

## Free Cisco 300-910 Exam 2024 Practice Materials Collection [Q28-Q49]



### Free Cisco 300-910 Exam 2024 Practice Materials Collection 300-910 Exam Info and Free Practice Test All-in-One Exam Guide Jan-2024

Earning the Cisco 300-910 certification can benefit IT professionals in a variety of ways. It can demonstrate their expertise in DevOps practices and tools, which are increasingly important in today's fast-paced and agile IT environments. It can also open up new career opportunities, such as DevOps engineer or automation specialist roles, and can lead to higher salaries and greater job satisfaction. Overall, the Cisco 300-910 certification is a valuable credential for IT professionals looking to advance their careers in the DevOps space.

#### NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1  push_configs.yml content:
2  - hosts: "{{ CHANGED_HOST }}"
3    become: yes
4    become_method: enable
5    connection: network_cli
6    gather_facts: no
7    tasks:
8      - name: Push the configuration
9        ios_config
10       src: "{{ changed_file }}"
11
12  command:
13  ansible-playbook push_configs.yml -i
14  * ansible_managed_inventory -e "CHANGED_HOST=${CHANGED_HOST}
15  * CHANGES=${CHANGES}"
16
17  Error Message:
18  "msg": "paramiko: The authenticity of host '[ios-xe-mgmt-
19  latest.cisco.com]:8181' can't be established.\n\nThe ssh-rsa
20  * key fingerprint is b'b7e974a8cbf96d464f7be3e12a86d265'."
```

The push\_configs.yml playbook returns the error shown.

Which action resolves the error?

- \* Install the Paramiko library on the host that runs Ansible
- \* Generate a new SSH key pair and add the public key to the target machine
- \* Comment out the StrictHostKeyChecking=yes line from ansible.cfg
- \* Export the ANSIBLE\_HOST\_KEY\_CHECKING=False variable

**NEW QUESTION 29**

What is a capability of node-level logging in Kubernetes?

- \* Using the Kubernetes JSON logging driver enables log persistence
- \* Output that is written to stdin is retrieved by using kubectl
- \* Output that is written to stderr is not logged or retrievable by using kubectl
- \* Using the local logging driver of Docker enables log persistence

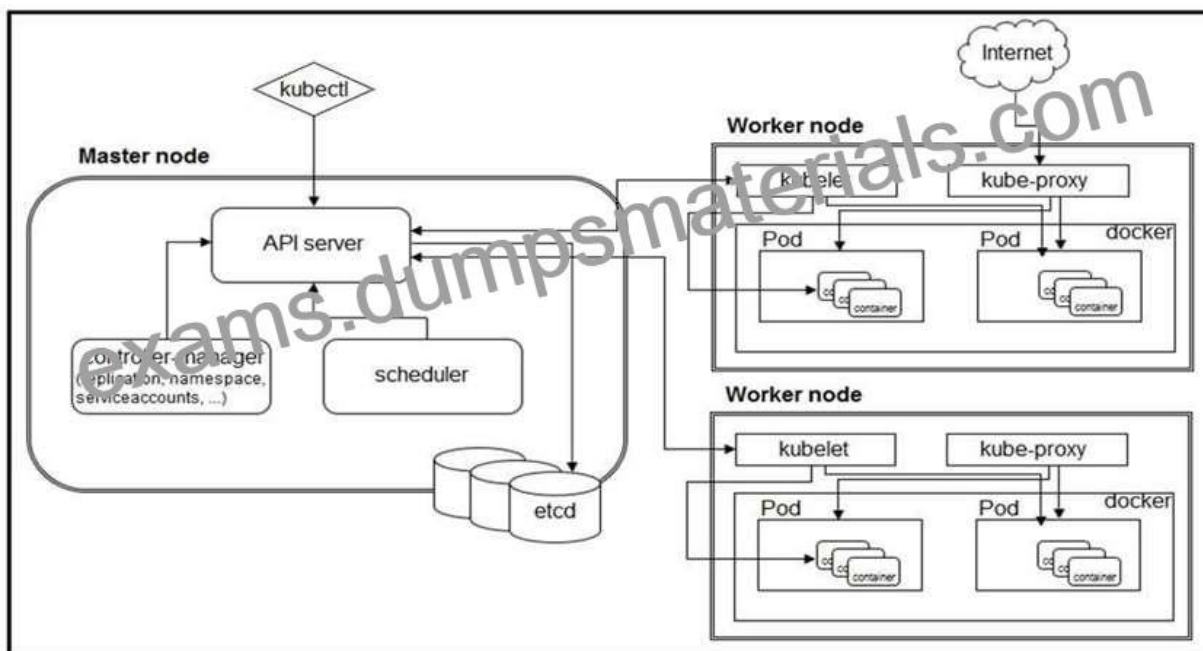
**NEW QUESTION 30**

A user wants to deploy a new service to a Kubernetes cluster. Which two commands accomplish this goal?

(Choose two.)

- \* Apply
- \* Install
- \* Deploy
- \* Create
- \* Expose

