



Free Cisco 200-901 CCNAAUTO Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

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:
                [ ]
        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()

Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
List the networks in a Meraki organization:

GET https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/<org_id>/networks
Response code: 200
Response body: [ {
  "id": <network_id>,
  "name": "Test Network",
  "organization_id": <new_org_id>,
  "type": "wireless",
  "timeZone": "America/Los_Angeles",
  "tags": " test "
} ]
```

Fill in the blanks to complete the cURL command to the list of networks in the Meraki organization with an id of 384279060

```
curl -X GET -L \
--url https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/[ ]/[ ]/[ ] \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: '$meraki_api_key
```

Options:

A- organizations networks

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Solution below

```

    "organization_id": <new_org_id>,
    "type": "wireless",
    "timeZone": "America/Los_Angeles",
    "tags": " test "
  } ]

```

t. Fill in the blanks to complete the cURL command to list the networks in the Meraki organization with an Id of 384279060:

```

meraki.com/api/v0/ organizations / 384279060 / networks \
ki-API-Key: '$meraki_api_key'

```

To list the networks in a Meraki organization using the Meraki API, you need to construct a proper cURL command. The command must include the URL endpoint specific to the Meraki organization ID and the required API key for authentication. The correct cURL command to list networks in the organization with ID 384279060 is:

```

curl -X GET -L \
--url https://api.meraki.com/api/v0/organizations/384279060/networks \
-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: $meraki_api_key'

```

Here:

-X GET: Specifies the request method as GET.

-L: Follows any redirects.

--url: Specifies the API endpoint URL.

-H 'X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key: \$meraki_api_key': Adds the API key header for authentication.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which IP service is used to monitor the performance of network devices?

Options:

- A- SNMP
- B- DHCP
- C- DNS
- D- NTP

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is widely used for network management and monitoring. It allows administrators to monitor and manage network devices such as routers, switches, and servers by collecting information on device performance, status, and errors.

SNMP: Provides a framework for exchanging management information between network devices. It helps in monitoring network performance, detecting faults, and configuring devices remotely.

Other Protocols:

DHCP: Used for dynamic IP address assignment.

DNS: Resolves domain names to IP addresses.

NTP: Synchronizes time across network devices.

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide

Cisco SNMP Overview

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Python function is used to parse a string that contains JSON data into a Python dictionary?

Options:

- A- json.dumps()

- B- json.to_json()
- C- json.parse()
- D- json.loads()

Answer:

D

Explanation:

loads()function is present in python built-in 'json' module. This function is used to parse the JSON string.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A developer checks the performance of a web application. The application is in the local data center and uses a REST-based API. Based on the API logs, it is discovered that many its abandon API requests. Also, the response is taking too long to get back. What is the reason for this issue?

Options:

- A- Pagination is not implemented
- B- Token-based authentication is enabled.
- C- Rate limiting is not implemented.
- D- Token-based authentication is disabled

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Rate limiting is a technique to control the rate of incoming and outgoing traffic to or from a network. If rate limiting is not implemented, excessive API requests can overwhelm the server, causing long response times and abandoned requests.

Abandoned Requests: When a server is overwhelmed with too many requests, it may not process them all, leading to abandoned requests.

Long Response Times: Without rate limiting, the server might be handling more requests than it can efficiently process, resulting in delayed responses.

Solution: Implementing rate limiting ensures that the server processes requests at a manageable rate, improving performance and reliability.

Rate Limiting and API Performance: Understanding Rate Limiting

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which situation would an edge computing solution be used?

Options:

- A- where low latency is needed
- B- where high CPU throughput is needed
- C- where fast memory is needed
- D- where high disk space is needed

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Edge computing solutions are utilized where low latency is needed. Edge computing involves processing data closer to where it is generated (at the edge of the network), which reduces the latency compared to sending data to a centralized data center for processing.

Low Latency Needs: Edge computing is designed to provide real-time data processing and decision-making by reducing the distance data has to travel. This is crucial for applications requiring immediate data processing, such as IoT devices, autonomous vehicles, and real-time analytics.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

E

Explanation:

The Python script provided makes a GET request to the Cisco DNA Center API to retrieve a list of network devices. The script processes the JSON response, iterates over each item in the response, and prints the hostname and management IP address of each device.

The process_devices function constructs the API URL using the dnac['host'].

It sends an HTTP GET request with the necessary headers, including the authentication token.

The response is parsed as JSON and stored in the data variable.

The script then loops through the data['response'] list, printing the hostname and managementIpAddress for each device.

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Cisco DNA Center and its APIs.

Python documentation: Working with JSON and making HTTP requests.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  apt install nginx
3  export AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR = '/etc/nginx/sites-available'
4  export ENABLED_SITES_DIR = '/etc/nginx/sites_enabled'
5  cd /opt/nginx
6  cat sites.txt | while read site;
7  do
8      cp template.conf "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site";
9      ln -s "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site" "$ENABLED_SITES_DIR";
10     chown www-data:www-data "$AVAILABLE_SITES_DIR/$site";
11 done
```

