until input is entered. If the directory exists, the script goes into it until there is no directory with the same name, then it creates a new directory.
- C. The script waits until input is entered, then it goes into the directory entered and creates a new directory with the same name.
- D. The script goes into the directory called a€\$ndira€ and makes a new directory called a€\$ndira€.



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INEW

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 167

Topic #: 1

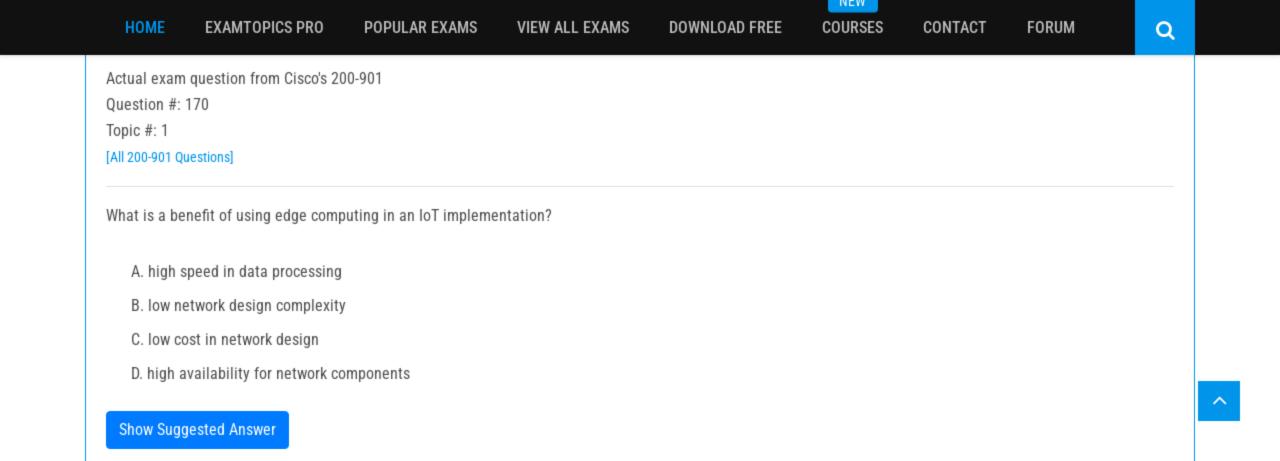
[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the Bash commands from the left onto the related actions on the right.

Select and Place:

cd~	list files in directory sorted by edited date descending	
cd/	create directory	
Is –I	copy file	
Is -t	change directory to user \$HOME	
ср	create environment variable	
cp –r	change directory to file system root	
mv	move file	
touch	create file	
mkdir	copy directory	
export	list files in directory with details	



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INEW

Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 172

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Refer to the exhibit.

#!/bin/bash

<item 1>='date +%b-%d-%y'

<item 2>=/home/usr/path/backup-\$BACKUPTIME.tar.gz

<item 3>=/home/usr/path/data_folder

tar -cpzf \$DESTINATION \$SOURCEFOLDER

Drag and drop the variables from the left onto the item numbers on the right that match the missing assignments in the exhibit. Select and Place:

BACKUPTIME

<item 1>

SOURCEFOLDER

<item 2>

DESTINATION

<item 3>

Question #: 173

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct application deployment models on the right.

Select and Place:

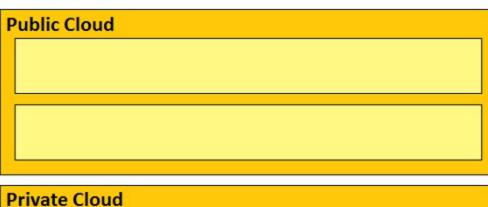
provides a low-latency compute capability close to the data source

environment where you pay only for the resources that you consume

offers a self-service, elastic compute environment from a dedicated set of physical resources

provides an approach for overflow traffic to burst out to meet peak demands

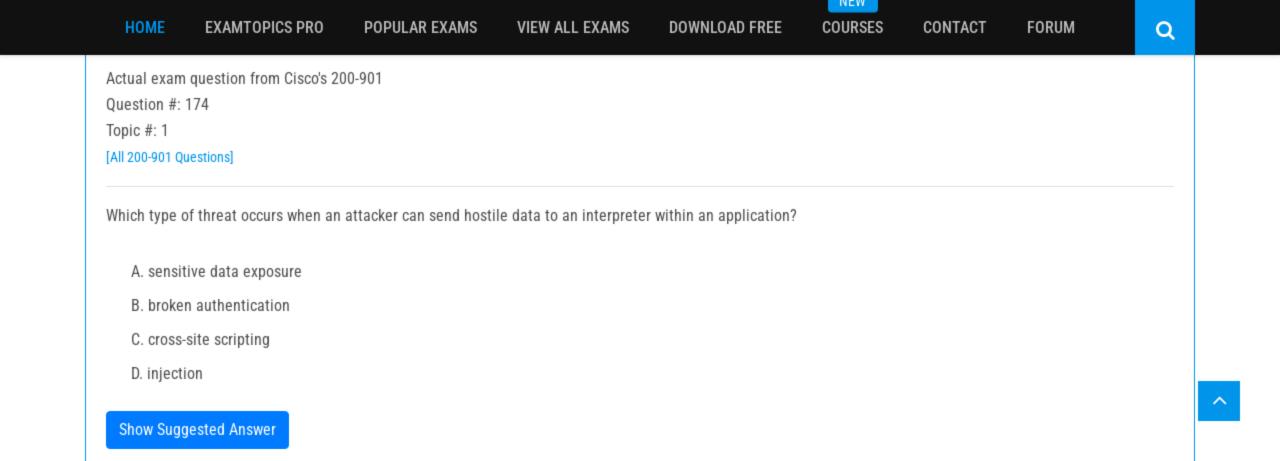
shared compute platform that is offered over the Internet

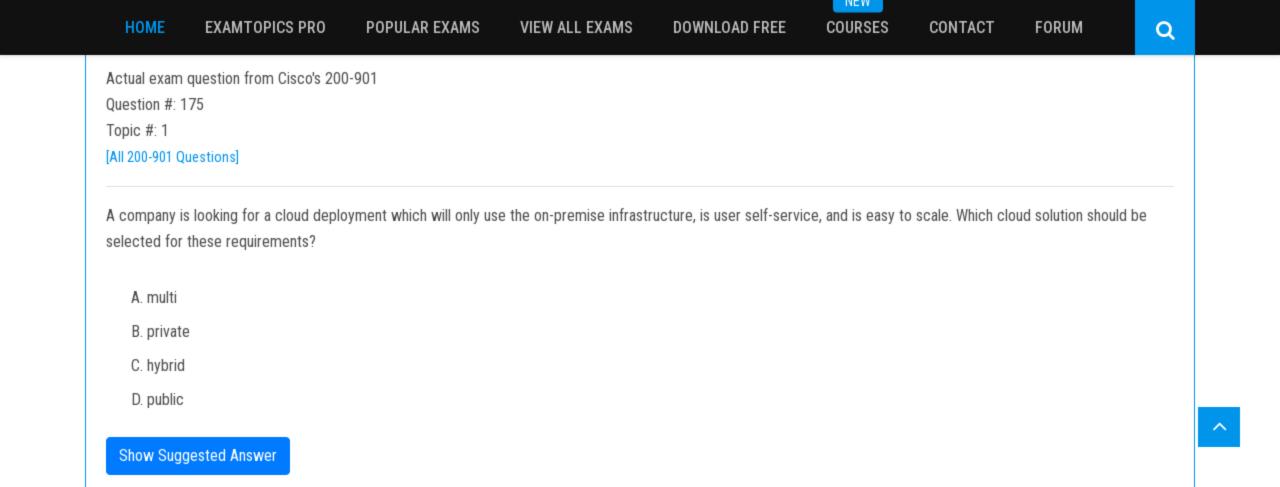










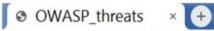


Question #: 176

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.



http://example.com/index.php?user=<script>alert(I want to pass the DevNet Associate Exam.)</script>

This is not a secure web page.

This page says

I want to pass the DevNet Associate Exam.

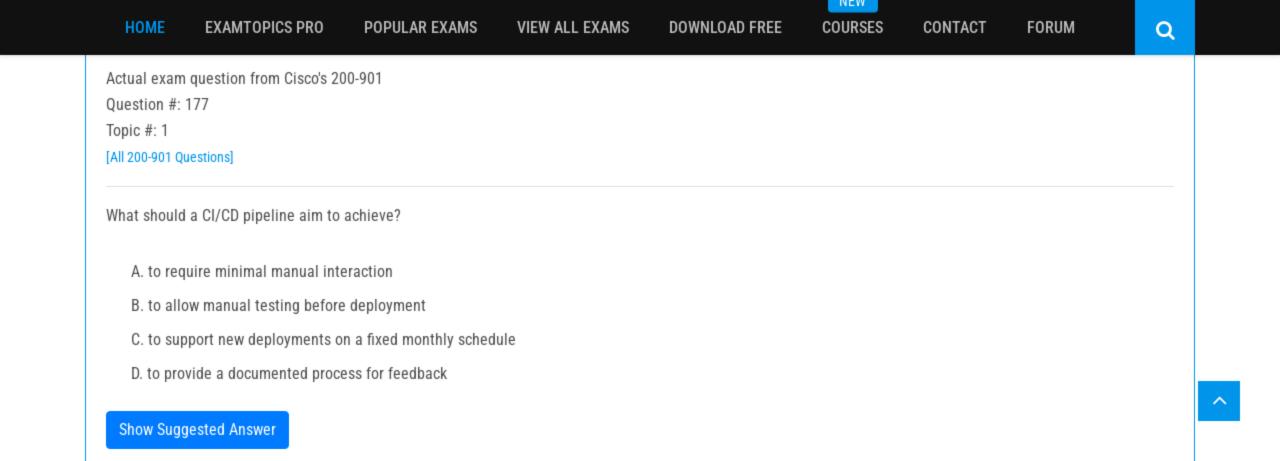
OK

NEW

Which OWASP threat does this example demonstrate?

- A. broken access control
- B. cross-site scripting
- C. SQL injection
- D. man-in-the-middle

Show Suggested Answer



POPULAR EXAMS VIEW ALL EXAMS

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```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
```

Question #: 178

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A function my_func() returns True when it executes normally. Which Python snippet tests my_func()?

A.

```
def test func(self):
    self.assertTrue(my func())
```

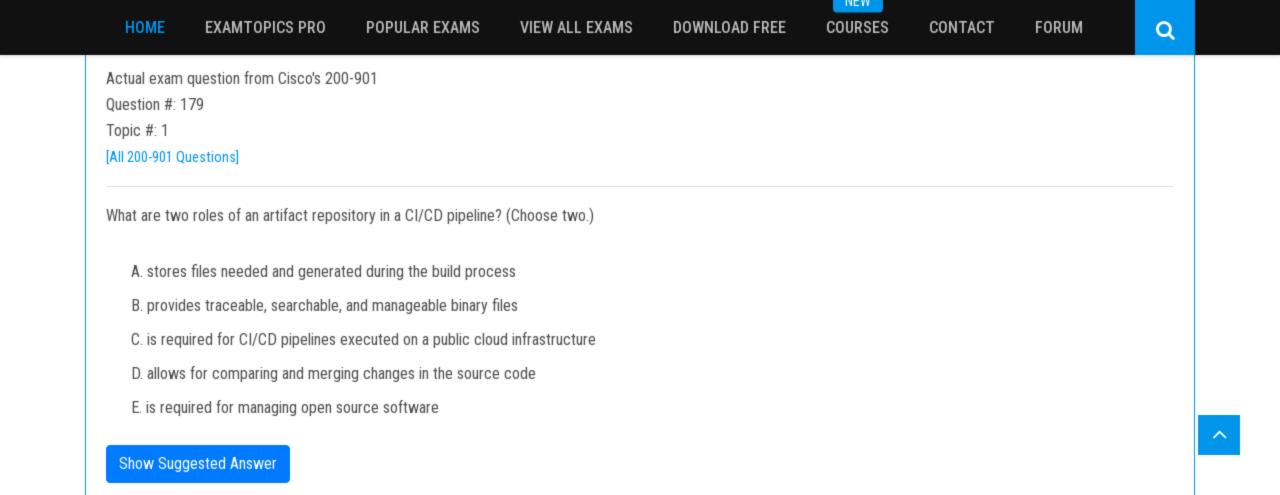
В.

```
def test func(self):
    self.assertFalse(my func())
```

```
def test func(self):
    self.assertEqual(my func(), '{true}')
```

```
def test func(self):
    self.assertRaises(my_func())
```

Show Suggested Answer



IA E AA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 181

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
FROM nginx

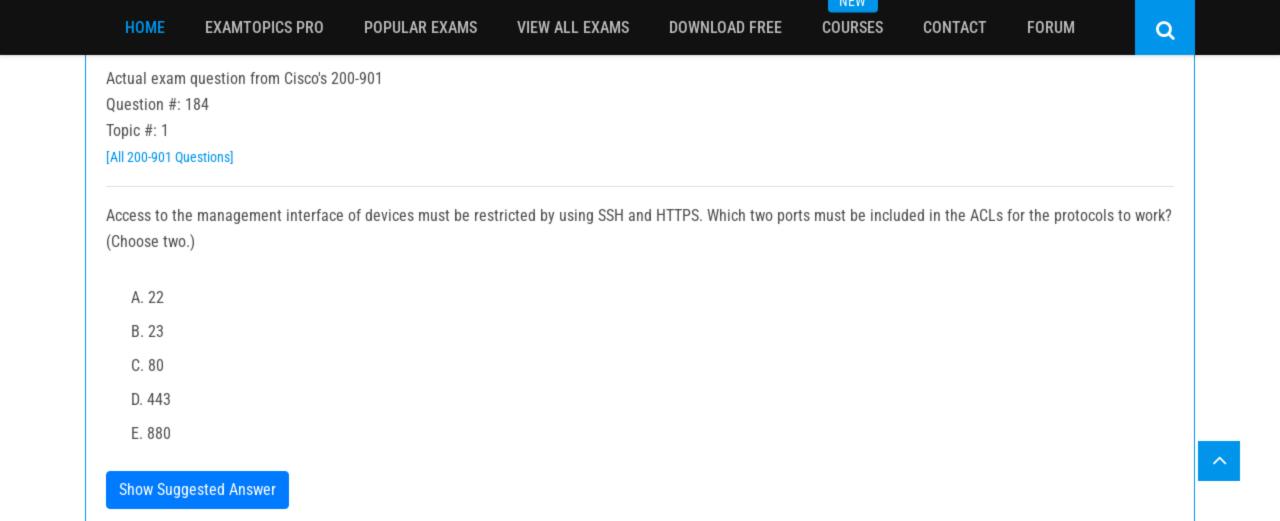
ARG DELAY="30"
ENV INITIAL_DELAY=${DELAY}

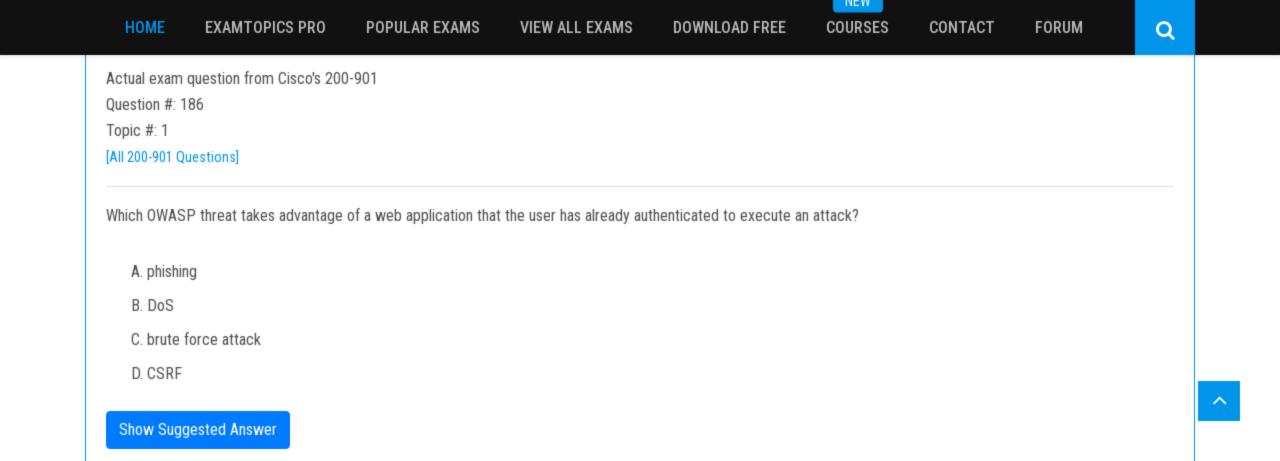
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/sh"]

CMD ["-c", "/bin/sleep ${INITIAL_DELAY} && nginx -g 'daemon off;'"]
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command, including arguments, is executed when the container starts?

- A. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 30 && nginx -g 'daemon off;"
- B. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 10 && nginx -g 'daemon off;"
- C. /bin/bash -c "/bin/sleep 30 && nginx -g 'daemon off;"
- D. /bin/sh -c "/bin/sleep 30" && nginx -g 'daemon off;'

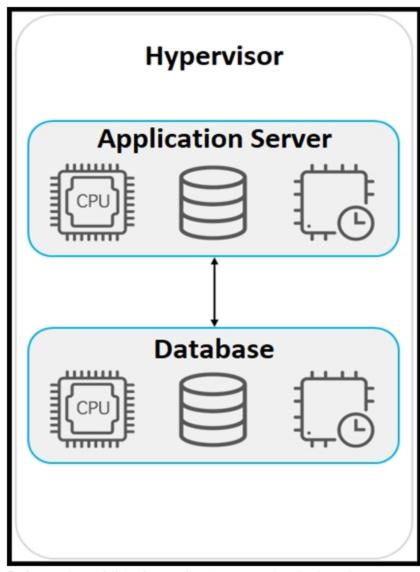




Question #: 187

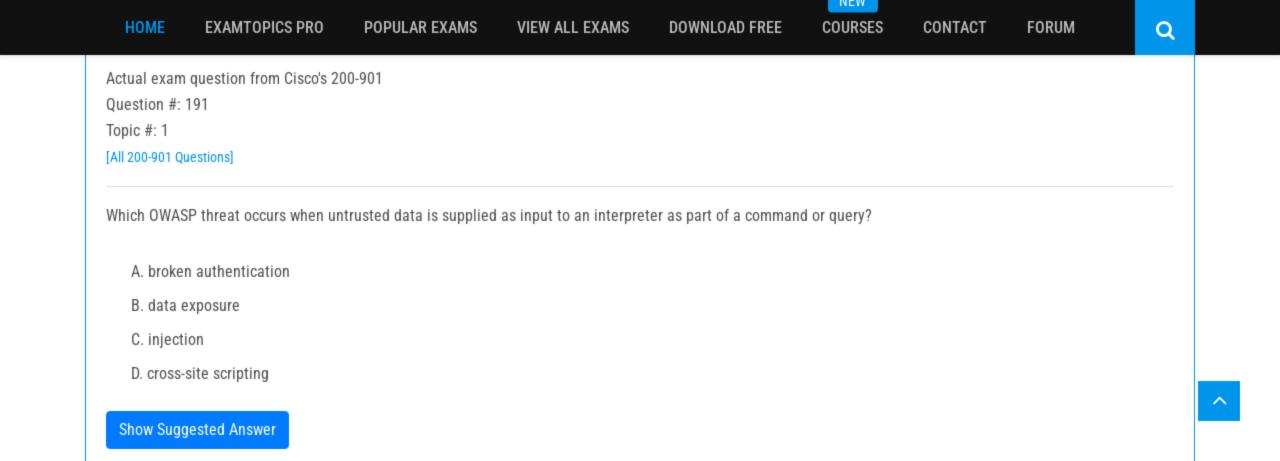
Topic #: 1

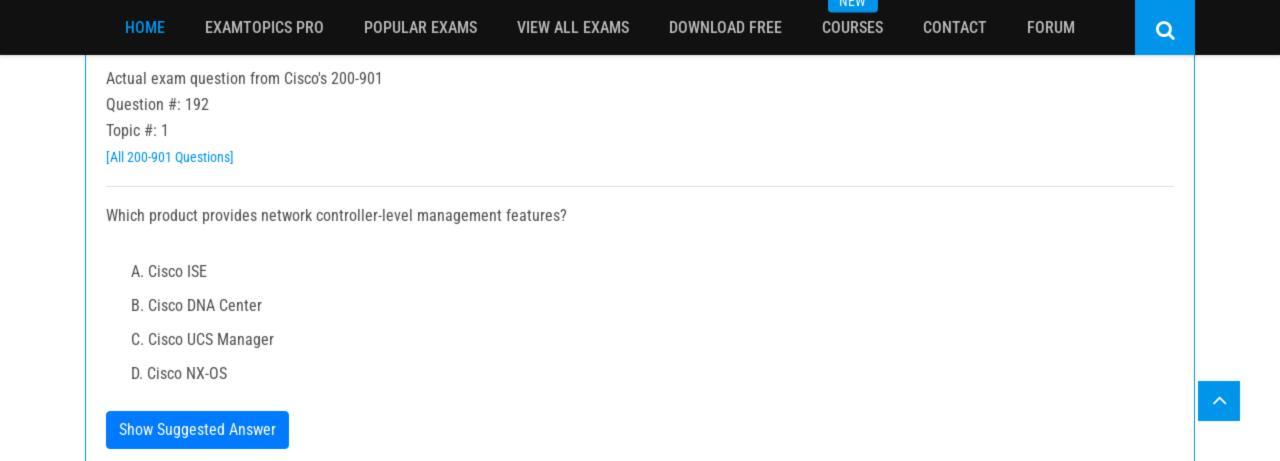
[All 200-901 Questions]

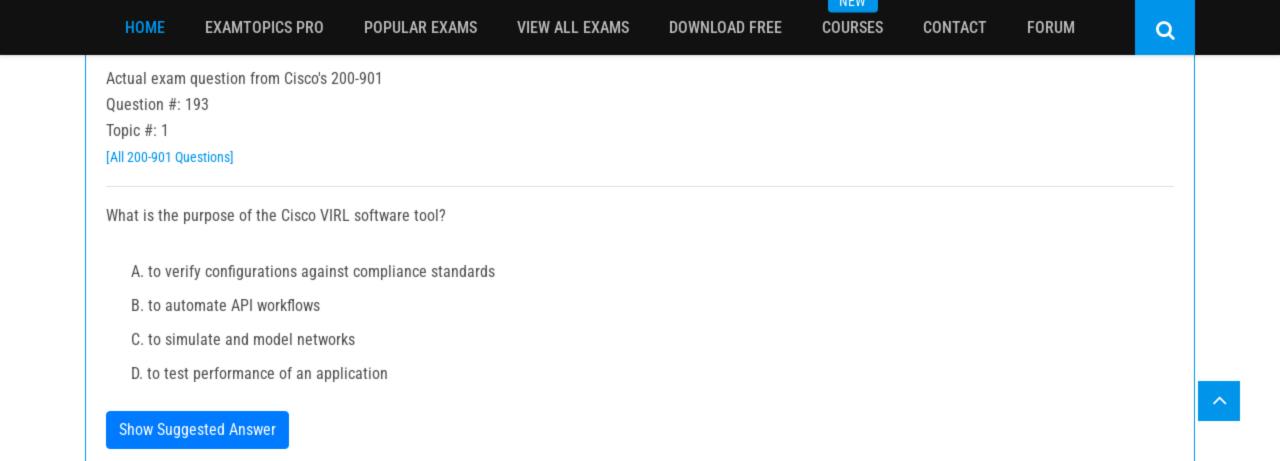


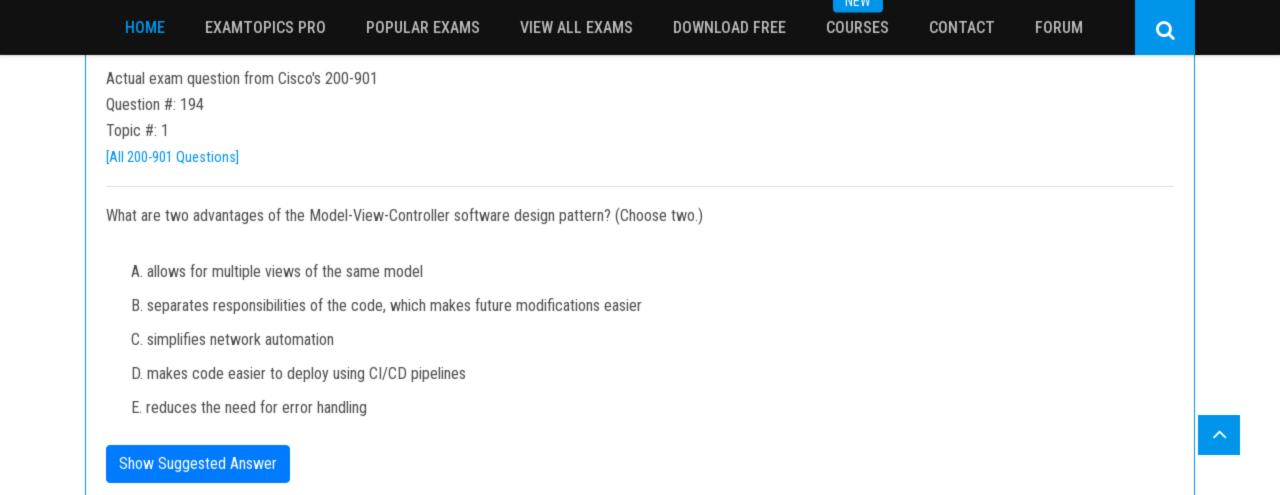
Refer to the exhibit. An application must be deployed on a server that has other applications installed. The server resources are to be allocated based on the deployment requirements. The OS for each application must be independent. Which type of deployment is used?

- A. hybrid
- B. virtual machines
- C. containers
- D. bare metal









Question #: 195

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
module ietf-interfaces {
module ietf-ip {
namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip";
                                                        namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
                                                        interfaces";
prefix ip;
import ietf-interfaces {
                                                        prefix if;
  prefix if;
                                                        typedef interface-ref {
                                                          type leafref {
augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface" {
                                                            path "/if:interfaces/if:interface/if:name";
  container ipv4 {
    leaf enabled {
       type boolean;
                                                        container interfaces {
       default true;
                                                          list interface {
                                                            key "name";
     list address {
                                                           leaf name {
       key "ip";
                                                              type string;
       leaf ip {
         type inet:ipv4-address-no-zone;
                                                            leaf description {
                                                              type string;
       choice subnet {
                                                            leaf type {
         mandatory true;
         leaf prefix-length {
                                                              type identityref {
           type uint8 {
                                                                base interface-type;
             range "0..32";
                                                              mandatory true;
         leaf netmask {
                                                            leaf enabled {
           type yang:dotted-quad;
                                                              type boolean;
                                                              default "true";
                                                      }
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which JSON snippet configures a new interface according to YANG model?

