

## Exam Questions 300-515

Implementing Cisco Service Provider VPN Services (SVPI)

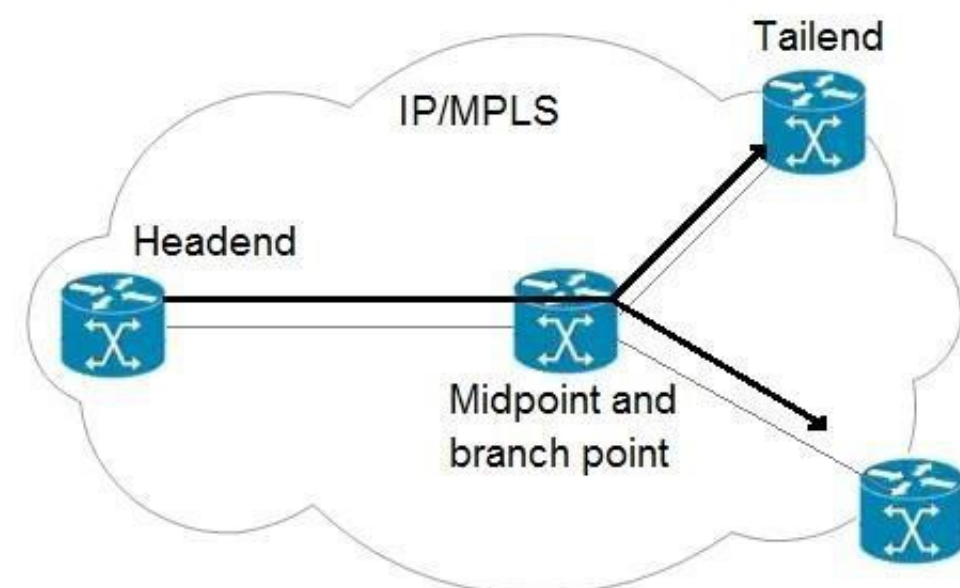
<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/300-515/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is implementing an MPLS P2MP TE solution. Which type of router can serve as the midpoint router and the tailend router in this P2MP TE network implementation?

- A. headend
- B. source
- C. transit
- D. bud

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/mpls/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book\\_chapter\\_01.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/mpls/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book_chapter_01.html)

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two statements describe primary differences between MPLS Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 VPNs use IPsec tunneling, but Layer 3 VPNs use L2TPv3 tunneling.
- B. Layer 2 VPNs use AToM, but Layer 3 VPNs use MPLS/BGP.
- C. Layer 2 VPNs use BGP, but Layer 3 VPNs use VPLS.
- D. Layer 2 VPNs use L2TPv3 tunneling, but Layer 3 VPNs use GRE tunneling.
- E. Layer 2 VPNs use IPsec tunneling, but Layer 3 VPNs use pseudowires to provide tunneling.

**Answer:** BD

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the primary function of a VRF on a router?

- A. It enables the router to support multiple separate routing tables, which allows the device to handle overlapping IP addresses.
- B. It enables a router to run BGP and a distance vector routing protocol at the same time, which allows it to serve as a VPN endpoint between remote sites.
- C. It enables a router to configure VLANs locally, which provides segregation between networks.
- D. It enables the router to provide faster switching through the network by using labels to identify the input and output interfaces for neighbor routers.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer is investigating an EVPN traffic flow issue. Which type of traffic should the engineer allow in an EVPN Tree Service in order to fix this issue?

- A. known unicast from a leaf to another leaf
- B. unknown unicast from a leaf to another leaf
- C. multicast from a leaf to another leaf
- D. known unicast from a root to another root

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-bess-evpn-etree-14>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

<b>PE1</b> 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	<b>CE1</b> 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
--	---

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.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer is troubleshooting an ongoing network outage. Which command should he use that can display the live log files for a process or service running on a network device?

