300-515 Q&As

Implementing Cisco Service Provider VPN Services (SVPI)

Pass Cisco 300-515 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

https://www.pass2lead.com/300-515.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

How do PE routers exchange CE routes between remote sites?

A. by converting CE routes into VPNv4 routes and exchanging them using MP-BGP

B. by establishing BGP neighbor relationships between all connected CEs to exchange routing information

C. by learning IPv4 routes from connected CEs and redistributing them into the global IGP

D. by converting CE routes into VPNv4 routes and exchanging them using the global IGP

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which two are characteristics of using a non-MPLS peer-to-peer model over a traditional overlay model? (Choose two.)

A. The model is suited for nonredundant configurations.

B. The configuration on a newly added site PE is updated automatically.

C. Provider routers know the customer network topology.

D. The customer specifies the exact site-to-site traffic profile.

E. Routing information is exchanged between the customer router and one or a few PEs.

Correct Answer: CE

Reference: http://etutorials.org/Networking/MPLS+VPN+Architectures/Part+2+MPLS-based+Virtual+Private+Networks/Chapter+7.+Virtual+Private+Network+VPN+Implementation+Options/Overlay+and+Peer-to-peer+VPN+Model/

QUESTION 3

In a typical service provider environment, which two tools are used to help scale PE router connectivity requirements? (Choose two.)

A. route reflectors

B. VPNv4 address family

C. originator ID

D. cluster ID

E. confederations

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

```
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 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
 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
!
```

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

A. The member in the VPWS context should be the PE-facing interface.

B. The 12vpn evpn command should be instance 101.

C. Interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0 should not have any IP address.

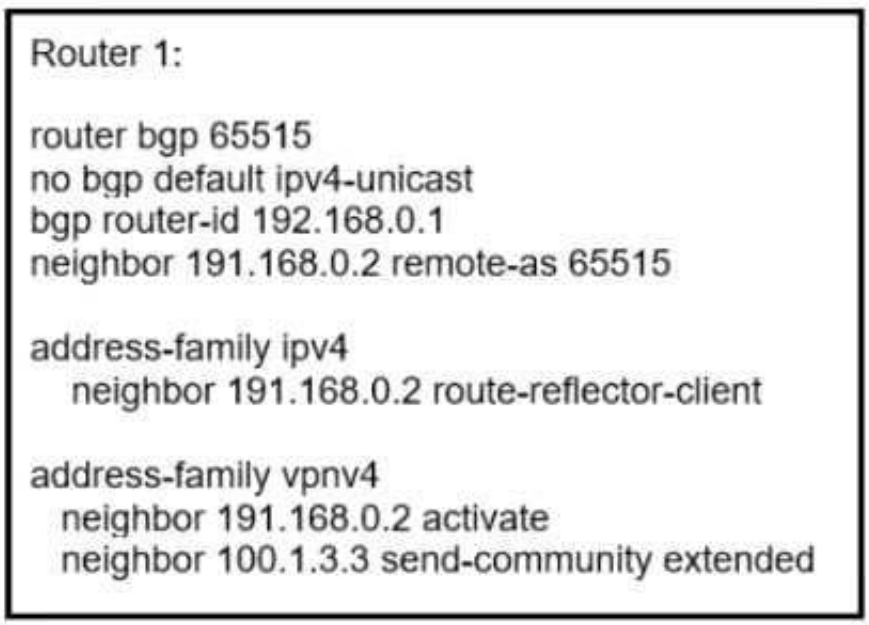
D. The service instance and the EVPN instance are different.

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 is a route reflector client within a service provider core PE1 cannot see VPNv4 routes received from the ASBR PE1 only has an iBGP relationship with Router 1. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Activate PE1 as a neighbor under the IPv4 address family.

B. Configure Router 1 as a route reflector for PE1 under the VPNv4 address family.

C. Configure PE1 to have an eBGP relationship with Router 1.

D. Enable BGP default ipv4-unicast

Correct Answer: B

300-515 PDF Dumps 300-515 VCE Dumps 300-515 Practice Test