```
"ietf-interfaces": {
  interface": {
    "name": "Loopback100",
    "enabled": true,
    "ietf-ip": {
      ipv4": {
       "address": [
         "ip": "10.255.254.1",
         "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
       } ] } }
}
В.
 " interface" {
   "name": "Loopback100",
   "enabled": true,
   "ipv4": {
    "address": [
       "ip": "10.255.254.1",
       "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
      } ] }
}
C.
"ietf-interfaces:interface": {
  "name": "Loopback100",
  "enabled": true,
  "ietf-ip:ipv4:address": [
      "ip": "10.255.254.1",
      "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
}
D.
"ietf-interfaces:interface": {
  "name": "Loopback100",
  "enabled": true,
  "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
    "address": [
      "ip": "10.255.254.1",
      "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
     } ] }
}
```

Question #: 196

Topic #: 1

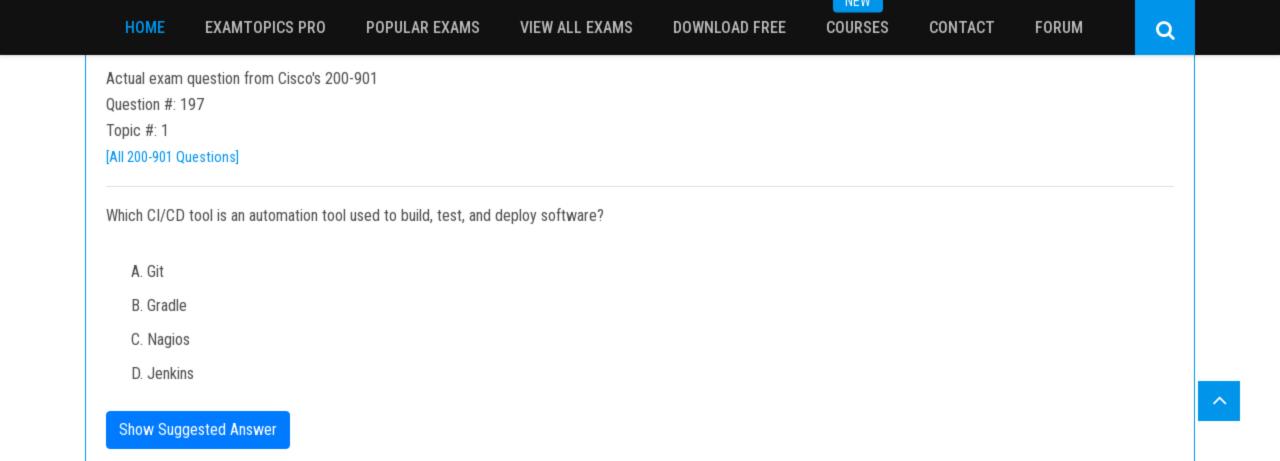
[All 200-901 Questions]

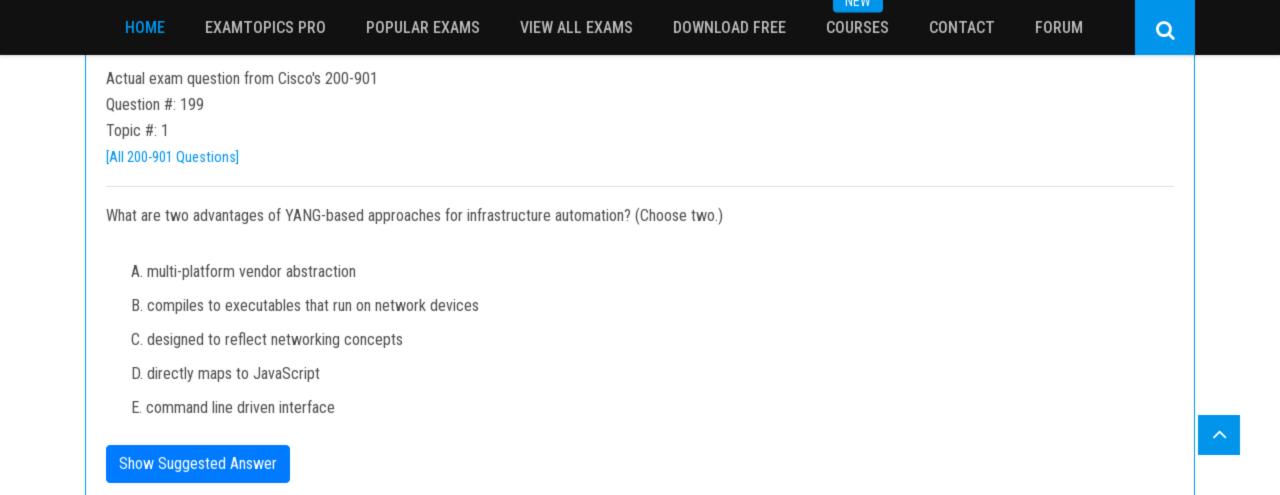
Refer to the exhibit.

```
module ex-ethernet {
     namespace "http://example.com/ethernet";
     prefix "eth";
     import ietf-interfaces {
      prefix if;
     augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface" {
       when "if:type = 'ethernetCsmacd'";
       container ethernet {
         must "../if:location" {
           description
             "An ethernet interface must specify the physical location of the ethernet hardware.";
         choice transmission-params {
          case auto {
            leaf auto-negotiate {
               type empty;
            }
          case manual {
            leaf duplex {
               type enumeration {
                enum "half";
                enum "full";
               }
            leaf speed {
               type enumeration {
                enum "10Mb";
                enum "100Mb";
                enum "1Gb";
                enum "10Gb";
               }
             }
        } // other ethernet specific params...
```

What is represented in this YANG module?

- A. interface management
- B. BGP
- C. OpenFlow
- D. topology





INCAA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 200

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

Which infrastructure automation method is shown?

- A. CI/CD pipeline
- B. Lean
- C. Agile
- D. Waterfall

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 201

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
#!/bin/bash
apt install nginx
sexport AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR = '/etc/nginx/sites-available'
export ENABLED_SITES_DIR = '/etc/nginx/sites_enabled'
cd /opt/nginx
cat sites.txt | while read site;
do
cp template.conf "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site";
ln -s "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site"" $ENABLED_SITES_DIR';
chown www-data:www-data "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site";
done
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a load balancer server. The engineer prepares a script to automate workflow by using Bash. The script installs the nginx package, moves to the /opt/nginx directory, and reads the sites.txt file for further processing. Based on the script workflow, which process is being automated within the loop by using the information in sites.txt?

A. creating a file per each line in sites.txt with the information in template.conf, creating a link for the previously created file, and then changing the ownership of the created files

B. using the content of the file to create the template.conf file, creating a link from the created file to the /etc/nginx/sites_enabled, and then changing the file execution permissions

C. creating a new file based on template.conf in the /etc/nginx/sites_enabled directory for each line in the sites.txt file, and then changing the file execution permissions

D. using the information in the file to create a set of empty files in the /etc/nginx/sites_enabled directory, and then assigning the owner of the file

FORUM

Q

CONTACT

Question #: 202

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests
 2
3
    headers = {"X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key": "KEY1234"}
    BASE URL = "https://api-mp.meraki.com/api/v1"
 5
    FIRST URL = "/organizations"
    SECOND_URL = "/networks"
 6
7
    THIRD URL = "clients"
8
9
    def first loop(info):
10
        for item in info:
11
             if item["name"] == "ACME":
                 URL = BASE URL + FIRST URL + "/" + item["id"] + "/" + SECOND URL
12
                 response = requests.request("GET", URL, headers=headers)
13
14
                 return second loop(response.json())
15
16
     def second loop(info):
17
        for item in info:
18
             if item["name"] == "BLDG21":
                 URL = BASE URL + SECOND URL + "/" + item["id"] + "/" + THIRD URL
19
                 response = requests.request("GET", URL, headers=headers)
20
21
                 return third loop(response.json())
22
23
   def third loop(info):
24
        for item in info:
             return item
25
26
27
   response = requests.request("GET", BASE URL + FIRST URL, headers=headers)
28
   info = first loop(response.json())
29
   for item in info:
30
         print (item["id"])
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must collect information from the network. The engineer prepares a script to automate workflow by using Cisco Meraki API. The script must run over nested loops to collect organization and network information and uses the collected data for final collection. Which process is being automated by using the Python script?

- A. Collect the IDs of the clients on the BLDG21 network.
- B. List the IDs from the ACME organization.
- C. Provide the BLDG21 network information if it is part of the ACME organization.
- D. Gather the IDs of the ACME organization, the BLDG21 network, and the clients on the network.

Question #: 203

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
def process_devices(dnac, token):
    url = "https://{}/api/v1/network-device".format(dnac['host'])
    headers["x-auth-token"] = token
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    data = response.json()
    for item in data['response']:
        print(item["hostname"]," ", item["managementIpAddress"])
```

What is the function of the Python script?

- A. Loop through the returned list of network devices and, for each device, print the device name and management IP address.
- B. Count and print the total number of available devices.
- C. For each device that is returned, display the device type and associated management IP address.
- D. Iterate over a list of network devices and write all device names and management IP addresses to an output file.

FORUM

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 204

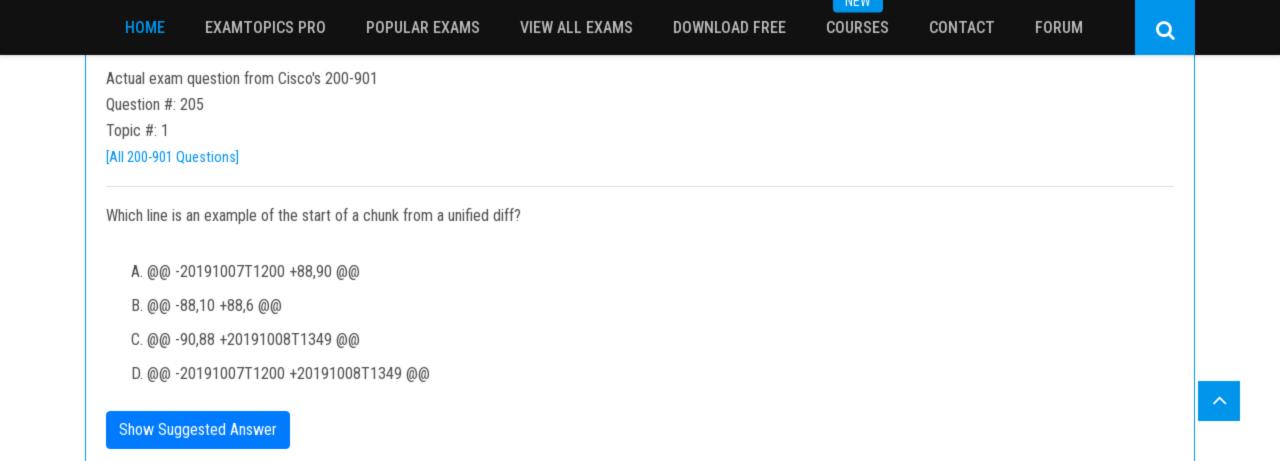
Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
--- README.md-repo 2019-10-06 21:15:59.000000000 +0100
                    2019-10-06 21:07:35.000000000 +0100
+++ README.md
@@ -88,8 +88,6 @@
## Troubleshooting
 ### CMake
@@ -162,4 +160,13 @@
 ## References
+### Mosquitto
  [github] (https://github.com/eclipse/mosquitto)
  [homepage] (https://mosquitto.org)
+### MQTT
  [organisation] (http://mgtt.org)
```

Refer to the exhibit. The output of the diff -u README.md-repo README.md command is shown. The original file was 165 lines long. How many lines are in the edited copy of the file?

- A. 162
- B. 165
- C. 172
- D. 173



Question #: 206

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop elements of the RESTCONF Protocol stack from the left onto the correct descriptors on the right. Not all elements on the left are used. Select and Place:

<data>

content

INEW

XML or JSON

operations

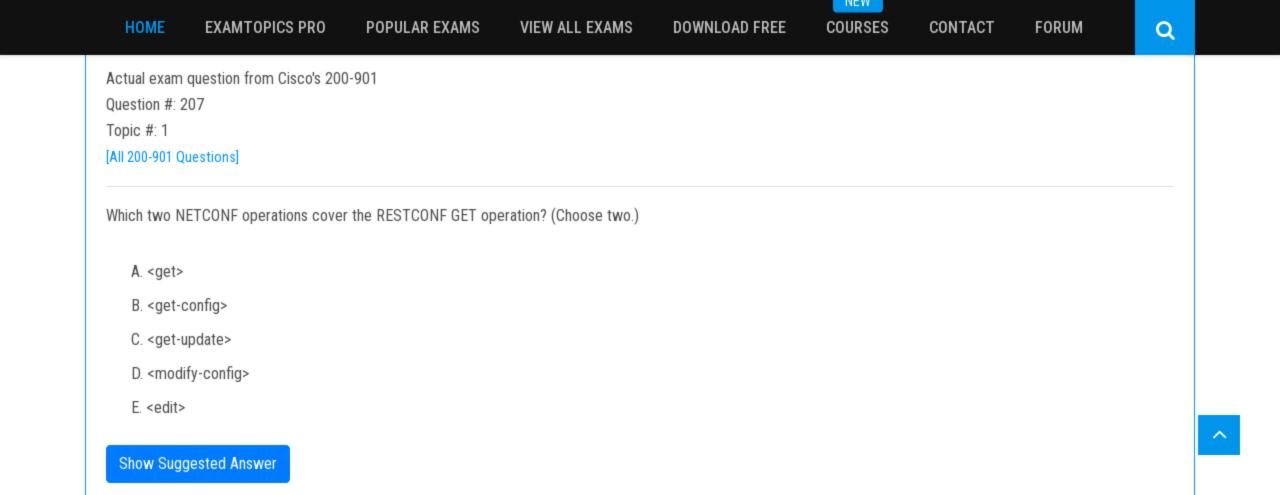
SSH

transport

<rpc>, <rpc-reply>

GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE

HTTPS



Question #: 208

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
---
- hosts: CISCO_ROUTER_01
    gather_facts: true
    connection: network_cli

tasks:
    - name: show conf
    ios_command:
        commands:
        - show running-config
        register: config

- name: save output to /etc/ansible/configs
    copy:
    content: "{{ config.stdout[0] }}"
    dest: "/etc/ansible/configs/show_conf_{{ inventory_hostname }}.txt"
```

What is the result of executing this Ansible playbook?

- A. The playbook copies a new start-up configuration to CISCO_ROUTER_01
- B. The playbook copies a new running configuration to CISCO_ROUTER_01
- C. The playbook backs up the running configuration of CISCO_ROUTER_01
- D. The playbook backs up the start-up configuration of CISCO_ROUTER_01

Question #: 209

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
Refer to the exhibit.
      - hosts: switch2960cx
        gather facts: no
        tasks:

    ios 12 interface:

              name: GigabitEthernet0/1
              state: unconfigured
          ios 12 interface:
              name: GigabitEthernet0/1
              mode: trunk
              native vlan: 1
              trunk allowed vlans: 6-8
              state: present
          - ios_vlan:
              vlan id: 6
              name: guest-vlan
              interfaces:
                GigabitEthernet0/2
                - GigabitEthernet0/3
          - ios vlan:
              vlan id: 7
              name: corporate-vlan
               interfaces:
                 GigabitEthernet0/4
```

Which two statements describe the configuration of the switch after the Ansible script is run? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic from ports 0/2 to 0/5 is able to flow on port 0/1 due to the trunk.
- B. GigabitEthernet0/1 is left unconfigured.
- C. GigabitEthernet0/2 and GigabitEthernet0/3 are access ports for VLAN 6.
- D. Traffic is able to flow between ports 0/2 to 0/5 due to the trunk on port 0/1.
- E. Traffic on ports 0/2 and 0/3 is connected to port 0/6.

Question #: 210

Topic #: 1

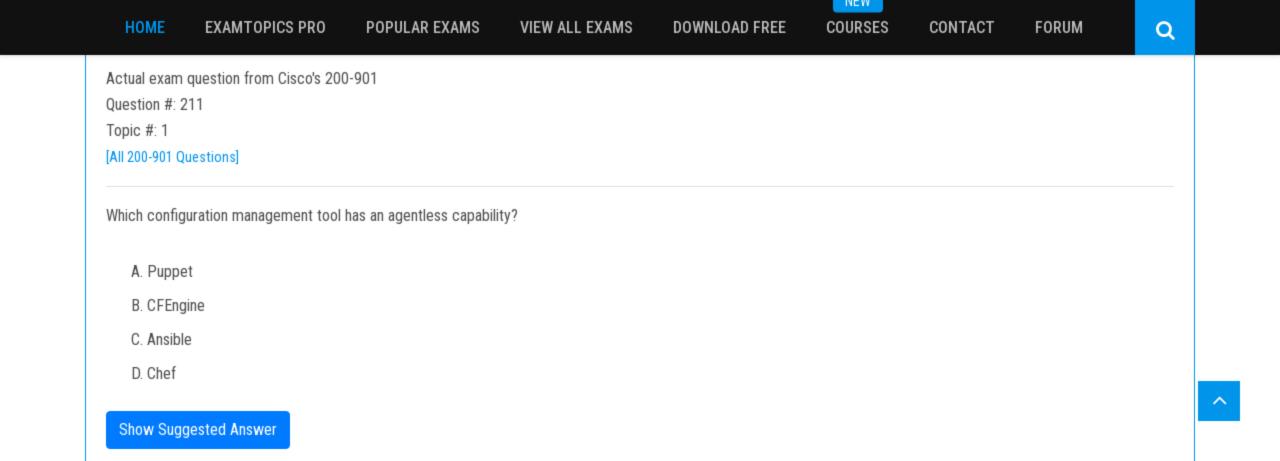
[All 200-901 Questions]

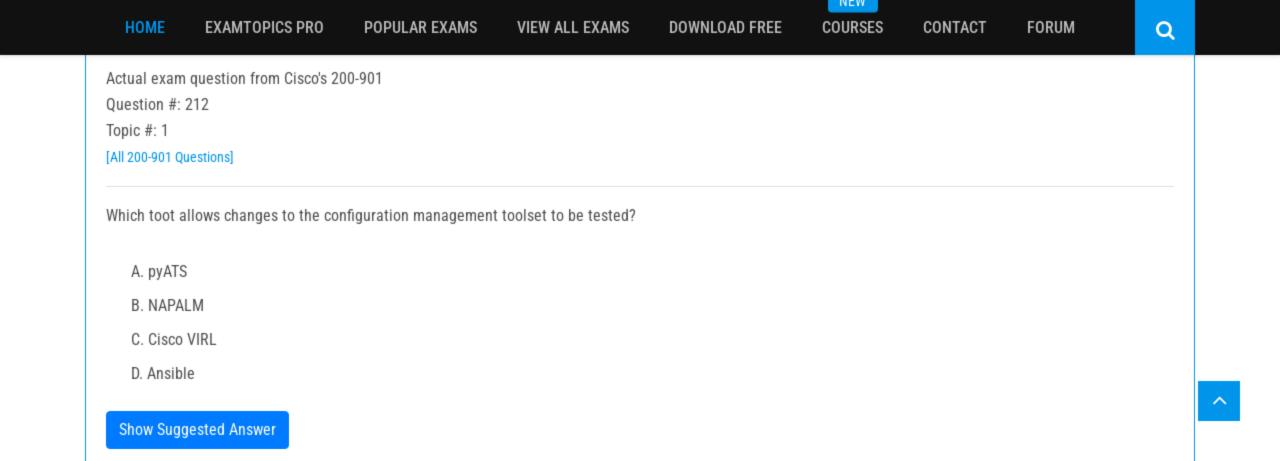
Refer to the exhibit.

```
hosts: {{ router }}
        gather facts: true
        connection: local
5
   \vee
        tasks:
            ios command
               commands:
                - show run
              provider: "{{ router_credentials }}"
10
            register: config
11
12
13
            copy:
14
               content: "{{ config.stdout[0] }}"
               dest: "etc/ansible/configs/command {{ router hostname }}.txt
15
16
```

What is the effect of this Ansible playbook on an IOS router?

- A. A new running configuration is pushed to the IOS router.
- B. The start-up configuration of the IOS router is copied to a local folder.
- C. The current running configuration of the IOS router is backed up.
- D. A new start-up configuration is copied to the IOS router.





Question #: 213

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
hosts: servers
 2
      tasks:
 3
        - name: task1
 5
          systemd:
             name: webexbot
 6
             state: stopped
          name: task2
10
          apt:
11
             name: teamsbot
12
13
        - name: task3
14
          apt:
15
             name: webexbot
16
             state: absent
17
             purge: yes
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer must integrate a bot with an internal communication app. The developer wants to replace the webexbot package with the teamsbot package by using Ansible and prepares a playbook. In the first two tasks, the playbook stops the webexbot and verifies that the teamsbot is installed.

What is accomplished in the last task of the workflow when the developer runs the Ansible playbook?

- A. uninstalls the webexbot package and removes its configuration files
- B. installs the webexbot and retains the configuration files
- C. stops the webexbot service and uninstall it and retains its configuration files
- D. searches whether the purge package is available in the repository and uninstalls the webexbot package

Question #: 214

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the types of management from the left onto the levels at which they are performed on the right. Select and Place:

user and programmability interaction through the use of lower level APIs

user and programmability interaction through the use of Northbound APIs

iterate over a list of devices

configure features with YANG models

Controller level	
Device level	

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 215

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

```
leaf IPPeer {
   type union {
     type inet:ipv4-address;
     type inet:ipv6-address;
   }
}
```

What is the value of the node defined by this YANG structure?

```
Α.
 "IPPeer": [
   "10.1.1.1"
В.
 "IPPeer": "10.1.1.1 2001:db::1"
C.
 "IPPeer": "10.1.1.1"
D.
 "IPPeer": [
   "10.1.1.1",
   "2001:db::1"
```

Question #: 218

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
1 def enable function (if name, if status, if type):
       headers = {'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
                    'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json'}
 3
       payload = {
                  "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
                      "name": if name,
 6
                      "enabled": if_status,
                      "type": if type,
10
       base url = 'https://192.168.1.1:8443'
11
12
       restconf url = '/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface'
13
       res = requests.put(f'{base url}{restconf}={if name}',
14
15
                                  headers=headers, json=payload,
                                       auth=('cisco', 'secret'), verify=False)
16
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer wants to automate the port enable/disable process on specific Cisco switches. The engineer creates a script to send a request through RESTCONF and uses let as the YANG model and JSON as payload. Which command enables an interface named Loopback1?

- A. enable_function(Loopback1, true, 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback')
- B. enable_function('iana-if-type:softwareLoopback', Loopback1, true,)
- C. def enable_function('iana-if-type:softwareLoopback', Loopback1, false,)
- D. def enable_function(Loopback1, true, 'iana-if-type:softwareLoopback')

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 221

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
- hosts: servers
 2
      tasks:
 3
 4
      - name: task1
 5
        apt:
 6
           name: apache2
           state: absent
 8
 9
      - name: task2
10
        apt:
11
           name: nginx
12
           state: present
13
14
      - name: task3
15
        apt:
          name: "*"
16
17
           state: latest
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer must check packages on web load balancers that use nginx packages. The developer updates the servers as required in Ansible inventory and prepares an Ansible playbook to automate this workflow on related servers. Which process is being automated by the Ansible playbook?

- A. verifying that nginx is installed only if apache2 is unavailable on the system, and then updating all the other packages
- B. verifying, without installing, that apache2 is unavailable and that nginx is installed, and then updating the repository to the latest version
- C. uninstalling the apache2 server, installing the nginx server, and then updating all the packages to the latest version
- D. installing nginx, uninstalling apache2, and then verifying that the package repository is at the latest version

Question #: 222

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
user_manager.py
1 import psycopg2
2 import json, sys
 3
 4 # Load config file
5 config = None
 6 with open('config.json') as config file:
7
       config = json.load(config file)
8 if not config:
       print("Error loading configuration file.")
9
10
       sys.exit(1)
11
12
   connection = psycopg2.connect(
13
       database="users",
14
       host=config["DB_USER"], user=config["DB_USER"], password=config["DB_PWD"]
15 )
16
   connection.set session()
17
18
   def has admin role (username):
19
       with connection.cursor() as cursor:
20
            query = 'SELECT admin role FROM users WHERE username = {0}'
            cursor.execute(query.format(username))
21
22
           result = cursor.fetchone()
23
      return result
24
25
    has admin role ("ops.shared")
config.json
1 {
2
        "DB USER": "pguser",
 3
        "DB PWD": "@123Qwer%4",
 4
        "DB HOST": "devnetdb.example.com"
 5 }
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must check the admin rights of users on a database regularly and prepares the Python script to automate the process. The script connects to the database and runs a query. What is a security issue about the secrets in the code that relates to secret protection?

- A. They must be stored in configuration files if there is a possibility of leakage.
- B. They must be Base64-encoded if stored in the user database.
- C. They must be encrypted if stored in the user database.
- D. They must be stored in configuration files if no authentication will be used.

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 223 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

```
1 import requests
 2 import json
 4 BASE URL = "https://<IP Address>"
 5 FIRST_URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device"
 6 SECOND URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device-poller/cli/read-request"
 7 THIRD URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/task/{task id}"
 8 FOURTH URL = "/dna/intent/api/v1/file/{file id}"
10 headers = {"X-Auth-Token": "TOKEN", "Content-Type": "application/json"}
12 params = {"platformId": "C9500-40X"}
13 response = requests.get(BASE URL + FIRST URL, headers=headers, params=params)
14 devices = []
15 for device in response.json()["response"]:
       devices.append{device["id"])
17
18
     payload = {
19
           "commands": ["show version", "show ip int brief"],
20
           "deviceUuids": devices,
21
           "timeout": 0,
22
      }
23 response = requests.post(BASE URL + SECOND URL, data=json.dumps(payload),

    headers=headers)

24 task id = response.json()["response"]["taskId"]
25
26 response = requests.get(BASE URL + THIRD URL.format(task id=task id),

    headers=headers)

27 progress_json = json.loads(response.json()["response"]["progress"])
28 file id = progress json("fileId")
29
30 response = requests.get(BASE URL + FOURTH URL.format(file id=file id),

    headers=headers)

31 file_json = response.json()
33 for cmd in file_json:
     print(file json[cmd]["commandResponses"]["SUCCESS"]["show ip int brief"])
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must collect information from the network using Cisco DNA Center APIs. The script must query for the devices with 'platformId' 'C9540-x' and then send commands to be executed. Which process is automated by the Python script?