- A. traceroute
- B. show run
- C. ping
- D. debug

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network architect is troubleshooting the L2TPv3 tunneling security due to the untrusted nature of the underlaying network. Which two L2TPv3 features does the architect deploy to address the ongoing issues? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MD5 authentication
- B. control message hashing
- C. CHAP authentication
- D. control message rate limiting
- E. asymmetric mutual authentication with PSK

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 2)

```
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?

- A. It configures VPWS multihomed.
- B. It configures VPWS single homed.
- C. It configures an IPv4 peering with 192.168.1.1
- D. It configures MPLS traffic engineering.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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](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 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer is troubleshooting an EoMPLS circuit on a Cisco IOS XR router interface that removes a VLAN

- A. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpnconnect group 103588p2p 103588interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- B. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 encapsulation dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpnconnect group 103588p2p 103588interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- C. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10l2vpnconnect group 103588p2p 103588interface GigabitEthernet 2/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- D. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1ad 10 symmetricl2vpnconnect group 103588p2p 103588interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which mechanism reduces the network flooding caused by host ARP learning behavior?

- A. ARP suppression
- B. storm control
- C. root guard
- D. BPDU guard

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-7000-series-switches/white-paper-c11-735015.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 2)



```

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
!

```

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.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_l2\\_vpns/configuration/xr-3s/asr903/16-7-1/b-mpls-l2-vpns-xr-16-7-asr900/epvn\\_vpws\\_single\\_homed.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l2_vpns/configuration/xr-3s/asr903/16-7-1/b-mpls-l2-vpns-xr-16-7-asr900/epvn_vpws_single_homed.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which condition must be met before an environment can support CSC?

- A. The CSC-PE and CSC-CE must each be able to ping an interface in its respective global routing table.
- B. The CSC-PE and the CSC-CE must support IPv6.
- C. The CSC-PE and CSC-CE devices must be able to send labels to one another using BGP.
- D. The CSC-CE must support OSPFv3.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip vrf mvpn-intranet
rd 12:1
vpn id 12:1
route-target import 12:2
route-target export 12:1
mdt default mpls mldp 192.168.1.2
exit
ip multicast-routing vrf mvpn-intranet
```

Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 will accept multicast routes with a route-target of 12:1.
- B. 192.168.1.2 must be reachable by all routers participating in the mvpn-intranet MVRF.
- C. Router 1 has statically defined thresholds for data MDT.
- D. The MVRF must be configured on each router on the customer and service provider networks.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 3)  
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1

router ospf 1 vrf custabc
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
redistribute bgp 65001 metric-type 1 subnets
```

Which statement describes the result of this configuration?

- A. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as E1 routes.
- B. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as E2 routes.
- C. R1 mutually redistributes routes between BGP 65001 and the OSPF process of VRF custabc.
- D. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as OIA routes.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 3)  
Refer to the exhibit.

```
CE Router

router bgp 65001
address-family ipv4 unicast
redistribute ospf 1
allocate-label all
neighbor 192.168.1.25
remote-as 65012

PE Router

router bgp 65012
vrf custrouter
rd 65001:65012
address-family ipv4 unicast
allocate-label all
redistribute static
neighbor 192.168.1.24
remote-as 65001
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
```

The CE router has established a BGP peering with the PE router, and the CE will use the core infrastructure of the PE as a backbone carrier to support CSC. Which additional task can you perform to complete the configuration?

- A. Configure static routing on the CE router.
- B. Configure the address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast command under the neighbor configuration of the CE router for the PE.
- C. Change the rd value to 65001:65001 under the VRF section of the PE router.
- D. Configure OSPF on the PE router.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
ip vrf mvpn-extranet
rd 12:1
vpn id 12:1
route-target import 12:2
route-target export 12:3
mdt default mpls mldp 192.168.1.2
exit
ip multicast-routing vrf mvpn-extranet
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. The mroute table is cleared.
- B. Router 1 accepts multicast routes with a tag of 12:1
- C. A Cisco MPLS TE tunnel is generated with 192.168.1.2 as the source IP address of router 1.
- D. An LSP virtual interface tunnel is created.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 3)

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?

- A. Change R2's net address to be in the same area as R1.
- B. Change R1's is-type to level-2-only
- C. Change R1's net address to be in the same area as R2.
- D. Change R2's configuration to no longer set the overload bit.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 local-as 100
PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 as-override

PE#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf BLUE 10.10.10.10/32
BGP routing table entry for 111:1234:10.10.10.10/32, version 624
Paths: (1 available, best #2, table BLUE)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    38          39
 65000 65100 65222 65000
 192.168.40.1 (metric 31410) from 192.168.10.1 (192.168.10.1)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
  Extended Community:  RT:111:1234
  Originator: 192.168.20.1, Cluster list: 192.168.30.1
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/1146