**NEW QUESTION 31**



Refer to the exhibit. A developer needs to scale the existing pods within the worked nodes. Which object should be edited to achieve this goal?

- \* ReplicaSet
- \* PriorityClass
- \* Deployment
- \* Pod

Section: Automating Infrastructure

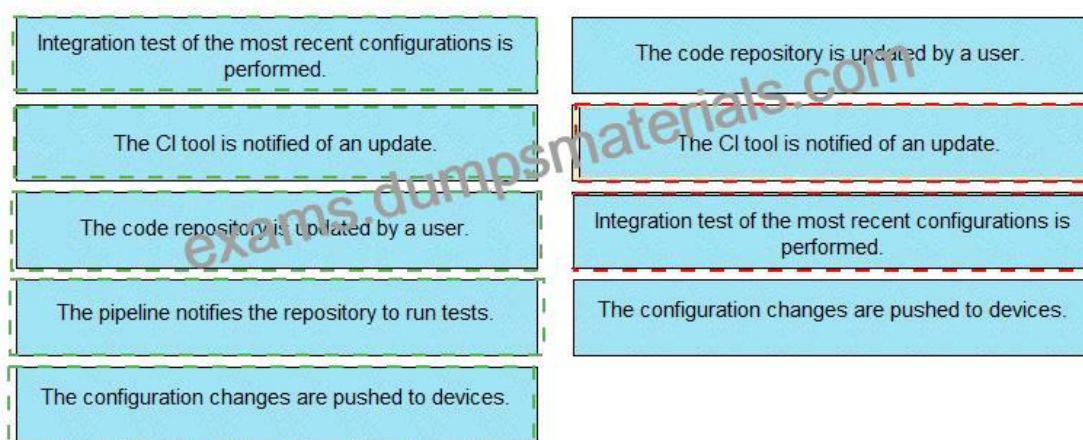
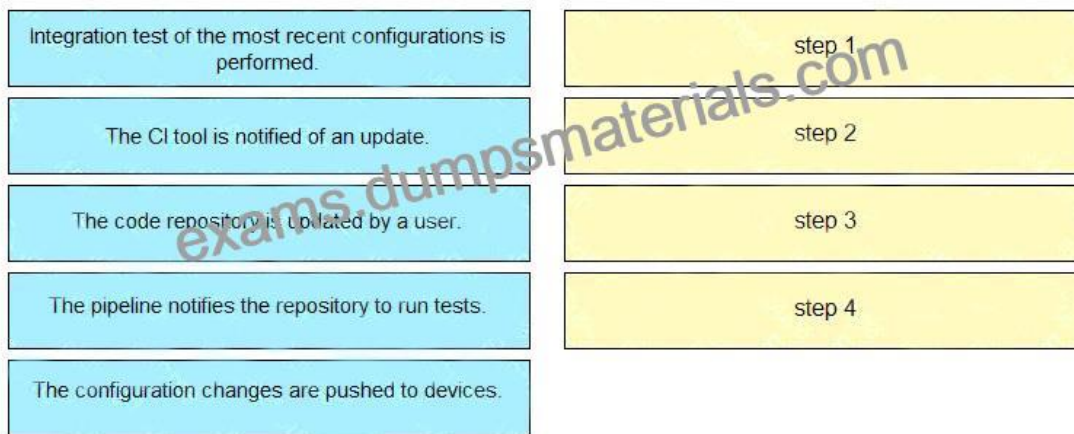
### NEW QUESTION 32

What is included in ansible playbook instructions?

- \* component dependencies
- \* end state of component
- \* machine dependencies
- \* beginning state of component

### NEW QUESTION 33

The IaC configuration for an application is being deployed using a CI/CD pipeline. Drag and drop the steps for this pipeline from the left into the correct order that they would be executed on the right. Not all options are used.



### Explanation

&#8211; The code repository is updated by a user.

&#8211; The CI tool is notified of an update.

&#8211; Integration test of the most recent configurations is performed

&#8211; The configuration changes are pushed to devices.

### NEW QUESTION 34

When DevOps practices are integrated into an existing organization, which two characteristics are positive indicators of DevOps maturity? (Choose two.)

- \* cone testing
- \* mean time to recover
- \* mean time between success
- \* age of codebase
- \* change lead time

### Explanation

Change lead time is the amount of time it takes for a proposed change to go from the idea phase to being fully deployed in production. This metric can be used to measure the speed and efficiency with which changes are implemented, which is often indicative of an organization's DevOps maturity. Mean time to recover (MTTR) is the average amount of time it takes to restore a service or application to its working state when an issue arises. MTTR is an important metric for measuring the resilience of an organization's infrastructure, and is another indicator of DevOps maturity. (Source: Cisco Implementing DevOps Solutions and Practices using Cisco Platforms (DEVOPS) Study Manual Chapter 1, Understanding DevOps)

### NEW QUESTION 35

Which description of a canary deployment is true?

- \* deployment by accident
- \* deployment that is rolled back automatically after a configurable amount of minutes
- \* deployment relating to data mining development
- \* deployment to a limited set of servers or users

Section: CI/CD Pipeline

### NEW QUESTION 36

A DevOps engineer has built a new container and must open port 8080 for intercontainer communication.

