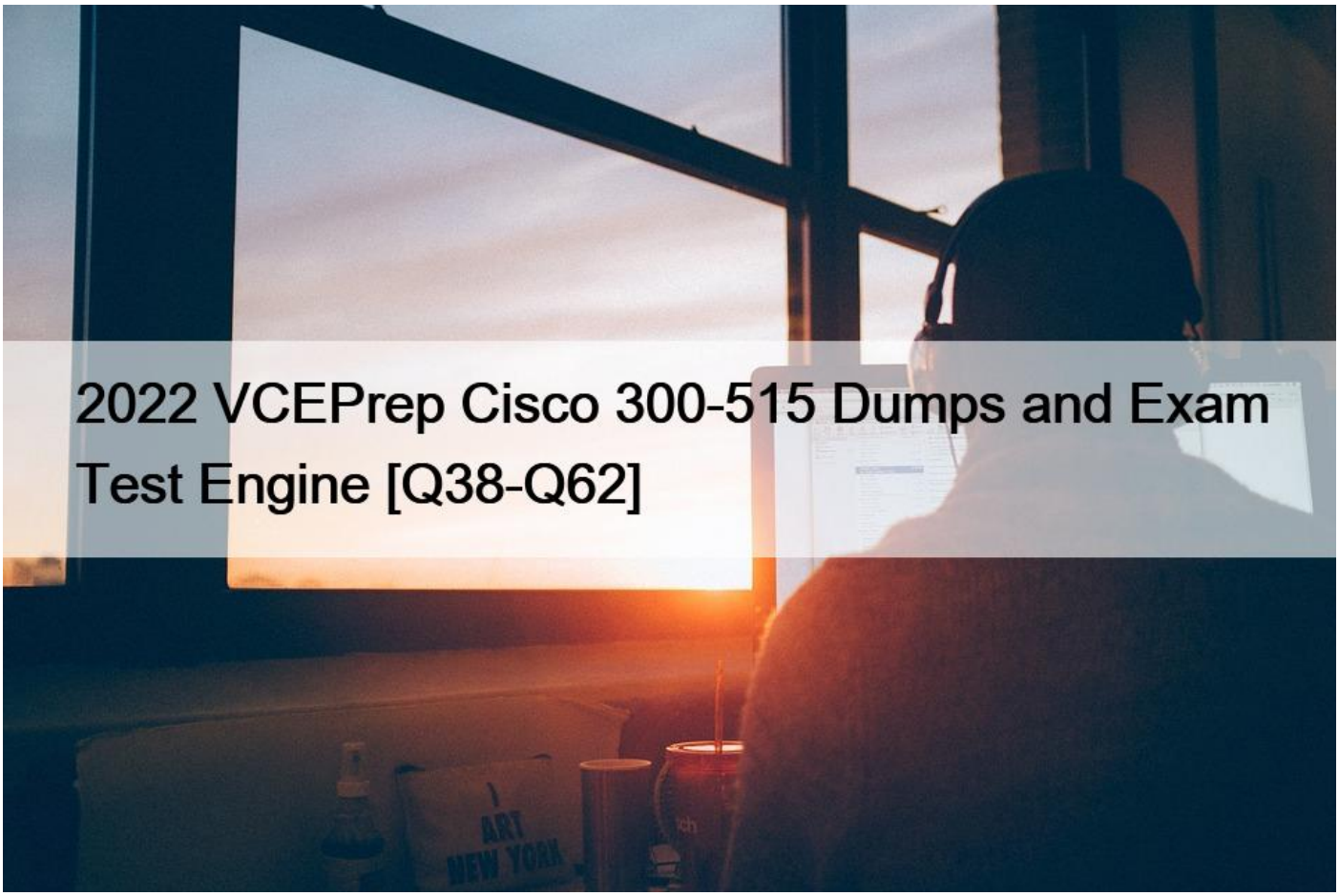
2022 VCEPrep Cisco 300-515 Dumps and Exam Test Engine [Q38-Q62



2022 VCEPrep Cisco 300-515 Dumps and Exam Test Engine
Cisco 300-515 DUMPS WITH REAL EXAM QUESTIONS

Difficulty in Writing Implementing Cisco Service Provider VPN Services (300-515 SPVI) Exam

