300-410 Q&As

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2023 Newest Simulation Labs)

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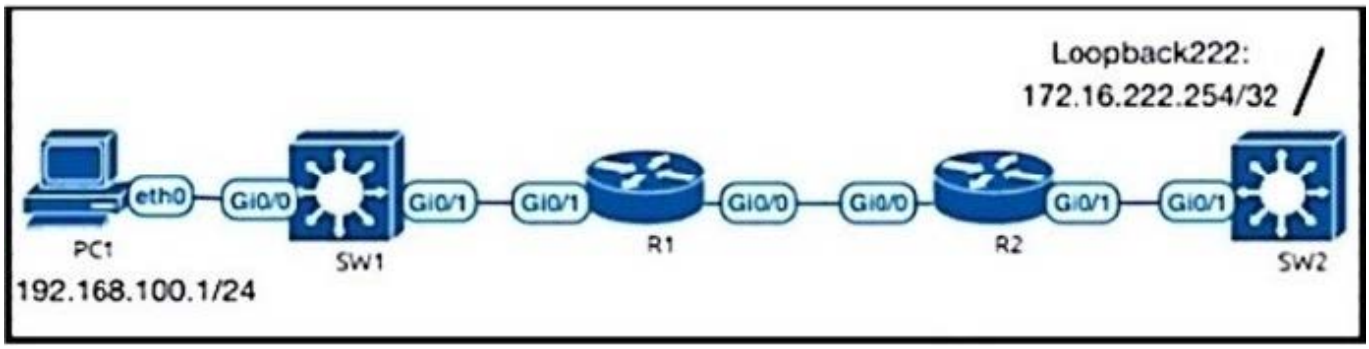
QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



R2 can reach Loopback222, but R1, SW1, and PC1 cannot communicate with 172.16.222.254. R1 and R2 configurations are shown here:

```
R1#show run | sec router eigrp
router eigrp VR1
 !
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
  !
  topology base
  exit-af-topology
  network 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.0
  network 192.168.100.0
  network 192.168.200.0
  network 192.168.255.91 0.0.0.0
 exit-address-family
```

```
R2(config)#do show run | sec router eigrp
router eigrp 1
 network 172.16.1.2 0.0.0.0
 network 172.16.222.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.222.254 0.0.0.0
```

Which EIGRP configuration command resolves the issue?

A. R1(config-router)# redistribute static

B. R2(config-router)# redistribute static

C. R1(config-router)# network 172.16.222.254 0.0.0.0

D. R1(config-router)# network 172.16.222.254 255.255.255.255

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Based on the following partial output of the show ip ospf database command, which router roles(s) is Router7 performing? (Choose all that apply.)

```
Router7# show ip ospf database
OSPF Router with ID(192.168.5.8) (Process ID 1)

Router Link States(Area 0)
Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum Link count
192.168.5.8 192.168.5.8 1381 0x8000010D 0xEF60 2
192.168.5.11 192.168.5.11 1460 0x800002FE 0xEB3D 4
192.168.5.12 192.168.5.12 2027 0x80000090 0x875D 3
192.168.5.27 192.168.5.27 1323 0x800001D6 0x12CC 3

Net Link States(Area 0)
Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum
172.16.9.27 192.168.5.27 1323 0x8000005B 0xA8EE
172.17.9.11 192.168.5.11 1461 0x8000005B 0x7AC
<<output omitted>>

Router Link States(Area 2)
Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum Link count
192.168.5.8 192.168.5.8 1381 0x8000010D 0xEF60 2
192.168.5.13 192.168.5.11 1460 0x800002FE 0xEB3D 4

Net Link States(Area 2)
Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum
172.16.9.27 192.168.5.8 1323 0x8000005B 0xA8EE
172.17.9.11 192.168.5.11 1461 0x8000005B 0x7AC
<<output omitted>>
```

A. ABR

B. ASBR

C. BR

D. IR

Correct Answer: AC

Router7 is an area border router (ABR) and a backbone router (BR). The output reveals the link state databases for two areas, area 0 and area 2. Only ABR routers will display multiple databases when you execute this command.

If Router7 is an ABR, then it is also connected to the backbone and will be a backbone router.

Router 7 is not an autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) because it only displays sections in the output for Type 1 and Type 2 link-state advertisements (LSAs). ASBRs will also have a section for Type 4 LSAs, which would have its

own heading at the end of the output.

