

300-510 クラムメディア & 300-510 資格講座



クラムメディア 活用方法

- ①的中率が高い
- ②いつでもどこでもOK
- ③苦手克服の仕組み
- ④模試的な使い方も可能

P.S. JpshikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しい300-510ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10hc_qE4LDWxPYIMV2WuxJ_zDCRxHzCEy

Ciscoの300-510資格認定証明書を持つ人は会社のリーダーからご格別のお引き立てを賜ったり、仕事の昇進をたやすくなったりしています。これなので、今から我々Jpshikenの300-510試験に合格するのに努力していきます。弊社のCiscoの300-510真題によって、資格認定証明書を受け取れて、仕事の昇進を実現できます。

シスコの300-510認定試験は、サービスプロバイダーネットワークのキャリアを進めたいITプロフェッショナルにとって貴重な資格です。この試験に合格することで、高度なルーティングソリューションや技術の実装における熟練度が証明されます。これらは、サービスプロバイダーネットワークの信頼性、スケーラビリティ、パフォーマンスを確保するために必要不可欠です。また、この認定試験に合格することで、候補者は同僚との差別化や、高度なルーティングソリューションの専門家としての雇用主からの認知を得ることができます。

試験に備えるために、候補者はネットワークの概念に強固な基盤を持ち、サービスプロバイダ環境でルーターやスイッチを操作した経験があることが望ましいです。Ciscoは、300-510試験に挑戦する前に、Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies (SPCOR) コースを受講することを推奨しています。

>> 300-510 クラムメディア <<

ハイパスレートの300-510 クラムメディア & 合格スムーズ300-510 資格講座 | 一番優秀な300-510 資料的中率

弊社の300-510問題集は大好評を博しました。専門家たちの整理と分析を通して、問題集の質量はよくなりました。だから、お客様は我々の300-510問題集を安心して利用することができます。弊社の商品の質量に疑問がありましたら、我々のサイトで無料の300-510デモをダウンロードして見るすることができます。

Cisco 300-510試験は、サービスプロバイダー向けの高度なルーティングソリューションでのキャリアを追求することに興味のあるITプロフェッショナル向けに設計されています。また、すでにこの分野で働いており、高度なルーティングテクノロジーのスキルと知識を強化したい個人にも適しています。この試験では、複雑なルーティングプロトコルの設計、実装、トラブルシューティングなど、ルーティングソリューションに関連する幅広いトピック、およびネットワークパフォーマンスを最適化するための高度なツールとテクニックの使用について説明します。Cisco 300-510試験に合格した候補者は、高度なルーティングテクノロジーの習熟度と、サービスプロバイダーに効果的なルーティングソリューションを提供する能力を示しています。

Cisco Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions 認定 300-510 試験問題 (Q132-Q137):

質問 # 132

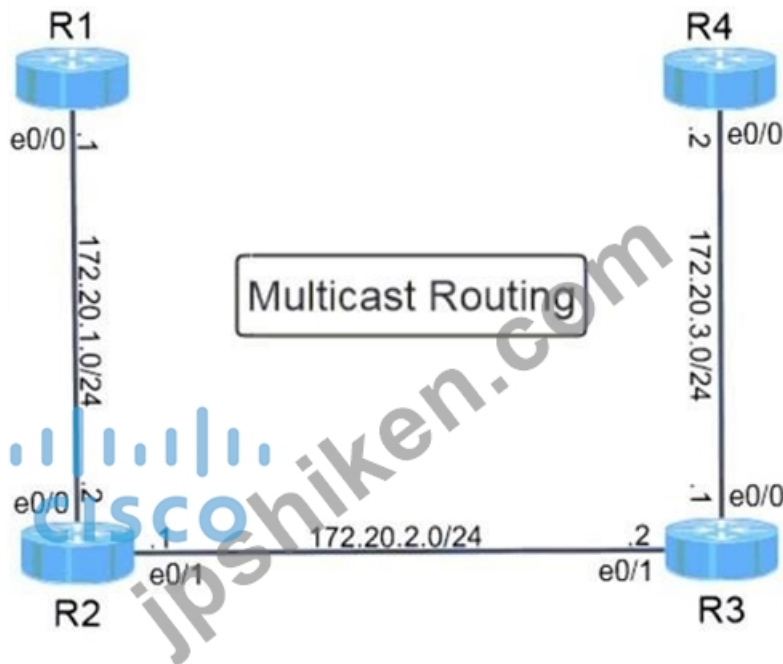
SIMULATION

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

Topology



Device	Interface	IP Address
R2	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2/32
R3	Loopback 0	3.3.3.3/32
R4	Loopback 0	4.4.4.4/32

Tasks

R2 and R3 are routers that perform multicast operations. Candidates are required to perform the below configuration and verification tasks on R1 and R2.

1. Configure R2 and R3 to be able to process, route and forward multicast packets.
2. Configure R3 as the root of the shared tree for the any source multicast domain.
3. Configure R1 as the receiver for group 239.100.100.1 and ensure a ping to that group from R4 is successful.