- A. results gathering of the show version and show ip int brief commands
- B. output of show ip int brief command on devices of type C9500-40X
- C. execution information of the show version and show ip int brief commands
- D. list of executed commands on C9500-40X and the information of show ip int brief command

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 224 Topic #: 1 [All 200-901 Questions]

```
diff --git a/ciscoaxl/axl.py b/ciscoaxl/axl.py
index bc7727e..d66ef4d 100644
--- a/ciscoaxl/axl.py
+++ b/ciscoaxl/axl.py
@@ -99,7 +99,7 @@ class axl(object):
         :return: result dictionary
         11 11 11
         try:
             return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(query)
             return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(query)['return']
         except Fault as e:
             return e
diff --git a/setup.py b/setup.py
index df79ef4..1470b05 100644
--- a/setup. py
+++ b/setup. py
00 - 5, 7 + 5, 7 = 00 with open ("README.md", "r") as fh:
 setup (
     name="ciscoaxl",
   version="0.14",
+ version"0.141",
     author="User 1",
     author email= "user1@example.com",
     description="Cisco CUCM AXL Library. Simple to use.",
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which two files are being edited in the unified diff? (Choose two.)

A. README.md
B. setup.py
C. axl.py
D. ciscoaxl.py
E. index.py

Question #: 225

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

```
class Native.Interface.FastEthernet
                                                          flowcontrol
Bases: Entity
Class Hierarchy: Native Interface FastEthernet
                                                            Configure flow operation
This class represents configuration data.
                                                            type: Flowcontrol
FastEthernet IEEE 802.3
                                                          isis
 name(key)
                                                            IS-IS commands
  type: str
                                                            type: Isis
  pattern: ([0-9]/)([0-9]/)([1-3][0-9]|4[0-8]|[0-9])(\[0-9]+)?
                                                          keepalive
 description
                                                            Enable keepalive
  Interface specific description
                                                            type: bool
  type: str
  pattern: *
                                                          keepalive settings
                                                            type: KeepaliveSettings
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom to the blanks in the code to enable keepalive for the FastEthernet 2/0 interface. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```
from ydk.services import CRUDService
from ydk.providers import NetconfServiceProvider as nc
from ydk.models.cisco ios xe import Cisco IOS XE native as model
ip = '10.10.20.48'
prtcl = 'ssh'
user = 'developer'
psw = 'P@s$WOrD'
port = 830
provider = nc(address=ip, port=port, username=user, password=psw, protocol=prtcl)
crud = CRUDService()

interface.name = '2/0'

if interface data:
    print('Keepalive is enabled.')
else:
    print('Keepalive is not enabled.')
```

```
interface_data = crud.update(provider, interface)

interface.keepalive = True

interface_data = crud.read(provider, interface)

interface = model.Native.Interface.FastEthernet()

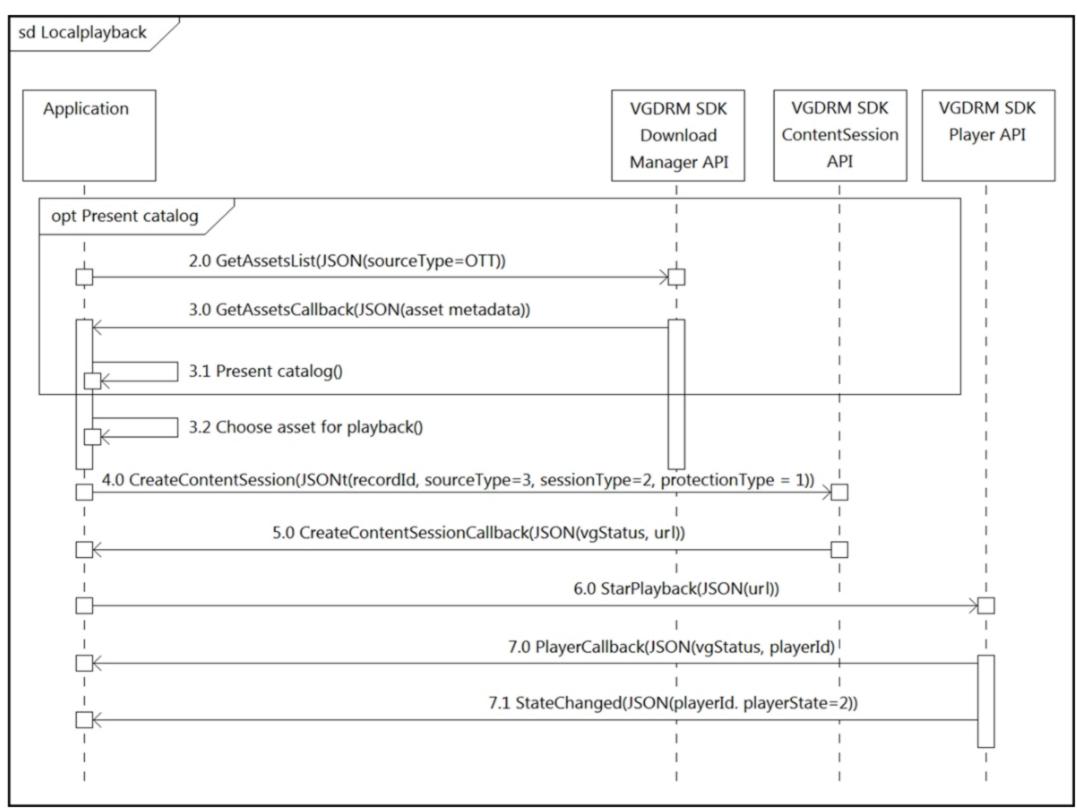
interface.FastEthernet.keepalive_settings.keepalive = True

interface = model.Native.Interface()
```

Question #: 226

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. What do all the calls shown in the sequence diagram have in common?

- A. All the calls are optional.
- B. All the calls are asynchronous.
- C. All the calls are synchronous.
- D. All the calls depend on the catalog.

Question #: 227

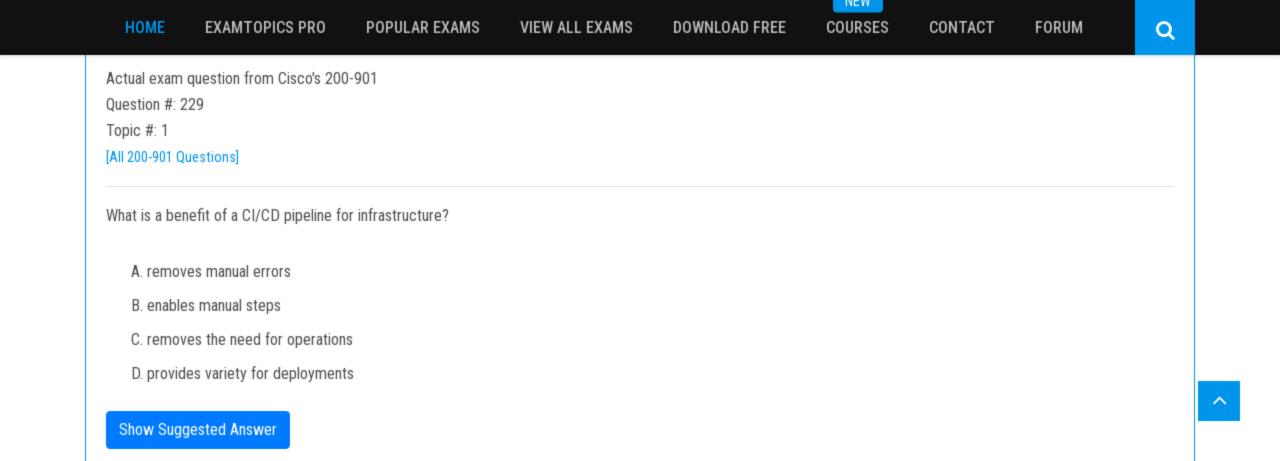
Topic #: 1

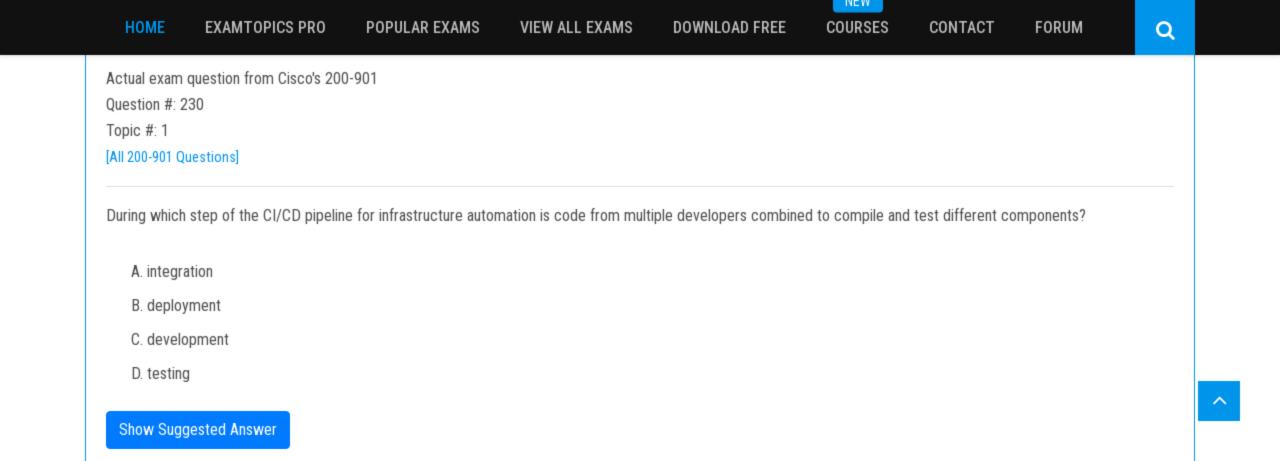
[All 200-901 Questions]

```
<routing xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
 2
         <routing-instance>
 3
             <name>default</name>
             <description>default-vrf [read-only]</description>
 4
 5
             <routing-protocols>
 6
                 <routing-protocol>
 7
                     <type xmlns:ospf="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
                     ospf">ospf:ospfv2</type>
                     <name>100</name>
 8
                     <ospf xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ospf">
 9
10
                         <instance>
                             <af xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
11
大
                              routing">rt:ipv4</af>
                               <router-id>1.1.1.1</router-id>
12
13
                               <nsr>
14
                                  <enable>false</enable>
15
                              </nsr>
16
                              <auto-cost>
17
                                   <enable>false</enable>
18
                              </auto-cost>
19
                              <redistribution
                             xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:cisco-ospf">
20
                                  <rip/>
                               </redistribution>
21
22
                          </instance>
23
                      </ospf>
24
                  </routing-protocol>
             </routing-protocols>
25
         </routing-instance>
26
27
     </routing>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What are two characteristics of the NETCONF response? (Choose two.)

- A. ospf is defined by the ietf-ospf module.
- B. ietf-ospf imports ietf-routing.
- C. redistribution is a module of type cisco-ospf.
- D. routing protocols is a list.
- E. The main module is routing.





Question #: 231

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests

url = "https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/{{organizationId}}/insight/
monitoredMediaServers"

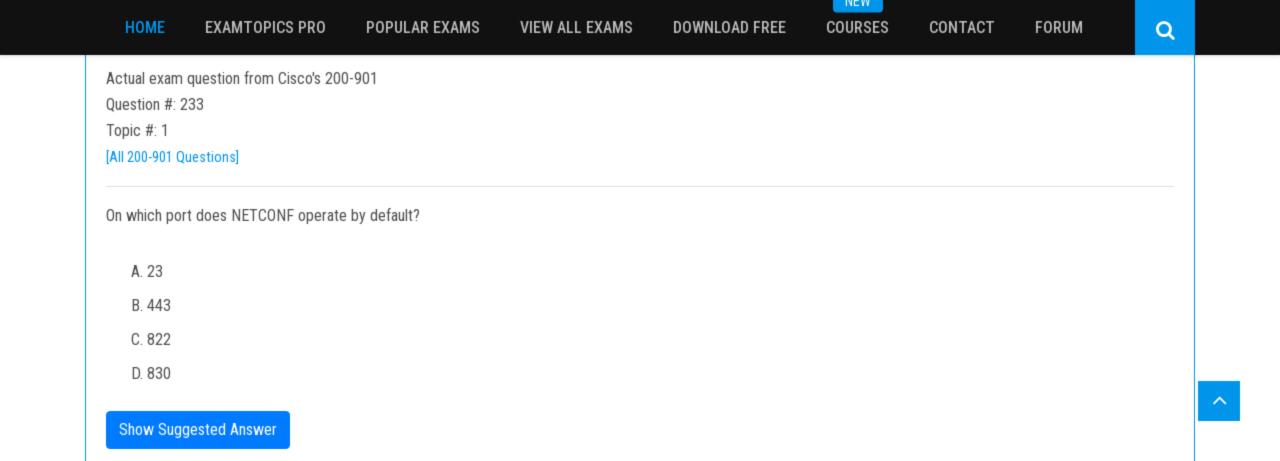
payload = {
    "name": "Sample VoIP Provider",
    "address": "123.123.123.1"
}
headers = {
    'Accept': '*/*',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
}

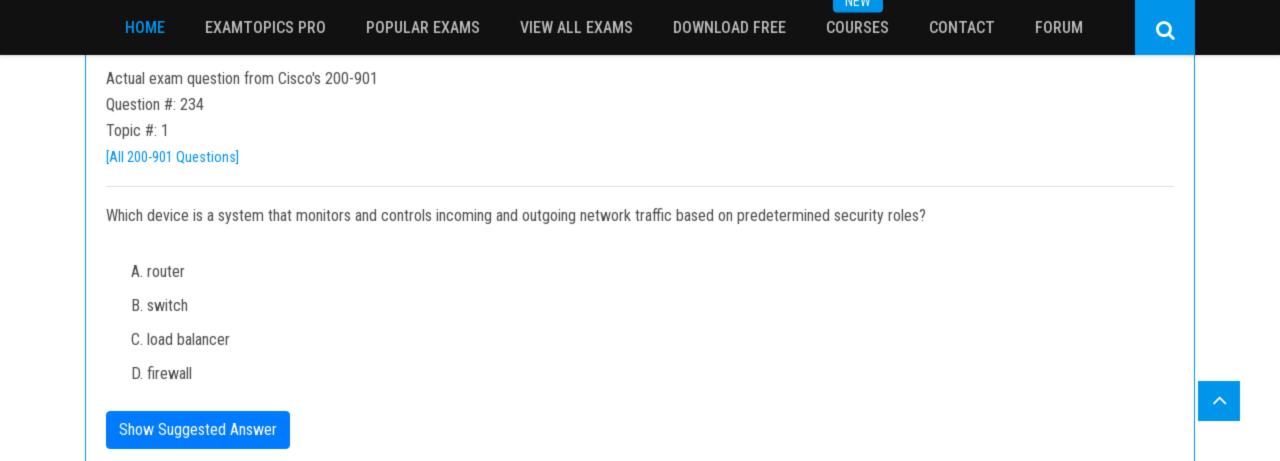
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data=payload)

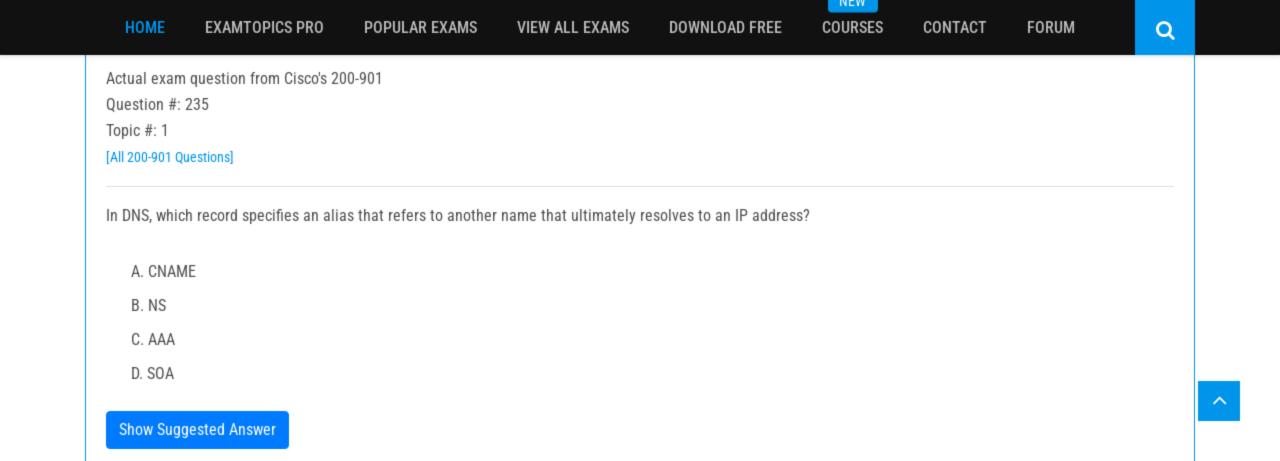
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which workflow does the script automate?

- A. retrieves a media server that is being monitored
- B. updates a media server that is being monitored
- C. adds a media server to be monitored
- D. deletes a media server that is being monitored







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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 236

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the network component names from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

DNS server

contains a database of public IP addresses and their associated hostnames and often resolves or translates those names to IP addresses, as requested

IAC AA

firewall

enforces a set of rules about which data packets are allowed to enter or leave a network

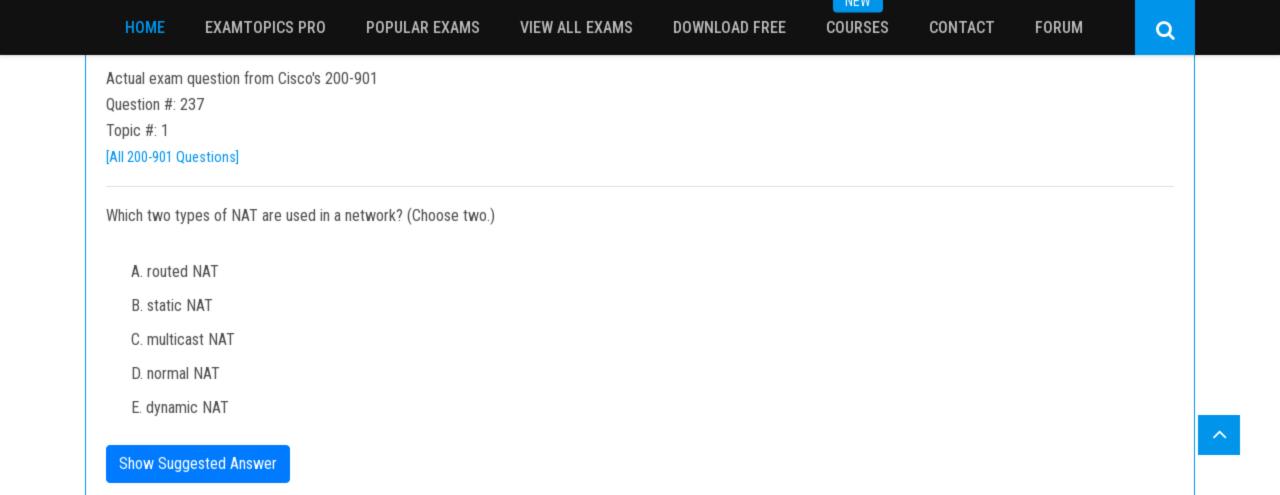
reverse proxy

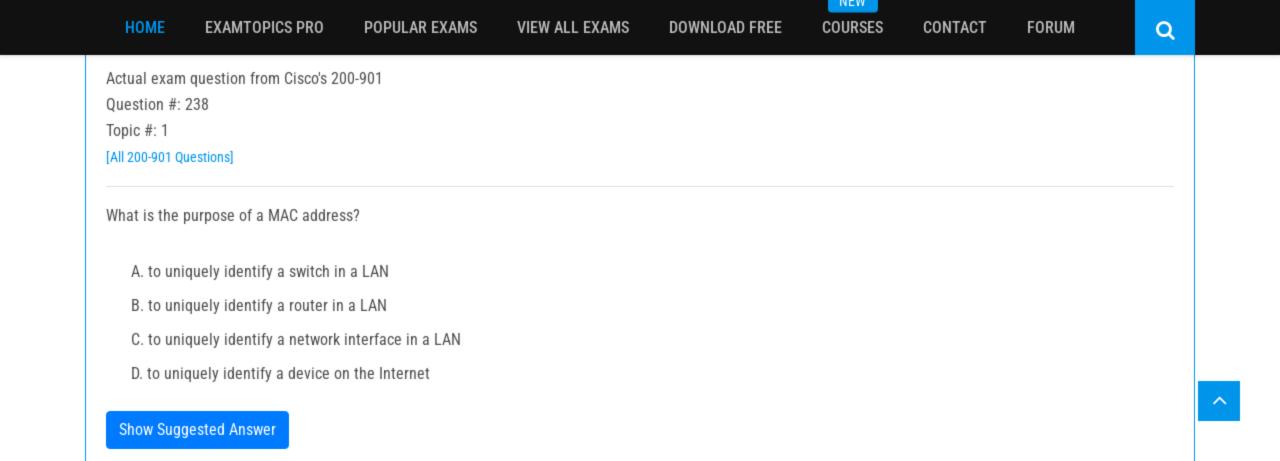
distributes network and application traffic across different servers

load balancer

retrieves resources on behalf of a client from one or more servers, then returns resources to the client, thus appearing as if they originated from the service itself

NAT gateway



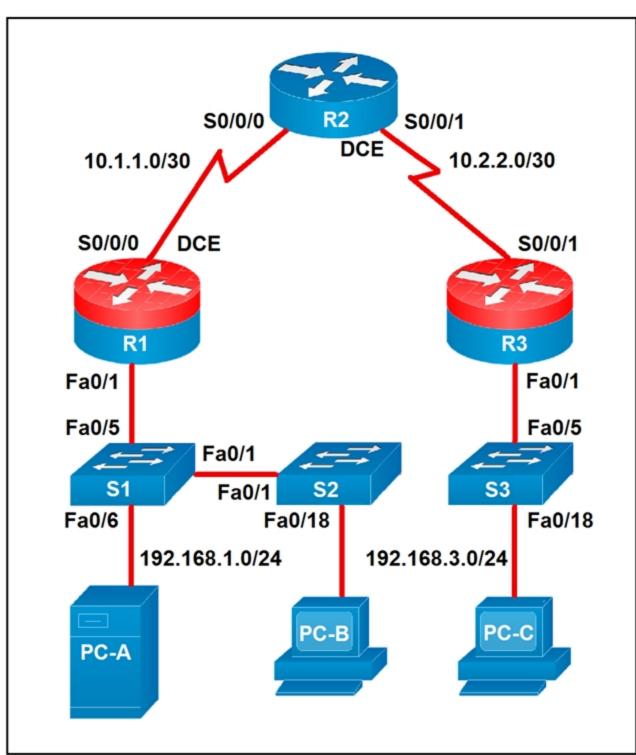


Question #: 239

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements about the network diagram are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The subnet address of PC-B has 18 bits dedicated to the network portion.
- B. One of the routers has two connected serial interfaces.
- C. R1 and R3 are in the same subnet.
- D. PC-A and PC-B are in the same subnet.
- E. The subnet of PC-C can contain 256 hosts.

INCAA

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

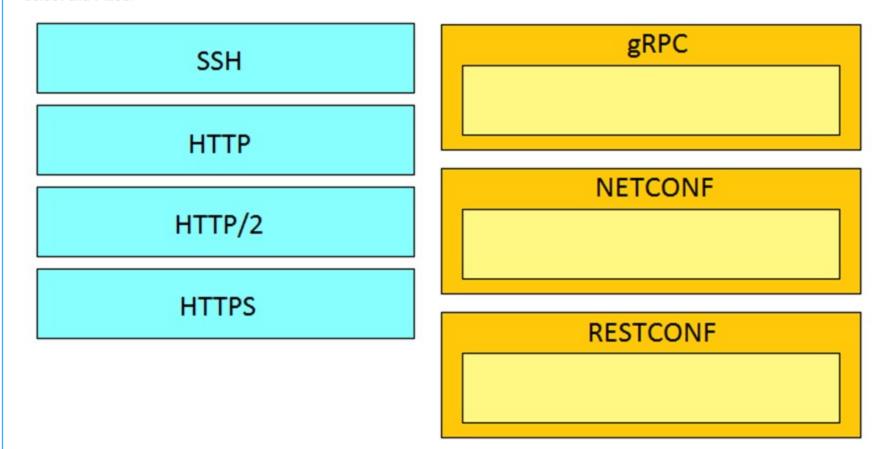
Question #: 240

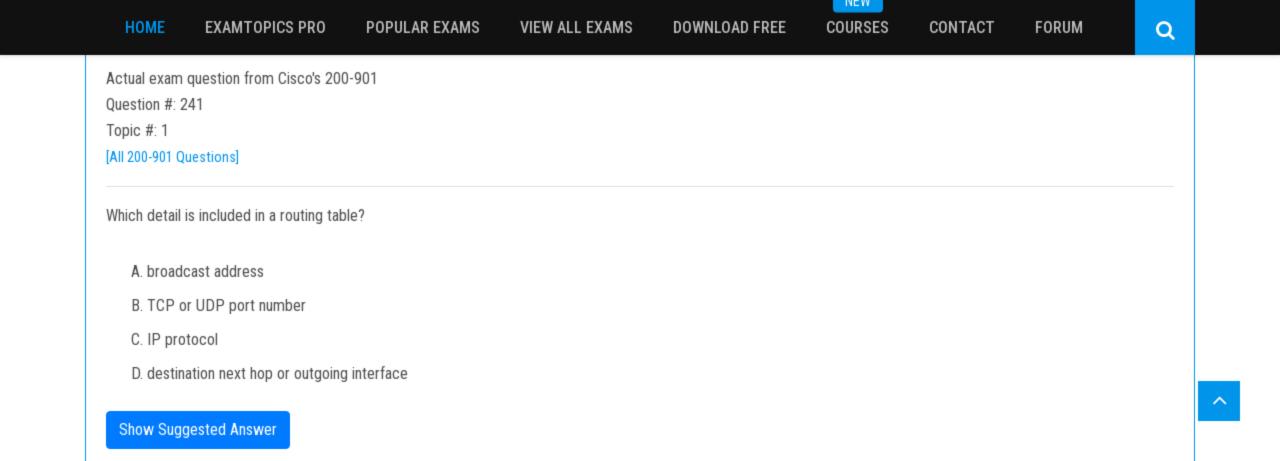
Topic #: 1

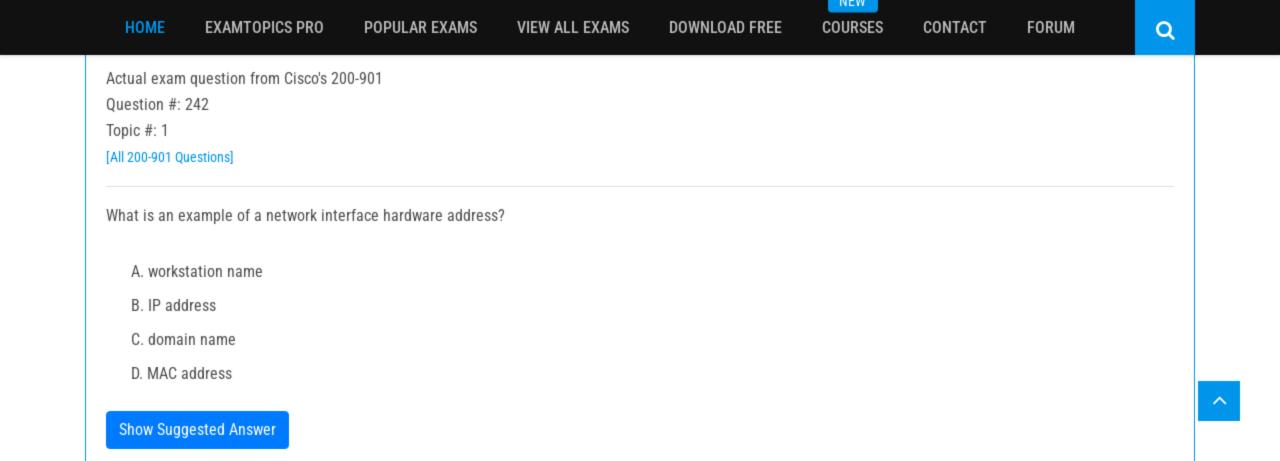
[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the network automation interfaces from the left onto the transport protocols that they support on the right. Not all options are used. Select and Place:







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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 243

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the functionalities from the left onto the correct networking devices on the right.