Router7 is not an internal router. A router is either an internal router or an ABR and Router 7 is an ABR.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify OSPF neighbor relationship and authentication

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: OSPF Command Reference > show ip ospf database

QUESTION 3

Which command enables NAT-PT on an IPv6 interface?

A. IPv6 nat-pt enable

B. ipv6 nat

C. ipv6 nat-pt

D. ipv6 nat enable

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which of the following OSPF neighbor adjacency states is applicable only to manually configured OSPF neighbors in a Non Broadcast Multi-Access network?

A. Attempt

B. Init

C. 2-Way

D. Exstart

E. Exchange

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What is an advantage of MPLS Layer 3 VPN deployment?

A. Planning and modifications are required for the customer intranet before migrating to Layer 3 VPN.

B. Scalable VPNs are created using connection-oriented, point-to-point, or multipoint overlay connections.

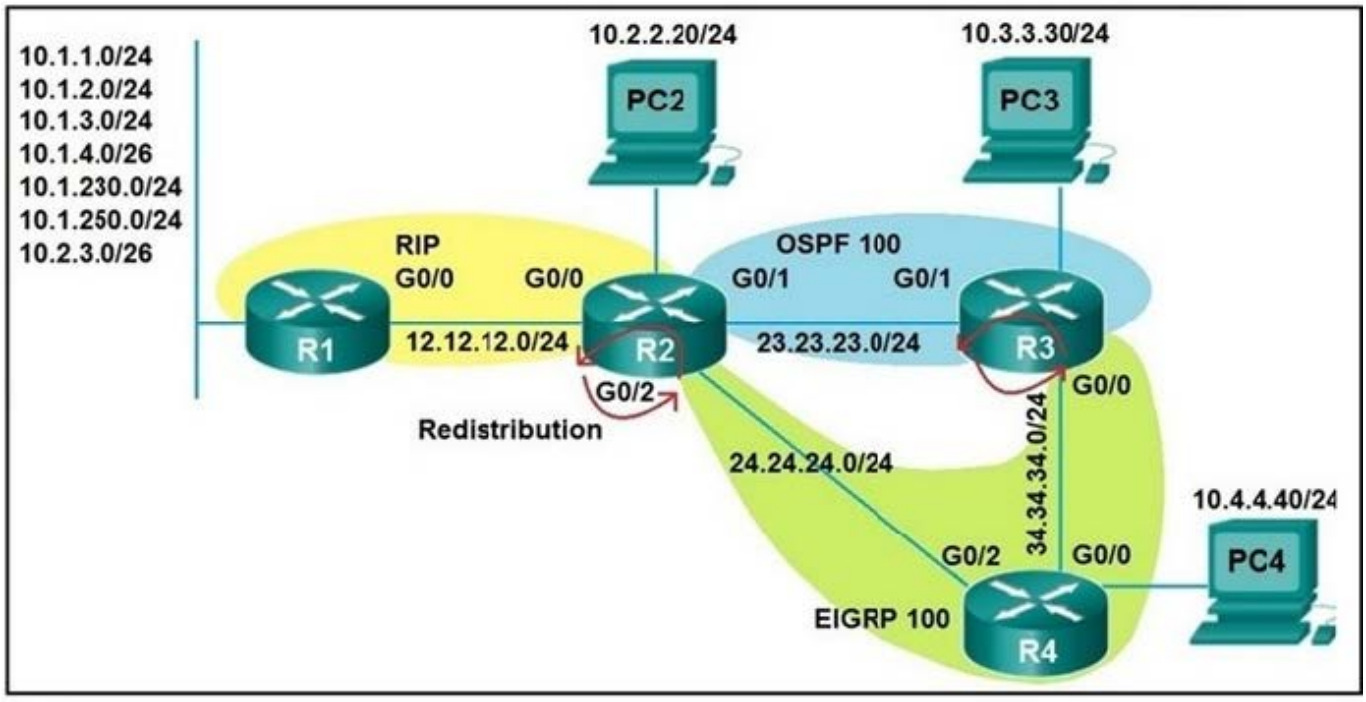
C. QoS provides performance with policy and support for a best-effort service level in an MPLS VPN.