Initial configuration with IP addressing has been completed. The candidate must not make any changes to the configurations except to fulfill the tasks listed above. Use non-proprietary protocol where needed. Only use the provided logical interface for the applicable task.

正解:

解説:

1. Enable Multicast Routing on R2 and R3

To process, route, and forward multicast packets, multicast routing must be enabled globally, and PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) must be configured on the appropriate interfaces.

Commands on R2 and R3:

```
R2(config)# ip multicast-routing
```

```
R2(config)# interface e0/0
```

```
R2(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
R2(config)# interface e0/1
R2(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
R2(config)# interface loopback 0
R2(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
R3(config)# ip multicast-routing
R3(config)# interface e0/0
R3(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
R3(config)# interface e0/1
R3(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
R3(config)# interface loopback 0
R3(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
```

ip multicast-routing enables multicast routing globally.

ip pim sparse-mode enables PIM in Sparse Mode on interfaces.

2. Configure R3 as the Root of the Shared Tree (Rendezvous Point - RP)

To configure R3 as the RP for the multicast domain, use Auto-RP or Static RP. Here, we configure Static RP for group 239.100.100.1.

Commands on R2 and R3:

```
R2(config)# ip pim rp-address 3.3.3.3
```

```
R3(config)# ip pim rp-address 3.3.3.3
```

ip pim rp-address <RP-IP>: Configures R3's Loopback0 IP (3.3.3.3) as the RP for the multicast domain.

3. Configure R1 as the Receiver for Group 239.100.100.1

To configure R1 as a multicast receiver, enable IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) on R1's e0/0 interface.

Commands on R1:

```
R1(config)# interface e0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)# ip igmp join-group 239.100.100.1
```

ip igmp join-group <group>: Forces R1 to join the multicast group 239.100.100.1.

Verification: Ensure Ping to Group 239.100.100.1 is Successful from R4

To verify multicast group reachability:

1. Send Multicast Traffic from R4:

```
R4# ping 239.100.100.1 repeat 5
```

2. Verify Multicast Routing Table on R2 and R3:

```
R2# show ip mroute
```

```
R3# show ip mroute
```

3. Verify IGMP Group Membership on R1:

```
R1# show ip igmp groups
```

Complete Summary of Configurations:

1. R2 Configuration:

```
ip multicast-routing
```

```
interface e0/0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
interface e0/1
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
interface loopback 0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
ip pim rp-address 3.3.3.3
```

2. R3 Configuration:

```
ip multicast-routing
```

```
interface e0/0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
interface e0/1
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
interface loopback 0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
ip pim rp-address 3.3.3.3
```

3. R1 Configuration:

```
interface e0/0
```

```
ip igmp join-group 239.100.100.1
```

Verification Checklist:

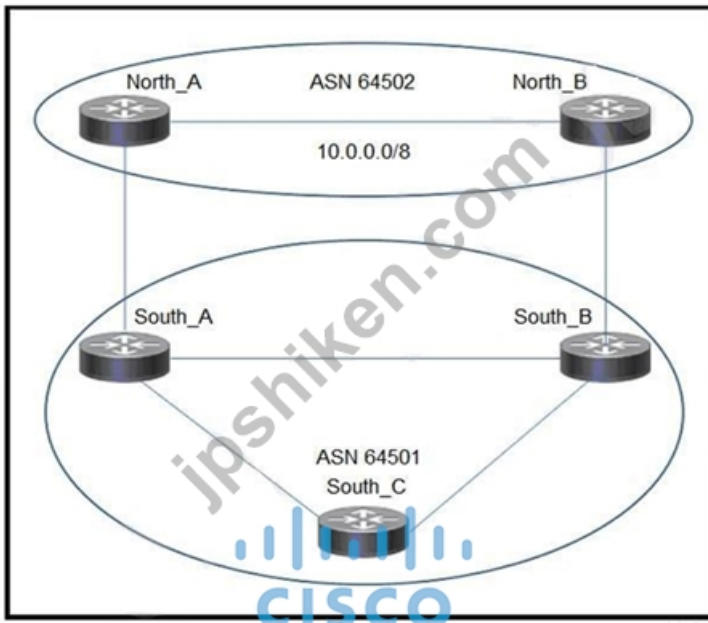
1. R3 is the RP: Use show ip pim rp mapping.

2. R1 is a Group Member: Verify with show ip igmp groups.

3. Multicast Traffic Flows: Use ping 239.100.100.1 from R4 and verify success.

質問 # 133

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer sets up a multihoming eBGP topology where multiple Autonomous Systems connect to ASN 64501.



The engineer wants to block all the routers coming from ASN 64502, but allow all the others. For that purpose, the following AS Path prefix list is being used:

```
(config)#ip as-path access-list 10 deny _64502$
```

What must be fixed to achieve this result?

