



300-510^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions
(SPRI)

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QUESTION 1

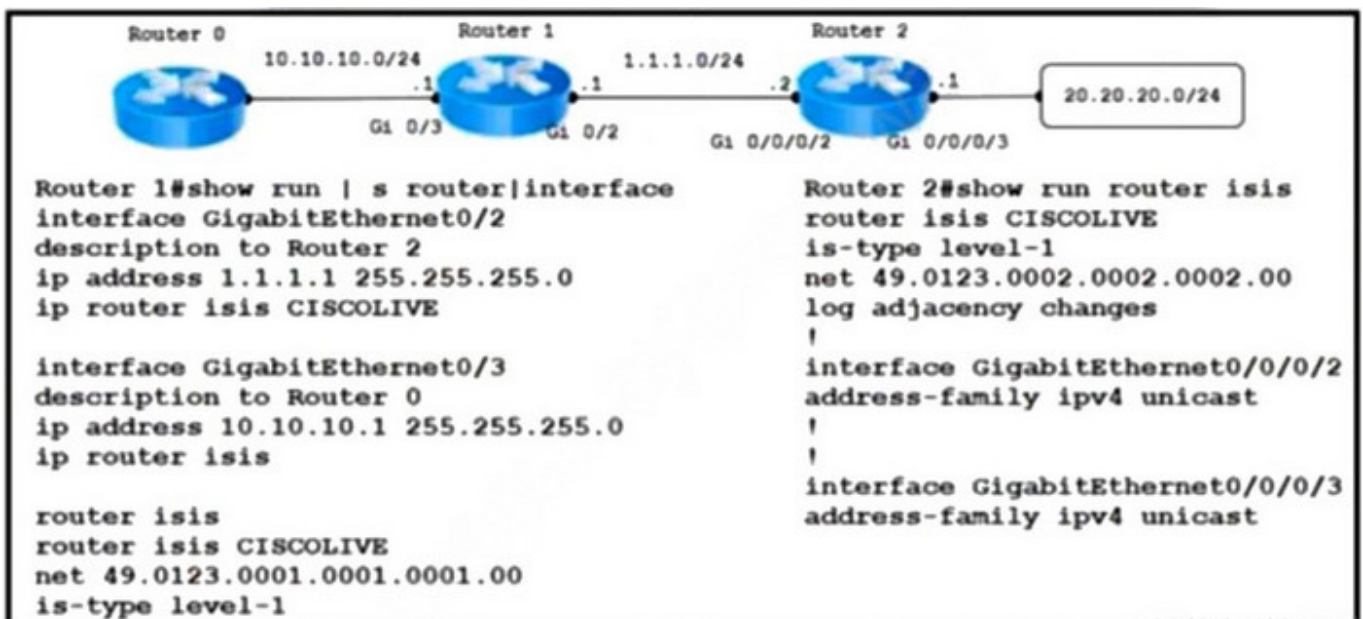
What is the purpose of a BGP confederation?

- A. It limits the number of routes a device receives from its peers, which reduces CPU load.
- B. It improves service by increasing the number of simultaneous iBGP peering sessions.
- C. It redirects traffic away from route reflectors, which reduces their operating load.
- D. It reduces the number of iBGP peers and increases stability.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting a network routing issue on this IS-IS network situated at the customer's regional hub. Router 2 that runs Cisco IOS XR Software cannot see the network 10.10.10.0/24 on router 1. The Layer 2 encapsulations are correct. The ARP connectivity for the Ethernet interface that runs IS-IS is working. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. On router 1, remove the CISCOLIVE keyword after the ip router isis command under interface GigabitEthernet0/2.
- B. Under the router isis command on router 2, change is-type level-1 to is-type level-2.
- C. Under the router isis command on router 1, change is-type level-1 to is-type level-2.
- D. On router 1, add the CISCOLIVE keyword after the ip router isis command under interface GigabitEthernet0/3.

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

1.

Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.

2.

Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.

3.

Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.

4.

All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.

5.

Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.

6.

Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.

7.

Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.

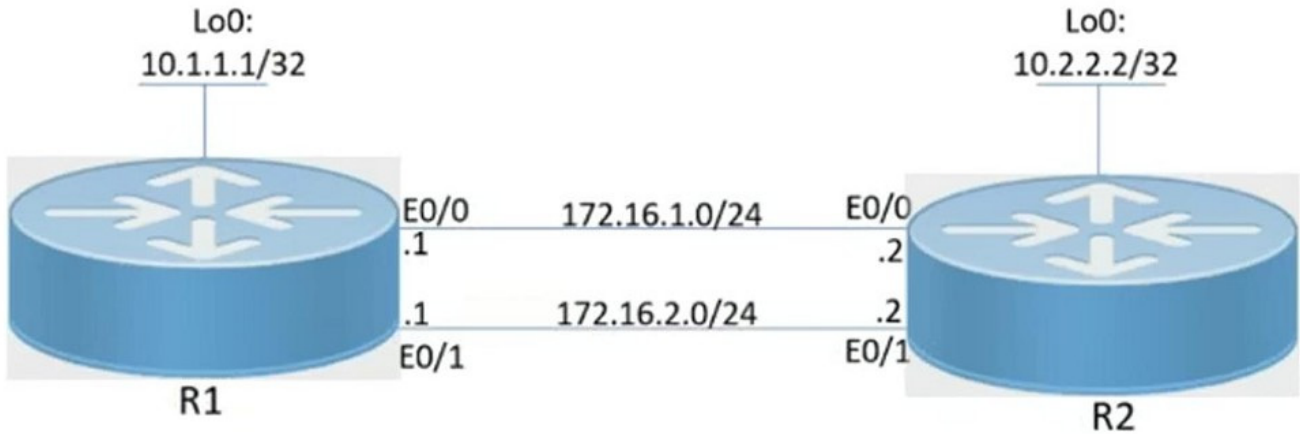
8.

