300-510 Dumps

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions (SPRI)

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NEW QUESTION 1

```
R1
interface g0/0
    ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
    ip router isis
router isis
    net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
    area-password ciSCo

R2
interface g0/1
    ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
    ip router isis
router isis
    net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
    area-password ciSco
```

Refer to the exhibit. After you applied these configurations to routers R1 and R2, the two devices could not form a neighbor relationship. Which reason for the problem is the most likely?

A. The two routers cannot authenticate with one another.
B. The two routers have the same area ID.
C. The two routers have the same network ID.
D. The two routers have different IS-types.
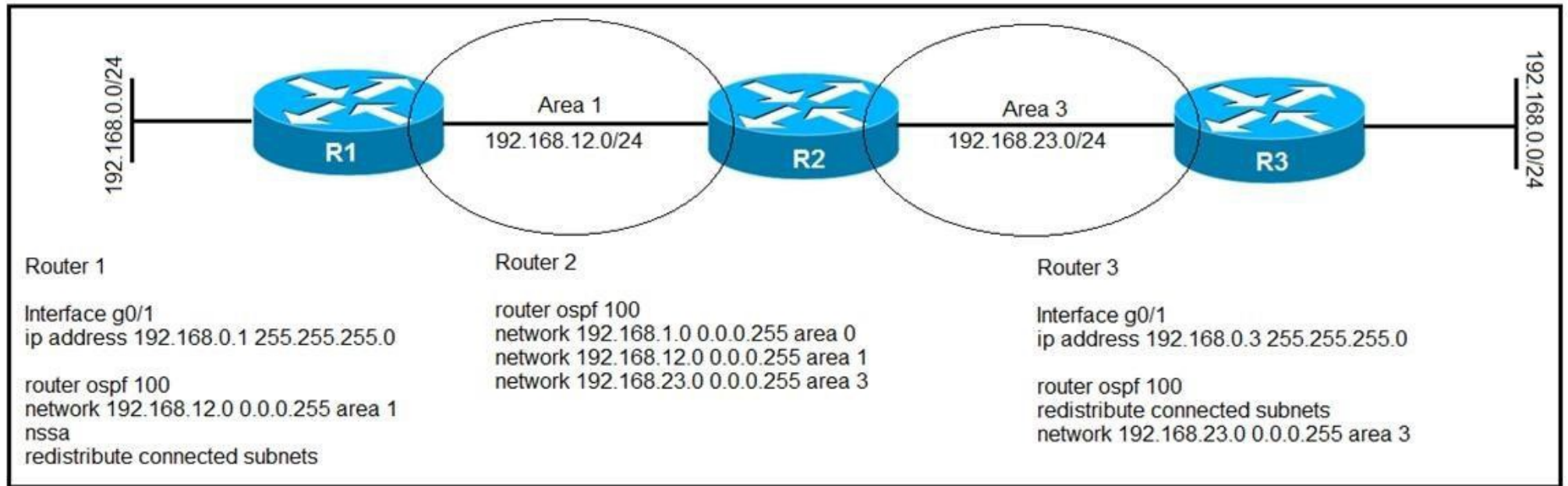
Answer: C

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     SendTblVer
  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

Router 1

Interface g0/1
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

router ospf 100
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nssa
redistribute connected subnets

Router 2

router ospf 100
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
network 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 3

Router 3

Interface g0/1
ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0

router ospf 100
redistribute connected subnets
network 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 3

Refer to the exhibit. After troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency issue, routers 1, 2, and 3 have formed OSPF neighbor relationships. Which statement about the configuration is true?

A. Router 2 receives a Type 5 LSAs from router 1 for its connected subnets
B. Router 2 uses router 3 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24
C. Router 2 uses router 1 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24
D. Router 2 receives a Type 7 LSAs from router 3 for its connected subnets

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
What is used by SR-TE to steer traffic through the network?

A. shortest path calculated by IGP
B. dynamic rules
C. path policy
D. explicit maps

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
Which statement about enabling segment routing for IGPs is true?

A. Segment routing must first be enabled under then routing process and then globally
B. Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process
C. Segment routing can be enabled only under the routing process
D. Segment routing can be enabled only globally

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Router 1:

interface TenGigE0/1
    point-to-point
    address-family ipv4 unicast
        fast-reroute per-prefix
        Fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa

R1#show isis fast-reroute 172.16.200.9/32

L2 172.16.200.9/32 [30/115]
            via 192.168.20.1, TenGigE0/1, R2, SRGB Base: 16000, Weight: 0
            FRR backup via 192.168.30.1, TenGigE0/2, R3, SRGB Base: 16000,
Weight: 0, Metric 40

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 is connected to router 2 on interface TenGigE0/1. Which interface provides the alternate path to 172.16.200.9/32 when the link between router 1 and router 2 goes down?