- A. The statement must be modified with `ip as-path access-list 1 deny A64502$`
- **B. At the end `ip as-path access-list 10 permit .*` must be included**
- C. The statement must be modified with `ip as-path access-list 1 deny _64502_`
- D. The AS-PATH filter must be defined inside the route-map mode

正解: B

質問 # 134

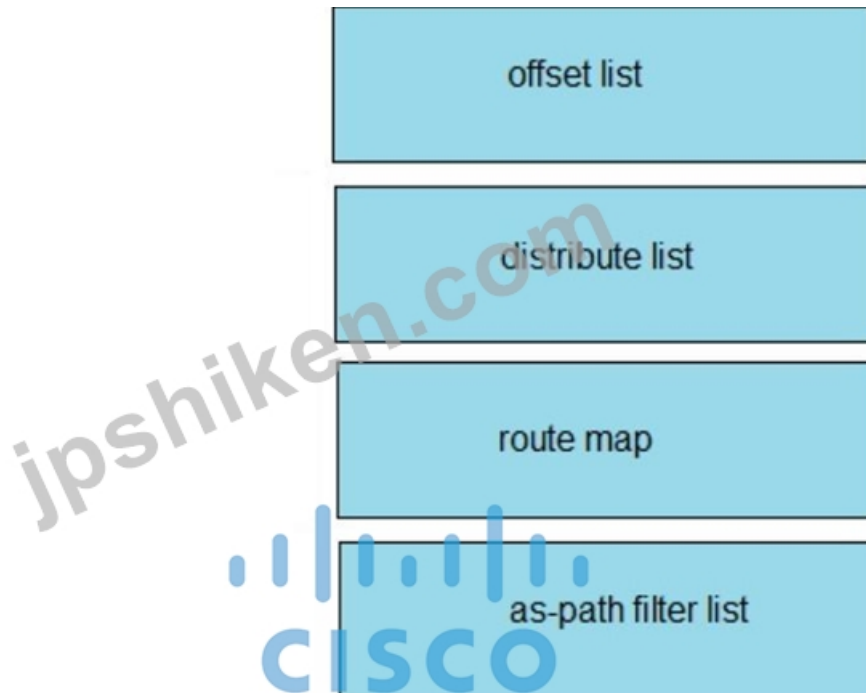
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the route-manipulation methods from the left onto their features on the right.

as-path filter list	It converts incoming and outgoing metrics on RIP and EIGRP routes.
distribute list	It filters routes into and out of a routing protocol.
offset list	It matches packets with specified criteria and performs configured actions against them.
route map	It uses regular expressions to filter traffic.

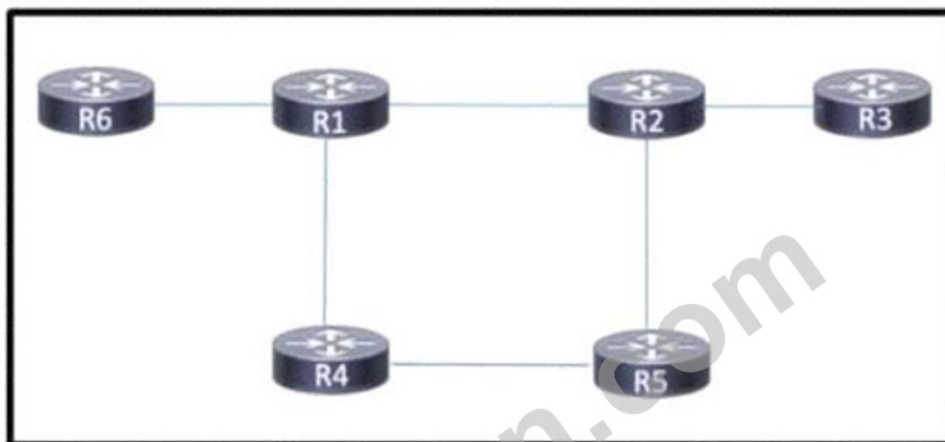
正解:

解説:



質問 # 135

Refer to the exhibit.



R1

```
router isis
 net 48.0000.0000.0001.00
 redistribute static ip route-map set-tag

route-map set-tag permit 5
 set tag 10
```

IS-IS runs in the network and all routers are in the same area R1 statically routes to distribute traffic with R6 and the networking

team has redistributed the static routes on R1 into IS-IS. Hosts on R3 need access to servers connected to R6. A tag has been applied to the routes to manipulate routes along the path but routers running IS-IS are still unable to reach the redistributed routes. Which action must the team take to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure R3 with a default route that uses R2 as the next hop
- B. Configure the routers as Level 1/Level 2 routers
- C. Configure the route map with an additional route-map set-tag permit 10 sequence
- **D. Configure the IS-IS routers with metric-style wide**

正解: D

質問 # 136

Refer to the exhibit. The extension header of the IPv6 header is ignored when which value is equal to zero?



- A. Hdr Ext Len
- **B. Segments Left**
- C. Routing Type
- D. Next Header

正解: B

解説:

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=31948>

質問 # 137

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300-510資格講座: https://www.jpshiken.com/300-510_shiken.html

- [illegible]

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