

300-510 Dumps

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions (SPRI)

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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 seconds and the hold timer to 240 seconds.
- B. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 milliseconds and the hold timer to 240 milliseconds
- C. It sets the hold timer to 30 milliseconds and the keepalive timer to 240 milliseconds
- D. It sets the hold timer to 30 seconds and the keepalive timer to 240 seconds

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR3#show bgp 10.11.11.0
Thu Jun 20 20:44:15.749 UTC
BGP routing table entry for 10.11.11.0/24
Versions:
  Process          bRIB/RIB    SendTbVer
  Speaker          9           9
Paths: (2 available, best #2)
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
    0.1
  Path #1: Received by speaker 0
  Not advertised to any peer
    1
      10.0.0.9 from 10.0.0.9 (192.168.0.1)
        Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
        Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 0
        Origin-AS validity: not-found
  Path #2: Received by speaker 0
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
    0.1
    1
      10.0.0.13 from 10.0.0.13 (192.168.0.2)
        Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 651, valid, external, best, group-best
        Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 9
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is getting the route for 10.11.11.0/24 from two upstream providers on #XR3. The network operator must configure #XR3 to force the 10.11.11.0/24 prefix to route via next hop of 10.0.0.9 as primary when available. Which of these can the operator use the routing policy language for, to enforce this traffic forwarding path?

- A. weight of 0 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
- B. lower local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
- C. higher local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1
- D. weight of 100 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

Compare different features between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. Drag and drop the descriptions of OSPF from the left onto the correct OSPF versions on the right. Select and Place:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

A network consultant is troubleshooting IS-IS instances to identify why a routing domains is having communication problems between the two instances. Which description of the possible cause of issues in the routing domain is true?

- A. The same interface cannot be advertised in two different IS-IS instances
- B. The IS-IS "ISP" and "ISP2" instances are unrelated and unable to intercommunicate
- C. The configured IS-IS NSEL value is not allowing the routing systems to establish a neighborhood
- D. The interface mode ip router is-is command was not included in the script

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

For which reason can two devices fail to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship?

- A. The two devices have different process IDs
- B. The two devices have different network types
- C. The two devices have different router IDs

D. The two devices have the same area ID

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Which task is performed when troubleshooting LDP?

- A. Execute the ping utility to generate information about the MAC addresses used along the path
- B. Verify that MPLS is disabled globally and enabled on the necessary interfaces in a per-interface basis
- C. Execute the traceroute utility to generate information about the labels used along the path
- D. Verify that Cisco Express Forwarding has been disabled on the network

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 is a core ABR in a Cisco Unified MPLS environment. All of the router 1 BGP peers are established, but traffic between customers is failing. Which BGP configuration must be added to the configuration?

- A. It must be configured for graceful restart
- B. It must be configured with a route reflector
- C. It must be configured with send labels
- D. It must be configured with PIC edge

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

R1#sh ip int bri				
Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	10.1.12.1	YES	manual up	up
FastEthernet0/1	10.1.13.1	YES	manual up	up
R1#sh run s router bgp				
!				
router bgp 123				
bgp log-neighbor-changes				
neighbor TEST peer-group				
neighbor TEST remote-as 2 alternate-as 3				
neighbor 10.1.12.2 peer-group TEST				
neighbor 10.1.13.3 peer-group TEST				
R2#sh ip int bri				
Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	10.1.12.2	YES	manual up	up
R2#sh run s router bgp				
!				
router bgp 2				
bgp log-neighbor-changes				
neighbor 10.1.12.1 remote-as 123				
R3#sh ip int bri				
Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/1	10.1.13.3	YES	manual up	up
R3#sh run s router bgp				
router bgp 3				
bgp log-neighbor-changes				
neighbor 10.1.13.1 remote-as 123				

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is directly connected to R2 and R3. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3. Assume that there is no connectivity issue between R1, R2 and R1, R3. Which result between BGP peers R1, R2 and R1, R3 is true?