A. TenGigE0/1 interface provides the alternate path
B. A backup path must be statically installed
C. TenGigE0/2 interface provides the alternate path
D. A primary path must be manually installed

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

```
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 8
DRAG DROP
An engineer is troubleshooting end-to-end customer traffic across an MPLS VPN service provider network. Which tasks should the engineer use to solve the routing issues? Drag and drop the table types from the left onto the most useful troubleshooting tasks/router types on the right. (Not all options are used.)
Select and Place:

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit. Why is neighbor 10.1.5.5 stuck in "2WAY" state?

A. Router ID 10.1.5.5 is not reachable from R2
B. OSPF authentication has failed between R2 and 10.1.5.5
C. It is an expected behavior when OSPF network type is broadcast
D. OSPF parameters (Area ID or hello interval) are mismatched between R2 and 10.1.5.5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
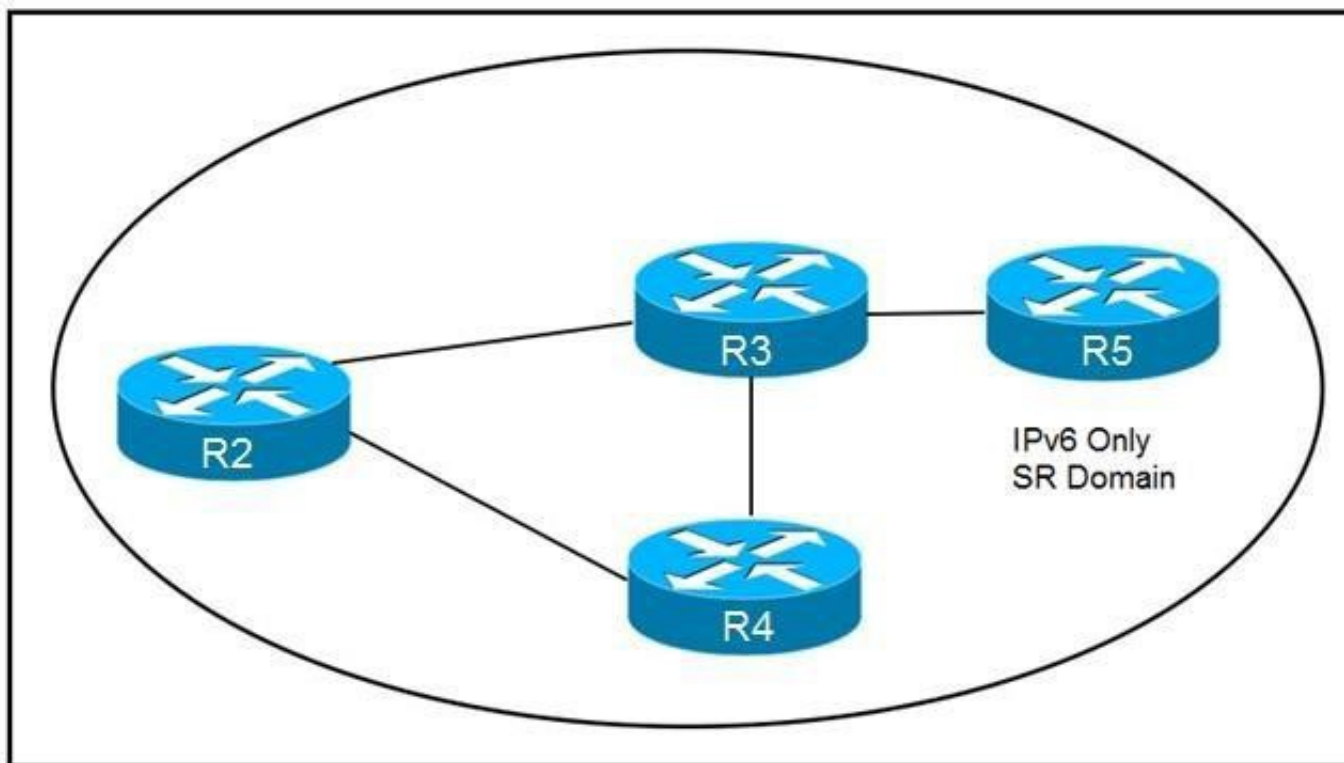Which feature is used in multicast routing to prevent loops?

A. STP

B. inverse ARP
C. RPF
D. split horizon

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit. How are packets directed through the data plane when SRv6 is implemented?

A. An ordered list of segments is encoded in a routing extension header
B. The MPLS data plane is used to push labels onto IGP routes
C. A stack of labels represents an ordered list of segments
D. The packet is encapsulated with a header and trailer encoding the ordered list of segments

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
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 19
You have configured routing policies on a Cisco IOS XR device with routing policy language. Which two statements about the routing policies are true? (Choose two.)

A. The routing policies affect BGP-related routes only.
B. If you make edits to an existing routing policy without pasting the full policy into the CLI, the previous policy is overwritten.
C. You can change an existing routing policy by editing individual statements.
D. The routing policies are implemented in a sequential manner.
E. The routing policies are implemented using route maps.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 22
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 25

```
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 30
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 32
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 37
Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 has attempted to establish a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to router 2, but the tunnel has failed. Which statement about this configuration is true?