When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

Topology



OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



Tasks

Troubleshoot and configure OSPF according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1.
R1 and R2 must not have OSPF BR/DR election over their E0/0 interfaces and must not advertise the OSPF host route for the OSPF connected neighbors.
 2.
E0/0 interfaces on R1 and R2 to be preferred over E0/1 interfaces for OSPF traffic. Only the numerical value of 15 is allowed.
 3.
Set the OSPF hello interval to 5 and the OSPF dead interval to 10 between R1 and R2 on interface E0/1.
- A. Check the answer in the explanation
B. Placeholder
C. Placeholder
D. Placeholder

Correct Answer: A



```
R1 R2
R1>en
R1#en
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#int e0/0
R1(config-if)#ip os net point-to-p
R1(config-if)#
*Jul  5 08:03:29.789: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.2.2.2 on Ethernet0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
*Jul  5 08:03:29.790: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.2.2.2 on Ethernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config-if)#int e0/1
R1(config-if)#ip os cost 15
R1(config-if)#ip os hell 5
R1(config-if)#ip os dead 10
R1(config-if)#end
R1#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
*Jul  5 08:05:37.874: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#sh ip ro
R1#sh ip route
```

```
R1 R2
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O 10.2.2.2 [110/11] via 172.16.1.2, 00:02:32, Ethernet0/0
R1#
```

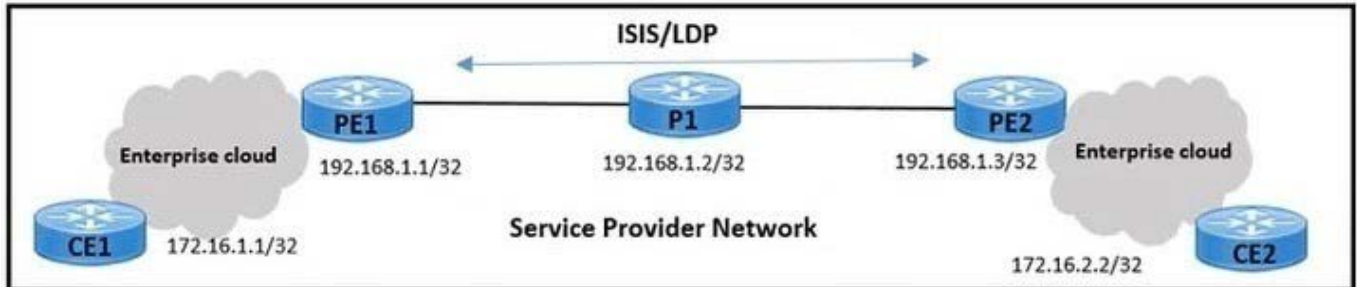


```
R2(config-if)#
*Jul 5 09:03:29.790: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.1.1.1 on Ethernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R2(config-if)#int e0/1
R2(config-if)#ip os cost 15
R2(config-if)#ip os hell 5
R2(config-if)#ip os dead 10
R2(config-if)#end
R2#
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
*Jul 5 09:05:37.878: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#sh ip route os
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, LL - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, P - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - lisp
a - application route
* - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PF
Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O 10.1.1.1 [110/11] via 172.16.1.1, 00:02:50, Ethernet0/0
R2#sh ip os ne
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
10.1.1.1 1 FULL/DR 00:00:09 172.16.2.1 Ethernet0/1
10.1.1.1 0 FULL/- 00:00:31 172.16.1.1 Ethernet0/0
R2#
```



QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id 4115 46 881 is enabling a segment routing solution with these requirements. A service provider is using the default range for prefix SID. PE1 must allocate the first SID from the default range for the loopback address PE1 and PE2 loopback SID allocation should have a minimum difference of 500.

Which configuration must be implemented to meet the requirements?

- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# adjacency-sid absolute 16201
PE2(config-isis-if-af)# adjacency-sid absolute 16710
- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid absolute 16001
PE2(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid index 610
- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid absolute 16201
PE2(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid absolute 16710
- PE2(config-isis-if-af)# adjacency-sid absolute 16001
PE1(config-isis-if-af)# adjacency-sid index 610

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

What are two differences between OSPF and IS-IS? (Choose two.)

- A. OSPF is a link-state routing protocol, and IS-IS is a distance-vector routing protocol.
- B. OSPF uses a router ID to identify a router, and IS-IS uses a system ID.
- C. OSPF elects a DR and a BDR, and IS-IS elects a DIS.



D. Unlike OSPF, IS-IS supports virtual links.

E. Unlike IS-IS routers, an OSPF router belongs to only one area in addition to the backbone area.

Correct Answer: BC

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