Which command must be added in a Dockerfile to accomplish this goal?

- \* EXPOSE 8080
- \* FIREWALL ADD-PORT 8080
- \* PORT 8080
- \* OPEN PORT 8080

Section: Packaging and Delivery of Applications

### NEW QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.

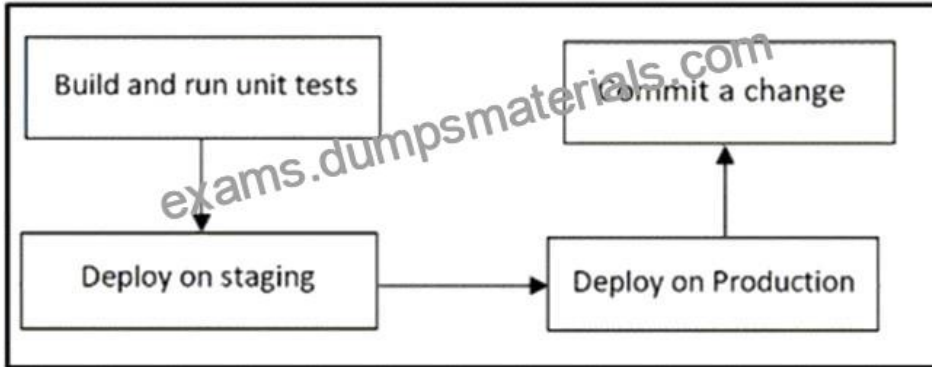
```
1 ...
2 >>> response = requests.get(
3 ...     f'http://mydnacenter.local/dna/intent/api/v1/network-device/ip-address/{device_ip}',
4 ...     headers = {
5 ...         'Content-type' = 'application/json'
6 ...     }
7 ... )
8
9 Traceback (most recent call last):
10   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
11 NameError: name 'requests' is not defined
```

What is causing the requests code to fail?

- \* Python3 is not compatible with requests.
- \* The requests library is not imported.
- \* The requests library is not installed.
- \* The requests coming into stdin fail because device\_ip cannot be parsed.

### NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization has issues with code-based failures after implementing a CI/CD pipeline to automate the builds and deployment phases of an application.

Which action must be added to the pipeline, after the application is deployed in the staging environment to minimize failures and to ensure a successful continuous deployment?

- \* Functional and nonfunctional tests must be run before it is promoted to production
- \* Functional and nonfunctional tests must be run after it is promoted to production
- \* Restructuring and monitoring tests must be run after it is promoted to production
- \* Restructuring and monitoring tests must be run before it is promoted to production

Explanation

According to Cisco's Implementing DevOps Solutions and Practices using Cisco Platforms (DEVOPS) Study Manual, it is important to run functional and non-functional tests before promoting the application to production. This is essential in order to identify and address any issues that could cause code-based failures.

Additionally, a pipeline should include automated tests that can be used to verify that processes are running correctly. By running these tests before promoting to production, you can ensure that any potential issues are identified and addressed before the application is released.

### NEW QUESTION 39

Refer to the Exhibit.

Drag and drop the commands from the bottom onto the correct Terraform code in the exhibit to push a network object to a Cisco ASA Firewall device.