A. Router 1 must define an explicit path to router 2
B. Router 1 and router 2 must define the RSVP bandwidth reserved on the physical interfaces
C. Router 2 must have a tunnel interface created with router 1 as the destination
D. Router 1 must have Cisco MPLS TE enabled on interface gigabitethernet0/1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
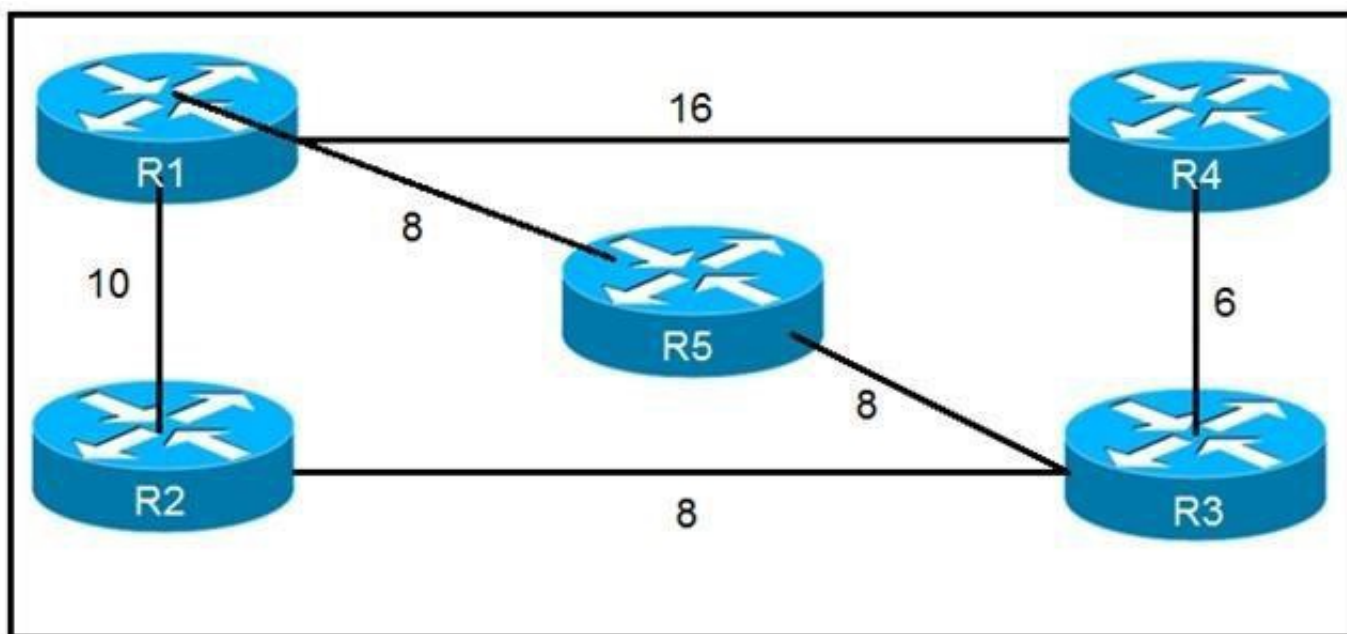
Refer to the exhibit. Which router does R1 install as an alternate next hop when trying to reach R3 if LFA is enabled?

A. R5
B. R3
C. R4
D. R2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

```
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 44
Which command is used to enable BIDIR-PIM under global configuration mode for Cisco IOS XE Sofware?

A. ip pim bidir-enable
B. ipv4 pim bidir-enable
C. ip multicast-routing
D. ip pim bidir

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
Which output from the show isis interface command helps an engineer troubleshoot an IS-IS adjacency problem on a Cisco IOS-XR platform?

A. metric
B. priority
C. circuit type
D. hello interval

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47

```
router bgp 65515
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-map ciscotest in
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65516

ip as-path access-list 1 permit_65517_

route-map ciscotest permit 10
  match as-path 1
  set local-preference 150
```

Refer to the exhibit. After troubleshooting BGP traffic steering issue, which action did the network operator take to achieve the correct effect of this configuration?

A. Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.
B. Routes that have originated through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.
C. Routes directly attached to AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.
D. Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150 and the traffic is denied.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49
Which statement about BFD on Cisco IOS XR Software is true?

A. Cisco IOS XR router must use LDP to route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
B. Cisco IOS XR Software does not support BFD multihop for IPv4.
C. Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
D. BFD is not compatible between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS Software.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53
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