Select and Place:

ports are different broadcast domains by default

Firewall

ports can be in the same broadcast domain

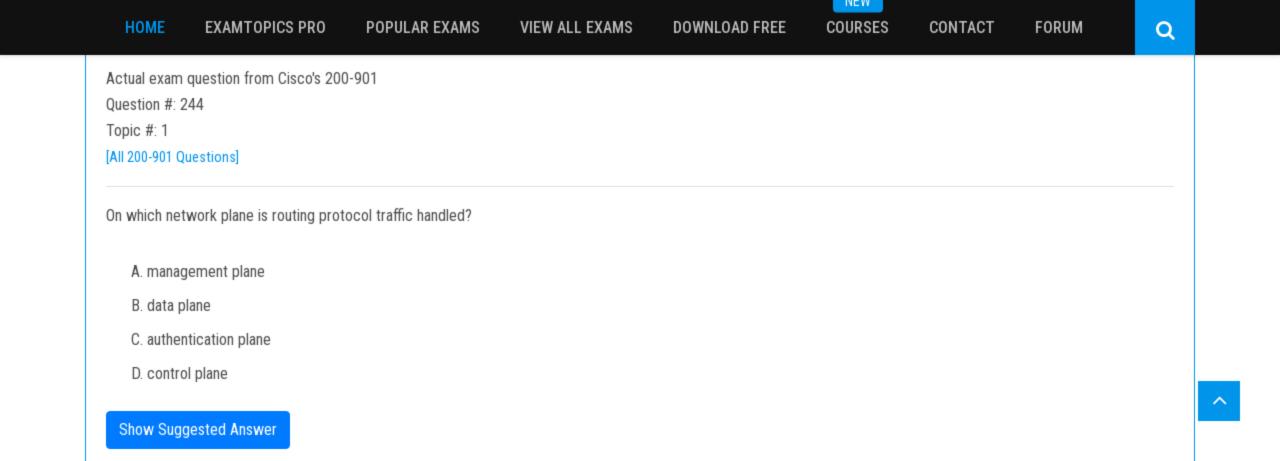
Load Balancer

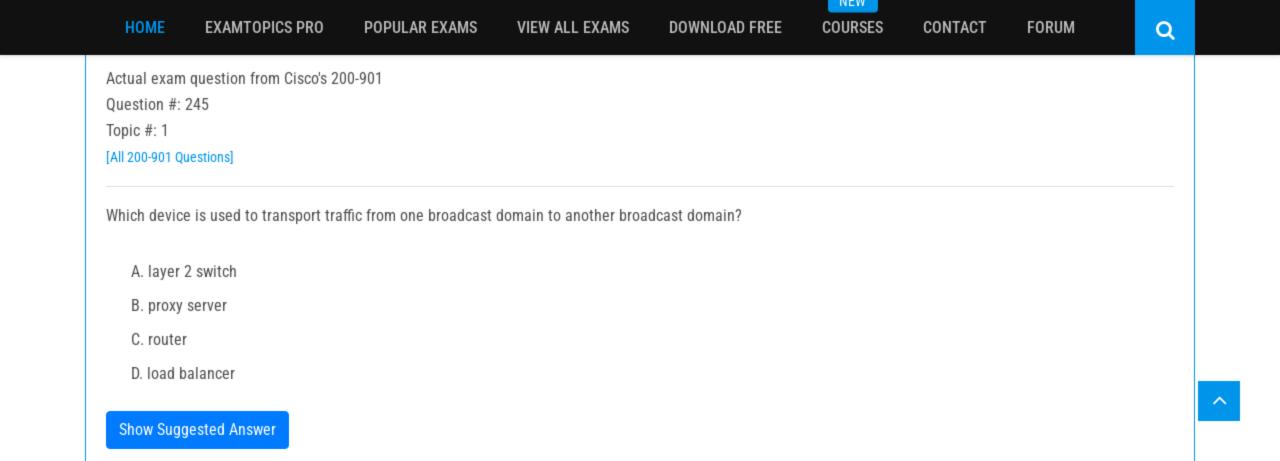
uses traffic inspection to make routing decisions

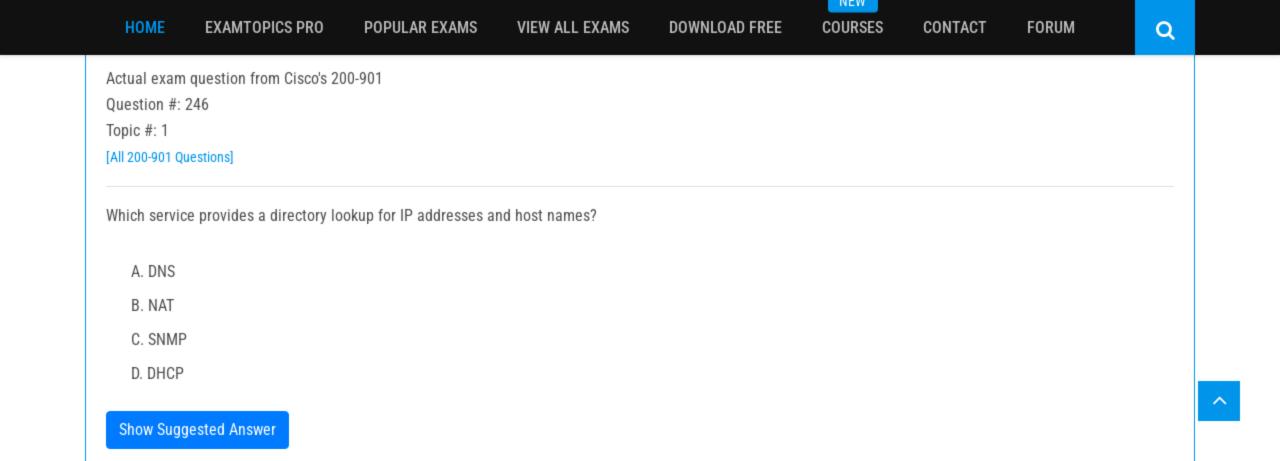
Router

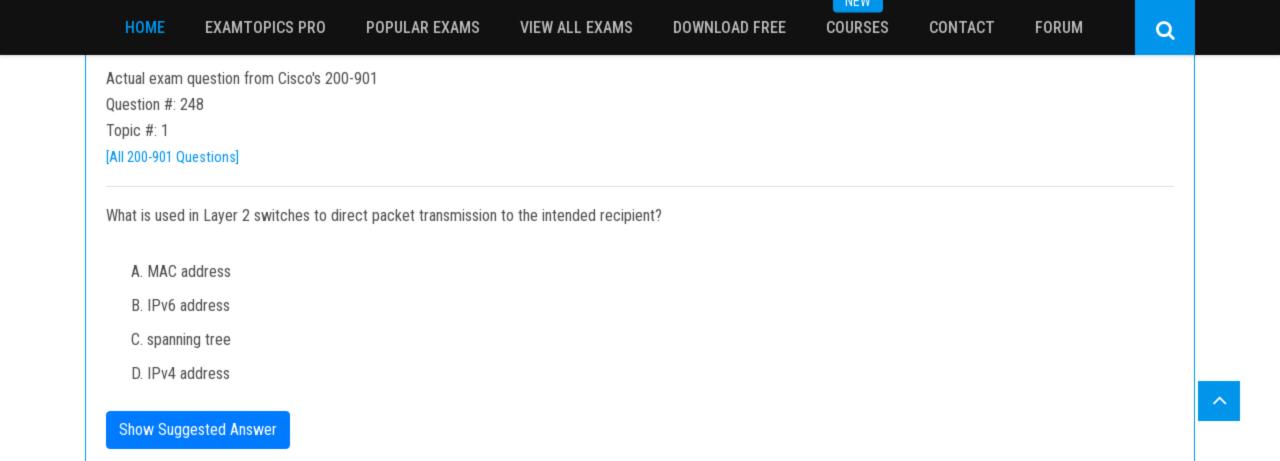
blocks network traffic by default

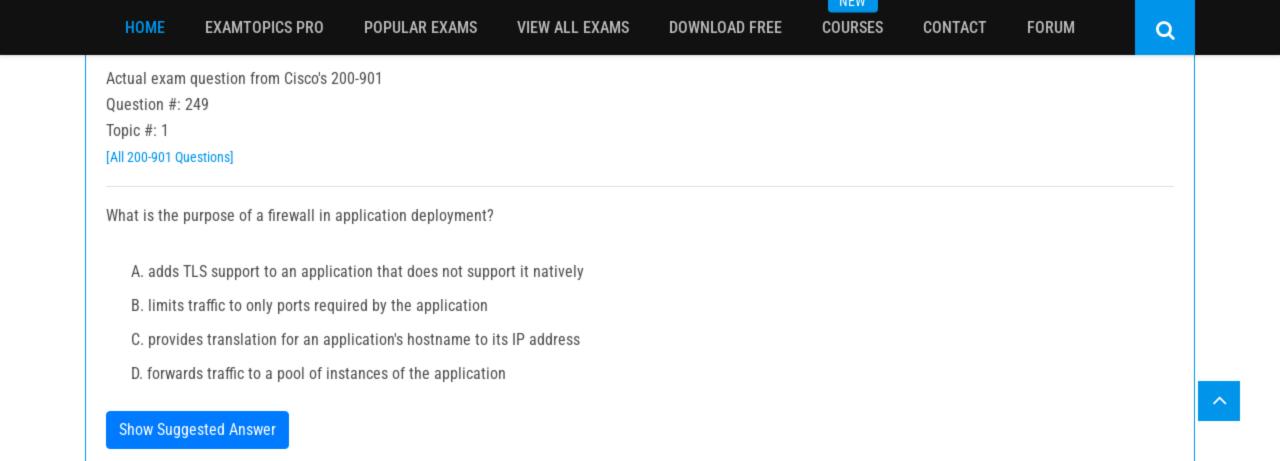
Switch

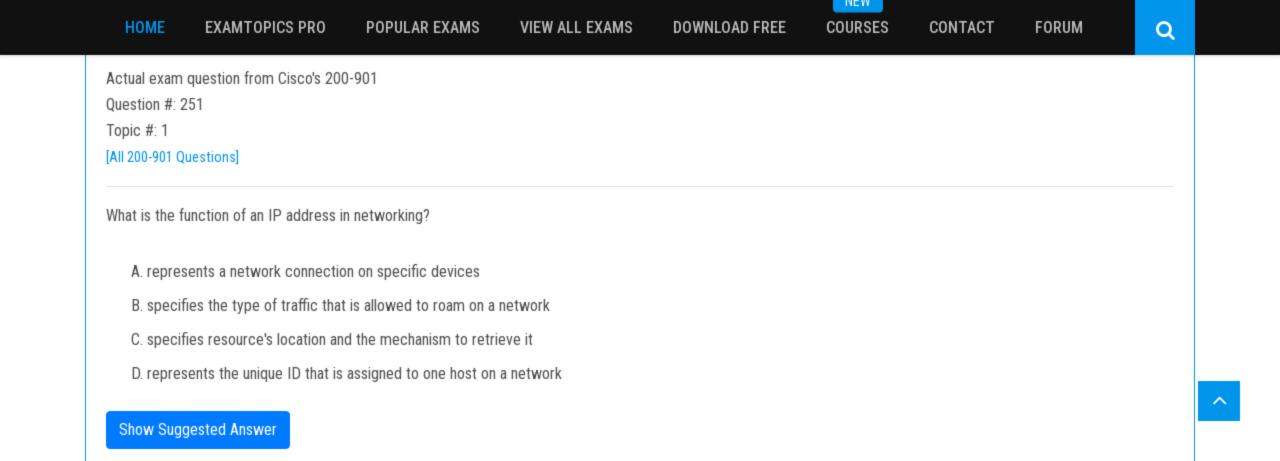


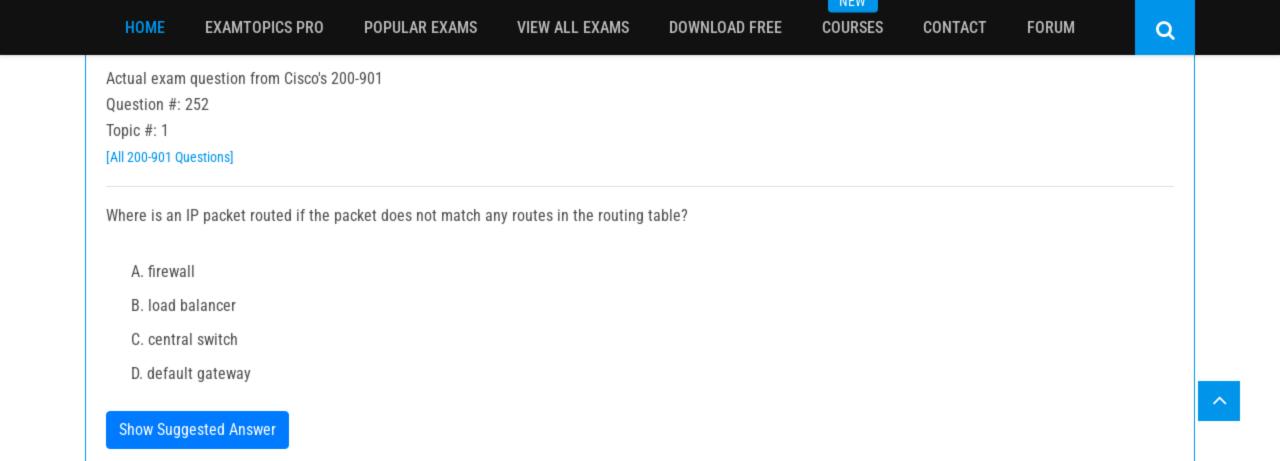


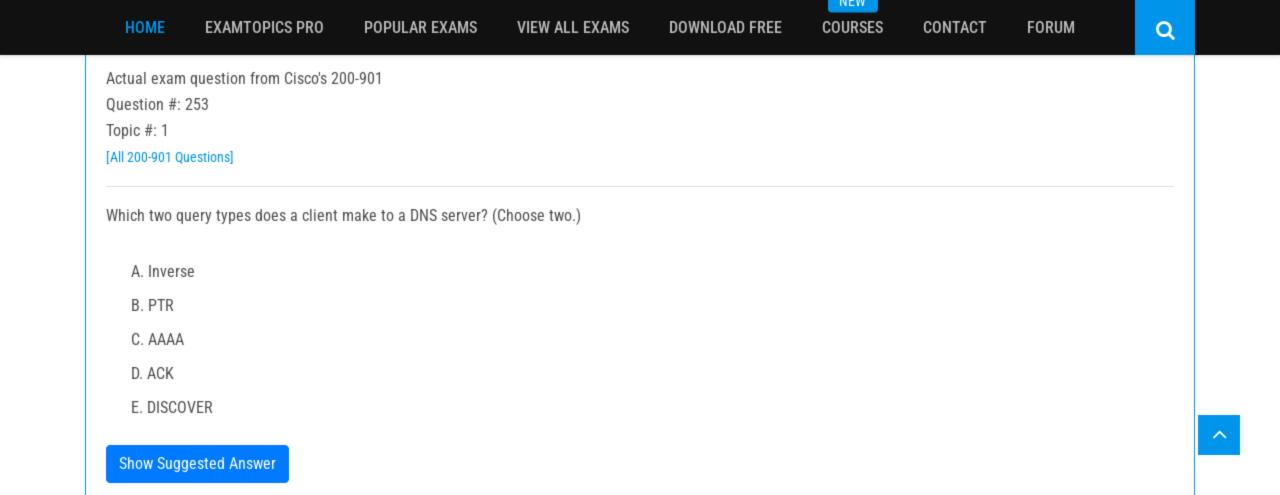


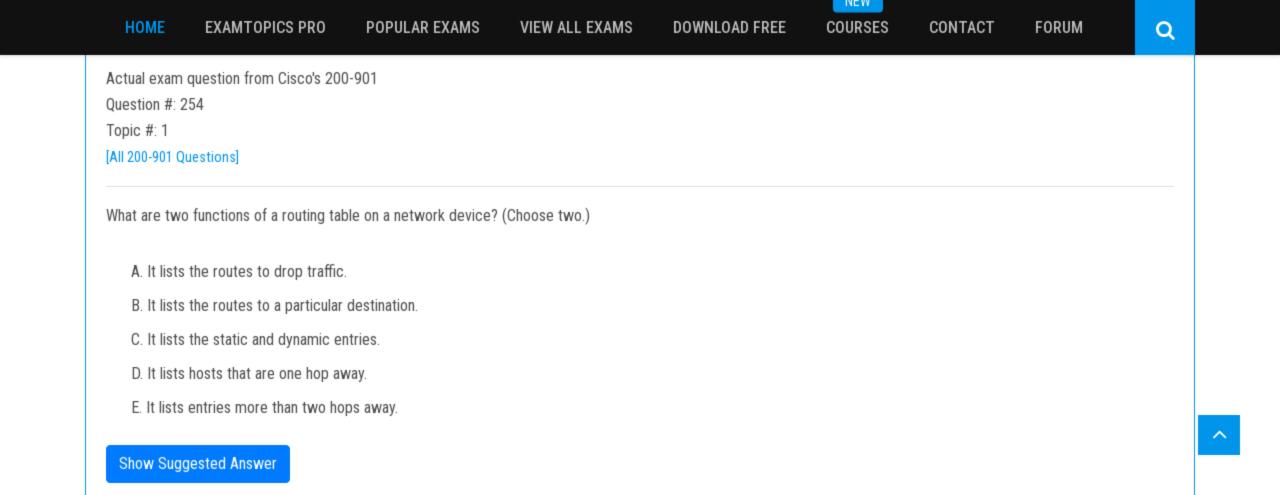


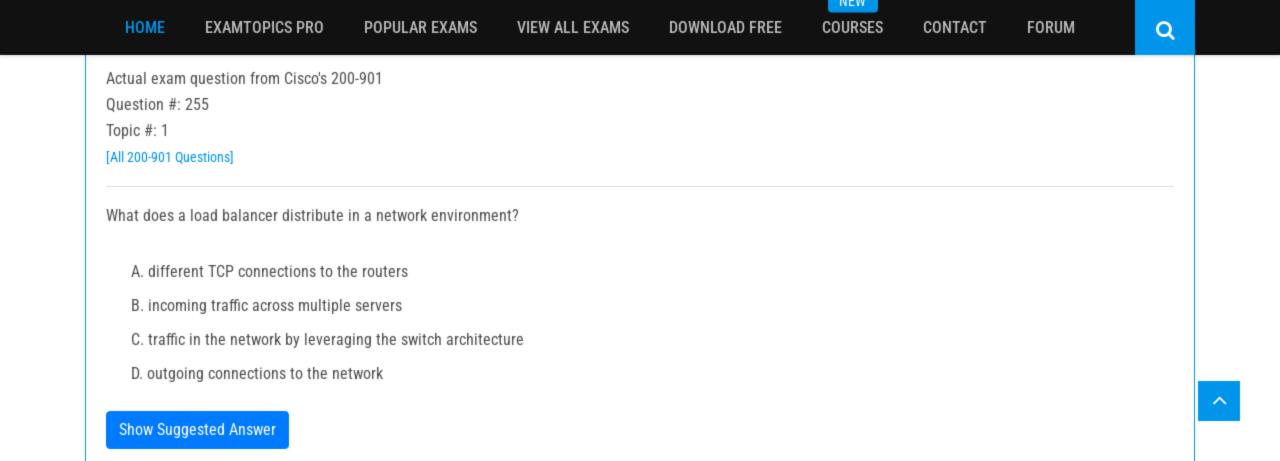












Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

INCAA

Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 256

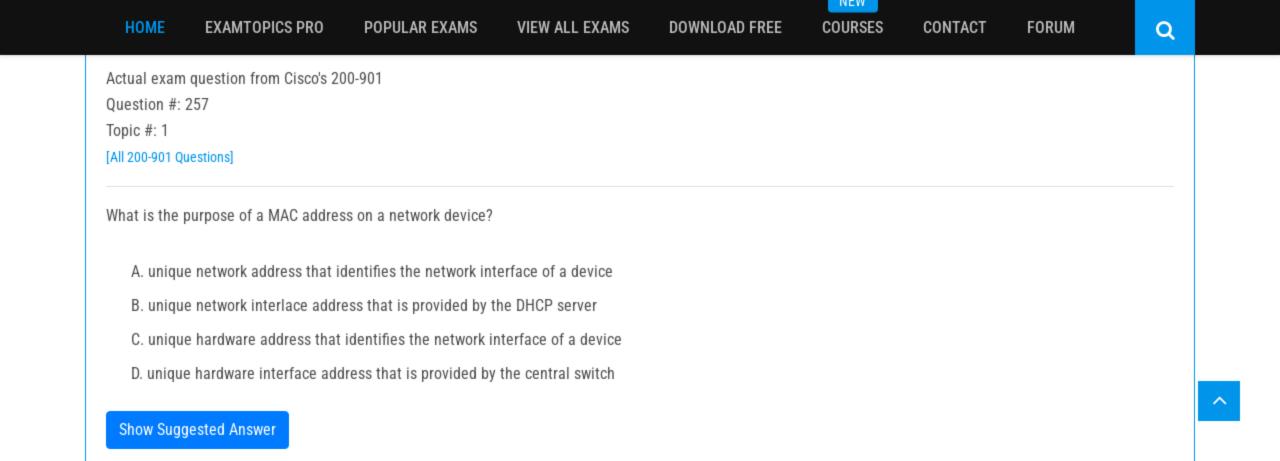
Topic #: 1

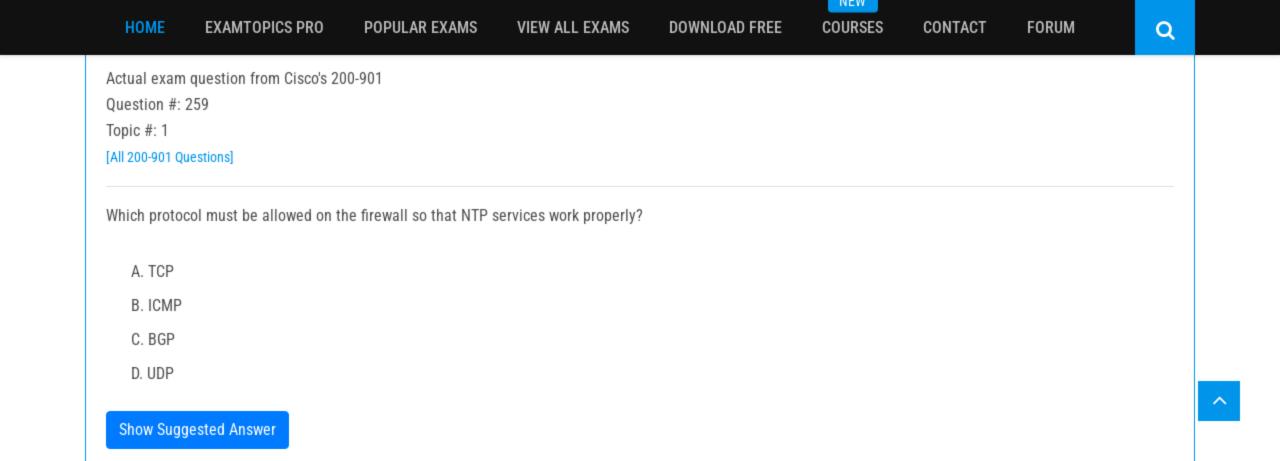
[All 200-901 Questions]

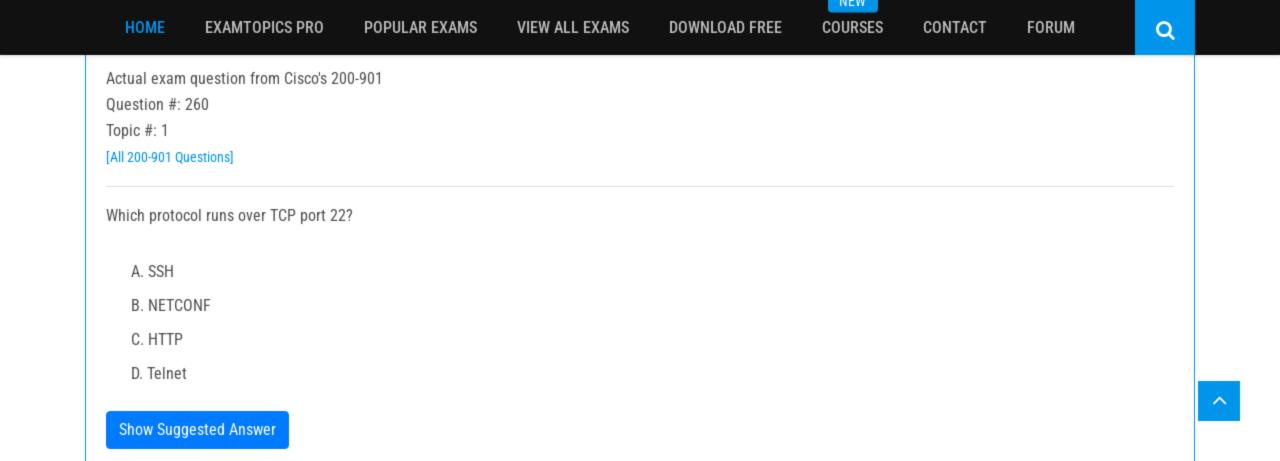
Refer to the exhibit. Internet Device C Device B Device D Device A, Layer 2 Device E, Layer 2 User Server 1 Server 2 IP Address 10.10.10.11 IP Address 10.10.20.21

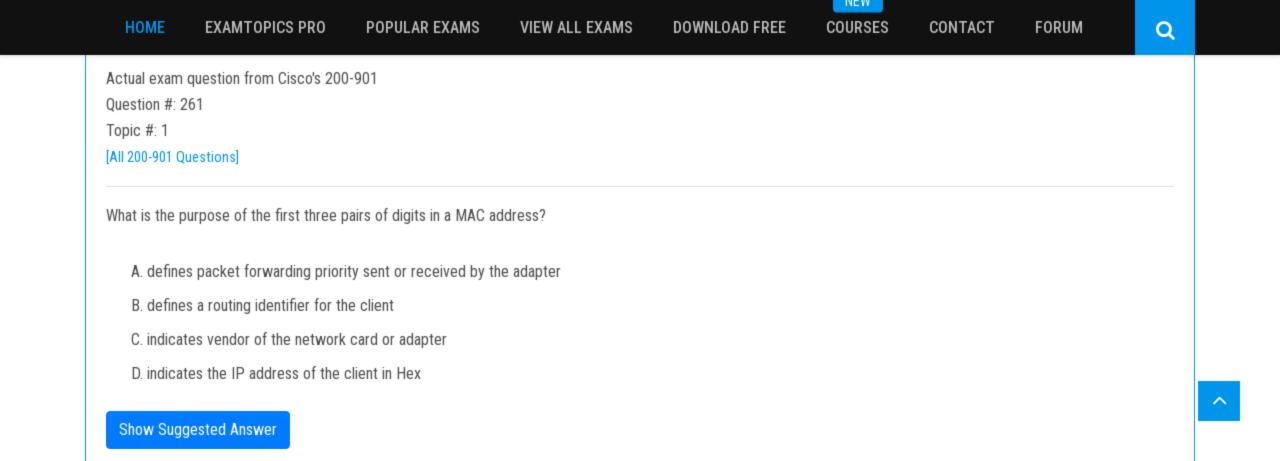
Which Device limits traffic between Server 1 and Server 2?

