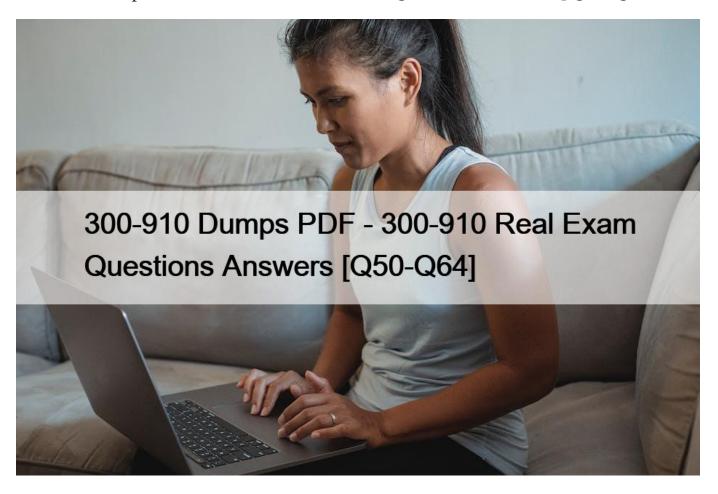
## 300-910 Dumps PDF - 300-910 Real Exam Questions Answers [Q50-Q64



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**NO.50** An application is being developed to be used by the HR department of a company on a global scale. The application will be used as a central repository for employee contracts. For user access, a RADIUS server will be used with authorized user groups.

Which action must be used to prevent developers from accidentally committing secrets in the code?

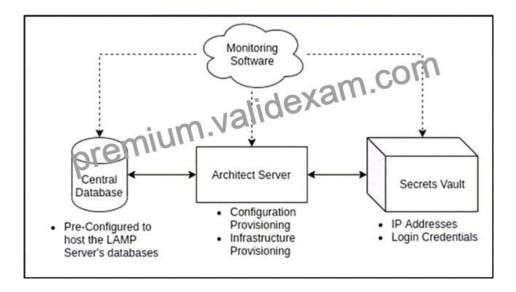
- \* Add dast to the repository to block the secrets
- \* Add a unit test to block the secrets
- \* Add a job in the CI build to block the secrets
- \* Add a precommit Git hook to block the secrets

**NO.51** A team is developing an application for end users. The application will use microservices. For user access, dual-factor authentication will be used. Which type of test must be performed by the CI/CD tool to replicate user behavior and to verity that various user actions work as expected?

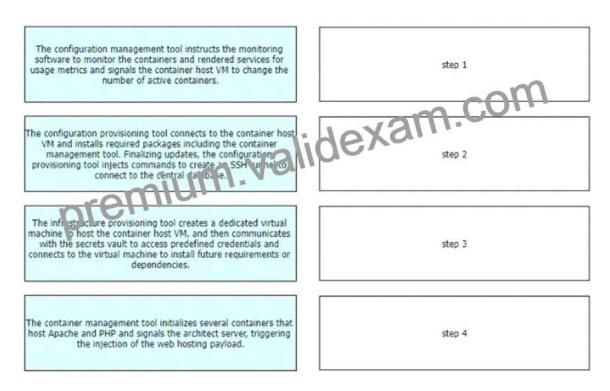
- \* Unit
- \* End-to-end
- \* A/B

\* sanity

## NO.52



Refer to the exhibit. A containerized application that leverages a container host VM must be deployed. Drag and drop the events on the left onto their related steps on the right in order to describe the sequence behind the process.



The configuration management tool instructs the monitoring software to monitor the containers and rendered services for usage metrics and signals the container host VM to change the number of active containers.

The infrastructure provisioning tool creates a dedicated virtual machine to host the container host VM, and then communicates with the secrets vault to access predefined credentials and connects to the virtual machine to install future requirements or dependencies.

The configuration provisioning tool connects to the container host VM and installs required packages including the container management tool. Finalizing updates, the configuration provisioning tool injects commands to create an SSH run hely connect to the Central (all b). See

The configuration are is onling tool connects to the container host visual is calls required packages including the container management tool. Finalizing updates, the configuration provisioning tool injects commands to create an SSH tunnel to connect to the central database.

The infinistructure provisioning tool creates a dedicated virtual machine to host the container host VM, and then communicates with the secrets vault to access predefined credentials and connects to the virtual machine to install future requirements or dependencies.

The container management tool initializes several containers that host Apache and PHP and signals the architect server, triggering the injection of the web hosting payload.

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## Explanation

Calendar Description automatically generated with low confidence

The configuration management tool instructs the monitoring software to monitor the containers and rendered services for usage metrics and signals the container host VM to change the number of active containers.

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**NO.53** Which type of security testing should be performed as a part of a CI/CD pipeline by analyzing the source code itself without compiling the code into a running executable?

- \* Dynamic Application Security Testing
- \* Runtime Application Health-Protection
- \* Continuous Application Security Testing
- \* Static Analysis Security Testing

Section: Security

Explanation/Reference:

**NO.54** Refer to the exhibit.

```
Traceback (most recent call last):

File "api-call.py", line 1, in <module>
import requests

File "/Users/devnet/venv/devops/lib/python3.7/site-packages/requests/_init_.py", line 43, in import urllib3

ModuleNotFoundError: No Module named 'urllib3'
```

What is the reason for this error message?

- \* The required dependencies for the urllib3 module are not installed.
- \* The requests module is not installed.
- \* The required dependencies for the requests module are not installed.
- \* The site-packages directory has been corrupted.