- A. The BGP session does not come up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.
- B. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.
- C. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R3, but not between R1 and R2.
- D. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2, but not between R1 and R3.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Router 1:

```
interface tunnel-te12
ipv4 unnumbered loopback0
autoroute announce
destination 192.168.1.2
path-option 12 dynamic segment-routing
path-protection
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 has established an SR-TE tunnel with router 2. Which statement describes this configuration?

- A. Router 1 has a list of labels used to explicitly lay out a path to router 2.
- B. Router 1 and router 2 have a bidirectional tunnel set up with dynamic path selection.
- C. Router 1 is the head-end tunnel and has dynamically chosen a path to router 2.
- D. Router 2 is the head-end tunnel and has explicitly set a path to router 1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

You have configured MSDP peering between two autonomous systems that pass traffic between two sites, but the peering has failed to come up. Which task do you perform to begin troubleshooting the problem?

- A. Verify that multicast has been disabled globally
- B. Verify that PIM-DM is configured on the source interface
- C. Verify that both source interfaces are reachable from both peers
- D. Verify that the two MSDP peers allow asymmetric routing

Answer: C

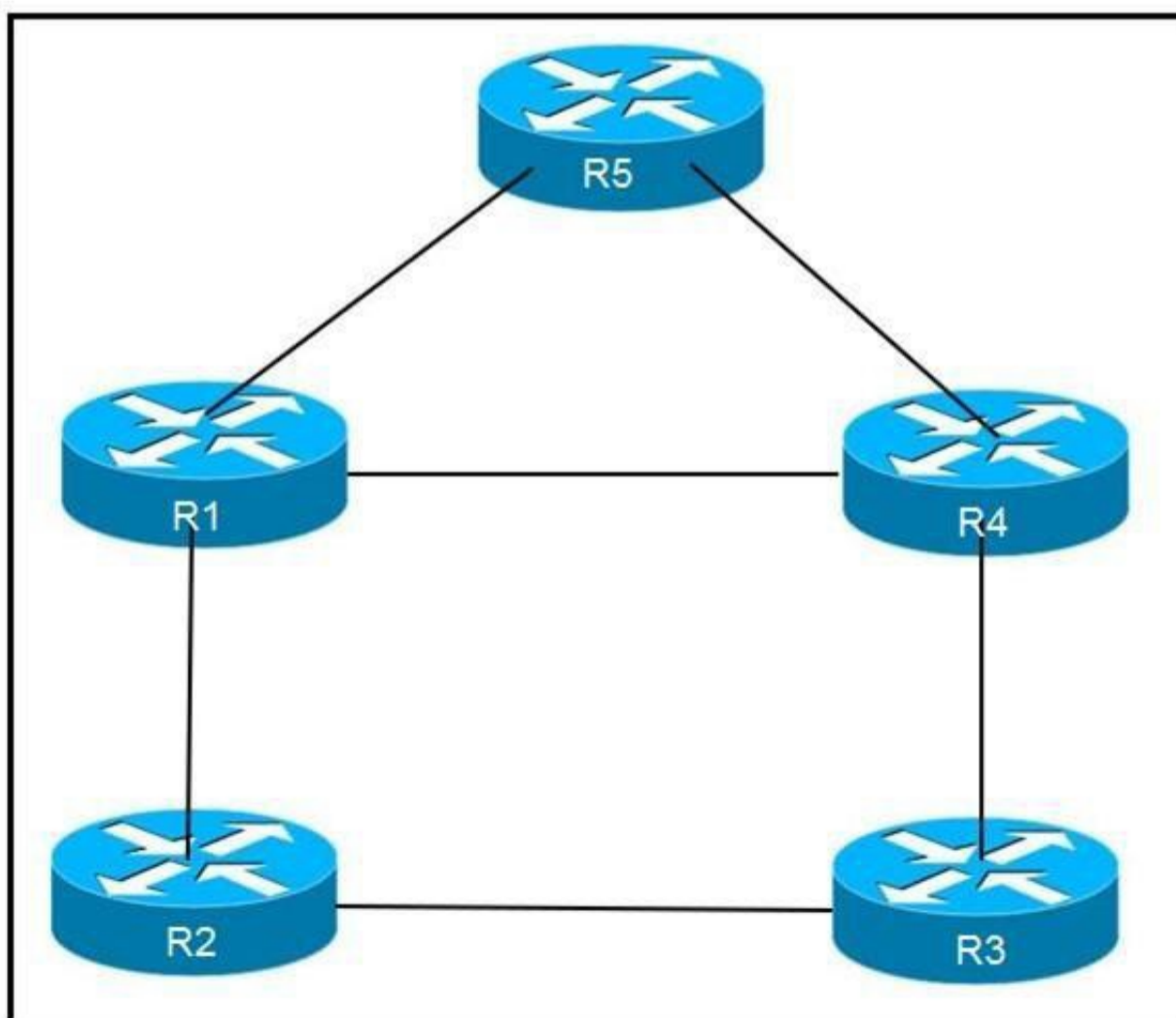
NEW QUESTION 10

Which feature is used in multicast routing to prevent loops?

- A. STP
- B. inverse ARP
- C. RPF
- D. split horizon

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is addressing an IS-IS design issue which is running within the topology. All links are running on FastEthernet, except the link between R5 and R4, which is Gigabit Ethernet. Which statement about the design is true?

- A. R4 prefer to reach R5 using R1 as the next hop
- B. All links have equal cost if the default metric is used

- C. R5 prefers to use R4 as the next hop for all routes
- D. R1 prefer to use R5 as the next hop to reach R4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