- A. Device B
- B. Device C
- C. Device D
- D. Device E





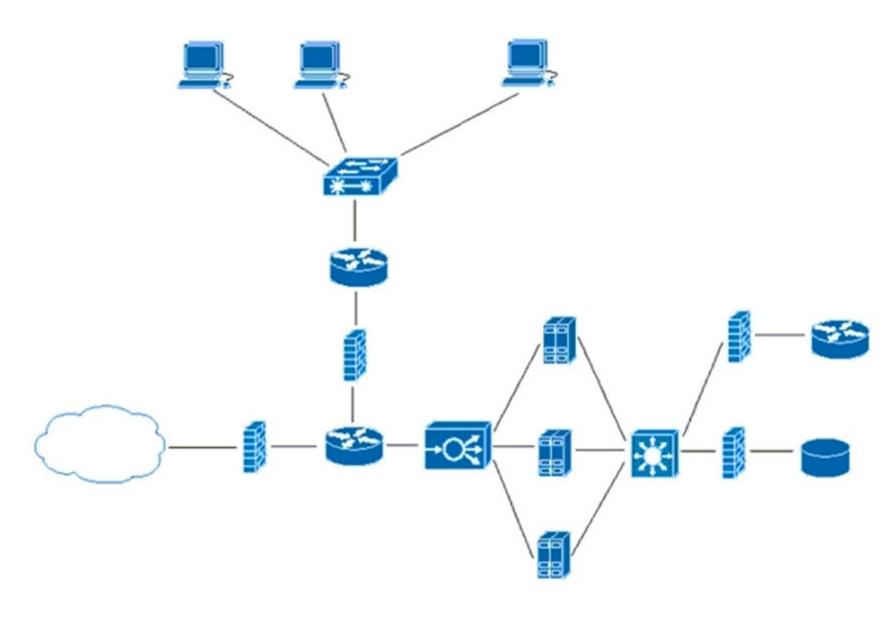




Question #: 262

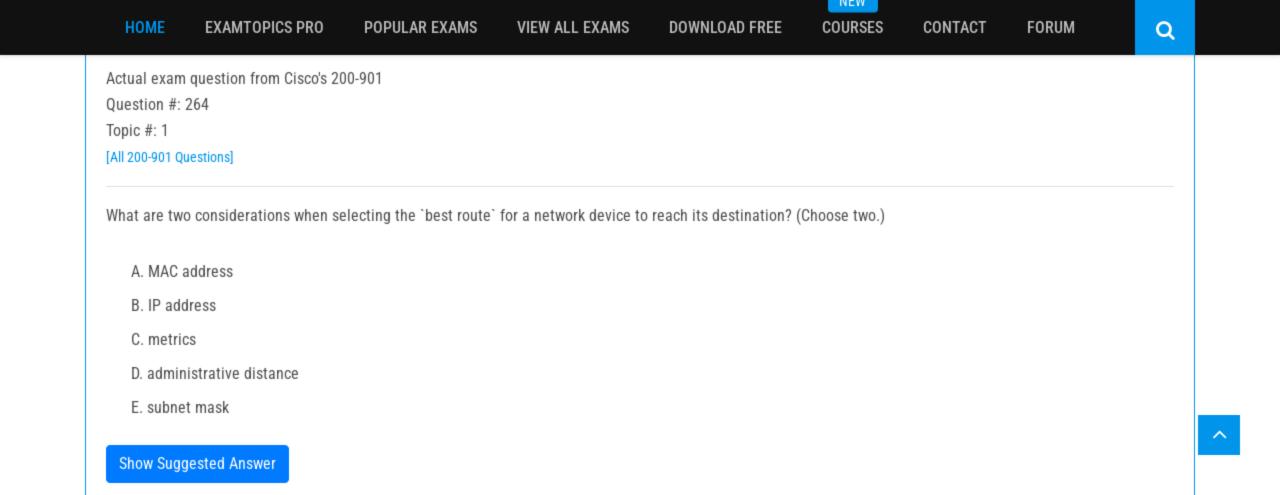
Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. What does the load balancer enable in the network topology?

- A. hosted application to access Internet services
- B. external requests to be routed to the application servers
- C. application to access the database server
- D. workstations to access the Internet



Question #: 265

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the function on the left onto the type of plane that handles the function on the right.

Select and Place:

handles transit traffic

handles signaling protocols destined to the device

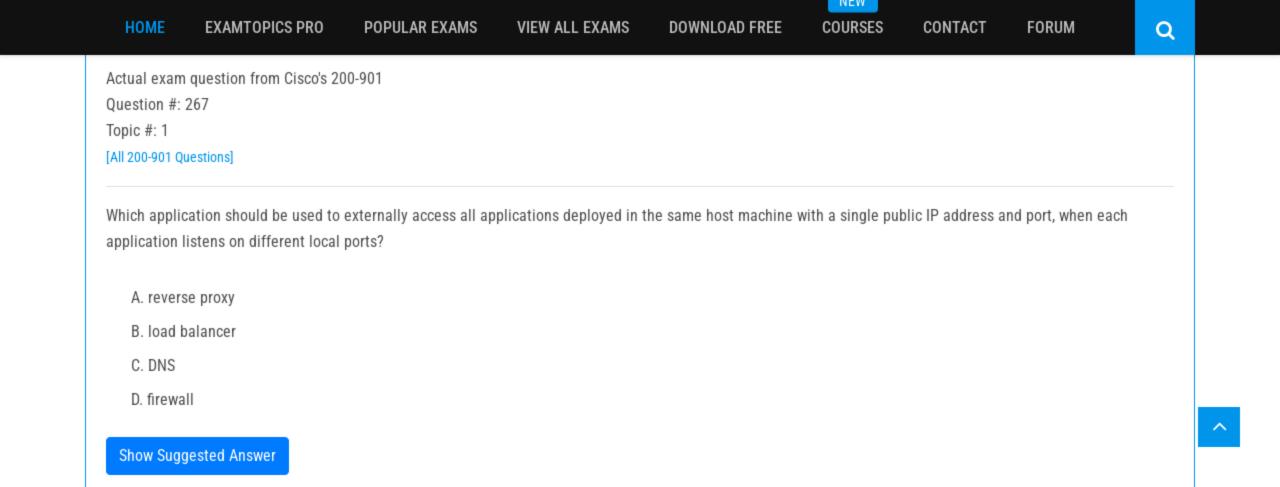
handles hardware forwarding decisions

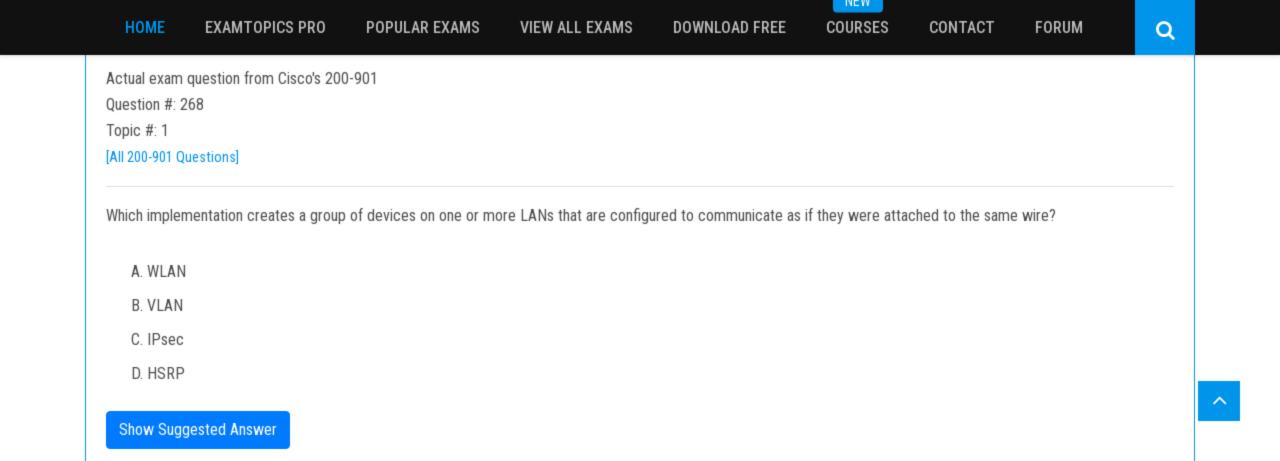
handles configuration change protocols destined to the device

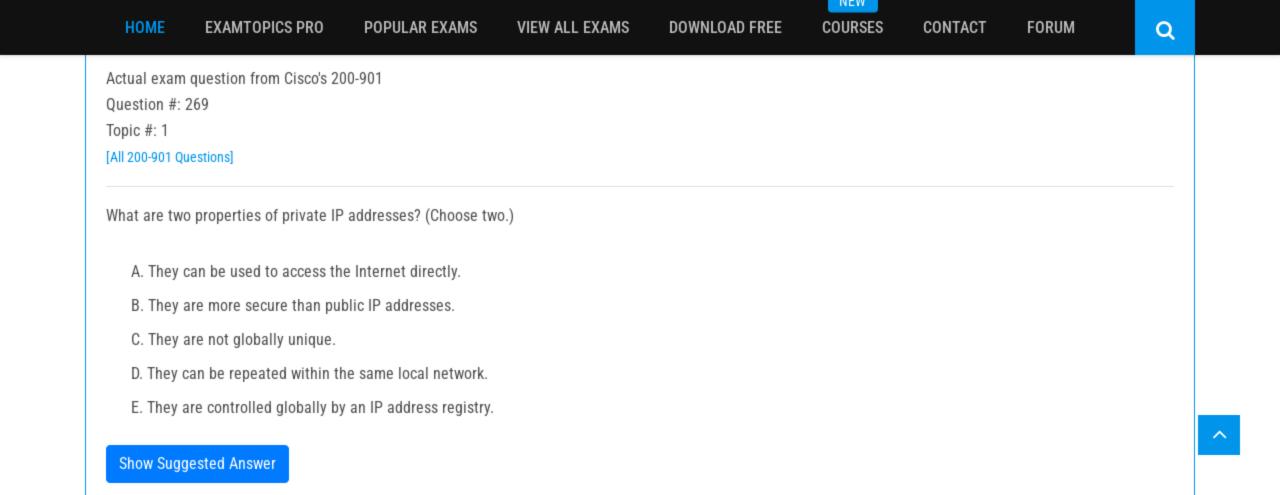
handles BGP destined to the device

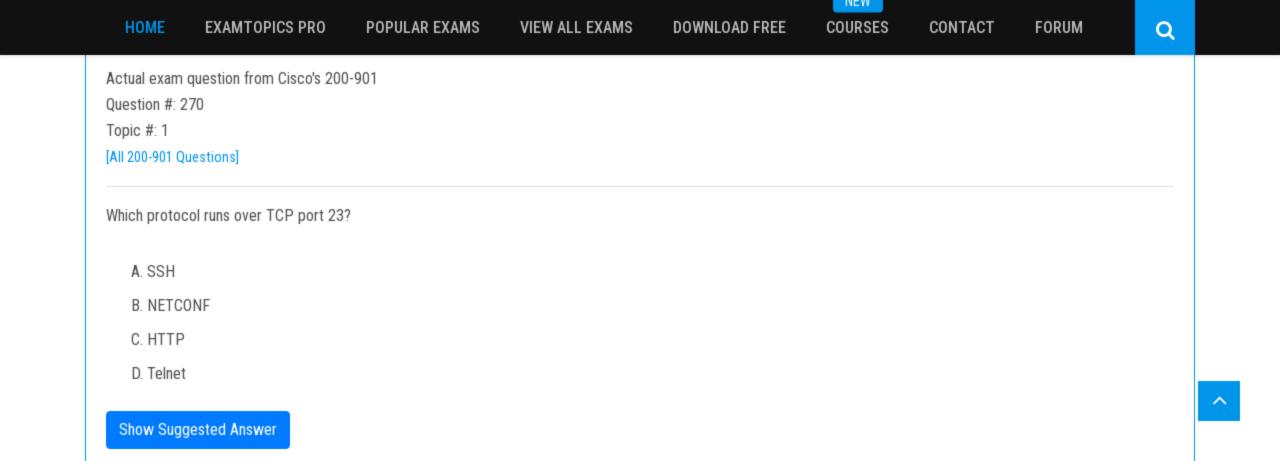
handles NETCONF destined to the device

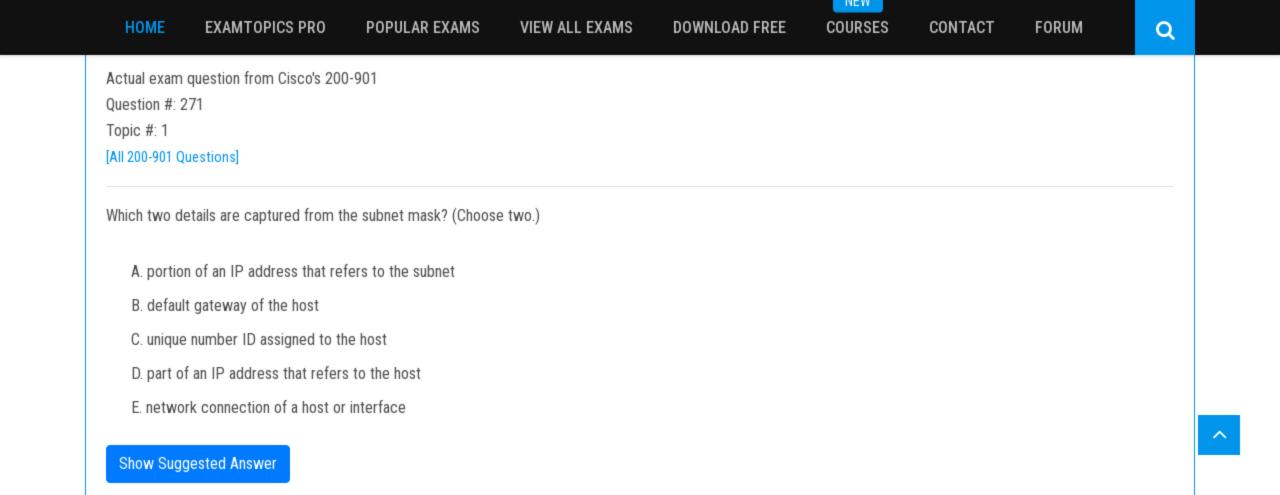
Control Plane	
Management Plane	
Data Plane	
	\equiv







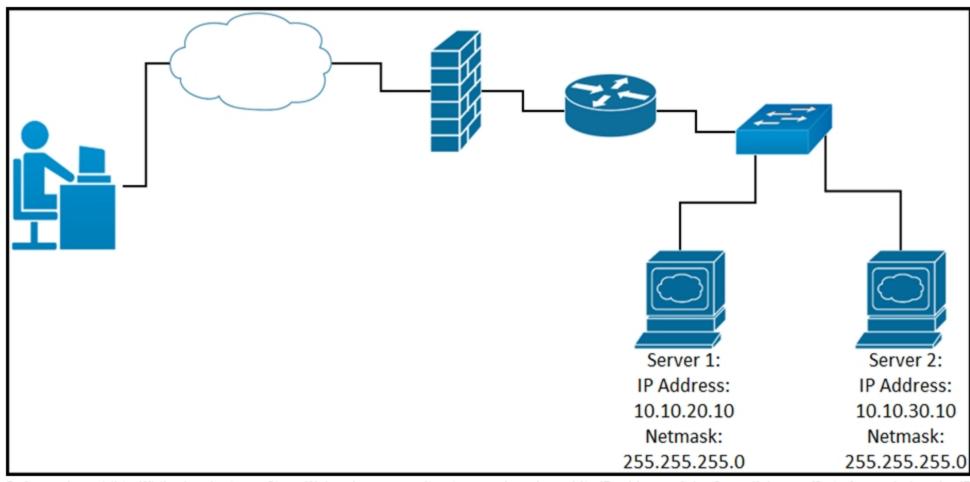




Question #: 272

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. While developing a Cisco Webex bot, an application reaches the public IP address of the firewall, but traffic is forwarded to the IP address of server 1 instead of the IP address of server 2. What causes this issue?

- A. The proxy server that rewrites traffic is misconfigured.
- B. The router is sending the traffic to server 1 instead of server 2.
- C. The switch is forwarding IP traffic to the wrong VLAN.
- D. NAT is misconfigured on the firewall.

Question #: 274

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A company wants to automate the orders processed on its website using API. The network device that supports the solution must:

- · support XML encoding
- · support distributed transactions
- support YANG data models
- · be support software redundancy

Which requirement prevents the use of RESTCONF for the solution?

- A. software redundancy
- B. YANG data models
- C. distributed transactions
- D. XML encoding

Show Suggested Answer

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

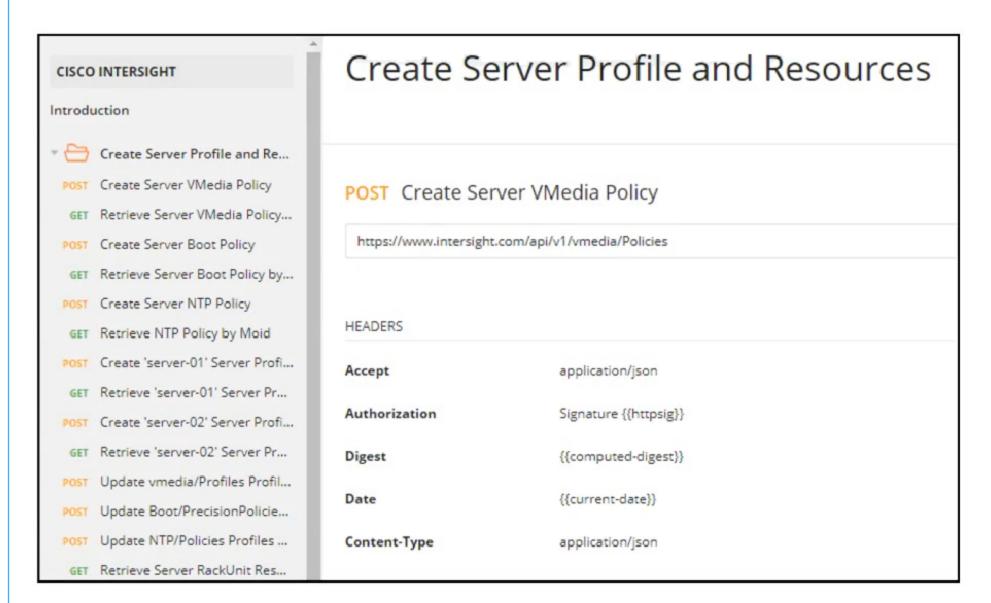
Question #: 275

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-



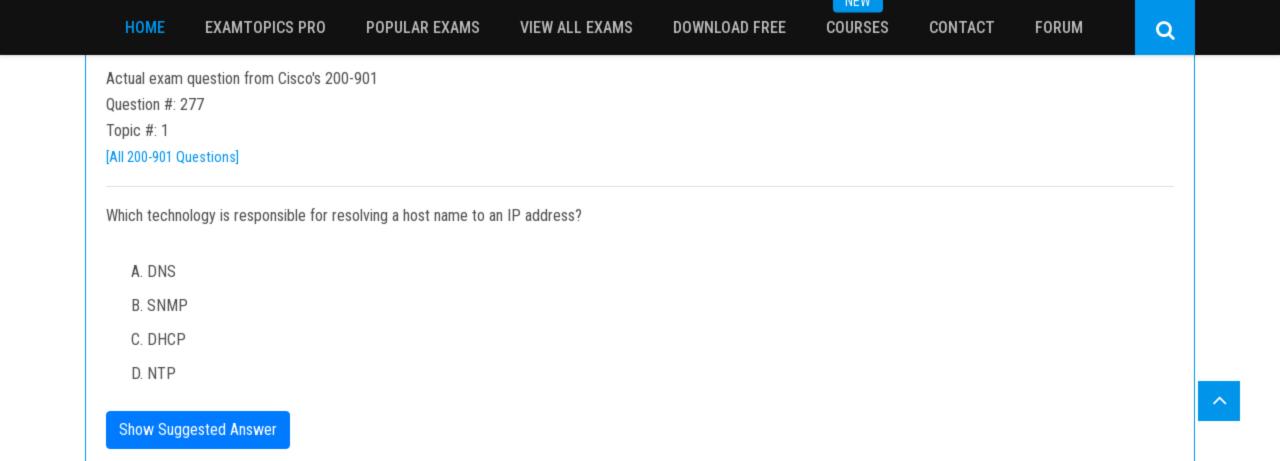
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script by using the Cisco SDK. Not all options are used.

```
import sys, json, argparse
from intersight.intersight_api_client import IntersightApiClient
from intersight.apis import asset_device_registration_api, asset_device_claim_api
result = dict(changed=False)
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument('-a', '--api_params', default='intersight_api_params.json')
parser.add_argument('-t', '--target_host', dest='hostname', required=True)
args = parser.parse_args()
with open(args.api_params, 'r') as api_file:
    intersight_api_params = json.load(
api_instance = IntersightApiClient(
    host=intersight_api_params['
                                                     '],
    private_key=intersight_api_params['api_private_key_file'],
    api_key_id=intersight_api_params['api_key_id'],
api_handle = asset_device_registration_api.AssetDeviceRegistrationApi(api_instance)
kwargs = dict(filter="ConnectionStatus eq 'Connected'")
                  = api_handle.asset_device_registrations_get(**
for device in api_result.results:
    if device.device_ip_address[0] == args.hostname:
        api_handle = asset_device_claim_api.AssetDeviceClaimApi(api instance)
        api_handle.asset_device_claims_moid_delete(moid=device.device_claim.moid)
        result['changed'] = True
                                                api key
  kwargs
                   args
                                 api_file
                                                             api base uri
                                                                                result
```

api_result

INCAA

Show Suggested Answer



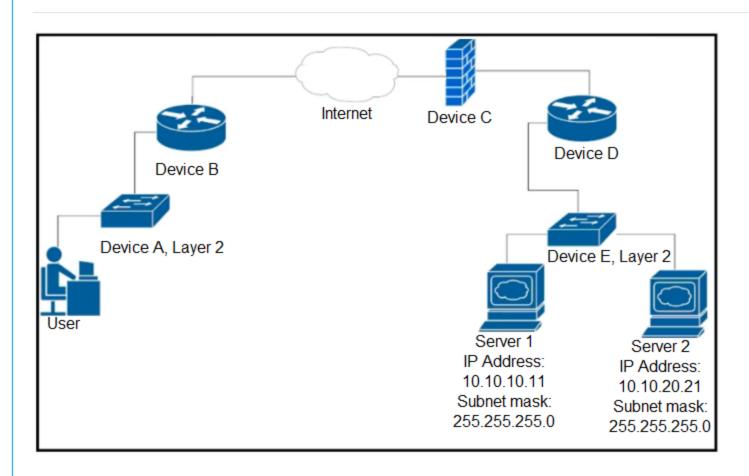
INEW

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 278

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



Refer to the exhibit. Up to which device does the communication server 1 and server 2 go?