```

[ ] "ciscoasa" {
  api_url    = "https://10.1.1.1"
  username   = "admin"
  password   = "cisco"
  ssl_no_verify = false
}

[ ] "ciscoasa_network_object" "ipv4host" {
  name = "devops_host"
  value = "10.2.3.4"
}

```

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> task     | <input type="checkbox"/> role     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> provider | <input type="checkbox"/> module   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> firewall | <input type="checkbox"/> resource |

```

provider "ciscoasa" {
  api_url    = "https://10.1.1.1"
  username   = "admin"
  password   = "cisco"
  ssl_no_verify = false
}

resource "ciscoasa_network_object" "ipv4host" {
  name = "devops_host"
  value = "10.2.3.4"
}

```

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> task     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> role     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provider | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> module   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> firewall | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> resource |

#### NEW QUESTION 40

A user wants to deploy a new service to a Kubernetes cluster. Which two commands accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- \* Apply
- \* Install
- \* Deploy
- \* Create
- \* Expose

#### NEW QUESTION 41

What is as responsibility for teams running private cloud servers that is less of a concern when running in the public cloud?

- \* cost
- \* metrics and monitoring
- \* hardware maintenance
- \* credentials management

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<34>1 2020-10-11T22:14:15.003Z 161.20.30.44 su - ID47 - BOM'su root' failed for DevNetUser on /dev/pts/8
```

The text represents a syslog message sent from a Linux server to a centralized log system.

Based on the format of the log message, how must the functionality of the log parser be extended to improve search capabilities?

- \* Reverse lookup the IP address to add a hostname field
- \* Filter out the text of the message to speed up searches
- \* Convert the date to the time zone of the system
- \* Configure the Linux machine to add a UID field to messages

#### NEW QUESTION 43

An engineer is developing a script that must call an API using a static Bearer token Which solution securely protects the credentials from being retrievable from the source code?

\*

```
import os
import requests
def call_api():
    result = requests.get(
        "https://example.api.com",
        headers={"Authorization": "Bearer " +
                os.getenv("TOKEN")},
    )
    result.raise_for_status()
    return result.json()
```

\*



```
import requests
import base64
def call_api():
    result = requests.get(
        "https://example.api.com",
        headers={"Authorization": "Bearer "
                + Base64.b64decode(b"TXlTZWNyZXRUb2t1bG9=").decode("utf-8")}
    )
    result.raise_for_status()
    return result.json()
```

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试

\*

```
import requests
def call_api():
    result = requests.get(
        "https://example.api.com",
        headers={"Authorization": "Bearer MySecretToken"}
    )
    result.raise_for_status()
    return result.json()
```

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试

\*

```
import requests
from .passwords import token
def call_api():
    result = requests.get("https://example.api.com",
        headers={"Authorization": "Bearer " + token})
    result.raise_for_status()
    return result.json()
```

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Which two statements about Infrastructure as Code are true? (Choose two.)