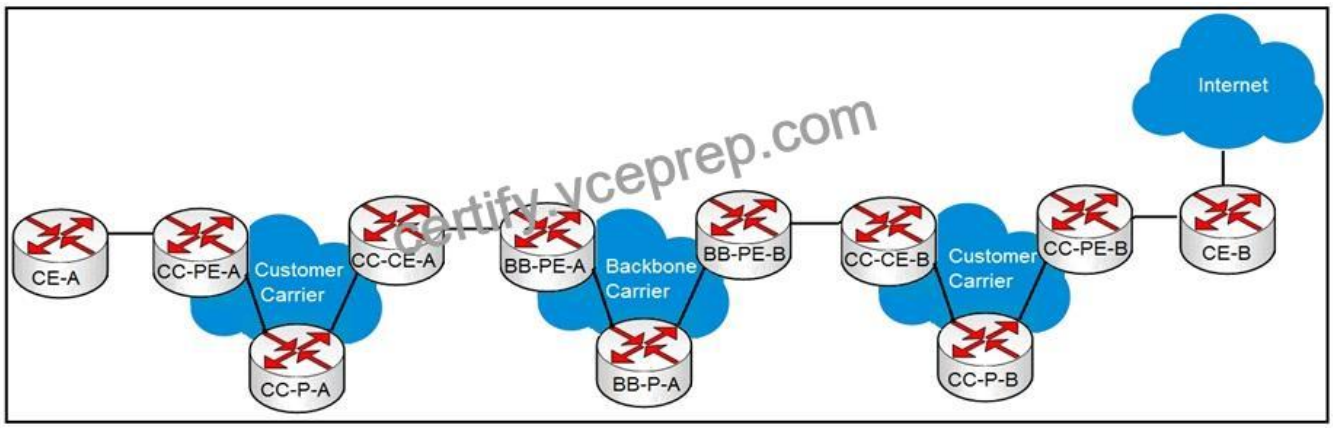
The Implementation of the Cisco Service Provider VPN Services (300-515) certification is one of the most important certifications that applicantes can have on their CV. One of the biggest challenges for many candidates is to use the Internet to find so many details that makes it impossible for them to believe, which would be beneficial for them to choose the correct materials for their tests.

The Cisco Service Provider VPN Services (300-515 SPVI) test is not simpler and unless well prepared, can prove to be a very tough exam. If competent **300-515 SPVI exam dumps** are researched and evaluated on **300-515 SPVI practice exams**, the exam difficulty can be overcommed.

However, applicants can clear the examination with the correct concentration and the correct preparatory material. VCEPrep have the most up-to-date **300-515 SPVI exam dumps** that allow clear understanding of the pattern in questions raised by these dumping aspirants with real certification. The experts track qualification questions for all the changes in the course. Certification problems also require realistic research, which is an ideal forum to test the knowledge that is collected. For the study content, refer to the links below.

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer carrier running MPLS VPN wants to utilize a backbone carrier to forward traffic and exchange VPNv4 prefixes between the two customer carriers networks depicted. Which two sets of routers must establish MP-iBGP sessions? (Choose two.)

* BB-PE-A and CC-PE-B
* CC-PE-A and CC-PE-B
* BB-PE-A and BB-PE-B
* CC-PE-A and BB-PE-A
* BB-PE-A and BB-P-A
* CC-PE-A and CC-P-A

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ias_and_csc/configuration/12-2sx/mp-ias-and-csc-12-2sx-book/mp-carrier-bgp.html

NEW QUESTION 39

Which BGP feature causes to replace the AS number of originating router with the AS number of the sending router?

* route reflectors
* route dampening
* confederations
* AS override

Reference:

https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-bgp-as-override-feature/ta- p/3111967

NEW QUESTION 40

Which utility can you use to validate an LSP in an MPLS environment?

* uRPF
* MPLS LSP ping
* logging
* RSVP

Section: VPN Architecture

NEW QUESTION 41

How do Ethernet virtual circuits provide a way for service providers to maximize the use of VLAN tags’-1
* They add an additional tag to VLANs that allows up to two switch ports to use the same globally configured VLAN ID.
* They redefine the VLAN tag to include classification, forwarding, and QoS using MPLS labels and EXP bits
* They separate the classification and forwarding concepts for VLAN tagging which allows multiple switch ports to use the same VLAN ID without it being configured globally.
* They assign VLAN IDs to VTP domains so that the same VLAN ID are used more than once globally.

