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**Vendor:**Cisco

**Exam Code:**300-515

**Exam Name:**Implementing Cisco Service Provider  
VPN Services (SVPI)

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

You are troubleshooting ARP connectivity issues for an Ethernet interface on an IOS XR network that runs IS-IS. You verify that the IGP protocol is running, but an ARP entry has not yet been created. Which action should you take?

- A. debug ping packets
- B. debug ARP
- C. ping the connected neighbor
- D. verify the RIB table routes

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 2

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

- A. cluster ID
- B. local preference
- C. origin
- D. originator ID
- E. AS\_PATH

Correct Answer: AD

Reference: <https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2756480andseqNum=10>

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### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
PE1#show mpls forwarding
```

Local Label	Outgoing Label	Prefix or ID	Outgoing Interface	Next Hop	Bytes Switched
22095	Pop	192.168.10.1/32	Hu0/0/0/2	192.168.1.2	100000
22096	22286	192.168.20.1/32	Hu0/0/0/2	192.168.1.2	1000
22098	22288	192.168.30.1/32	Hu0/0/0/2	192.168.1.2	250000

<output omitted>

What is shown in this output?

- A. local and outgoing labels are updated in hardware

- B. BGP is used between neighbors that are exchanging MPLS labels
- C. LDP neighbor statuses
- D. the labels received and advertised on PE1

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 4**

What do routers on the network use to avoid routing loops when OSPF is running as the PE-CE routing protocol on a service provider network?

- A. the AS-Override feature
- B. the DN bit with type 3, 5, or 7 LSA
- C. the domain tag for type 2 LSA
- D. sham links to create a super backbone over the service provider network

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 5**

<pre> PE1 ip vrf celvpn   rd 111:1   route-target export 111:1   route-target import 222:2  interface FastEthernet0/0/0 ip vrf forwarding celvpn ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0  router ospf 1 vrf celvpn   network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 </pre>	<pre> CE1 interface FastEthernet0/0/0   ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0  interface FastEthernet0/0/1   ip address 192.168.1.2   255.255.255.252  router ospf 100   network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area1  router bgp 65600   neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65600 </pre>
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Refer to the exhibit. If the two devices are operating normally, which two conclusions can you draw from this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. CE1 must use OSPF to establish a neighbor relationship with PE1.
- B. PE1 labels the routes it learns from CE1 with the route-target 222:2 and shares them with its VPNv4 peers.
- C. PE1 labels the routes it learns from CE1 with the route-target 111:1 and shares them with its VPNv4 peers.
- D. The PE-CE routes between the devices are being exchanged by OSPF

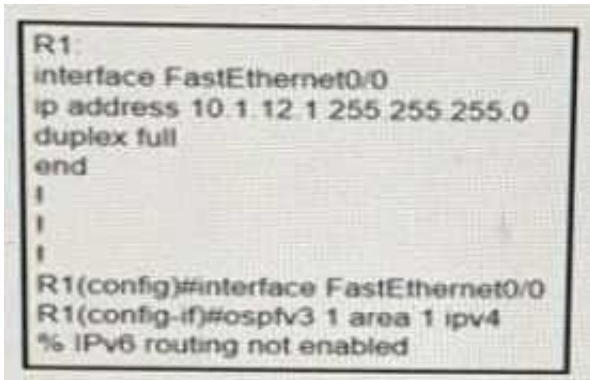
E. CE1 is supporting CSC.

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit:



```
R1
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
duplex full
end
|
|
|
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4
% IPv6 routing not enabled
```

A network engineer is implementing an OSPF configuration Based on the output, which statement is true?

- A. In the ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4 command, area 0 must be configured instead of area 1.
- B. OSPFv3 does not run for IPv4 on FastEthernet0/0 until IPv6 routing is enabled on the router and IPv6 is enabled on interface FastEthernet0/0
- C. OSPFv3 cannot be configured for IPv4; OSPFv3 works only for IPv6.
- D. "IPv6 routing not enabled" is just an informational message and OSPFv3 runs for IPv4 on interface FastEthernet0/0 anyway

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 7

An engineer is troubleshooting an EoMPLS circuit on a Cisco IOS XR router interface that removes a VLAN from the distribution layer. Which configuration should the engineer apply in order to accomplish the task?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- B. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- C. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10 l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 2/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- D. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1ad 10 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 8

The CTO of a company requires the support of a network consultant to deliver an MPLS solution without resigning to a certain degree of redundancy and scalability. Which solution effectively scales to hundreds or thousands of sites?

- A. L2VPN with the broadcast traffic processed at the ingress PE.
- B. L3VPN with direct LSP connectivity between all PEs.
- C. L2VPN by encapsulating multiple frame formats with interworking.
- D. L3VPN using a hierarchical topology of N-PEs and U-PEs.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 9

Which two frames can be configured on an Ethernet flow point? (Choose two.)

- A. of a specific VLAN
- B. with different type of service values
- C. with identical type of service value
- D. with different class of service values
- E. with no tags

Correct Answer: AE

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/cether/configuration/xe-3s/asr903/16-5-1/b-ce-xe-16-5-asr900/trunk-efp-support.html>

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### QUESTION 10

What must match in the EVPN and L2VPN configuration mode when configuring EVPN native in a router?

- A. interface
- B. address family
- C. bridge domain
- D. EVI

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-2/lxvpn/configuration/guide/b-l2vpn->

**QUESTION 11**

Which two statements about MPLS L3 VPN RDs are true? (Choose two.)

- A. They enable EIGRP to use address families to separate traffic between IPv4 and VPNv4.
- B. They are represented as 32-bit values
- C. They are represented as 64-bit values.
- D. They enable OSPF to import and export routes into the global routing table of a router.
- E. They allow BGP to uniquely identify duplicate routes.

Correct Answer: CE

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**QUESTION 12**

While implementing Layer 3 MPLS VPN, which feature should an engineer use at the PEs to transform the customer IPv4 prefixes into a unique 96-bit prefix?

- A. RT
- B. VC ID
- C. RD
- D. PW ID

Correct Answer: C