350-901^{Q&As}

Developing Applications Using Cisco Core Platforms and APIs (DEVCOR)

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QUESTION 1

A developer has created a local Docker alpine image that has the image ID \\'dockapp432195596ffr\\' and tagged as `new\\'. Which command creates a running container based on the tagged image, with the container port 80 bound to port 8080 on the host?

A. docker build -p 8080:80 alpine new

B. docker exec -p 808080 alpine new

C. docker start -p 808080 alpine new

D. docker run -p 8080.80 alpine.now

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This command will create a running container based on the specified image and will bind the container port 80 to port 8080 on the host.

QUESTION 2

Click on the GET Resource button above to view resources that will help with this question.

"Greater Than" Operator

The **gt** operator returns true is the left operand is greater than the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **gt** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where AvailableMemcry is greater than 98304MB:

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=AvailableMemory gt 98304
```

Example: Query Audit log records where 'CreationTime" is greater than '2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z'. The date must be specified in UTC time without quotes.

```
GET /api/v1/aaa/AuditRecords?$filter=CreateTime gt 2018-06-20T05:31:38.862Z
```

"Less Than" Operator

The **lt** operator returns true is the left operand is less than the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **lt** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where AvailableMemcry is less than 98304MB:

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits$filter=AvailableMemory lt 98304
```

"Greater Than Or Equal" Operator

The **ge** operator returns true if the left operand is greater than or equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **ge** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where AvailableMemcry is greater than or equal to 98304MB:

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=AvailableMemory ge 98304
```

"Less Than Or Equal" Operator

The **le** operator returns true if the left operand is less than or equal to the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **le** operator accepts numeric, dates and string values.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where AvailableMemcry is less than or equal to 98304MB:

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=AvailableMemory le 98304
```

![Pass2Lead](https://Pass2Lead.com)
"And" Operator

The **and** operator returns true if both the left and right operands evaluate to true, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the Model property is equal to 'UCSC-C240- M5SN' and thy server has more than 64GB of memory:

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model eq 'UCSC-C240-M5SN' and AvailableMemory gt
65000
```

"Or" Operator

The **or** operator returns true if either the left or right operand evaluate to true, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the Model property is equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN' **or** the Model property is equal to 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'. Use the $select keyword to reduce the size of the output JSON document.

"Not" Operator

The **not** operator returns true if the operand returns false, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the model property is not ('HX220C-M5SX' or 'HX220C-M5S'). The example shows how grouping parenthesis can be used to set the operator precedence.

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serial&top=10&$filter=not(Model eq
'HX220C-M5SX' or Model eq 'HX220C-M5S')
```

"In" Operator

The **in** operator returns true if the left operand is equal to one of the values specified in the right operand, otherwise it returns false. The **in** operator accepts numeric and string values.

Values must be specified as a comma-separated list enclosed in parenthesis.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the Model is either 'HX220C-M5SX' or 'UCSC-C240-M5SN'.

```
GET /api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$filter=Model in ('HX220C-M5SX','UCSC-C240-M5SN')
```

String Functions

"contains" Function

The **contains** function has the following signature:

boolean contains(s string, subst string)

The **contains** function returns true if the second parameter string value is a substring of the first parameter string value, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property contains 'C240'

```
GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=contains(Model,'C240')
```

"startsWith" Function

The **startswith** function has the following signature:

boolean startswith(s string, subst string)

The **startswith** function returns true if the first parameter string value starts with the second parameter string value, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property starts with the prefix 'UCSC-C240'

```
GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=startswith(Model,'UCSC-C240')
```

"endswith" Function

The endswith function has the following signature:

boolean endswith(string, suffix string)

The **endswith** function returns true if the first parameter string value ends with the second parameter string value, otherwise it returns false.

Example: Query RackUnit resources where the value of the 'Model' property ends with the suffix 'M5'

```
GET /api/v1/RackUnits?$filter=endswith(Model,'M5')
```

"tolower" Function

The **tolower** function has the following signature:

string tolower(string)

![Pass2Lead Logo](https://Pass2Lead.com)
An engineer is managing a DC with 6000 Cisco UCS servers installed and running. The engineer has been asked to identify all resources where the model is in the UCSB family and the available memory is less than or equal to 5 GB. Which REST API call accomplishes this task?

A. GET/api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serialand$filter=not(Model eq `UCSC\\') and AvailableMemory le 5000

B. GET/api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serialand$filter=Model eq `UCSB\\' and AvailableMemory lt 5000

C. GET/api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serialand$filter=contains(Model, UCSB\\') and AvailableMemory lt 5000

D. GET/api/v1/compute/RackUnits?$select=Vendor,Model,Serialand$filter=contains(Model, UCSB\\') and AvailableMemory le 5000

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

A development team is working on a bug fix in a remote branch named "UXbug000222134\\' and the current working primary branch is named ,prod409024967\\' A developer who just joined the learn needs to checkout the remote branch. Which Git commands must be used?