NEW QUESTION 42

```
configure
router bgp 64520
 address-family 12vpn evpn
   neighbor 192.168.1.1

configure
12vpn
  xconnect group evpn-test
  p2p evpn12
      interface TenGigE0/1/0/1
      neighbor evpn evi 12 target 10 source 11
```


Which effect of this configuration is true?
* It configures VPWS multihomed.
* It configures VPWS single homed.
* It configures an IPv4 peering with 192.168.1.1
* It configures MPLS traffic engineering.

Reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2019/pdf/BRKSPG-2798.pdf

NEW QUESTION 43

Refer to the exhibit.

PE1	PE2
ip vrf CE1 rd 111:1 route-target export 100:1 route-target import 200:2	ip vrf CE2 rd 112 :2 route-target export 200:2 route-target import 100:1 route-target import 300:3
PE3 ip vrf Internet rd 333:3 route-target export 300:3 route-target import 100:1 route-target import 200:2	

PE1 and PE2 are exchanging VPNv4 routes for CE1 and CE2, and PE3 contains the default route to the internet. If the three devices are operating normally, which two conclusions describe this configuration? (Choose two.)
* The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can exchange routes only between their respective VRFs on PE1 and PE2.
* All three routers must be running a distance-vector routing protocol.
* All three routers must be running MP-BGP.
* The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.
* Only the CE2 VRF can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.

NEW QUESTION 44

Which condition must be met before an environment can support CSC?
* The CSC-PE and CSC-CE must each be able to ping an interface in its respective global routing table.
* The CSC-PE and the CSC-CE must support IPv6.
* The CSC-PE and CSC-CE devices must be able to send labels to one another using BGP.
* The CSC-CE must support OSPFv3.

NEW QUESTION 45

A network engineer is implementing Layer 3 MPLS VPNs on Cisco IOS/IOS XE PE routers. Which PE-to- CE routing protocol requires a separate routing process to be created for each VRF?
* RIPv2
* OSPF
* BGP
* EIGRP

Section: Layer 3 VPNs

NEW QUESTION 46

You are writing the requirements for an MPLS L3VPN environment that uses MP-BGP between PE routers. In this environment, route targets and route distinguishers need to be advertised between the PE routers.

Which three operations meet these requirements? (Choose three.)
* mandatory creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between the outgoing interface IP addresses
* advertisement of standard communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors
* creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between loopback IP addresses
* full mesh of IBGP sessions
* full mesh of EBGP sessions and partial mesh of IBGP sessions
* advertisement of extended communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors

NEW QUESTION 47

What must match in the EVPN and L2VPN configuration mode when configuring EVPN native in a router?
* interface
* address family
* bridge domain
* EVI

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-2/lxvpn/configuration/guide/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-62x/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-62x_chapter_01011.html

NEW QUESTION 48

While configuring the VRF Selection feature, you get an error message after typing the below statement:

Router(config)#no vrf selection source 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 vrf VRF1

Which action caused this message?
* the entry of an inconsistent IP address and mask for VRF Selection
* an attempt to configure a VRF instance on an interface that already has VRF Selection configured
* an attempt to remove a VRF Selection entry that does not exist
* an attempt to configure a VRF Selection table that does not exist
Section: VPN Architecture

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/12_2sz/feature/guide/122szvrf.html

NEW QUESTION 49

Which optional information can be included with an IPv6 ping to support the troubleshooting process?
* IPv4 IP address
* source MAC address
* destination MAC address
* IPv6 hostname
Section: IPv6 VPNs

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6/configuration/xe-3s/ipv6-xe-36s-book/ip6-mng-apps.html

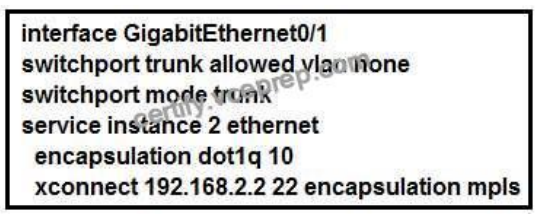
NEW QUESTION 50

Which kind of traffic is supported in an MVPN Extranet?
* PIM dense mode with Reverse Path Forwarding
* PIM dense mode
* PIM sparse mode
* Bidirectional PIM
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_mvpn/configuration/xe-16/imc-mvpn-xe-16-book/imc-mc-vpn-extranet.html

