Leads4Pass

300-510^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions
(SPRI)

Pass Cisco 300-510 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/300-510.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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
```

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.
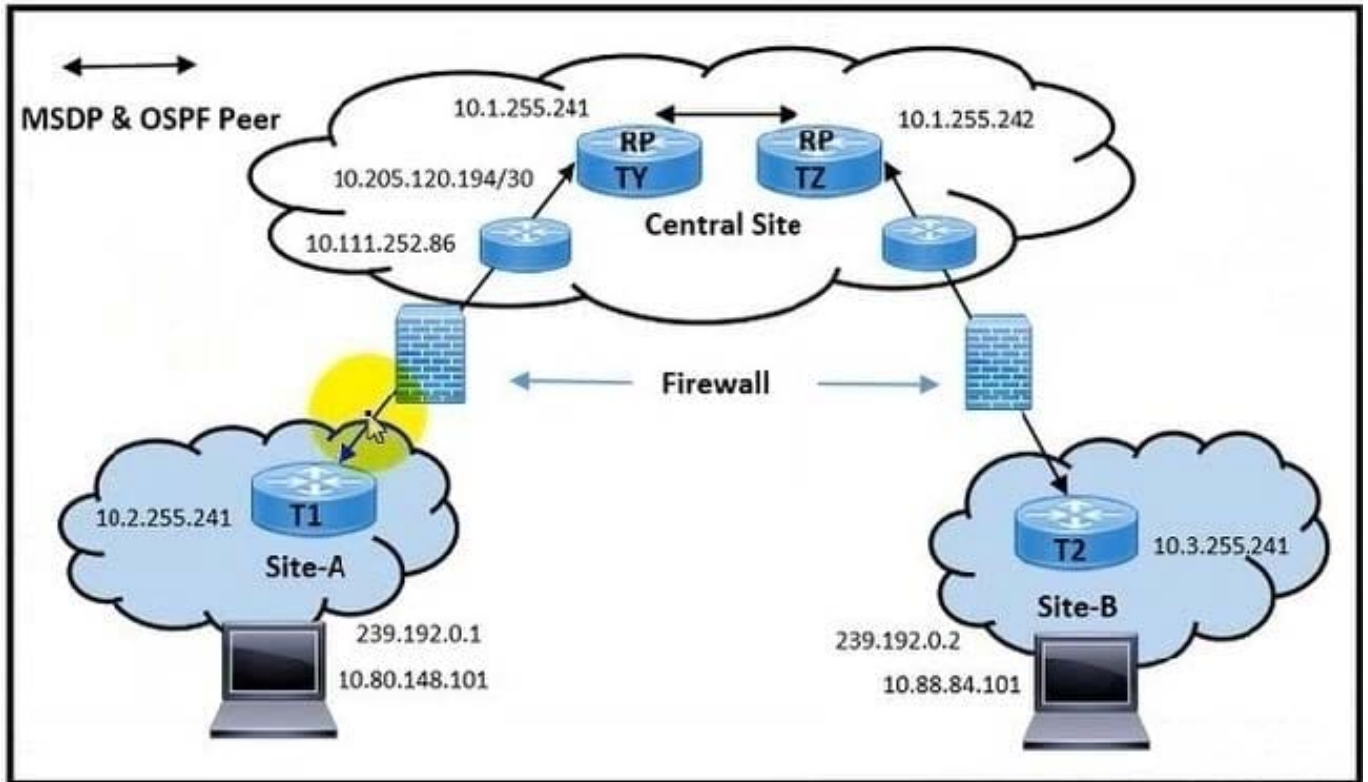
```
TZ# show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-SA det read-only <snip>
86854209.328, (10.80.148.101, 239.192.0.1), RP: 10.2.255.241, Peer:
10.1.255.241, Reason: rpf-fail -> learned from central site RT1 but not
accepted (originated from site A RT1)
86854209.328, (10.88.84.101, 239.192.0.2), RP: 10.3.255.241, Peer:
10.1.255.241, Reason: rpf-fail -> learned from central site RT1 but not
accepted (originated from site B RT1)

