

300-510^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions
(SPRI)

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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
```

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.)

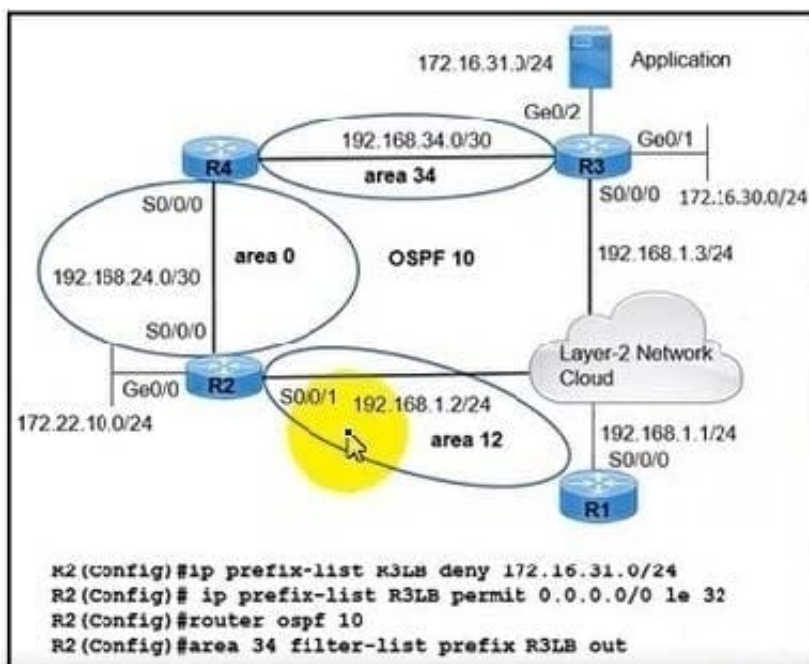
- A. Change MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12
- B. Change MD5 to HMAC-ESP
- C. Change MD5 to SHA-1
- D. Change MD5 to HMAC-MD5
- E. Remove the send and accept lifetime under key 1

Correct Answer: AD

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4-0/security/configuration/guide/sc40crsbook_chapter5.html

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit



Networks 172.16.31.0/24 and 172 16 30.0/24 are advertised in area 34. and network 172.22 10.0/24 is advertised in area 0.

A recent security review discovered that users connected to routers R1 and R2 have been making unauthorized access to an application running on network 172 16 31 0/24

An engineer determined that routers R1 and R2 are receiving updates for network 17 16 31 0/24

Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Apply route filtering on routers R3 and R4.

- B. Apply route filtering on router R3 only.
- C. Apply route filtering on routers R1 and R2
- D. Apply route filtering on router R4 only.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiarea. Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?

- A. hierarchical CLI
- B. DR support for topology management
- C. routing process enabled by default on all interfaces
- D. show ip ospf topology command

Correct Answer: A

OSPF Hierarchical CLI and CLI Inheritance Hierarchical CLI is the grouping of related network component information at defined hierarchical levels such as at the router, area, and interface levels. Hierarchical CLI allows for easier configuration, maintenance, and troubleshooting of OSPF configurations. When configuration commands are displayed together in their hierarchical context, visual inspections are simplified. Hierarchical CLI is intrinsic for CLI inheritance to be supported.

With CLI inheritance support, you need not explicitly configure a parameter for an area or interface. In the software, the parameters of interfaces in the same area can be exclusively configured with a single command, or parameter values can be inherited from a higher hierarchical level-such as from the area configuration level or the router ospf configuration levels. More information: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/routing/71x/b-routing-cg-ncs5500-71x/b-routing-cg-ncs5500-71x_chapter_011.html#con_1059437

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: A

A shared tree is built first between receiver and the RP. The receiver is then able to switch to a Source tree as needed.

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