



**Free Questions for 300-510 by vceexamstest**

**Shared by Jimenez on 09-08-2024**

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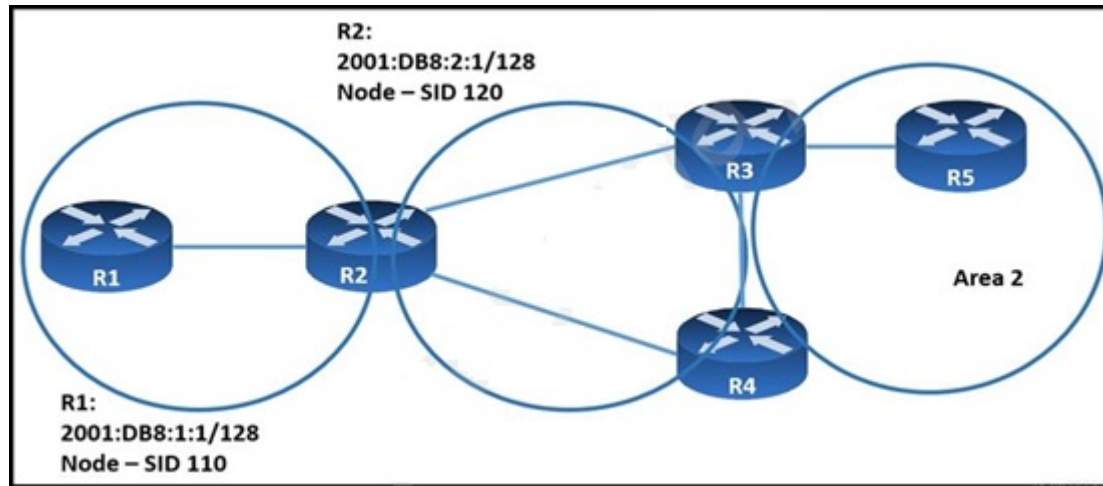
# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.



When implementing SRv6, which SID does R2 propagate into area 0 for the prefix 2001:DB8:1:1/128?

Options:

A- 120

B- 230

C- 110

D- 10

**Answer:**

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C

## **Question 2**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

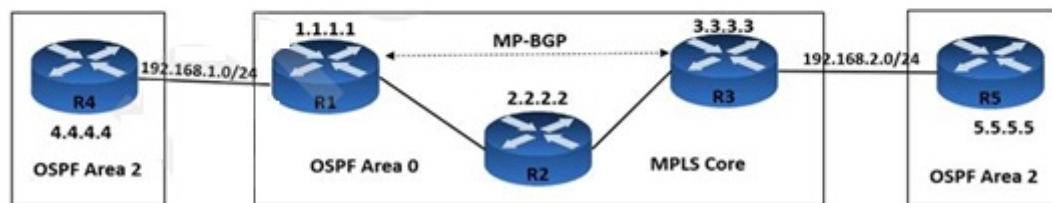
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Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#sh ip route
Codes: 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, 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
Gateway of last resort is not set
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 1.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 2.2.2.2 [110/11] via 10.0.0.2, 01:38:48, FastEthernet 0/0
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 3.3.3.3 [110/21] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:29, FastEthernet 0/0
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0
O 10.0.1.0 [110/20] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:39, FastEthernet 0/0
R1#sh ip bgp vpv4 vrf RED
BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, v valid,
> best, r RIB-failure, S Stale Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path Route Distinguisher: 4:4 (default for vrf RED)
*>15.5.5.5/32 3.3.3.3 11 100 0 ?
*>192.168.2.0 3.3.3.3 0 100 0 ?
R4#sh ip route
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 4.4.4.4 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/

```



An engineer is troubleshooting connectivity issues on the MPLS core network. A customer connected through R4 cannot reach the OSPF domain on R5. While checking the routing table of R1, the engineer cannot see all the routes from R3 and R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that R4 is able to reach R5?

### Options:

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- A- Enable OSPF peering and configure route redistribution between routers R4 and R1.
- B- Enable route filtering between routers R1 and R3.
- C- Enable MP-BGP peering on routers R1, R3, R4, and R5.
- D- Enable OSPF on the Area-0 routers and configure MP-BGP between routers R1 and R3.

### Answer:

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A

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