```
"PE#show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 10.10.10.10 (?), AS ?
  Connection status:
    State: Listen, Resets: 0, Connection source: none configured
    Uptime (Downtime): 00:00:07, Messages sent/received: 0/0
    Output messages discarded: 0
    Connection and counters cleared 00:00:7 ago
  SA Filtering:
    Input (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
    Output (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
  SA-Requests:
    Input filter: none
  Peer ttl threshold: 0
  SAs learned from this peer: 0
  Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0"
```

Refer to the exhibit. A service provider technician is working on a multicast issue for a customer. While checking the multicast table, the technician notices that no flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 239.1.1.1) entry, yet flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 232.1.1.1) entry. Which factor might explain this issue?

- A. Only the administratively scoped range is permitted
- B. Only ASM is permitted
- C. Only the default SSM range is permitted
- D. Only GLOP is permitted

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

After you change the IP address on an IOS XR router, you cannot ping the new address. Which step did you forget to complete?

- A. commit the configuration
- B. roll back the configuration
- C. merge the configuration
- D. save the running configuration

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

Which two statements about route reflectors are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route reflector clients as well as nonclient peers.
- B. Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route reflector cluster as well as OSPF peers.
- C. If a router received an iBGP route with the originator-ID attribute set to its own router ID, the route is discarded.
- D. Routes received from a route reflector client is reflected to other clients and nonclient peers.
- E. If a route reflector receives a route with a cluster-list attribute containing a different cluster ID, the route is discarded.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to the exhibit. Which task must you perform on interface g1/0/0 to complete the SSM implementation?

- A. configure OSPFv3
- B. enable CDP
- C. disable IGMP
- D. configure IGMPv3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

Which cost is the default when redistributing routes from BGP to OSPF?

- A. 20
- B. 1
- C. infinite
- D. automatic

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

```
Router 1:
router ospf 20
 redistribute eigrp 1
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF issue. Router 1 has a neighbor relationship with router 2. Only router 1 classful EIGRP routes can be seen on router 2. In order for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed correctly, which action should be taken?

- A. Router 1 must have the keyword subnets included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- B. Router 1 must remove the AS number 1 from the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- C. Router 1 must have the keyword ospf-metric included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- D. Router 1 must have the keyword metric-type 1 included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator must inject a Level 1 route from XR2 (10.16.16.0/24) into the ISIS topology. Which configuration allows the injection in a way that XR3 and XR1 have a valid and working route for 10.16.16.0/24?

A. A. #XR3

```
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
 if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 22) then
   pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 1 into level 2 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```

B. #XR2

```
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
 if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
   pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```

C. #XR2

```
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
 if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
   pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 1 into level 2 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```

B.

```
#XR3
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
  if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39