```

While provisioning a new BGP session between the PE and CE router, you issue the as- override command. Which statement describes modification of the prefix before being sent to the CE router (10.10.10.1)?

- A. The fourth AS changes, but no other autonomous systems change.
- B. The first and fourth autonomous systems change.
- C. The second and third autonomous systems change.
- D. The first AS changes, but no other autonomous systems change.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which kind of traffic is supported in an MVPN Extranet?

- A. PIM dense mode with Reverse Path Forwarding
- B. PIM dense mode
- C. PIM sparse mode
- D. Bidirectional PIM

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti\\_mvpn/configuration/xr-16/imc-mvpn-xr-16-book/imc-mc-vpn-extranet.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_mvpn/configuration/xr-16/imc-mvpn-xr-16-book/imc-mc-vpn-extranet.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which is the primary function of a MPLS L3 VPN route target?

- A. It imports and exports identified routes into selected VRFs.
- B. It uniquely identifies NLRIs that have the same numeric value.
- C. It imports the external routes it identifies into VRFs that support Internet traffic
- D. It supports QoS by classifying traffic by file type when it applies MPLS EXP bits to each packet.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

<b>PE1</b> ip vrf CE1 rd 111:1 route-target export 100:1 route-target import 200:2	<b>PE2</b> ip vrf CE2 rd 112 :2 route-target export 200:2 route-target import 100:1 route-target import 300:3
<b>PE3</b> 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.)



- A. The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can exchange routes only between their respective VRFs on PE1 and PE2.
- B. All three routers must be running a distance-vector routing protocol.
- C. All three routers must be running MP-BGP.
- D. The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.
- E. Only the CE2 VRF can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which statement describes the no bgp default route-target filter command?

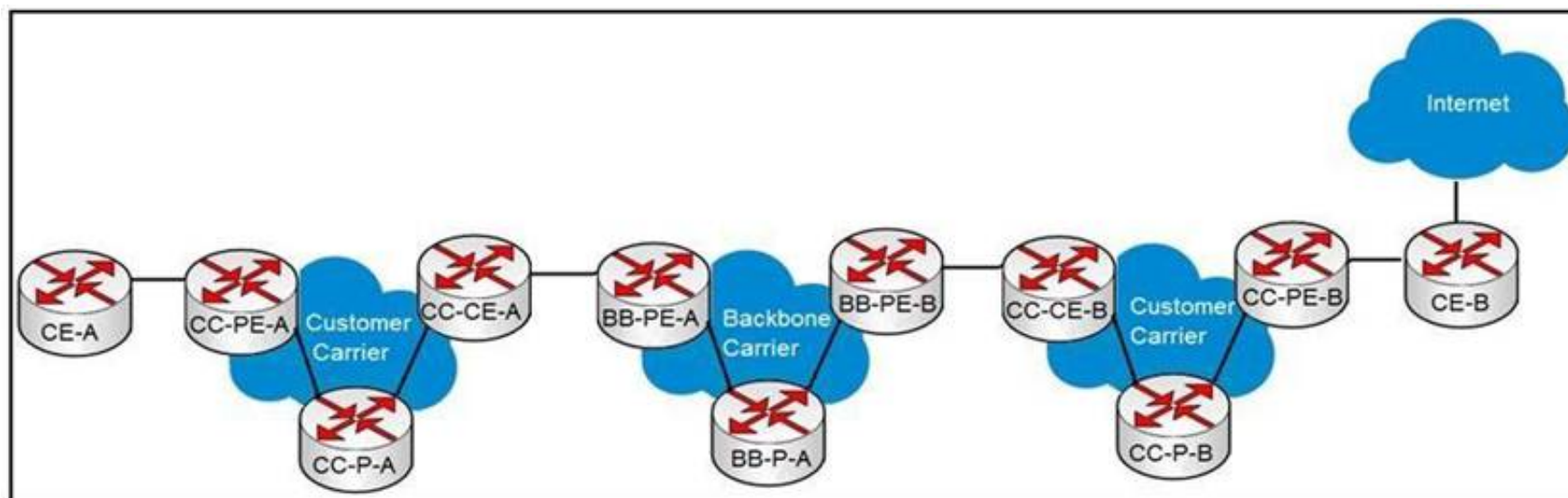
- A. Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are accepted.
- B. Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are not accepted.
- C. Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are not accepted.
- D. Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are accepted.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.)