```
PE1#show mpls ldp discovery
Local LDP Identifier:
 192.168.12.1:0
Discovery Sources:
Interfaces:
      Gil/0 (ldp): xmit/recv
LDP Id: 192.168.1.1:0; no route
```

An administrator is troubleshooting network issues on a customer's network PE1 cannot form an LDP relationship with PE2 using LDP ID 192.168.1.1. Due to this connectivity issue, the customer's routes behind both PE routers cannot be exchanged. Which action must the administrator take to correct the problem?

### Options:

---

- A- Configure PE2 to automatically select its own LDP router ID with 192.168.1.1.
- B- Create a targeted LDP session on PE2 to override the missing routing table entry on PE1.
- C- Configure PE1 with a static route to 192.168.1.1.
- D- Enable LDP session protection on the link that PE1 uses as the next hop to PE2.

### Answer:

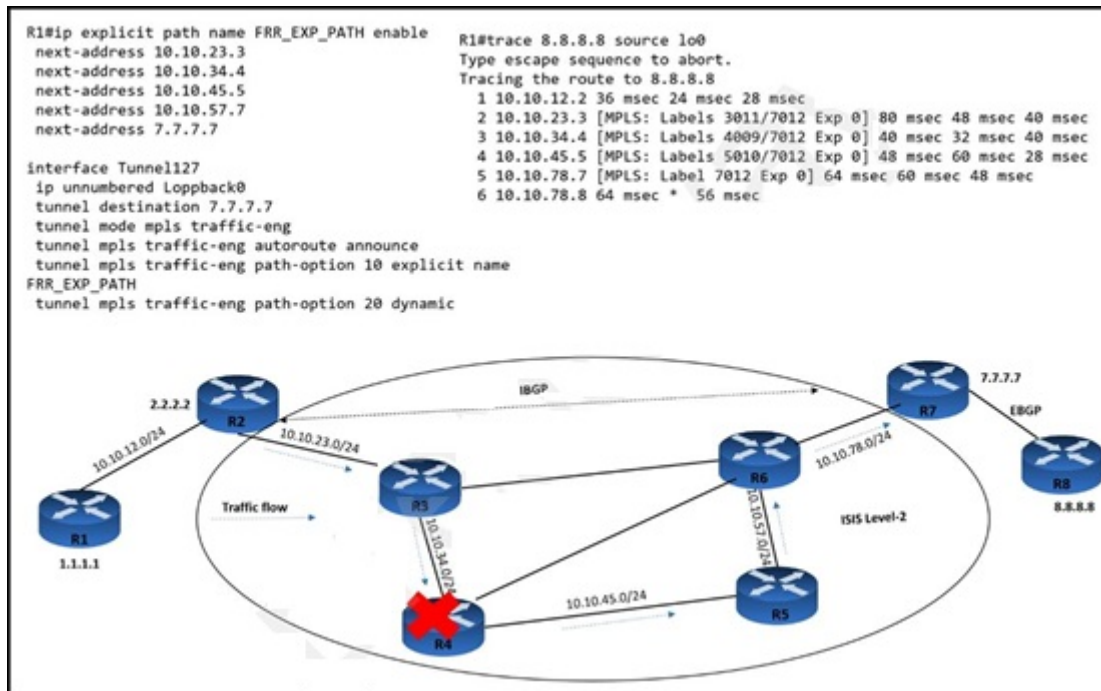
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C

## Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



An MPLS core network has connectivity issues R4 has failed. It impacts traffic loss between R1 and R8. Customers report no access to their file servers, which delays their transformation work. Which quick action resolves the issue until R4 recovers?

**Options:**

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- A-** Implement Link and Node protection on routers R2 and R7.
- B-** Disable traffic engineering so that traffic prefers the IGP path
- C-** Enable MPLS TE fast reroute on router R1 and Link and Node protection on router R2.
- D-** Configure IBGP full mesh for faster convergence.

**Answer:**

---

C

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the role of a segment routing mapping server?

**Options:**

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- A- It advertises a local SID mapping policy to all of the mapping clients
- B- It works with IGP instances to calculate the prefix-SIDs in the absence of a mapping policy
- C- It selects multiple mapping entries to create overlapping active mapping policies
- D- It reads and translates remotely received SIDs from other mapping servers to create SID mapping entries

**Answer:**

---

A

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

R1

```
router bgp 65530
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65531
  address-family ipv4
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 route-map ciscotest in
  network 192.168.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
  exit-address-family