- A. device B
- B. device C
- C. device D
- D. device E

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 279 Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
url = 'https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/computers'
response = session.get (url)
response_json = response.json ()

for item in response_json ['data'] :
    print (item['connector_guid'], item['hostname'])

while 'next' in response_json['metadata'] ['links']:

    response = session.get (next_url)
    response_json = response.json()
    for item in response_json['data']:
        print(item['connector_guid'], item['hostname'])
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer sends the request to collect data over Cisco AMP for Endpoints API. The Engineer must list guide and hostname data for all computers, but the first request returns only 500 items out of 2,000. Then, the engineer adds the loop to collect all the data. What must be added to the script where the code is missing to complete the requests?

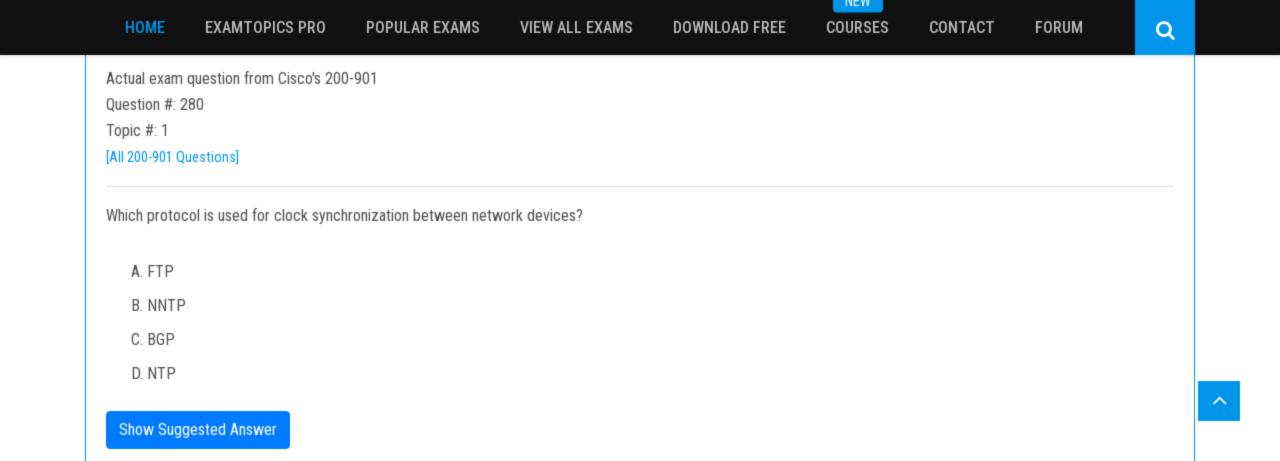
```
A. next_url = response_json ['metadata'] ['links'] ['next']

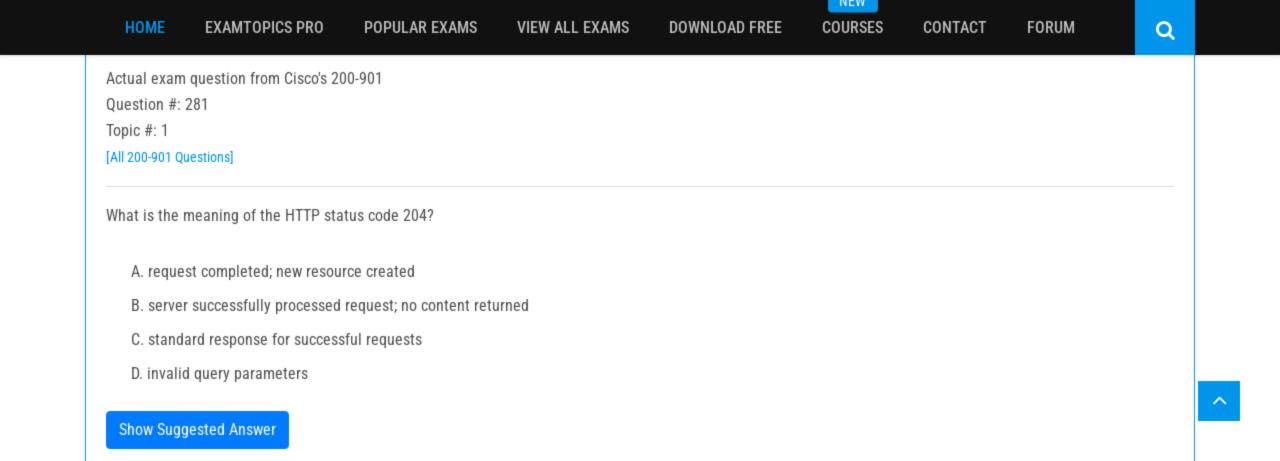
B. next_url = response_json ['metadata'] ['next']

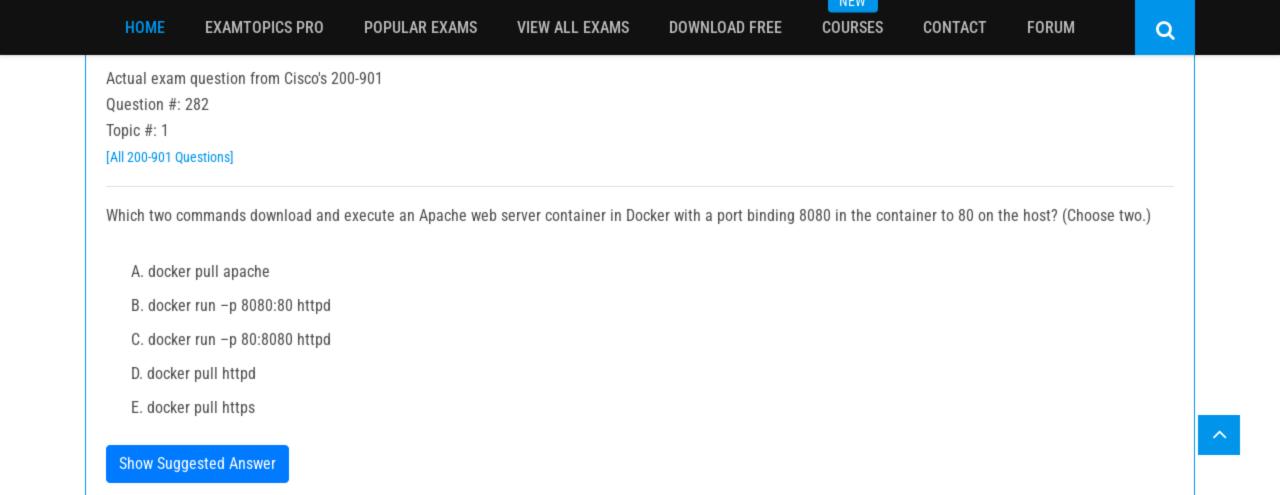
C. next_url = response_json ['next']

D. next_url = response_json ['metadata'] ['links']
```

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 284

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A developer is running an application that connects to the Cisco website and collects data. The application will be hosted in a local data center and the data will need to be collected on a frequent basis. The application client requires certain environmental variables to be set before the run. Which Bash command sets the environmental variables for a Linux system?

- A. "cisco.com"=WEBSITE
- B. export lvar=23
- C. WEBSITE="cisco.com"
- D. export website="cisco.com"

Show Suggested Answer

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 285

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

SDK Documentation:

OrganizationController:
 get_organizations()
 get_network_device(dict)

DevicesController:
 get_network_devices(id)

NetworksController:
 get_organization_networks(dict)

Refer to the exhibit. A script must output details of all the Cisco Meraki MS220-BP switches across all organizations and networks. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the boxes in the code to complete the script. Not all options are used.

```
from meraki_sdk.meraki_sdk_client import MerakiSdkClient
from meraki_sdk.exceptions.api_exception import APIException
api key = "API KEY"
client = MerakiSdkClient(api_key)
for org in
    try:
       options = {"organization id": org["id"]}
       networks =
        for network in networks:
            devices =
            for device in devices:
                if device["model"] == "MS220-8P":
                    options = {"network id": network["id"], "serial": device["serial"]}
                    print (output)
    except APIException as e:
       pass
```

```
client.organizations.get_organizations():

client.networks.get_organization_networks(api_key)

client.networks.get_organization_networks(options)

client.devices.get_network_devices(network ["id"])

client.devices.get_network_device(options=options)

client_devices.get_network_device(device ["model"])
```

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ES CONTACT FORUM

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```
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901
Question #: 286
Topic #: 1
```

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit. Which HTTP code is returned after the RESTCONF query is executed?

- A. 201
- B. 204
- C. 302
- D. 304

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 287

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the code to complete the happy path scenario. Not all options are used.

```
import member as m
import pytest
class Team:
    def __init__(self, name):
       self.name = name
       self.members = []
    def add member(self, member):
       if member:
            if member not in self.members:
               return True
            else:
@pytest.fixture
def team():
   team = Team('Reds')
    yield team
    del team
@pytest.fixture
def member():
   member = m.Member('Chris George')
   yield member
   del member
@pytest.mark.usefixtures('team', 'member')
class TestHappyPathAddMemberToTeam:
    def test add member to team(self, team, member):
     assert
                                             is True
```

```
return True

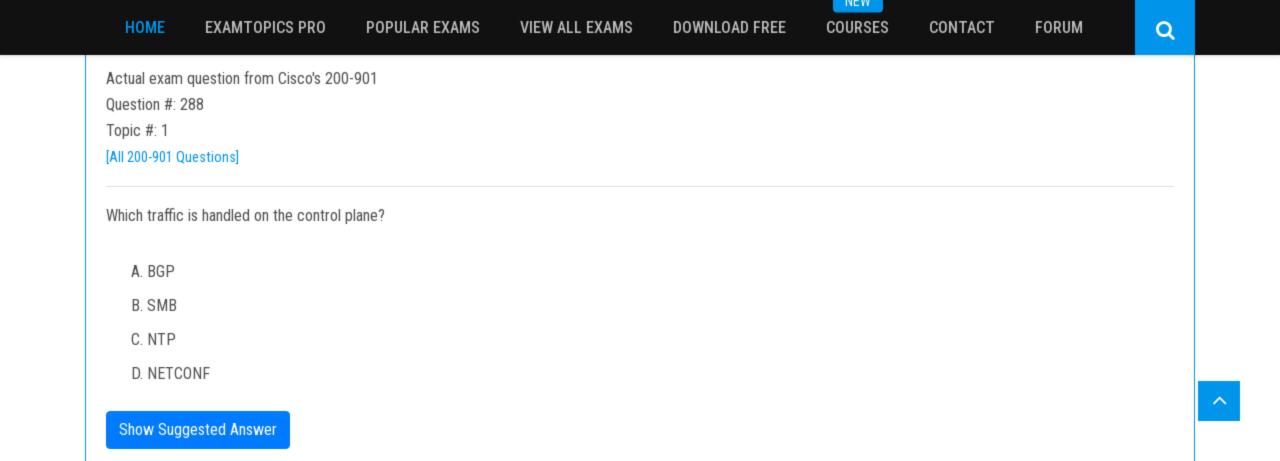
team.add_member(member)

self.members.append(member)

yield member

return False

member.add_member()
```



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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 289

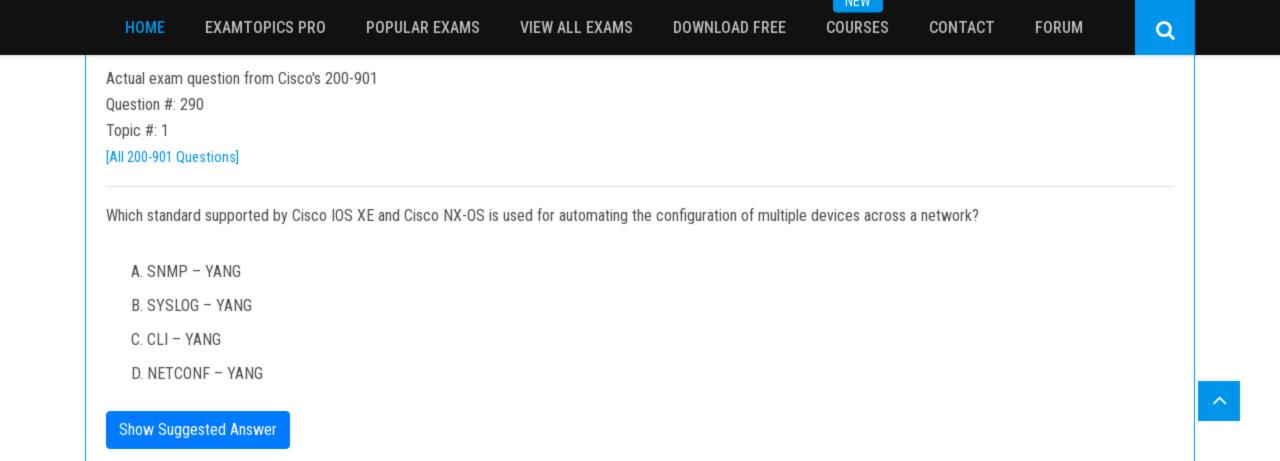
Topic #: 1

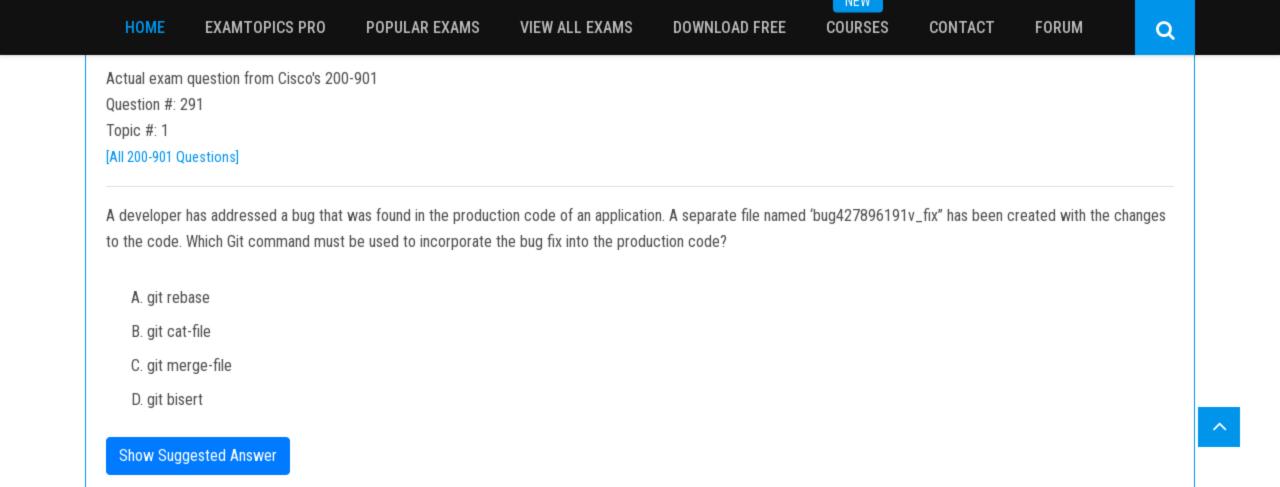
[All 200-901 Questions]

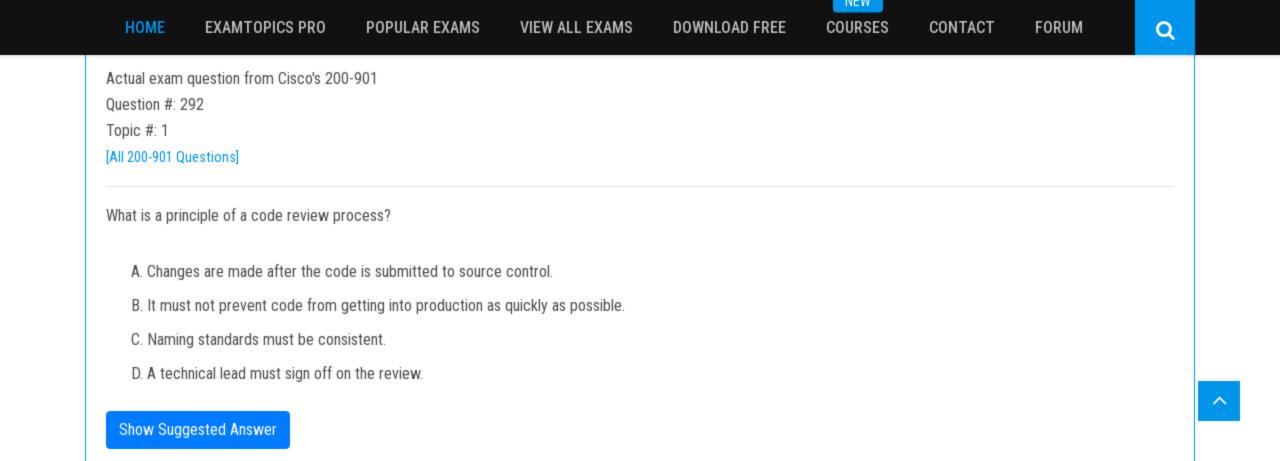
```
name: Configure Interfaces
      with items: "{{interfaces}}"
      netconf config:
      <<: *host info
      xml: |
        <config>
          <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
            <name>{{item.interface_type}}{{item.interface_id}}</name>
              <description>{{item.description}}</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>
19
            </interface>
20
          </interfaces>
        </config>
```

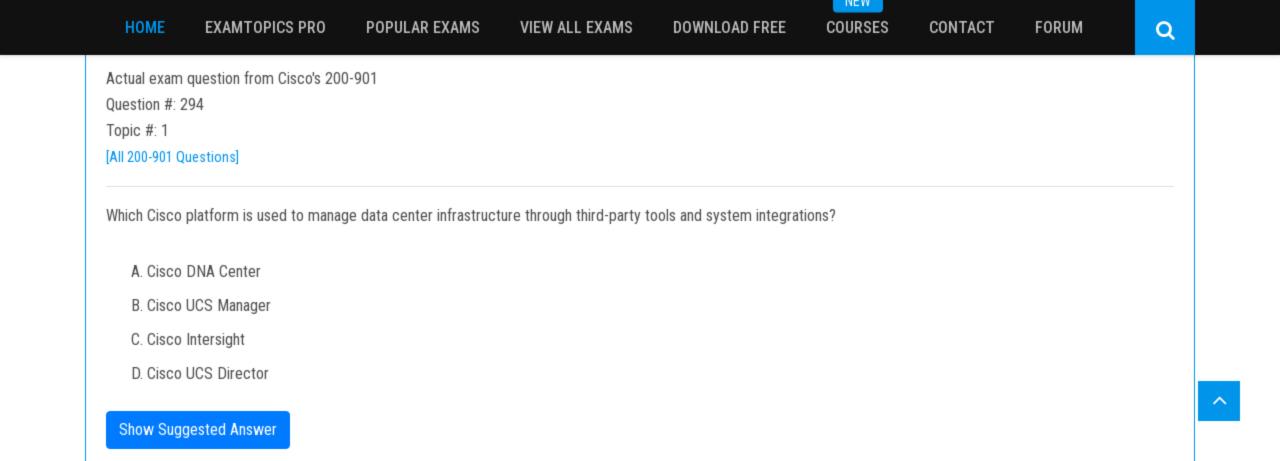
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure new interfaces on a set of devices and is planning to use an Ansible playbook for the task. All devices support SSH and NETCONF protocol, and the interface variables are unique per device. In which directory are the YAML files including variables hosted to automate the task with the netconf_config module?

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









Question #: 295

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit. Which RESTCONF request results in this response?

```
PUT /restconf/data/example-jukebox:jukebox/library HTTP/1.1
    Host: example.com
    Content-Type: application/yang-data+json

{
    "Example-jukebox:dogbreed" : [
        {
             "name" : "Australian Cattle Dog
        }
        ]
    }
}
```

Q

FORUM

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 296

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
$ find /home/user/backup -mtime +30 -type f -print
$ find /home/user/backup -mtime +30 -type f -delete
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is managing the network of an enterprise. The network is using a distributed deployment model. The enterprise uses database to store logs. The current policy requires logs to be stored if changes are made to the infrastructure in any of the devices on the data centers. Which workflow is being automated by the Bash script?

- A. returning backup files that are older than 30 days
- B. deleting backup files that are older than 30 days
- C. configuring the directory to delete files automatically
- D. automating deletion of all backup files every 30 days

Show Suggested Answer

^

Question #: 297

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to retrieve a list of network devices from Cisco DNA Center. Not all options are used.