- A. BB-PE-A and CC-PE-B
- B. CC-PE-A and CC-PE-B
- C. BB-PE-A and BB-PE-B
- D. CC-PE-A and BB-PE-A
- E. BB-PE-A and BB-P-A
- F. CC-PE-A and CC-P-A

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

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](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 60

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.)

- A. mandatory creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between the outgoing interface IP addresses
- B. advertisement of standard communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors
- C. creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between loopback IP addresses
- D. full mesh of iBGP sessions
- E. full mesh of eBGP sessions and partial mesh of iBGP sessions
- F. advertisement of extended communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors

**Answer:** CDF

#### NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 4)

How do Ethernet virtual circuits provide a way for service providers to maximize the use of VLAN tags?

- A. They add an additional tag to VLANs that allows up to two switch ports to use the same globally configured VLAN ID.
- B. They redefine the VLAN tag to include classification, forwarding, and QoS using MPLS labels and EXP bits.
- C. 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.
- D. They assign VLAN IDs to VTP domains so that the same VLAN ID are used more than once globally.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a requirement to share VRF reachability information to all members of a VPN when using IPv6?

- A. PE and CE routers must be running BGP as the PE-CE routing protocol
- B. PE routers must have MPLS disabled and be running MP-BGP between all P and PE routers.
- C. PE routers must be running MP-BGP and bgp default ipv4-unicast must be disabled
- D. All PEs must have the same VRFs configured.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

vrf ciscotest
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target
      101:102
      301:202

  export route-target
    201:202
    401:402
```

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?

- A. with import route targets 101:102 and 202:201
- B. with import route targets 201:202 and 401:402
- C. with export route targets 301:202 and 101:102
- D. with export route targets 201:202 and 401:402

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
vfi ciscotest manual
  vpn id 101
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 encapsulation mpls
  neighbor 192.168.10.2 encapsulation mpls
  neighbor 192.168.20.2 encapsulation mpls
```

An organization is running H-VPLS on a network comprising four routers in a hub-and-spoke topology with R1 as the hub. An engineer added a new spoke with multiple VCs to the network, and now traffic cannot flow properly. How should the engineer update the configuration on R1 to correct the problem?

- A. Disable spanning tree to allow loops to occur within the hub-and-spoke topology.
- B. Disable split horizon to allow multiple VCs per spoke
- C. Disable Cisco Discovery Protocol to allow MPLS to share labels between the designated spokes
- D. Disable Cisco Discovery Protocol to allow for neighbor discovery

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which optional information can be included with an IPv6 ping to support the troubleshooting process?

- A. IPv4 IP address
- B. source MAC address
- C. destination MAC address
- D. IPv6 hostname

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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