- \* Test-driven development practices make use of Infrastructure as Code.
- \* Infrastructure as Code refers to automated testing libraries.
- \* DevOps builds upon Infrastructure as Code.
- \* Infrastructure as Code is based on practices from software development.
- \* Infrastructure as Code must use the same programming language as the application.

#### NEW QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit.

```
public class RestaurantEntity {
    private String name;
    private String address;
    private int rating;

    public RestaurantEntity(String name,
                            String address, int rating)
    {
        this.name=name;
        this.address=address;
        this.rating=rating;
    }
}
```

An application has been developed as a fileserver. To create this application as a fileserver, the class is used to store data in an SQL database.

Which two steps help minimize the risk of attack and compromise of the application? (Choose two.)

- \* Reject string values that are greater than maximum size
- \* Use floating point instead of integer for rating to avoid overflow
- \* Validate the content of the name and address parameters
- \* Run the application in a Docker container
- \* Compile the application using Java HotSpot

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Fill in the blanks to complete the line of Python code that sends a message to a Webex Teams room or person.

```
response = requests. [ ] ("https://api.ciscopark.com/v1/ [ ] ", headers=message_header,  
data=message_data)
```

post, messages

### NEW QUESTION 47

What is a capability of node-level logging in Kubernetes?

- \* Using the local logging driver of Docker enables log persistence
- \* Using the Kubernetes JSON logging driver enables log persistence
- \* Output that is written to stderr is not logged or retrievable by using kubectl
- \* Output that is written to stdin is retrieved by using kubectl

### NEW QUESTION 48

A developer wants to deploy a highly available web server cluster and decides to put a load balancer in front of multiple clustered nodes that run the same web service. The goal is for the load balancer to take in users and distribute the load across the whole cluster.

What kind of high-availability configuration is the developer running?

- \* active
- \* passive
- \* active-passive
- \* active-active

An active-active high-availability configuration is when the load balancer is used to distribute the load across the whole cluster of nodes that are running the same web service. In this configuration, all of the nodes are active and available to serve requests at any given time. This is in contrast to an active-passive configuration, where only one node is active and the other nodes are passive and serve as backups in case of a failure.

### NEW QUESTION 49

Construct an Ansible script to gather information about target routers and then use it to apply no ip redirects to every interface on each device. Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the correct location in the exhibit to complete the tasks section of the Ansible playbook so that it accomplishes your goal.

```
tasks:
  - name: Get info from devices
    [ ]
    provider: "{{ credentials }}"
    [ ] dev_info
  - name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfaces
    [ ]
    provider: "{{ credentials }}"
    lines:
      - "no ip redirects"
    parents: "interface {{ item.key }}"
    with_items: "{{ dev_info['ansible_facts']['ansible_net_interfaces'] | dict2items }}"
```

debug:	register:	variable:
ios_conf_t	ios_info:	ios_facts:
ios_command:	ios_config:	

```
tasks:
- name: Get info from devices
  ios_info:
  provider: "{{ credentials }}"
  register: dev_info
- name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfaces
  ios_config:
  provider: "{{ credentials }}"
  lines:
  - "no ip redirects"
  parents: "interface {{ item.key }}"
  with_items: "{{ dev_info['ansible_facts']['ansible_net_interfaces'] | dict2items }}"
```

- debug:
- register:
- variable:
- ios\_conf\_t:
- ios\_info:
- ios\_facts:
- ios\_command:
- ios\_config:

```
tasks:
- name: Get info from devices
  ios_info:
  provider: "{{ credentials }}"
  register: dev_info
- name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfaces
  ios_config:
  provider: "{{ credentials }}"
  lines:
  - "no ip redirects"
  parents: "interface {{ item.key }}"
  with_items: "{{ dev_info['ansible_facts']['ansible_net_interfaces'] | dict2items }}"
```

To pass the Cisco 300-910 exam, candidates must have a strong understanding of DevOps principles, as well as experience in

deploying and managing Cisco platforms. They must also be familiar with automation tools, such as Ansible and Puppet, and containerization technologies, such as Docker and Kubernetes.

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