```
import requests
 import json
 from urllib3.exceptions import InsecureRequestWarning
 requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings()
 dna_center_url = "My_DNA_Center_URL"
 authentication = ("dnacenteruser", "dnacenter password")
 def get token ():
     url = "https:// "dna_center_url+"/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
     response = requests.post(url, auth=authentication, verify=False)
     token = response.json()['Token']
     return token
 def get_device_list():
     token =
      url = "https:// "+dna center url+ "dna/intent/api/v1/
                                : token, 'content-type' : 'application/json'
      header = {
      response = requests.get(url, headers=header)
      device list =
     print(json.dumps (device_list, indent=4))
if name == " main ":
     get_device_list()
```

get_token()

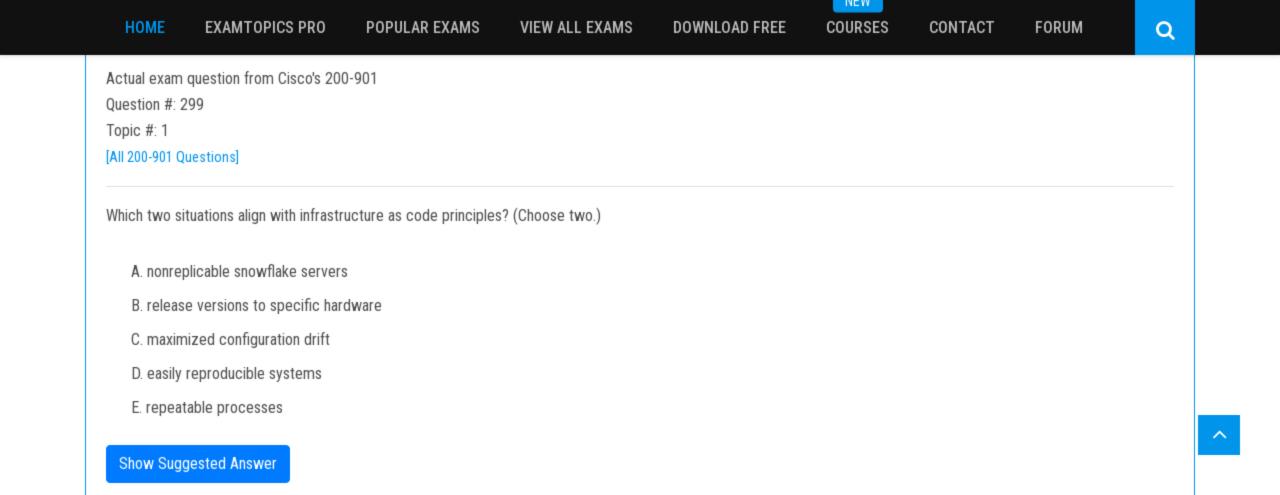
network-device

x-auth-token

response.json()

response.xml

Authorization



Question #: 300

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit. A developer writes a script to create a new network by using the Cisco DNA Center API. After running the script for the first time, the developer observes that HTTP code 404 is printed to the console. Which action resolves the problem?

- A. The x-auth-token value must be changed to a valid token.
- B. The API URL must be changed with a valid URL.
- C. The requested payload must be fixed to include missing parts.
- D. Internal errors on the code of API server must be fixed.

Question #: 301

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A developer plans to deploy a new application that will use an API to implement automated data collection from Webex with these requirements:

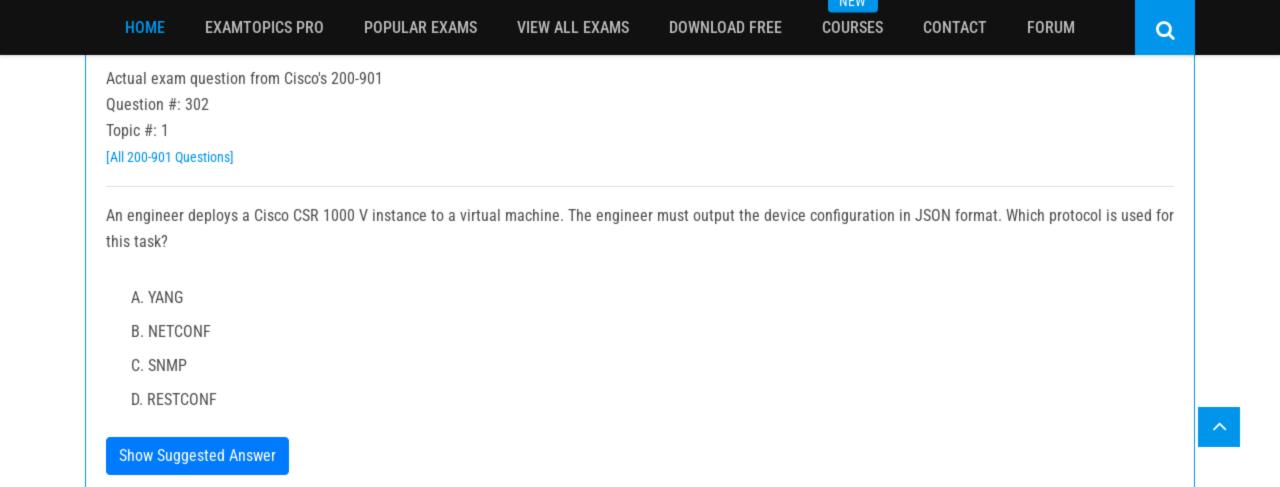
- · The application was created by using the request library.
- · Requires HTTP basic authentication.
- · Provides data in JSON or XML formats.

Which Cisco DevNet resource helps the developer with how to use the API?

- A. DevNet sandbox
- B. API documentation
- C. forums
- D. DevNet code exchange

Show Suggested Answer

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 305

Topic #: 1

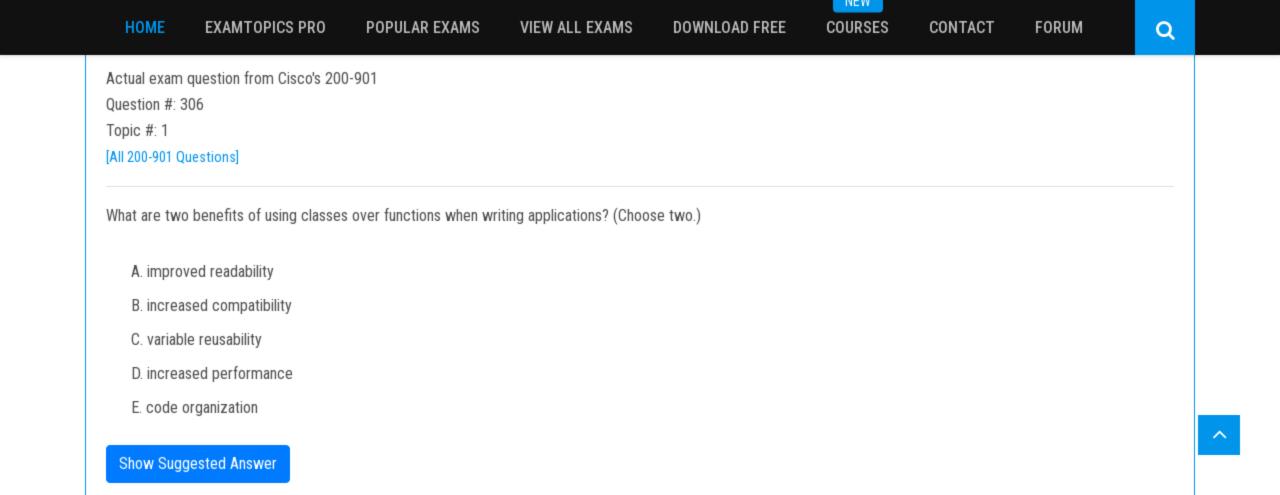
[All 200-901 Questions]

An engineer needs to collect information about 20,000 Bluetooth clients using the Cisco Meraki API. The API returns only 1,000 results. One of the HTTP response headers has the data:

Link: https://api.meraki.com.info/api/v0/networks/ABC/bluetoothClients?perPage=1000&startingAfter=1000>;rel="next"

Which RFC is implemented by the API to apply the restriction?

- A. RFC 5988 Web Linking
- B. RFC 5890 Response Constraints
- C. RFC 5005 Feed Paging and Archiving
- D. RFC 5446 Content Limits



Drag and drop the steps from the left into order on the right to create a common CI/CD pipeline process. Not all options are used.

Build step 1

step 2 Commit

step 3 Deploy

Evaluate step 4

Test

Regress

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 308

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to obtain a list of network devices by using the Cisco Meraki API. Not all options are used.

teams

networks

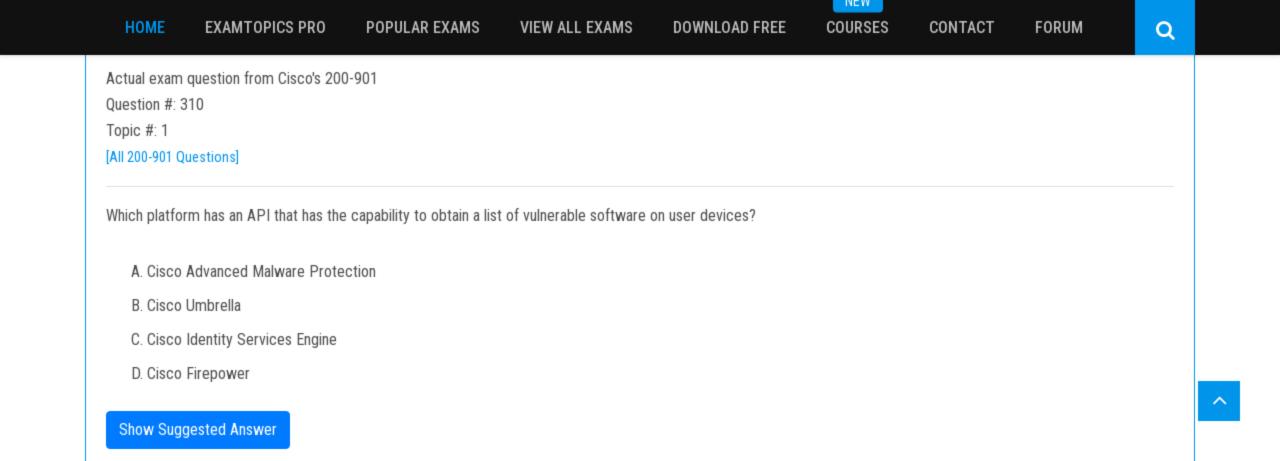
devices

GET

POST

encrypt

encode



Q

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 312

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

A developer is developing a web application that uses username and password to authenticate to the next service. The user credentials must be available at any time in the application. The developer must choose and implement a secure method of storing the authentication credentials that are used in the automation code. Which password handling method must be used to minimize the security risk?

- A. Store the username and password in a separate configuration file.
- B. Store the username and password in a vault.
- C. Store the passwords in a dictionary.
- D. Store the username and password in code.

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 316

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

FROM myImage
VOLUME ["/data"]
ENRYPOINT ["/bin/sh"]

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the actions from the left that the contents of this Dockerfile accomplish onto the right. Not all options are used.

Inject the image mylmage.

step 1

Pull the image mylmage.

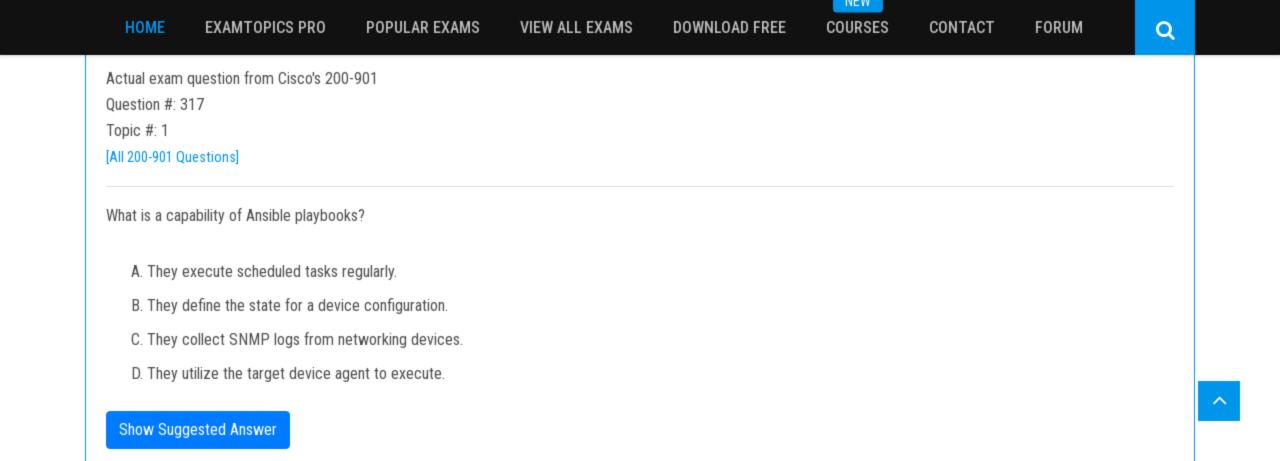
step 2

Execute the "data" script under "/bin/sh".

step 3

Establish a volume whose root is "/data".

Put the user in a shell inside the container.

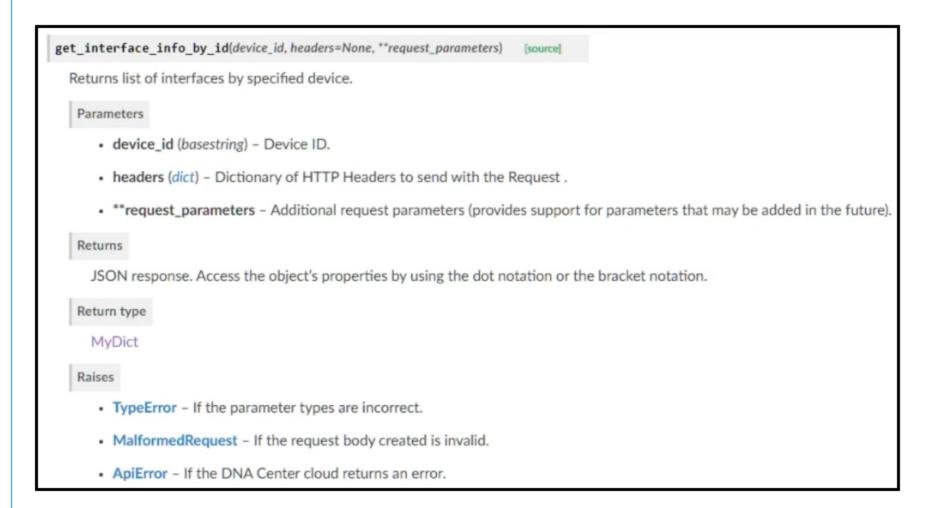


Question #: 318

Topic #: 1

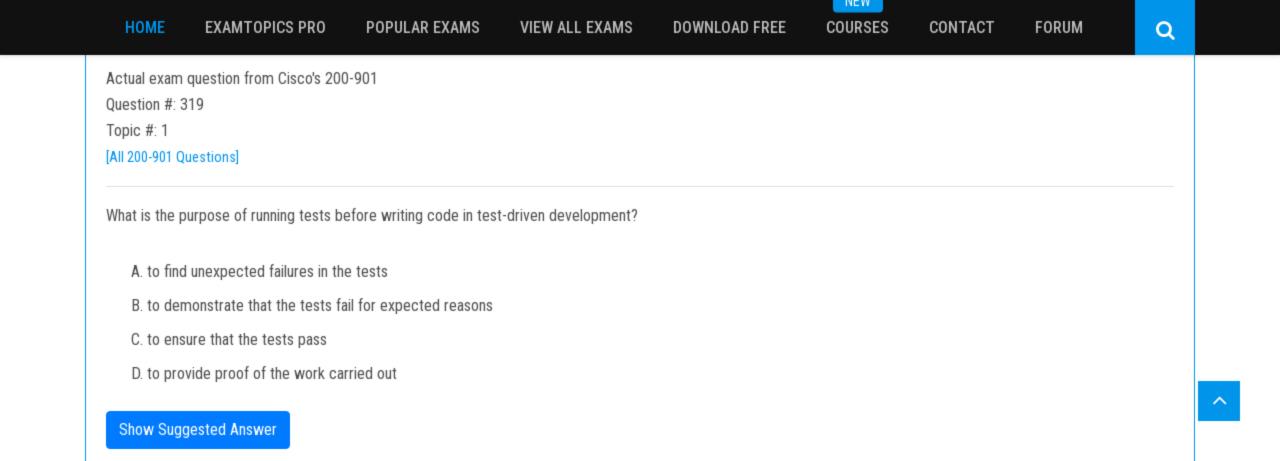
[All 200-901 Questions]

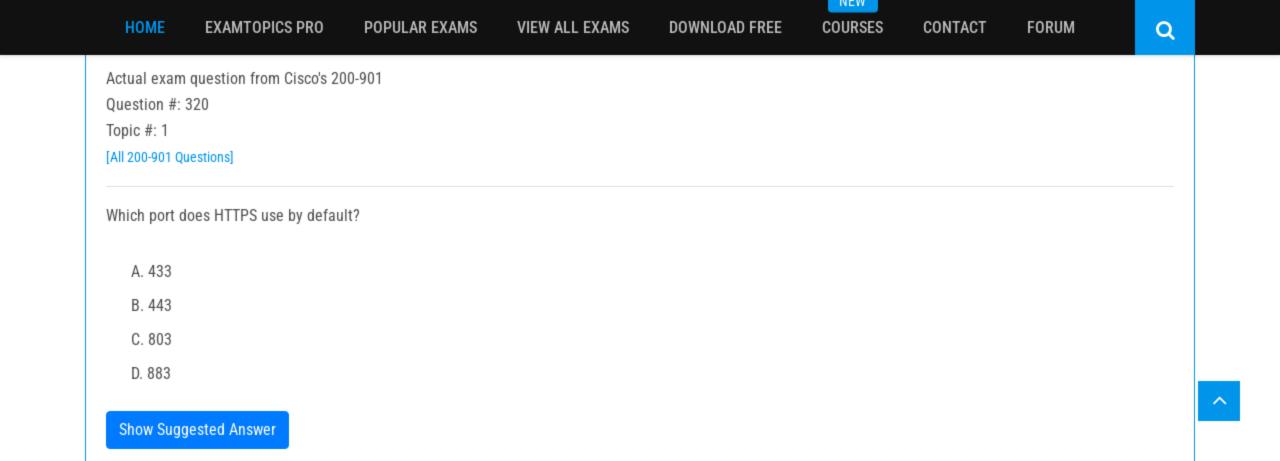
DRAG DROP -

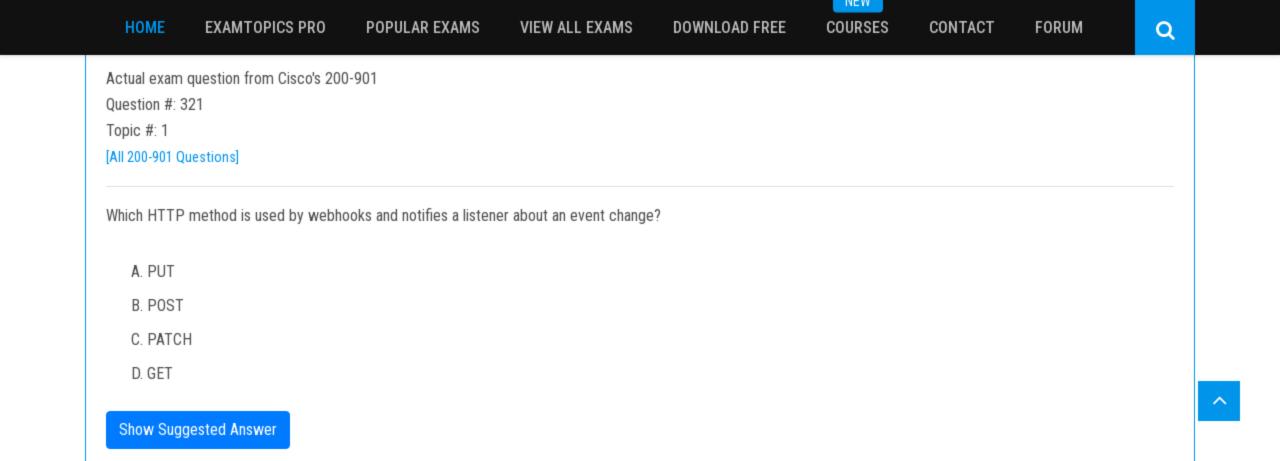


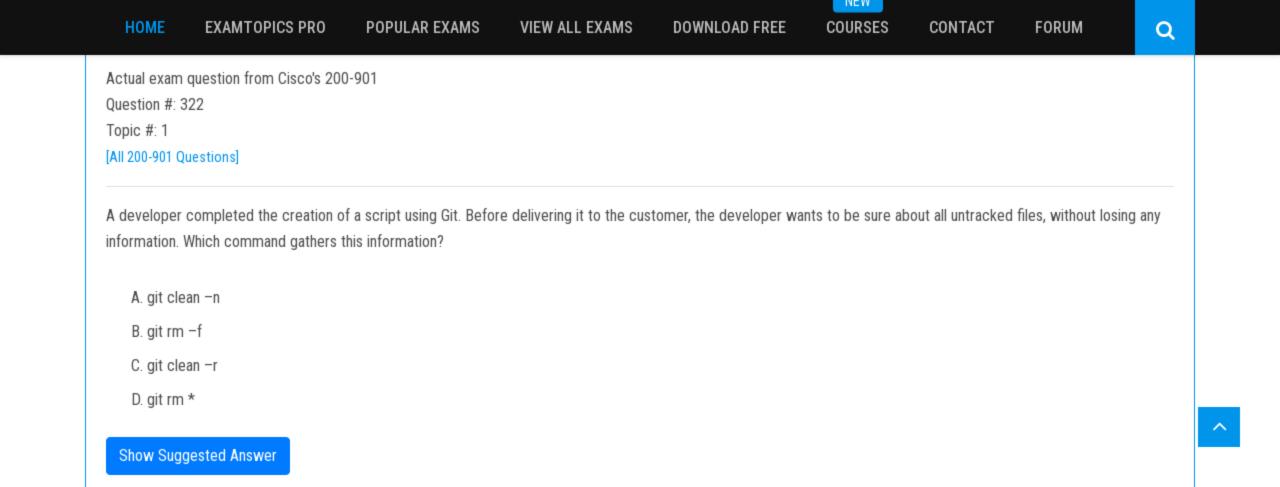
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to return the number of interfaces on a network device by using the Cisco DNA Center SDK. Not all options are used.

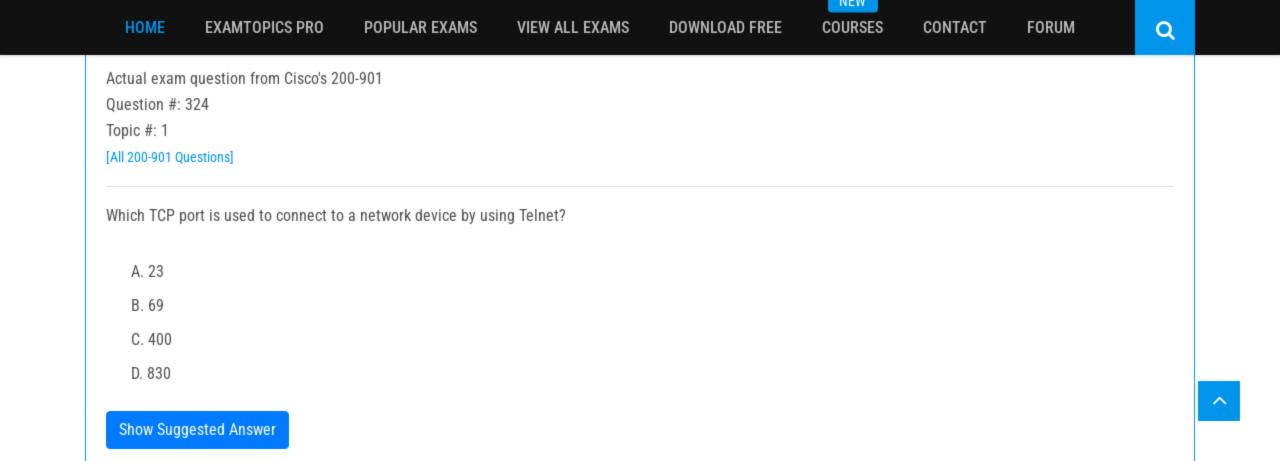
from dnacentersdk import DNACenterAPI
base_url = 'https://10.9.11.226'
= 'da4606c3-63ad-4ed4-8f35-6bfec7c2df04'
dnac = (username='cisco', password='secret',
base url=base url, version='1.3.3', verify=False)
= [item['portName'] for item in
dnacget_interface_info_by_id(device_id)['response']]
<pre># Check the number of ports on the device print(f'The list of interfaces contains {len(port_list)} items.')</pre>
Output # The list of interfaces contains 54 items.
router_id device_id DNACenterAPI DNAC
port_list routers devices











Question #: 325

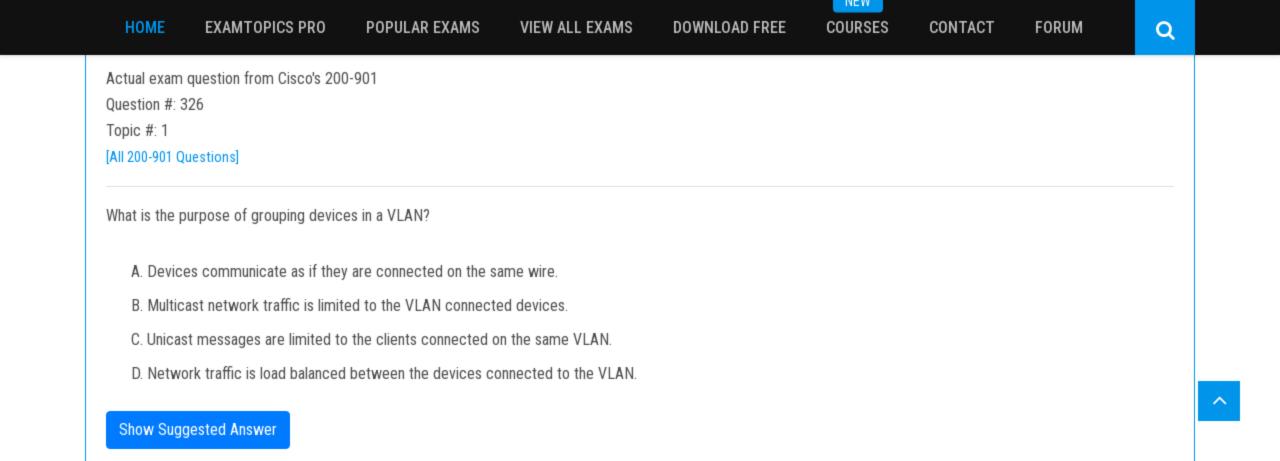
Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
Import requests
    def main():
        def getCreds():
           user = input('User: ')
            pwd = Getpass('Pass: ')
            return (user, pwd)
      def login(ipaddr, user, pwd):
         url = "https://{ipaddr}/api/aaaLogin.json".format(ipaddr=ipaddr)
           data = '{"aaaUser":{"attributes":{"name":"%(user)s", "pwd":"%(pwd)s"}}}'
          % {"pwd":pwd, "user":user}
            response = requests.post(url,data=data,verify=False)
            cookie = response.headers['Set-Cookie']
            return cookie
       def getstuff(ipaddr,cookie):
           headers = {"Cookie":cookie
            url = "https://{ipaddr}/api/node/class/
         fvTenant.json".format(ipaddr=ipaddr)
response = requests.get(url,headers=headers,verify=False)
         grouplist = []
20
           for x in response.json()["imdata"]:
                 grouplist.append(x["fvTenant"]["attributes"]["name"])
22
            return ','.join(grouplist)
23
       ipaddr = "192.168.255.2"
25
        user, pwd = getCreds()
        token = login(ipaddr, user, pwd)
27
        return getstuff(ipaddr,cookie)
28
29 if name == ' main ':
30
        result = main()
        print (result)
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which action does the script perform?

- A. It queries user credentials from Cisco IOS XE devices.
- B. It retrieves device identification from Cisco DNA Center.
- C. It exports SSID information from Meraki dashboard.
- D. It collects group information from ACI.



Question #: 327

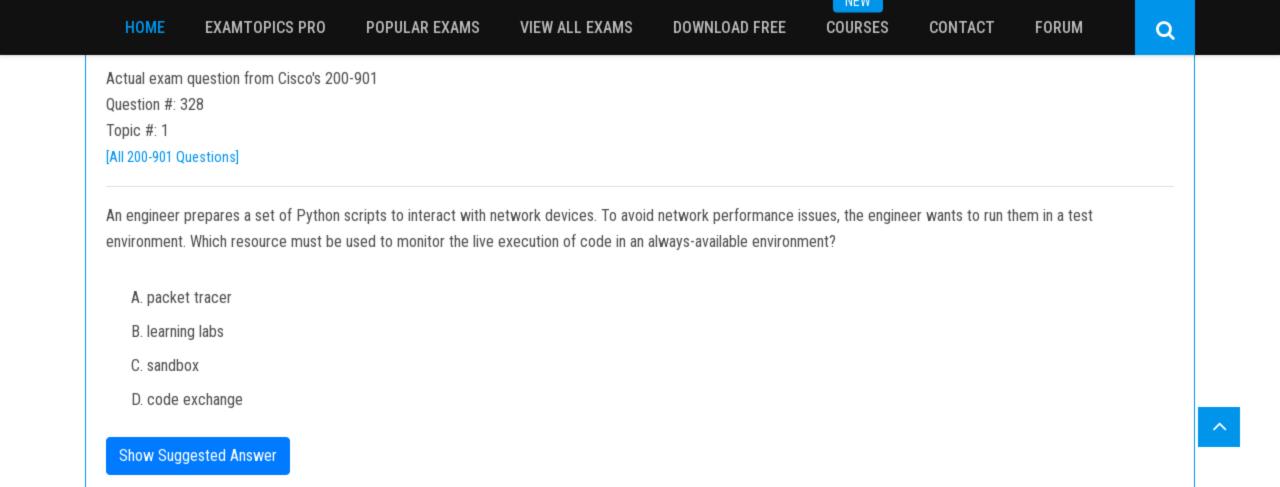
Topic #: 1

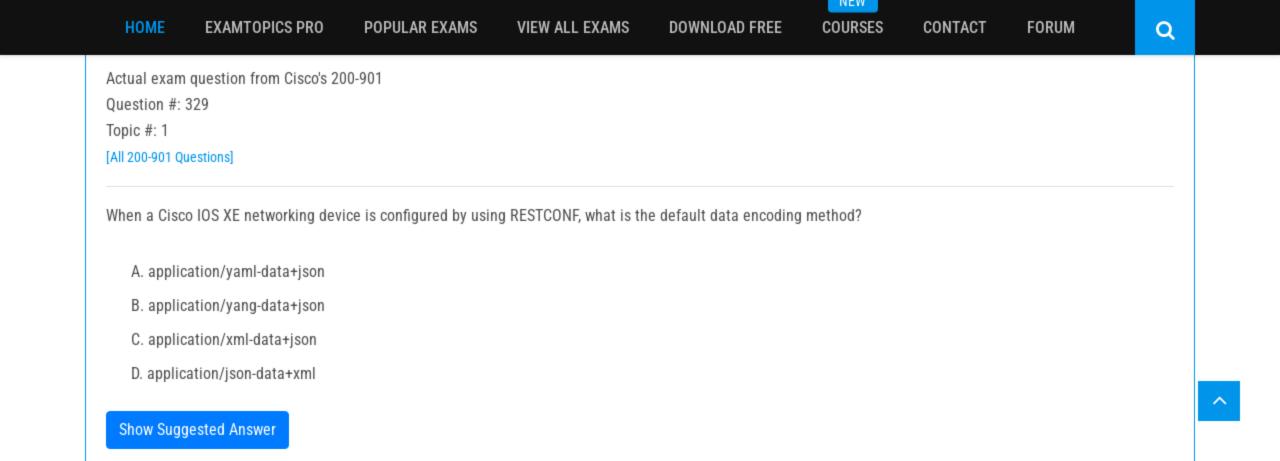
[All 200-901 Questions]