route-map ciscotest permit 10
  set as-path prepend 65531 65531
```

Routers R1 and R2 reside in AS 65530, which is multihomed to the Internet. A network engineer expects devices in the AS to use R2 to access the Internet, but they are using R1 as the exit point from the AS. Which action corrects the problem?

### Options:

---

**A-** Add a sequence number to the route map to remove the implicit deny.

- B-** Change the route map direction in the neighbor statement to out
- C-** Configure the route map with a local preference of 200 or higher.
- D-** Remove the neighbor statements from the address family configuration and activate the neighbor globally on R1.

**Answer:**

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B

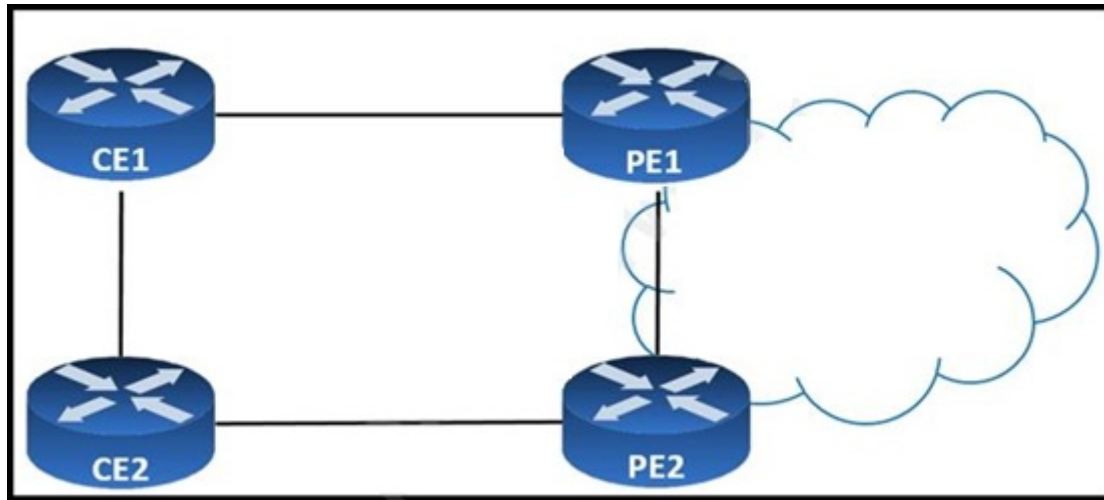
## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.



CE1 and CE2 are iBGP neighbors in AS 65516. All traffic that exits AS 65516 must use the link from CE1 to PE1. CE1 is advertising a higher local preference to CE2, but traffic from CE2 still prefers the PE2 link. Which action corrects the problem?

**Options:**

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- A- Add the lower local-preference value on PE2 towards CE2.
- B- Configure CE1 to send routes to CE2 with a higher MED.
- C- Configure CE1 to send routes to CE2 with a higher weight.
- D- Add the next-hop self command to the CE1 neighbor statement for CE2.

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which keyword is used with the match route-type command to redistribute the external BGP and IGP routes using route map?

**Options:**

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- A- match route-type type-1
- B- match route-type nssa-external
- C- match route-type type-2
- D- match route-type external

**Answer:**

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D

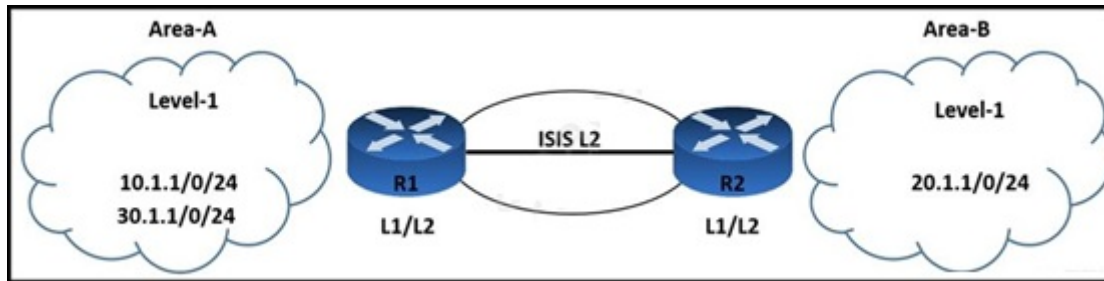
## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting IS-IS configuration between two areas. IS-IS Area-A network 30.1.1.0/24 is leaked into IS-IS Area-B. R2 is failing to filter the route updates from network 10.1.1.0/24. Which configuration must the engineer apply to resolve the issue?

**Options:**

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**A-** R2(config)# ip prefix-list List2 seq 5 deny 10.1.1.0/24

R2(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0

R2(config-if)# ip router isis 100

R2(config-if)# router isis 100

R2(config-router)# distribute-list gateway List2 in

**B-** R2(config)# ip prefix-list List1 seq 3 deny 10.1.1.0/24

R2(config)# ip prefix-list List1 seq 5 permit 30.1.1.0/24 ge 25 1e

R2(config)# ip prefix-list List1 seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/le 32

R2(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0