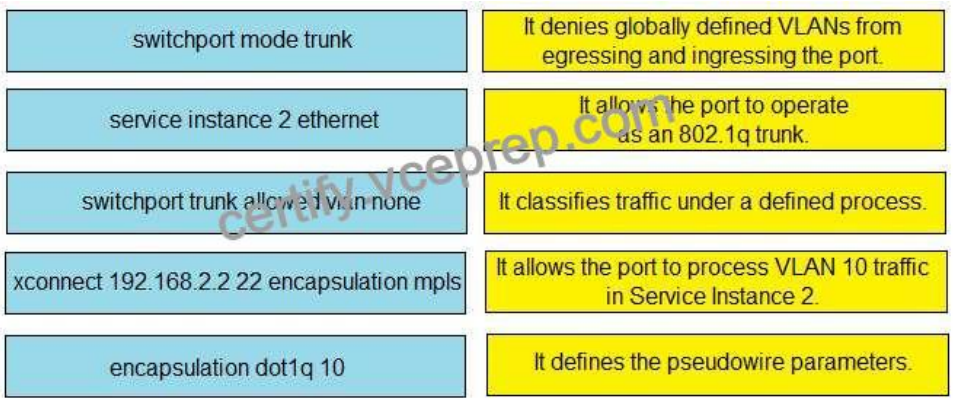
NEW QUESTION 51

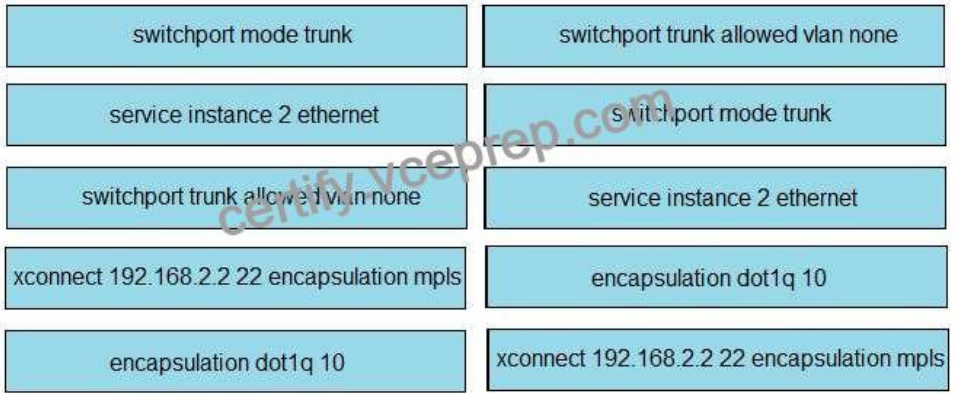
DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the EVC configuration items from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:





Section: Layer 2 VPNs

NEW QUESTION 52

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0
 ip address 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
!
service instance 101 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 101
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

   12vpn evpn instance 100 point-to-point
   !
   vpws context vc100
   service target 2 source 1
   member GigabitEthernet0/1/0 service-instance 101
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/1
 ip address 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 mpls ip
!
router bgp 65500
 bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65501
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
 !
 address-family ipv4
   neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
 exit-address-family
!
address-family 12vpn evpn
   neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
12vpn evpn instance 100 point-to-point
 !
 vpws context vc100
   service target 2 source 1
   member GigabitEthernet0/0/0
!
```


An engineer is trying to configure an EVPN VWPS. What is the issue with this configuration?

* The member in the VPWS context should be the PE-facing interface.
* The 12vpn evpn command should be instance 101.
* Interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0 should not have any IP address.
* The service instance and the EVPN instance are different.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l2_vpns/configuration/xe-3s/asr903/16-7-1/b-mpls-l2-vpns-xe-16-7-asr900/epvn_vpws_single_homed.pdf

NEW QUESTION 53

While troubleshooting an AToM L2VPN service, a network consultant notices that the AC Layer 2 encapsulations are different. Which action should the consultant take in order to make the MPLS L2VPN work?

* tag-rewrite on the ingress and egress PE router

* interworking IP configuration on the last PE router before label disposition
* nonrouted interworking setup to properly translate only the Layer 2 information from the AC
* interworking IP configuration on both the AC terminations on the PEs

Section: Layer 2 VPNs

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l2_vpns/configuration/xe-16-11/mp-l2-vpns-xe-16-11-book/l2vpn-interworking.html

NEW QUESTION 54

With Layer 3 MPLS VPN implementations on Cisco IOS XR PE routers, an interface is assigned to a VRF using the vrf command in which configuration mode?

* RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-bgp)#
* RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-if)#
* RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-bgp-af)#
* RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-vrf)#

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3-7/mpls/configuration/guide/gc37v3.html

NEW QUESTION 55

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer has configured router 1 to provide shared services to clients behind router 2. To complete the implementation so that routes from router 1 are accepted, what must the engineer configure on router 2?

* with import route targets 101:102 and 202:201
* with import route targets 201:202 and 401:402
* with export route targets 301:202 and 101:102
* with export route targets 201:202 and 401:402

NEW QUESTION 56

Which two BGP attributes prevent loops in a route reflector environment? (Choose two.)

* cluster ID
* local preference
* origin

* originator ID
* AS_PATH

Section: VPN Architecture

Explanation/Reference: https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2756480&seqNum=10

NEW QUESTION 57

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#sho run sec router isis
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0002.1010.2021.00
 is-type level-1
 spf-interval 110
R2#sho run sec router isis
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0001.1010.2020.00
 is-type level-2-only
 set-overload-bit
 spf-interval 100
 redistribute static ip
```


