

Cisco

200-901 Exam

DevNet Associate Exam

Questions & Answers Demo

Version: 19.1

Topic 1, Exam Pool A

Question: 1

Which type of threat occur when an attacker can send hostile data to an interpreter within an application?

- A. Cross-site scripting
- B. Sensitive data exposure
- C. Broken authentication
- D. Injection

Answer: D

Explanation:

Injection attacks occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization. Common types of injection attacks include SQL injection, command injection, and LDAP injection. These types of attacks exploit vulnerabilities in how an application

processes input data, allowing attackers to inject malicious commands or queries into the system.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Security, specifically on common web application vulnerabilities.

OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) Top Ten Web Application Security Risks: Injection.

Question: 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1      ---
2  - hosts: {{ router }}
3    gather_facts: true
4    connection: local
5
6  tasks:
7  - ios_command
8    commands:
9    - show run
10   provider: "{{ router_credentials }}"
11   register: config
12
13 - copy:
14   content: "{{ config.stdout[0] }}"
15   dest: "etc/ansible/configs/command_{{ router_hostname }}.txt
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 current running configuration of the IOS router is backed up.

C. The start-up configuration of the IOS router is copied to a local folder.

D. A new start-up configuration is copied to the IOS router.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The provided Ansible playbook is designed to connect to an IOS router and execute the "show run" command to retrieve the current running configuration. The configuration is then registered in a variable called config. The next task copies the output stored in the config variable to a file in a specified directory on the local machine. The file is named based on the router's hostname.

Here are the steps:

Define the hosts: The playbook targets the {{ router }} group or host.

Gather facts: Enabled with gather_facts: true to collect useful information about the target devices.

Connection type: Local, meaning the playbook runs on the local machine where Ansible is invoked.

Task 1 - ios_command:

Executes the "show run" command.

Uses the provided router credentials.

Registers the command output to the config variable.

Task 2 - copy:

Takes the first element from config.stdout (the output of the "show run" command).

Copies this content to a file in /etc/ansible/configs/, naming the file command_{{ router_hostname }}.txt.

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on Automation and Programmability, specifically on using Ansible for network automation.

Ansible Documentation: Module ios_command and copy.

Question: 3

Which two statements describe the role of an artifact repository in a CI/CD pipeline? (Choose two.)

- A. An artifact repository allows to compare and merge changes in the source code of files involved in a build process.
- B. An artifact repository is needed only for CI/CD pipeline executed on a public cloud infrastructure.
- C. An artifact repository provides traceability, search, and management of binary files.
- D. An artifact repository is needed only for managing open source software.
- E. An artifact repository stores files needed and generated during the build process.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

An artifact repository is a key component in a CI/CD pipeline, used to manage binary files and other artifacts produced and consumed during the build process. It helps in organizing and tracking these artifacts through various stages of the pipeline.

Provides Traceability, Search, and Management of Binary Files:

Artifact repositories store binary files and metadata, allowing developers to trace back to the source and understand the context in which an artifact was produced.

These repositories often come with search functionalities to locate specific versions of binaries quickly.

Examples include JFrog Artifactory, Nexus Repository, and AWS CodeArtifact.

Stores Files Needed and Generated During the Build Process:

Artifact repositories store intermediate and final build outputs, dependencies, libraries, and other necessary files.

These repositories support the storage and distribution of build artifacts, ensuring consistent deployment in different environments (e.g., staging, production).

Reference:

Cisco DevNet Associate Certification Guide: Chapter on CI/CD pipeline tools and practices.

General CI/CD documentation and best practices from continuous integration and delivery tools (e.g., Jenkins, GitLab CI/CD).

Question: 4

DRAG DROP

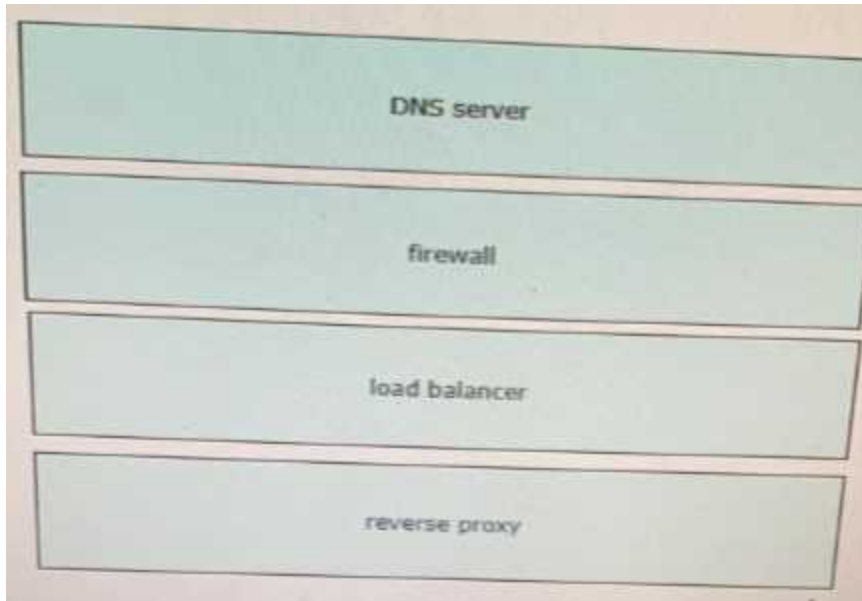
Drag and drop the network component names from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

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
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	

Answer:

Explanation:

1 – A, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – C



Question: 5

What is the purpose of the Cisco VIRL software tool?

- A. To verify configurations against compliance standards
- B. To simulate and model networks
- C. To automate API workflows
- D. To test performance of an application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.speaknetworks.com/cisco-virl-better-gns3/>

Cisco VIRL (Virtual Internet Routing Lab) is a powerful network simulation platform designed to simulate and model networks. It allows users to create and test network topologies, run simulations, and visualize network behavior in a controlled virtual environment. This tool is particularly valuable for network engineers and administrators to test configurations, troubleshoot issues, and validate network designs without the need for physical hardware.

Reference: Cisco VIRL Overview

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