```
R2(config-if)# ip router isis 122
R2(config-if)# router isis 122
R2(config-router)# distribute-list prefix List1 in
C- R1(config)# ip prefix-list List2 seq 5 deny 10.1.1.0/24
R1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip router isis 100
R1(config-if)# router isis 100
R1(config-router)# distribute-list gateway List2 in
R (config-if)# router isis 150
R1(config-router)# distribute-list route-map Map1 in
D- R2(config)# access-list 101 deny ip any 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.127
R2(config)# access-list 101 permit ip any 30.1.1.0 0.0.0.63
R2(config)# access-list 101 deny ip any 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
R2(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0
R2(config-if)# ip router isis 121
R2(config-if)# router isis 121
R2(config-router)# distribute-list 101 in
```

**Answer:**

---

C

## Question 10

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip as-path access-list 10 permit ^65516$

router bgp 65515
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65516
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 route-map ciscotest in

route-map ciscotest permit 10
  match as-path 10
```

R1 is expected to receive routes originating from AS 65516 and from any ASs that are directly attached to it. However, R1 is receiving routes only from AS 65516. Which action corrects the configuration?

**Options:**

---

**A-** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to .\*.



- B-** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to ^65516\_[0-9]\*\$.
- C-** Add the regular expression ^\$. in the AS-path filter to permit the traffic from R2.
- D-** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to \_65516\_.

**Answer:**

---

B

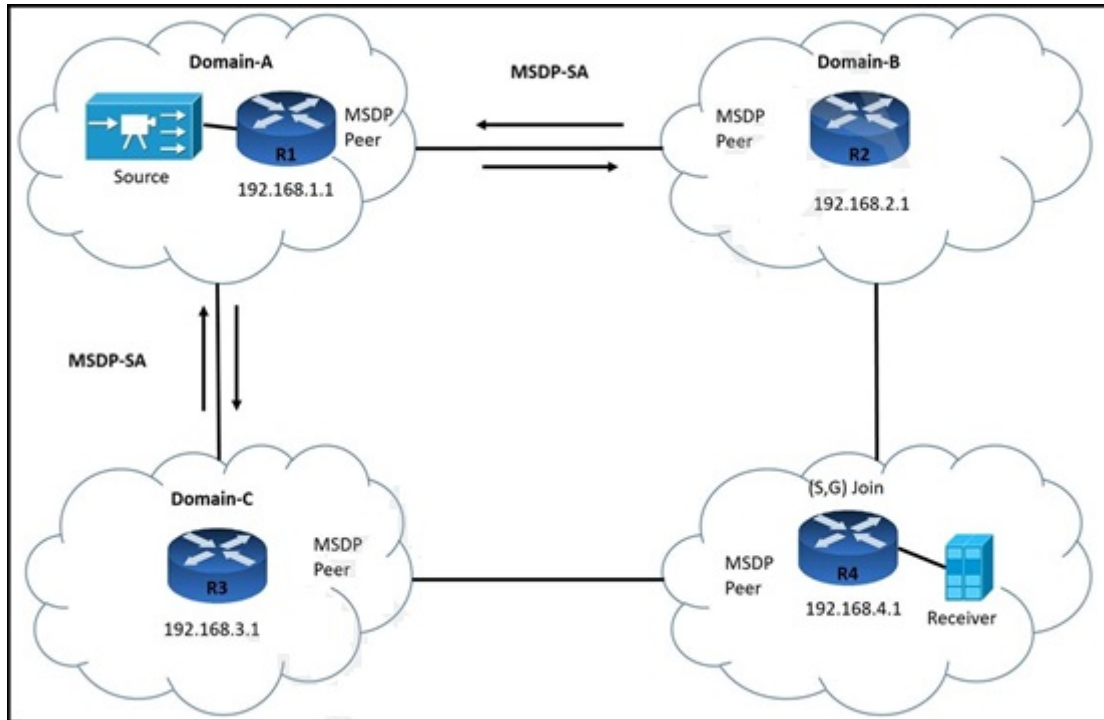
## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.



R3 is:

failing to accept multicast RP information from Domain-A

advertising MSDP SA messages to R1 and R4

receiving SA messages only from R4

Which command must the engineer implement to resolve the issue?

A R3# ip msdp sa-filter in 192.168.3.1

### Options:

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- B-** R3# no ip msap sa-filter in 192.168.1.1
- C R3# no ip msdp peer 192.168.1.1
- D-** R3# ip msdp sa-filter out 192.168.1.1

### Answer:

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B

## Question 12

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the difference between a source tree and a shared tree in a multicast environment?

### Options:

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- A-** To route traffic from source to receiver a source tree uses a link-state routing protocol and a shared tree uses a distance-vector routing protocol.
- B-** A source tree has its root at the source, and a shared tree has its root at a designated rendezvous point.

**C-** To stream multicast from source to receiver, a source tree uses PIM-SM and a shared tree uses PIM-DM.

**D-** Source trees are the default type for bidirectional PIM. and PIM-DM uses shared trees by default.

**Answer:**

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B

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