TZ# show ip rpf 10.1.255.241
RPF information for ? (10.1.255.241)
RPF interface: Vlan10
RPF neighbor: ? (10.111.254.9)
RPF route/mask: 10.1.255.241/32
RPF type: unicast (ospf 15)
Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base

TZ# show ip route 10.1.255.241
Routing Table: CENT1
Routing entry for 10.1.255.241/32
Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 3, type intra area
Last update from 10.111.254.9 on Vlan10, 1d22h ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.111.254.9, from 10.205.0.197, 1d22h ago, via Vlan10
Route metric is 3, traffic share count is 1
```

```
TY# sh ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(10.80.148.101, 239.192.0.1), RP 10.2.255.241, AS ?,1d23h/00:05:42, Peer
10.2.255.241 -> learned from RT1 at site A (which is 10.2.255.241)
(10.88.84.101, 239.192.0.2), RP 10.3.255.241, AS ?,1d21h/00:05:31, Peer
10.3.255.241 -> learned from RT1 at site B (which is 10.3.255.241)

TY# sh ip rpf 10.2.255.241
RPF information for ? (10.2.255.241)
RPF interface: Fo9/1.1035
RPF neighbor: ? (10.111.252.86)
RPF route/mask: 10.2.255.241/32
RPF type: unicast (ospf 15)
Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base

TY# sh ip route 10.2.255.241
Routing Table: CLNT1
Routing entry for 10.2.255.241/32
Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 150, type extern 2, forward
metric 2
Last update from 10.111.252.86 on FortyGigabitEthernet9/1.1035, 04:06:26
ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.111.252.86, from 10.205.120.195, 04:06:26 ago, via
FortyGigabitEthernet9/1.1035
Route metric is 150, traffic share count is 1
```

Multicast traffic destined from T1 and T2 routers to RP routers works well. A network engineer observes problems with multicast traffic flows between Site-A and Site-B. Site-A users fail to receive multicast stream on Site-B via RPTY site, while Site-B users fail to receive multicast stream on Site-Avia RPTZ site.

Which action must be implemented to resolve the issues?

A. Establish MDSP peering with interface IP subnet.

B. Configure Site-A and Site-B in 10.80.14804

C. Allow the OSPF and MSDP packets on the firewall.

D. Configure direct OSPF peering between Site-A and Ste-B

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which two differences should be considered when deciding whether to implement routing policies or route maps? (Choose two.)

A. Sequences are added after implementing a route map, but routing policies must be reconfigured when change is needed

B. Route maps are supported in Cisco IOS Software and routing policies are supported in Cisco IOS XR Software

C. Route maps are implemented using hierarchical policies, but routing policies must be implemented sequentially

D. Route maps require an explicit deny at the end of the sequence, but routing policies have an implicit deny at the end of the program

E. Route policies require sequence numbers, but route maps are implemented without sequencing

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the features about multicast from the left onto the multicast protocols on the right. Not all options ate used.

Select and Place:

Its mroute entry is (*,G) in most environments.

Its mroute entry is (S,G).

The receiver becomes aware of the sender only when it receives a message.

The receiver specifies the multicast addresses from which it wants to receive traffic.

It uses IGMPv3.

It uses IGMPv2.

SSM

ASM

Correct Answer:

The receiver becomes aware of the sender only when it receives
a message.

SSM

Its mroute entry is (S,G).

It uses IGMPv3.

The receiver specifies the multicast addresses from which it
wants to receive traffic.

ASM

Its mroute entry is (*,G) in most environments.

It uses IGMPv2.

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: C

A router running BFD in Cisco IOS software can designate a router running BFD in Cisco IOS XR software as its peer using the bfd neighbor command; the Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-3/routing/configuration/guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x_chapter_0100.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r6-1/routing/configuration/guide/b-routing-cg-crs-61x/b-routing-cg-crs-61x_chapter_0100.html

300-510 PDF Dumps   300-510 Practice Test   300-510 Exam Questions