



300-510^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions
(SPRI)

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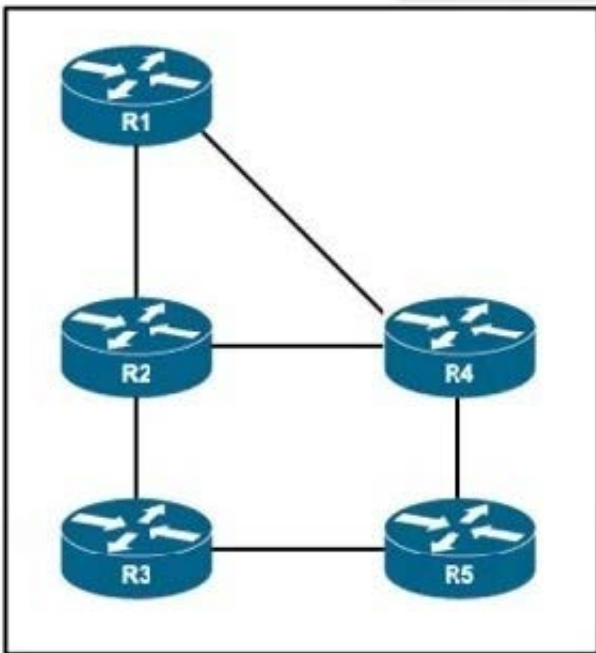
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured all routers in the environment to run IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 routing. The engineer wants traffic from R1 to R5 to pass via R2, but IS-IS routing has calculated the best path via R4. Which action corrects the problem?

- A. Configure routers R1, R4, and R5 for Level 2 routing only.
- B. Set the link metric for the link from router R1 to router R4 to 30 or more.
- C. Set the link metric on R2 for the links from router R2 to routers R3 and R4 to 30 or more.
- D. Configure routers R1, R2, and R5 for Level 1 routing only.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which difference must an engineer consider when Implementing Inter-domain and Intra- domain multicast routing on the network?

- A. Intra-domain routing allows the service provider to control incoming and outgoing multicast data streams on its network, but inter-domain routing limits the service provider's control.
- B. Intra-domain routing uses the PIM and MBGP protocols for multicast routing, but inter- domain routing must use PIM.SSM or MSDP.



C. Intra-domain routing is dependent on the RP router within the same SP network, but inter-domain routing reduces the dependency on the other SP network.

D. Inter-domain routing supports policy routing to connect different multicast domains using PIM.SM, but intra-domain routing supports policy routing using PIM-SM only within a single domain.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



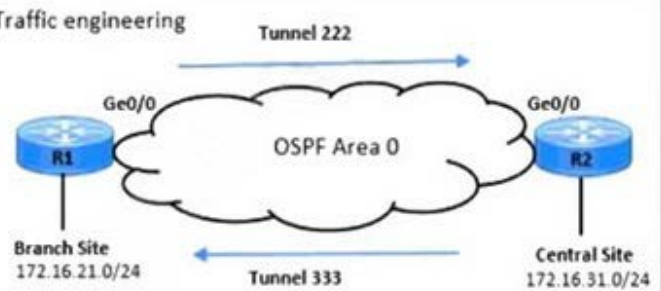
```
R1# sh run inter tu222
interface Tunnel222
description R1>msR2
bandwidth 33000
ip unnumbered Loopback0
load-interval 30
tunnel destination 10.10.11.1
tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce
tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 1 1 2
tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 10 dynamic
tunnel mpls traffic-eng record-route
no routing dynamic
End
```

End

```
R1# show ip rsvp reservation
```

To	From	Pro	DPort	Sport	Next Hop	I/F	Fi	Serv	BPS
10.0.1.4	10.10.11.1	0	5542	203	10.0.1.4		SE	LOAD	33M
10.0.1.4	10.10.11.1	0	5543	35	10.0.1.4		SE	LOAD	33M
10.10.11.1	10.0.1.4	0	5543	1154	10.0.252.18	Ge0/0	SE	LOAD	33M

RSVP Traffic engineering



```
R1# sh mpls traffic-eng tunnels tu222
```

Name: R1>msR2

(Tunnel222) Destination: 10.10.11.1

Status:

Admin: up Oper: down Path: valid Signalling: RSVP signalling proceeding
path option 10, type dynamic (Basis for Setup, path weight 2)

Config Parameters:

Bandwidth: 33000 kbps (Global) Priority: 1 1 Affinity: 0x0/0xFFFF
Metric Type: TE (default)
AutoRoute: enabled LockDown: disabled Loadshare: 33000 bw-based
auto-bw: disabled

RSVP Signalling Info:

Src 10.0.1.4, Dst 10.10.11.1, Tun_Id 222, Tun_Instance 73

Shortest Unconstrained Path Info:

Path Weight: 2 (TE)
Explicit Route: 10.0.4.254 10.10.11.1

History:

Tunnel:

Time since created: 6 hours, 10 minutes
Time since path change: 1 minutes, 22 seconds

Current LSP:

Setup Time: 3 minutes, 37 seconds remaining

Prior LSP:

ID: path option 10 [72]
Removal Trigger: setup timed out

A network engineer is investigating a report of packet drops between the branch site and the central site.



1.

The two sites are connected via OSPF and RSVP-TE tunnels.

2.

Traffic from the central site to the branch site is passing normally.

3.

Technicians at both sites successfully ping the loopback IP addresses on routers R1 and R2.

Which configuration corrects the packet-drop problem?

A. R2(Config)# interface Tunnel333 R2(Config-if)# tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 33000

B. R1(Config)# interface Tunnel222 R1(Config-if)# tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 33000

C. R1(Config)# interface Ge0/0R1(Config-if)# ip rsvp bandwidth 33000 3300

D. R2(Config)# interface Ge0/0R2(Config-if)# ip rsvp bandwidth 33000 3300

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

What can be used to determine a path from the head-end to a tail-end router when implementing SR-TE with a head-end, with little information on the network topology?

A. traffic controller

B. path computation engine

C. tail-end router

D. SNMP server

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1
router isis
 redistribute static
```

An administrator is troubleshooting Internet access issues on a customer's network. After applying this ISIS configuration to R1, the administrator notices that it fails to redistribute the default route into IS-IS. After checking the connectivity between the ISIS router and the ISP router the engineer confirmed there is Layer 3 connectivity between them. Which action should be taken to correct the problem?

- A. Configure R1 as a Layer 1 router
- B. Add the default-information originate command to the configuration
- C. onfigure the default route under any routing protocol other than IS-IS
- D. Associate the default route with a VRF

Correct Answer: B

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