Refer to the exhibit. CE1 and CE2 cannot communicate through the service provider BGP peering is established between PE1 and PE2. IS-IS is the only routing protocol running in the service provider core. What step can be done to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Switch the IGPs running in the core from IS-IS to OSPF to support a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel from PE1 to PE2.
- B. Configure BGP between CE and PE routers.
- C. Confirm that IS-IS is running with metric-style narrow.
- D. Verify the MPLS LSPs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

```
RP/0/0/CPU/0:P1#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.3
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

RP/0/0/CPU/0:PE3#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.1
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Refer to the exhibit. P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which two actions fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Change MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12
- B. Change MD5 to HMAC-ESP
- C. Change MD5 to SHA-1
- D. Change MD5 to HMAC-MD5
- E. Remove the send and accept lifetime under key 1

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 43

For which reason can two BGP peers fail to establish a neighbor relationship?

- A. Their BGP send-community strings are misconfigured
- B. Their BGP timers are mismatched
- C. Their remote-as numbers are misconfigured
- D. They are both activated under an IPv4 address family

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

In a PIM-SM environment, which mechanism determines the traffic that a receiver receives?

- A. The receiver explicitly requests its desired traffic from the RP on the shared tree.
- B. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from a single source, which responds by forwarding all traffic.
- C. The RP on the shared tree floods traffic out of all PIM configured interfaces.
- D. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from each desired source, which responds by sending all traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

Which two routing protocols have extensions capable of running SRv6? (Choose two.)

- A. OSPF
- B. BGP
- C. RIP
- D. IGRP
- E. EIGRP

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 51

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the attributes for the BGP route selection on the left into the correct order on the right. Not all options are used. Select and Place:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr# show run segment-routing

segment-routing
  global-block 18000 24999
!

RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer implemented this segment routing configuration. Which statement about the output is true?

- A. This range conflicts with the segment routing local block range.
- B. The device must be reloaded for these ranges to be allocated and used.
- C. The default segment routing global block range is being used on this device.
- D. A nondefault segment routing global block range is being used on this device.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

RP/0/0/CPU0:P1#	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE3#
!	!
key chain BGP	key chain BGP
key 1	key 1
key-string password cisco123	key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5	cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5
!	!
router bgp 1	router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast	address-family ipv4 unicast
!	!
neighbor 192.168.13.3	neighbor 192.168.13.1
remote-as 1	remote-as 1
keychain BGP	keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast	address-family ipv4 unicast

Refer to the exhibit. P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which action fixes the issue?

- A. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-20
- B. Configure the send and accept lifetime under key 1
- C. Change HMAC-MD5 to MD5
- D. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

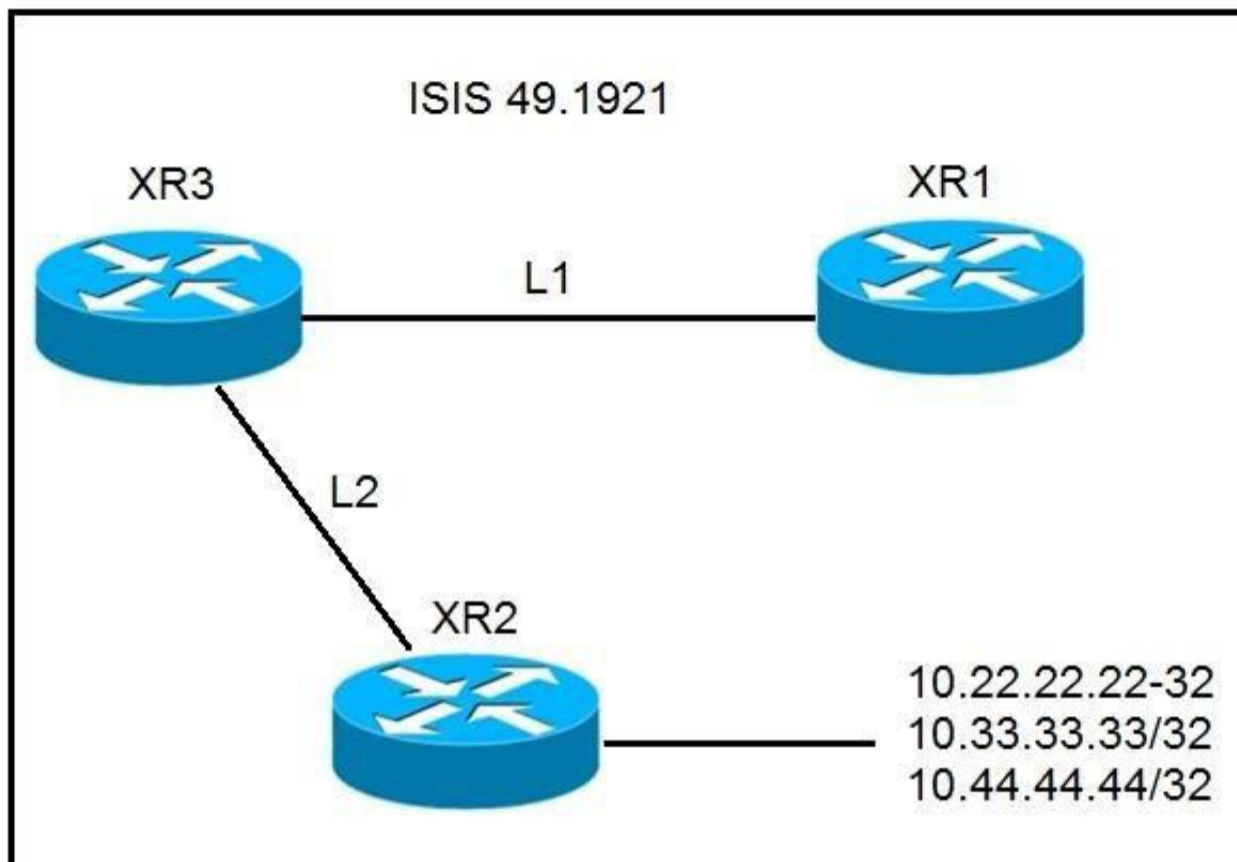
Refer to the exhibit. Which attribute can router 1 alter so that only other iBGP peers prefer to use 192.168.4.2 as the next hop for route 192.168.3.0/24?

- A. MED

- B. local preference
- C. origin
- D. weight

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66



Refer to the exhibit. A network operator must stop 10.33.33.33/32 from being redistributed into Level 1 router XR1. Which configuration meets this need?

- A. #XR2
- ```
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
 if destination in NO_33 then
 drop
 else
 pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```
- B. #XR3
- ```
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
 if destination in NO_33 then
  drop
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```
- C.

```
#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

D. #XR3

```
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/23
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

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