NO.55 Refer to the exhibit.

```
kind: pipeline
name: test1
platform:
  os: linux
  arch: amd64
steps:
- name: test
  image: postgres:9-alpine
  commands:
  - psql -U postgres -d test -h database -c "SELEC" ver.ion"
ervices:
name: database
image: postgres
environment:
POSTGRES IB test
   sleep 10
services:
name: database
       P. T FES USE 1: postgres
k no: pipeline
name: test2
platform:
  os: linux
  arch: amd64
steps:
  name: test
  image: postgres:9-alpine
  commands:
  - sleep 10
    psql -U postgres -d test -h database -c "SELECT version();"
services:
 name: database
  image: postgres
  environment:
       POSTGRES DB: test
      POSTGRES USER: postgres
```

What is the user doing with Drone in this automated test?

- \* testing Alpine Linux versus Ubuntu Linux
- \* testing a PostgreSQL DB against multiple architectures
- \* testing only the amd64 architecture
- \* testing PostgreSQL deployment in an Alpine Linux VM

**NO.56** A company has experienced serious growth and the hosted applications are getting more and more hits. Based on the increased work load, applications have started to show signs of reduced performance, which is affecting the user experience.

Which two server metrics should be tracked to ensure that the customer experience remains within acceptable limits? (Choose two.)

- \* application feature sprawl
- \* CPU peak usage
- \* CPU average usage
- \* microservices count
- \* CPU frequency

Section: Packaging and Delivery of Applications

**NO.57** 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:	fnom dovi and
- name: Get info	Trom devices
provider: "{	{ credentials }}"
	dev_info
- name: Add 'no	ip redirects' to all interfacts
	12/10/6/10
provider: "{	{ credential }"
	{ credentials }}" dev_info ip redirects' to all interfaces ( { credential: ()}"
lines:	redirects"
parents. "int	terface {{ 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:
ios_info:     provider: "{         register:         name: Add 'no         ios_config:         provider: "{	{ credentials }}" dev_info ip redirects' to all interfaces ( { credential: ()}"
parents. "in	<pre>redirects" terface {{ item.key }}" { dev info['ansible facts']['ansible net interfaces']   dict2items</pre>
wron_icons. (	
debug:	register: variable:

NO.58 Fill in the blanks to describe the concepts of extending DevOps practices to the network for NetDevOps.

NetDevOps builds and manages networks as a system that enables network services to be consumed in a DevOps approach.

Organizations practicing NetDevOps see changes in the\_\_\_\_\_\_ as routine and expected activities, with a well-defined and practiced process for\_\_\_\_\_\_, testing, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ network changes.

By making them routine, network changes can be small and simple.

\* network designing deploying

**NO.59** A new banking application is being developed as the main currency exchange resource for all the customers on a global scale. The application must comply with the security based on the deployed region. Therefore, the CI/CD pipeline must be created with the highest security possible.

Which approach accomplishes this goal?

- \* Use the same passwords across the entire CI/CD pipeline
- \* Give the accounts used in the CI/CD pipeline full administrative rights to all applications
- \* Ensure that secrets are not inadvertently passed on during builds for pull requests via CI/CD pipeline
- \* Never use one-time passwords in CI/CD pipeline

**NO.60** When DevOps practices are integrated into an existing organization, which two characteristics are positive indicators of DevOps maturity? (Choose two.)

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

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)

**NO.61** A team must roll out updates on the production instance of an application. To avoid any service down time, the new version must be released alongside the old version. After the team ensures that the new version operates as it should, traffic will be redirected to the new version. Then the old version will be shut down.

Which deployment strategy must be used?

- \* rolling
- \* blue/green
- \* shadow
- \* canary

The new version of the application is deployed to one of the environments, and then traffic is gradually shifted to the updated environment. This strategy allows the team to test the new version before releasing it to the public, ensuring that it is operating as expected. After the new version is tested and approved, traffic is fully shifted to the new environment and the old environment is shut down.

NO.62 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

**NO.63** A DevOps engineer must validate the working state of the network before implementing a CI/CD pipeline model. Which configuration management tool is designed to accomplish this?

\* Jenkins

- \* Genie CLI
- \* Travis CI
- \* Python YAML data libraries

**NO.64** 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 interfacts
1/2/100
provider: "{{ credentials }}"  dev_info  - name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfacts  provider: "{{ credential: }}"  lines:
lines: - "10 1F 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:
103_com_c. 103_taca.
ios_command: ios_config:
tasks:
- name: Get info from devices
ios_facts:
provider: "{{ credentials }}"
<pre>provider: "{{ credentials }}"     register:    dev_info  - name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfaces     ios_config:     provider: "{{ credentials }}"  lines:</pre>
- name: Add 'no ip redirects' to all interfacts
provider: "\{ credentia \chi \chi'
provider. (f eleganothing
lines: - "no ir redirects"
<pre>parents. "interface {{ item.key }}" with items: "{{ dev info['ansible facts']['ansible net interfaces']   dict2items }}</pre>
debug: register: variable:
ios_conf_t: ios_info: ios_facts:
ios_command: ios_config:
103_command.   103_comig.

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Cisco 300-910 exam is a challenging test that requires significant preparation and hands-on experience. Candidates must be proficient in programming languages, such as Python and JavaScript, and have a solid understanding of DevOps principles and practices. 300-910 exam comprises of 60-70 questions and is 90 minutes long. Candidates must score at least 825 points to pass the exam.
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