A.
```
git add UXbug000222134
git push origin
```

B.
```
git add UXbug000222134
git checkout -a
```

C.
```
git fetch --multiple
git branch UXbug000222134
```

D.
```
git fetch --all
git checkout UXbug000222134
```

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
response = requests.post(url)




        backoff = 5
        time.sleep(int(backoff))
        response = requests.post(url)
        while response.status_code != 200 and backoff < 80:
            backoff *= 2
            time.sleep(int(backoff))
            response = requests.post(url)
else:
    continue
```

An engineer needs to implement REST API error handling when a timeout or rate limit scenario is present. Which code snippet must be placed into the blank in the code to complete the API request?

A.
```
if response.status_code == 429:
    wait = response.headers.get('Retry-After', 99)
    print(f'-> got {response.status_code} from {url}. retrying after {wait}s')
    time.sleep(int(wait))
    response = requests.post(url)
elif response.status_code == 408:
```

B.
```
if response.status_code == 401:
    wait = response.headers.get('Retry-After', 99)
    print(f'-> got {response.status_code} from {url}. retrying after {wait}s')
    time.sleep(int(wait))
    response = requests.post(url)
elif response.status_code == 408:
```

C.
```
if response.status_code == 408:
    wait = response.headers.get('Retry-After', 99)
    print(f'-> got {response.status_code} from {url}. retrying after {wait}s')
    time.sleep(int(wait))
    response = requests.post(url)
elif response.status_code == 429:
```

D.
```
if response.status_code == 429:
    wait = response.headers.get('Retry-After', 99)
    print(f'-> got {response.status_code} from {url}. retrying after {wait}s')
    time.sleep(int(wait))
    response = requests.post(url)
elif response.status_code == 401:
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

> A paginated endpoint in the API accepts in 3 special query parameters:
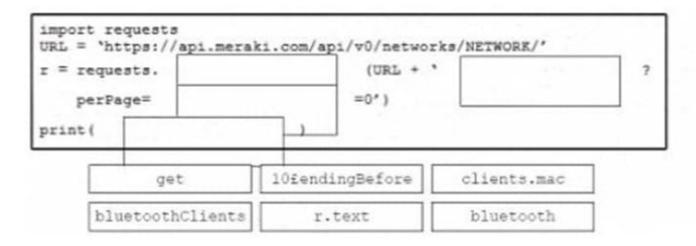>
> - perPage: The number of entries to be returned in the page (the current request)
> - startingAfter: A token used by our server to indicate the starting "identifier" of the page (i.e. the data we return in this request will start immediately after the entry with this "identifier")
> - endingBefore: A token used by our server to indicate the ending "identifier" of the page (i.e. the data we return in this request will end immediately before the entry with this "identifier")
>
> The actual types of the startingAfter and endingBefore identifiers will vary depending on the API endpoint. However, they typically fall into 2 categories:
>
> - **Timestamps**: The values of startingAfter and endingBefore are timestamps if we're paginating based on time. In other words, each entry returned in the response has some timestamp value associated with it, and each request returns a fixed number of these entries based on the value of the perPage parameter. We use timestamps as the "boundaries" between pages.
>   - For example, the current page might contain entries with timestamps ranging from exactly 2 days ago to exactly 1 day ago. The previous page might be referred to by { endingBefore: <2 days ago> }, and the next page might be referred to by { startingAfter: <1 day
>   - For example, the current page might contain 5 entries with integer IDs ranging from 101 to 105 inclusive. The previous page might be referred to by { endingBefore: 101 }, and the next page might be referred to by { startingAfter: 105 }
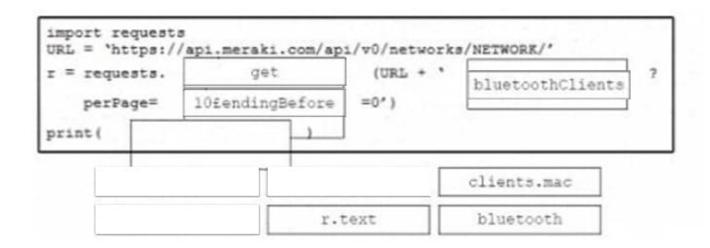
Refer to the exhibit Drag and drop the code from the bottom onto the box where the code is missing to query the last 10 Bluetooth clients seen by APs in their network using the Meraki Dashboard API Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```
import requests
URL = 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/NETWORK/'
r = requests.[        ]    (URL + '[        ]?
    perPage=[        ]    =0')
print([        ])
```

get	10&endingBefore	clients.mac
bluetoothClients	r.text	bluetooth

Correct Answer:

![Pass2Lead](https://Pass2Lead.com)
```
import requests
URL = 'https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/networks/NETWORK/'
r = requests.          get          (URL + '          bluetoothClients          ?
       perPage=       10&endingBefore          =0')
print(                                        )
```

| | clients.mac |
| | |

| | r.text | bluetooth |