An engineer must configure a load balancer server. The engineer prepares a script to automate workflow by using Bash. The script install the nginx package, moves to the /optAtginx directory, and reads the sites M We (or further processing Based on the script workflow, which process is being automated within the loop by using the information mi sites txt?

Options:

- A- creating a new Me Based on template .conf in the /etc/nginx/sites_enabled directory for each lie in the sites txt file. and then changing the file execution permission.
- B- creating a Me per each the 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
- C- using the content of the file to create the template conf file. creating a link from the created file to the /etc/nginx/files.enabled. and then changing the file execution permissions.
- D- using the information in the file to create a set of empty files in the /etchginx/sites_enabled directory and then assigning the owner of the file.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Bash script performs the following steps within the loop:

Reads each line from sites.txt.

Copies template.conf to a new file in the /etc/nginx/sites-available directory for each site.

Creates a symbolic link to the new file in the /etc/nginx/sites-enabled directory.

Changes the ownership of the new files to www-data.

This process creates a configuration file for each site, creates a link to enable the site, and ensures the correct permissions.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which HTTP response status code means "Forbidden"?

Options:

- A- 500
- B- 401
- C- 403
- D- 502

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A developer is creating a script to interact with a REST API service that requires basic authentication. The correct combination of payload and headers using Basic Authentication with the provided Base64 encoded credentials is:

A . This option does not use headers correctly. B. Option B - Correct. This option correctly places the 'Authorization' header in the headers dictionary with 'Basic' authentication.

C . This option uses 'Bearer' instead of 'Basic' for the 'Authorization' header. D. This option uses 'Bearer' instead of 'Basic' for the 'Authorization' header.

HTTP Authentication

Base64 Encoding

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the meaning of the HTTP status code 204?

Options:

- A- request completed; new resource created
- B- server successfully processed request; no content returned
- C- standard response for successful requests
- D- invalid query parameters

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The HTTP status code 204 means that the server has successfully processed the request, but there is no content to send in the response. This status code is typically used when the server fulfills the request, but no further information is needed to be returned to the client. The 204 status is used to indicate that the request was successful and that the client should not refresh or change the current page view. For example, this might be used when a form submission is processed without requiring any update to the client.

MDN Web Docs - HTTP 204 No Content

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Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

A.

```
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'  
}
```

Options:

- A- Option A
- B- Option B
- C- Option C
- D- Option D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To create and switch to a new branch called 'my-bug-fix' in Git, you use the git checkout -b command. This command creates the branch and switches to it in one step.

- A . git checkout -b my-bug-fix - Correct. This command creates a new branch and switches to it.
- B. git branch -b my-bug-fix - Incorrect. The -b option is not valid with git branch.
- C. git branch my-bug-fix - This creates a new branch but does not switch to it.
- D . git checkout my-bug-fix - This switches to an existing branch but does not create a new one.

Git Branching - Creating a Branch

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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
     """
     try:
-        return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(queru)
+        return self.client.executeSQLUpdate(queru) ['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
@@ -5,7 +5,7 @@ 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.",
```

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a unified diff output, which indicates changes made to files in a version control system (e.g., git). The files being edited are indicated by the diff --git lines.

Identifying Files: The diff output shows changes to two files:

ciscoaxl/axl.py: Indicated by the line `diff --git a/ciscoaxl/axl.py b/ciscoaxl/axl.py`.

setup.py: Indicated by the line `diff --git a/setup.py b/setup.py`.

Unified Diff Format: The format includes the file paths, lines added (+), and lines removed (-).

Options B and D are the correct answers as they correspond to the files setup.py and ciscoaxl/axl.py.

Cisco DevNet Documentation: Version Control and Diff



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