```
param0: Workflow1
param1:
    list:
    name: VLAN_ID
    value: '198'
param2: 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. The YAML shown contains an object "param0" that is equal to "Workflow1", a second object "param1" that contains an object called "list" which contains an array of two objects, "name" (equal to "VLAN_ID") and "value" (equal to a text value "198"), and finally a third object "param2" that is equal to "0". What is the equivalent message in JSON data format?

```
"param0"="Workflow1";
   "param1"=
     "list"=
           ["name"="VLAN ID";
            "value"="198"]
  "param2"=0
  "param0": "Workflow1";
   "paraml": {
     "list":
           {"name":"VLAN_ID";
            "value": "198"}
     }.
  "param2":0
  "param0": "Workflow1",
   "param1": [
     "list":
C.
           ["name":"VLAN_ID",
            "value": "198"]
  "param2":0
 "param0": "Workflow1",
  "paraml": {
     "list":
D.
           {"name":"VLAN ID",
            "value":"198"}
     },
 "param2":0
```





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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 330

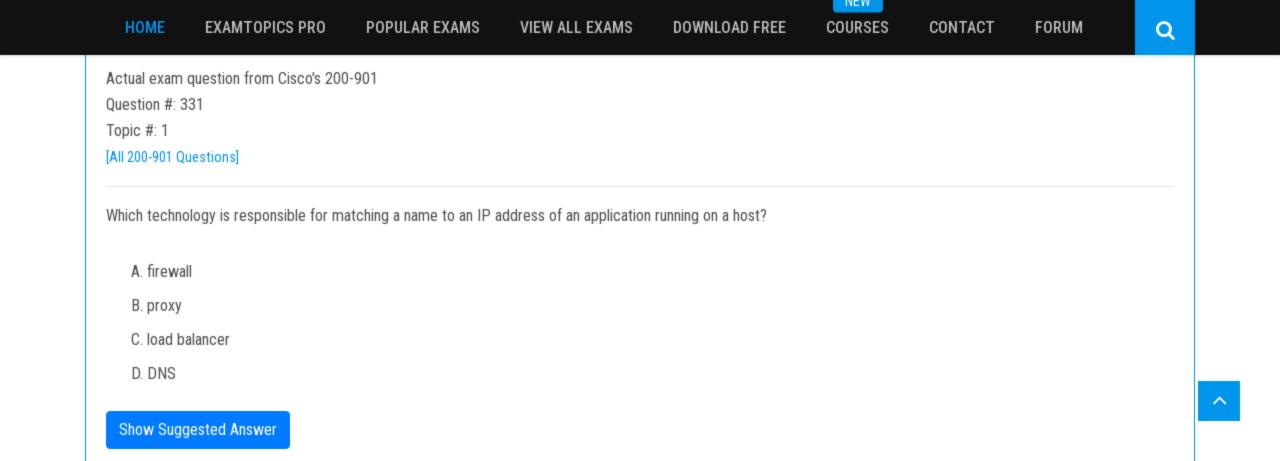
Topic #: 1

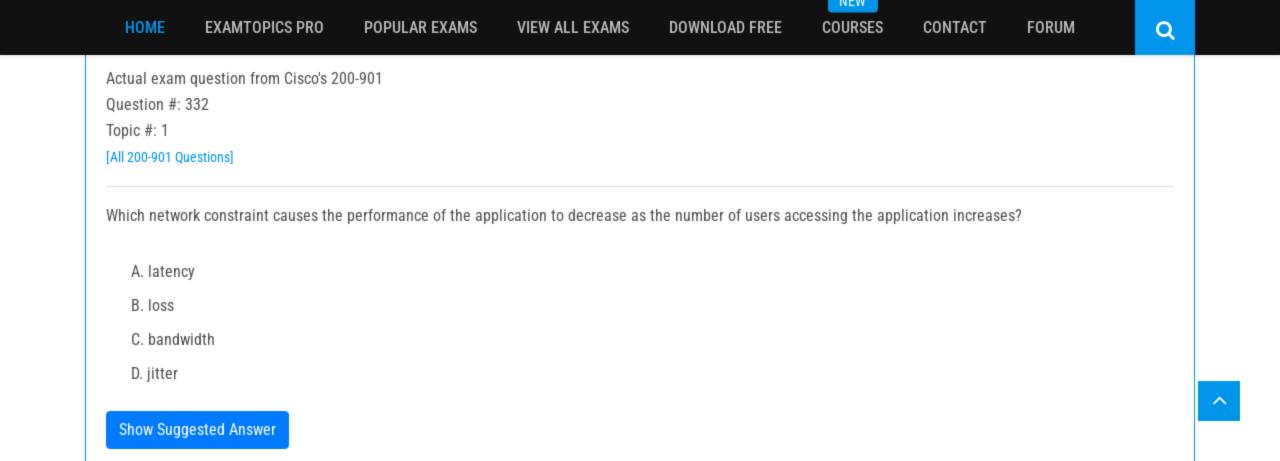
[All 200-901 Questions]

```
api_endpoint = f"https://veryusefulapi/v2/authenticate"
headers = {
    "Authorization": "Basic YWRtaW46c3VwZXJzZWNyZXQ="
    "Accept": "application/json"
}
req = requests.get(api_endpoint, headers=headers)
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer is part of a team that is working on an open-source project in which source code is hosted in a public GitHub repository. While the application was built, security concerns were addressed by encrypting the credentials on the server. After a few months, the developer realized that a hacker managed to gain access to the account. The exhibit contains part of the source code for the login process. Why was the attacker able to access the developer's account?

- A. The encoded credentials were available in the source code.
- B. The application was not encrypting the communication with the server.
- C. The credentials were encrypted in the source code.
- D. An SSL certificate was used instead of the TLS protocol to authenticate.





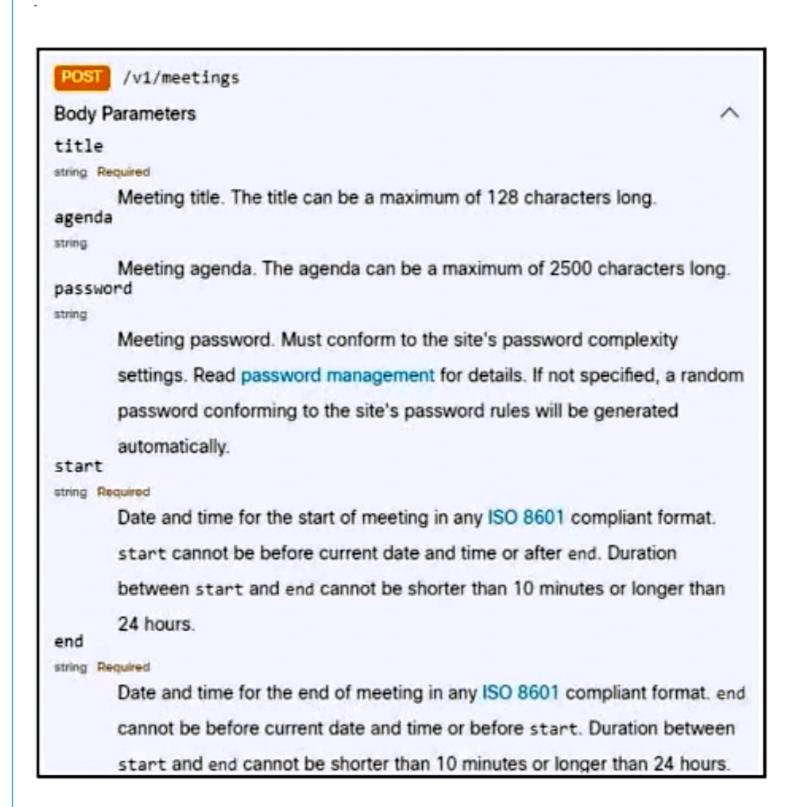
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 333

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. A bespoke meeting booking system must be integrated with Cisco Webex so that meetings are created automatically. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to create a sample meeting. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests, json
                = 'eyJhbGc ... yJbN8'
headers = {
  'Authorization': f'Bearer {token}',
  'Content-Type': 'application/json'
payload = {
    "title": "DevNet Webex Discussion",
    "password": "AGrtg1234",
    "start": "2020-11-10T15:00:00Z",
    "end": "2020-11-10T17:00:00Z",
    "enabledAutoRecordMeeting": False,
    "allowAnyUserToBeCoHost": False
                                              ", f'{BASE_URL}/
response = requests.request("
  headers=headers, data=json.dumps(
                                                    ))
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
                                       PUT
                                                       token
                     payload
                                   vl/meetings
                    v1/meeting
                                                       POST
```

Question #: 336

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
--- functions.py
                        2020-09-26 14:26:25.000000000 -0600
     +++ new.py 2020-09-26 14:26:10.000000000 -0600
     @@ -21,7 +21,7 @@
     def print devices info(devices):
          # Print id, hostname and management IP
6
7
8
          for item in devices:
              print(item['id'], item['hostname'], item['managementIpAddress'])
              print(item['id'], item['hostname'])
9
10
     # Get Authentication token
11
     def get dnac jwt token():
12
     @@ -66,9 +66,15 @@
13
          response = get devices list(headers, {})
14
          print devices info(response)
15
16
          # print devices list filtered by hostname
17
          print('\nPrinting device list filtered by hostname ...')
18
         query string params = {'hostname': 'CSR1Kv-01.devnet.local'}
19
        response = get devices list(headers, query string params)
20
          print devices info(response)
21
22
          # print devices list filtered by platform Id
23
          print('\nPrinting device list filtered by platform id...')
24
          query_string_params = {'platformId': 'C9500-40X'}
25
          query string params = { 'platformId': 'AIR-AP1141N-A-K9'}
26
          response = get devices list(headers, query string params)
27
          print devices info(response)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is comparing two files by using the unified diff format. Which cade snippet belongs to the new.py file?

```
77 query_string_params = {'platformId':
   'AIR-AP1141N-A-K9'}

A.

21 print(item['id'], item['hostname']

8.

24 print(item['id'], item['hostname'], item['managementIpAddress'])

C.

66 # print devices list filtered by hostname
67 print('\nPrinting device list filtered by hostname
...')

D. 68 query_string_params = {'hostname':
   'CSR1Kv-O1.devnet.local')
69 response = qet_devices_list
```

Q

(headers, query_string_params)
70 print_devices_info(response)

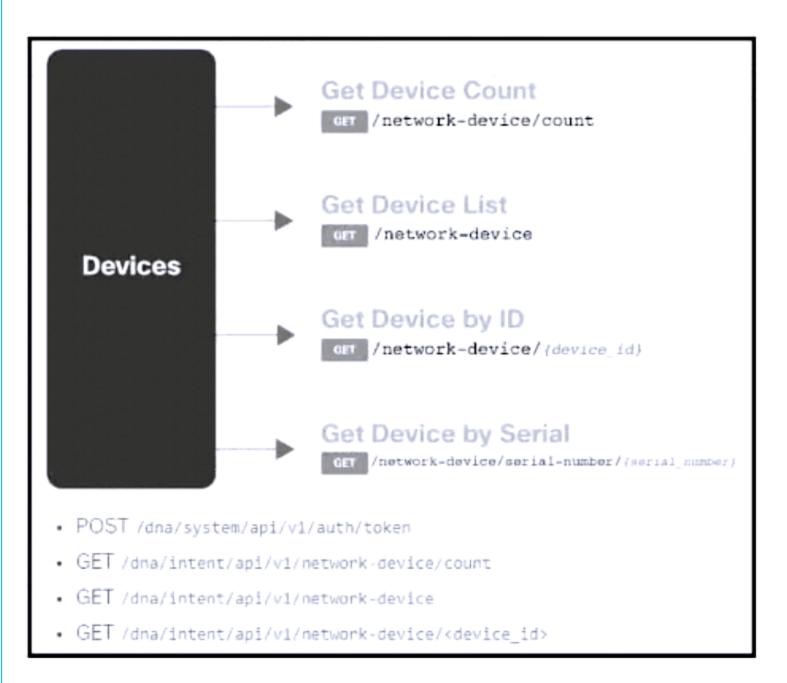
Question #: 337

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a request that generates a security token and gets a list of network devices. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import json, requests, urllib3
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from config import host, username, password
headers = { 'content-type': "application/json", 'x-auth-token':
def dna_api_auth(host, username, password):
    url = "https://{}/api/system/vl/auth/token".format(host)
    response =
                                   .post(url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(username, password),
       headers=headers, verify=False)
    return response.json()["Token"]
def list_dna_devices(token):
    url = "https://{}/api/v1/network-device".format(host)
    headers["x-auth-token"] = token
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    data =
                               .json()
    for item in data['response']:
        print(item["hostname"])
token =
                            (host, username, password)
                     (token)
```

Question #: 338

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

#! /bin/bash apt-get update apt-get -y install git cd Code/Network_Config mkdir PRODUCTION cd PRODUCTION touch state.yml vi state.yml

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer executes the bash script shown. Which two things are achieved by running the script? (Choose two.)

- A. A directory called PRODUCTION is created.
- B. The engineer changes to the parent directory.
- C. A YAML file is created.
- D. A YAML file is removed.
- E. A directory called state.yml is created.

FORUM

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 339

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that calls a REST API request. The Python script retrieves a list of tasks from a to-do list for effective project management purposes. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

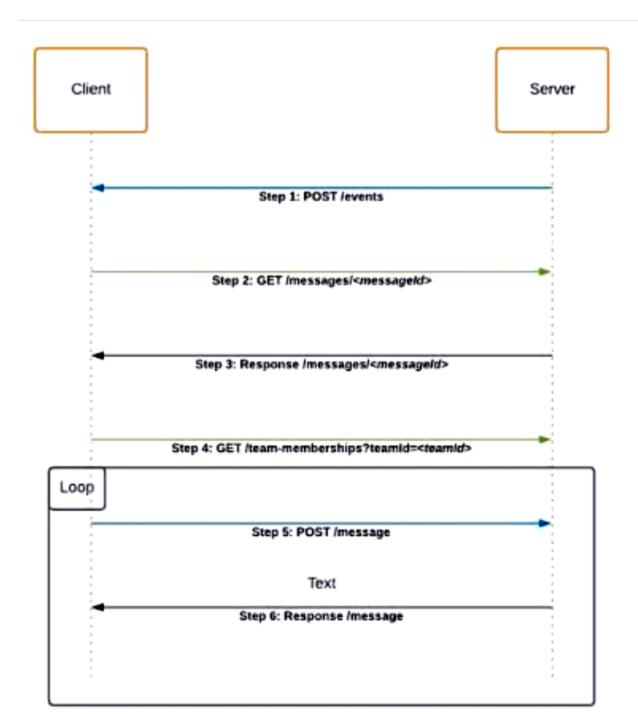
requests get()

status_code status

Question #: 340

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]



```
Refer to the exhibit. Which code snippet represents the sequence.
    @flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
   def webex_teams_webhook_events():
      json_data = request.json['data']
      response = requests.get(MESSAGE URL +
   json_data['id'], headers=headers)
      if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
        response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
   headers=headers, params=params)
        for info in response.json()['items']:
          data = {'personId': info['personId'], 'text':
    'Alert'}
                   response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
   headers=headers, params=params)
    @flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
    def webex teams webhook events():
        json data = request.json['data']
        if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
            response = requests.get(MESSAGE URL +
    json_data['id'], headers=headers)
            response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
    headers=headers, params=params)
            for info in response.json()['items']:
                data = {'personId': info['personId'],
    'text': 'Alert'}
                response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
    headers=headers, params=params)
    @flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
    def webex_teams_webhook_events():
      json data = request.json['data']
      response = requests.post(MESSAGE URL +
    json_data['id'], headers=headers)
      if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
        for info in response.json()['items']:
          response = requests.get(TEAM_MEMBERSHIPS_URL,
    headers=headers, params=params)
          data = ('personId': info['personId'], 'text':
    'Alert'}
                  response = requests.get(MESSAGES_URL,
    headers=headers, params=params)
    @flask_app.route('/events', methods=['POST'])
    def webex_teams_webhook_events():
      json data = request.json['data']
      response = requests.get(TEAM MEMBERSHIPS URL,
   headers=headers, params=params)
      if response.json()['text'] == 'Alert':
        response = requests.get(MESSAGE URL +
    json_data['id'], headers=headers)
        for info in response.json()['items']:
          data = ('personId': info['personId'], 'text':
    'Alert'}
          response = requests.post(MESSAGES_URL,
    headers=headers, params=params)
```

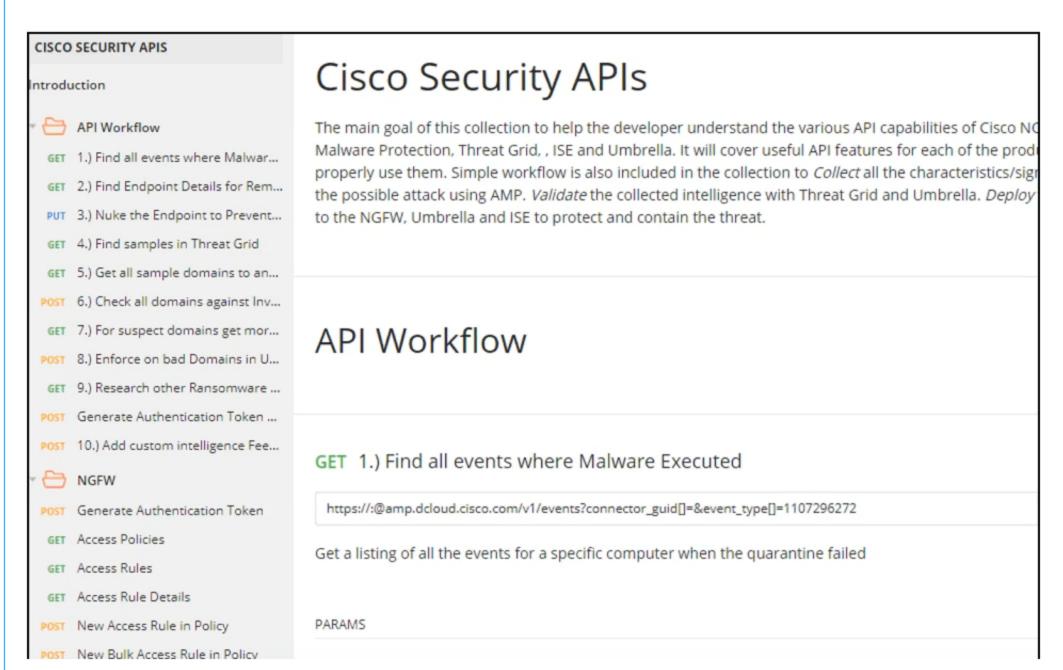
Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 342

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

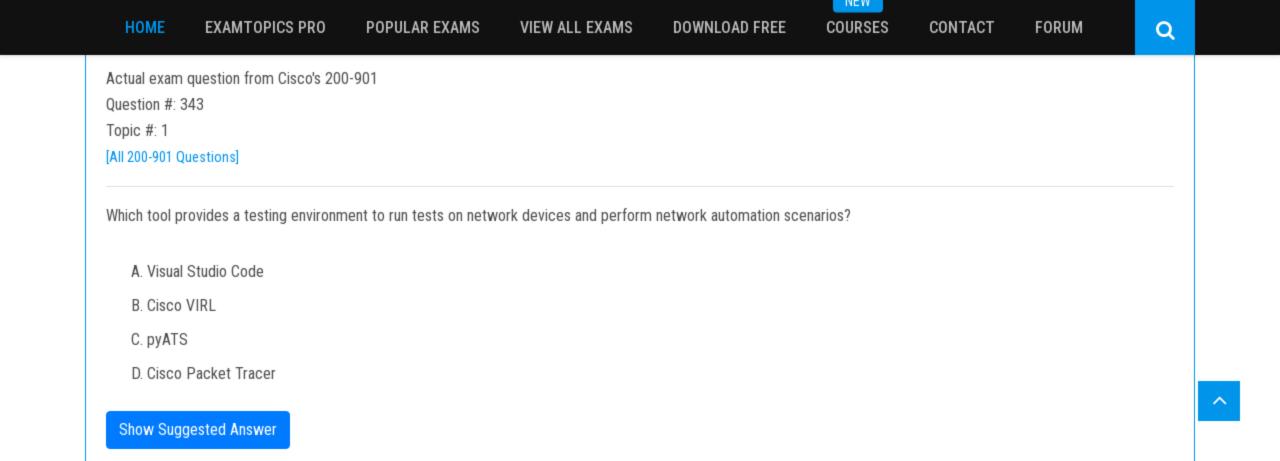
-



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to construct a Python script that calls a REST API request. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
import requests
                 = "https://fmc-hostname/api/fmc_tid/v1/domain//tid/source"
payload = {
    "name": "Threat Grid Ransomware DNS",
    "delivery": "url",
    "uri": "https://panacea.threatgrid.com/api/v3/feeds"+
    "/ransomware-dns 2017-12-08.stix?api_key=",
    "refresh": 1440,
    "version": "1.0.0",
    "params": {
        "selfSignedServerCertificate": "true",
        "hostnameVerifier": "allow_all"
    "property": {
        "ttl": 90,
        "publish": true,
        "action": "monitor"
    }
headers = {
                                                            ': 'application/json'
  'X-auth-access-token': 'access token', '
response = requests.
                                      ("POST", url,
 headers=headers, data =
print(response.text.encode('utf8'))
```



Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901 Question #: 345 Topic #: 1

DRAG DROP

[All 200-901 Questions]

Object Lookup

Use the MoDirectory.lookupByDn to look up an object within the MIT object tree by its distinguished name (DN). This example looks for an object called 'uni':

```
uniMo = moDir.lookupByDn('uni')
```

A successful lookup operation returns a reference to the object that has the specified DN.

You can also look up an object by class. This example returns a list of all objects of the class 'polUni':

```
uniMo = moDir.lookupByClass('polUni')
```

You can add a filter to a lookup to find specific objects. This example returns an object of class 'fvTenant' whose name is 'Tenant1':

```
tenant1Mo = moDir.lookupByClass("fvTenant", propFilter='and(eq(fvTenant.name, "Tenant1"))')
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to add a subnet to each bridge domain in the Ten1 tenant. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

```
from cobra.model import fv
from cobra.mit.request import ClassQuery, DnQuery
import cobra.mit.access
import cobra.mit.session
tenname = "Ten1"
ls = cobra.mit.session.LoginSession(
    'https://10.100.1.200', "admin", "Lab123!3")
aci = cobra.mit.access.MoDirectory(ls)
aci.login()
c = cobra.mit.request.ConfigRequest()
gry1 =
                      (f'uni/tn-{tenname}')
fvTenant = aci.query(qry1)[0]
qry2 =
                     ("fvBD")
gry2.propFilter = f'and(wcard(fvBD.dn, "{fvTenant.dn}"))'
fvBDs = aci.query(qry2)
i=0
for fvBD in fvBDs:
    fvsubnet = cobra.model.fv.Subnet(
                                                     , ip=f'10.114.{i}.1/24')
    c.addMo(fvBD)
                        (c)
    aci.
    1+=
```

fvBD | fvTenant | ClassQuery | bdname | DnQuery | ClassName | commit

Question #: 346

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

workstation: Network admin\$ ls

PROD TEST

workstation: Network admin\$ ls ./TEST

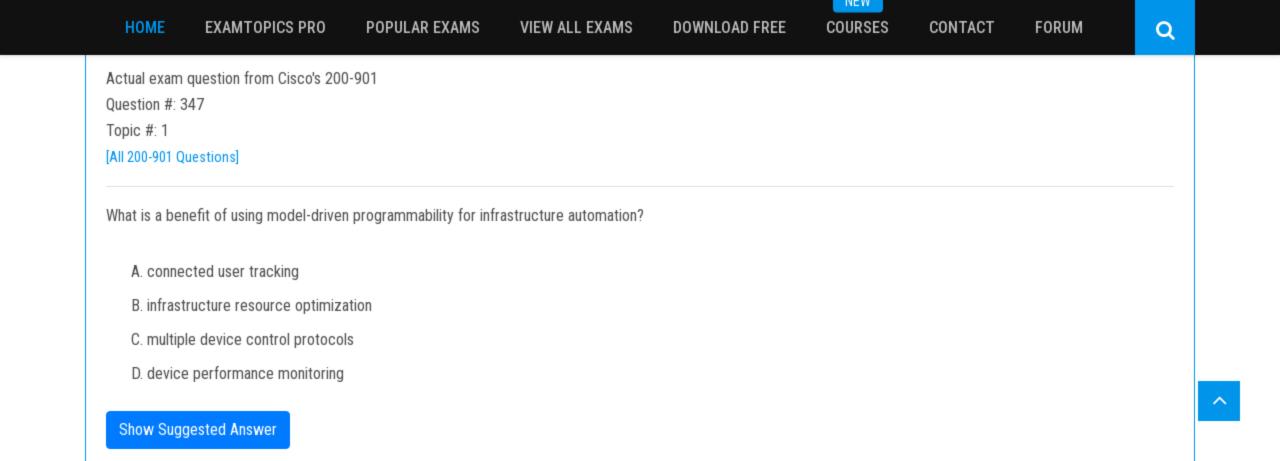
config.txt

workstation: Network admin\$

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must copy the "config.txt" file from directory TEST to directory PROD. The copied file must also be renamed into "current.txt". Which command must be used to accomplish these tasks?

- A. cp ./PROD/current.txt ./TEST/config.txt
- B. cp ./TESTi/current.txt ./PROD/config.txt
- C. cp ./PROD/config.txt ./TEST/current.txt
- D. cp ./TEST/config.txt ./PROD/current.txt

Show Suggested Answer



Question #: 349

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

DRAG DROP

-

Drag and drop characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure management methodologies on the right.

Answer Area

exposes RESTCONF as Northbound API

uses REST as Northbound API

supported by standards such as YANG models

integrates to ITSM tools using Westbound APIs

Device Level

INCAA

Controller Level

Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 350

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer runs a network that consists of Cisco Nexus devices. The network is distributed between data centers in different locations. The switches are configured using standalone connections and a single point of failure. Which process is being automated by the Ansible playbook?

- A. enabling HSRP on the nxos_rtr inventory host
- B. enabling HSRP on the rtr-1a inventory host
- C. executing HSRP configuration from the Ansible controller node
- D. executing HSRP configuration from the srv-1a inventory host

POPULAR EXAMS

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Actual exam question from Cisco's 200-901

Question #: 351

Topic #: 1

[All 200-901 Questions]

```
import requests
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth

user= "user"
password= "PASSWORD"

token=requests.post('https://<DNAC ADRESS>/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token',
```

Refer to the exhibit. A developer must use a token to collect data from Cisco DNA Center API and prepares a Python script to send requests. Which line of code needs to be placed on the snippet where the code is missing to obtain a token from the Cisco DNA Center API?

- A. token=BasicAuth('user','password'))
- B. auth=BasicAuth('user','password'))
- C. auth=HTTPBasicAuth(user,password))
- D. token=HTTPBasicAuth(user,password))