A technician is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and notices that there is no IS-IS adjacency between R1 and R2. What can the technician change to bring the IS-IS adjacency up?

* Change R2’s net address to be in the same area as R1.
* Change R1’s is-type to level-2-only
* Change R1’s net address to be in the same area as R2.
* Change R2’s configuration to no longer set the overload bit.

NEW QUESTION 58

Which statement describes the no bgp default route-target filter

* Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are accepted.
* Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are not accepted.
* Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are not accepted.
* Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are accepted.

NEW QUESTION 59

Refer to the exhibit.

```
mdt default mpls mldp 2.2.2.2
```

Which statement about this command is true?

* It must be configured on each PE router to enable the PE routers to receive multicast traffic for this particular MVRF.
* It is used to set the designated router on a link using PIM-SM.

* It must be configured on the PE and CE router to enable MP-BGP to send labels for CSC.
* It is used to set the router that will server as the root bridge for STP.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr1000/configuration/guide/chassis/asrswcfg/ lsmmldp.html

NEW QUESTION 60

Refer to the exhibit.

Router# show mpls forwarding-table

Local label	Outgoing label or VC	Prefix or Tunnel Id	Bytes label switched	Outgoing interface	Next Hop
29	Pop tag	10.22.22.22/32	0	Gi1/1/0	172.32.0.1
32	0	10.24.24.24/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
33	0	172.24.24.24/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
34	0	192.168.0.0/8	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
35	0	10.25.25.25/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
36	0	172.16.0.0/8	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
37	25	10.26.26.26/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.22
38	0	10.34.34.34/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2

Which statement about this output is true?

* The router IP 192.168.1.2 sent an implicit null, and the output is from the penultimate LSR.
* The adjacent router is the egress LSR and has mpls ldp explicit-null configured.
* The adjacent LSR router configured mpls label range 0.
* The zero in the second column is the normal behavior of an egress router LSR.

NEW QUESTION 61

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

interface loopback0
192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0

router ospf 1
network 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.0 area 5
```


Refer to the exhibit Router 1 is a P router in the ISP MPLS core A connected P router cannot generate an MPLS label for the router 1 loopback0 interface Which action resolves this issue?

* The loopback0 interface must be in OSPF area 0.
* The network statement under the routing process must have a wildcard mask of 0 0.0 255.
* The OSPF network type must be changed on loopback0 to point-to-point
* A static route to null 0 must be added for the loopback interface and then static routes must be redistributed into OSPF

NEW QUESTION 62

The network engineering group of a large ISP needs to harden the management plane of its Cisco 9000 Series ASRs. While

addressing IPv6 ICMP issues, they realized they have to limit the rate at which IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent out on the network. Which command do they need to apply?
* icmp ipv6 rate-limit unreachable 1000
* ipv6 rate-limit 1000
* icmp ipv4 rate-limit unreachable 1000
* ipv6 icmp error-interval 50 20

Section: IPv6 VPNs

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_basic/configuration/xe-3s/ip6b-xe-3s-book/ip6-icmp-rate-lmt-xe.html

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