D. Security is provided at the edge of the provider network through encryption.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R3
=====
router ospf 100
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map OSPF-TAG-1

ip prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF seq 5 deny 10.1.0.0/16 ie 24
!
ip prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF-1 seq 5 permit 10.2.0.0/18 ie 24
!
route-map OSPF-TAG-1 deny 5
 match ip address prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF
 set tag 40
!
route-map OSPF-TAG-1 permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF-1
 set tag 80
!
```

Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?

A. 10.2.2.0/24

B. 10.1.4.0/26

C. 10.1.2.0/24

D. 10.2.3.0/26

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

You have implemented the following IP SLA configuration, as shown in the following partial output of the show run command:

ip sla 1 dns cow.cisco.com name-server 10.52.128.30 ip sla schedule 1 start-time now

Which of the following statements is true of this configuration?

A. it will find the response time to resolve the DNS name cow.cisco.com

B. it will find the response time to connect to the DNS server at 10.52.128.30

C. it will start in one minute

D. it will gather data from one minute

Correct Answer: A

It will find the response time to resolve the DNS name cow.cisco.com. Domain Name System (DNS) response time is computed by calculating the difference between the time taken to send a DNS request and the time a reply is received. The

Cisco IOS IP SLAs DNS operation queries for an IP address if the user specifies a hostname, or queries for a hostname if the user specifies an IP address.

It will not find the response time to connect to the DNS server at 10.52.128.30. That is the IP address of the DNS server being used for the operation (10.52.128.30). However, it will measure the response time to resolve the DNS name

cow.cisco.com.

It will not start in one minute. It will start immediately, as indicated by the start-time now parameter.

It will not gather data for one minute. The numeral 1 in the first line refers to the IP SLA number, and the numeral 1 in the last line refers to the IP SLA number to be scheduled.

Objective:

Infrastructure Services

Sub-Objective:

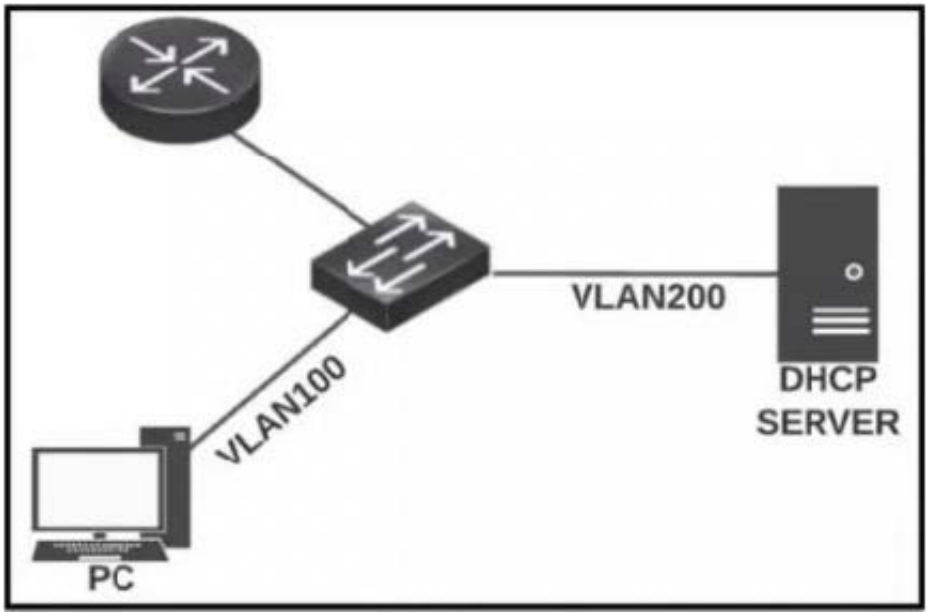
Configure and verify IP SLA

References:

Home > Support > Technology support > IP > IP application services > Technology information > Technology white paper > Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements User Guide

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



A PC is configured to obtain an IP address automatically, but it receives an IP address only from the 169.254.0.0 subnet. The DHCP server logs contained no DHCPDISCOVER message from the MAC address of the PC. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a DHCP reservation on the server for the PC.

B. Configure an ip helper-address on the router to forward DHCP messages to the server.

C. Configure DHCP Snooping on the switch to forward DHCP messages to the server.

D. Configure a static IP address on the PC and exclude it from the DHCP pool.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which two components are needed for a service provider to utilize the L3VPN MPLS application? (Choose two.)

A. The P routers must be configured for MP-iBGP toward the PE routers

B. The P routers must be configured with RSVP.

C. The PE routers must be configured for MP-iBGP with other PE routers

D. The PE routers must be configured for MP-eBGP to connect to CEs

E. The P and PE routers must be configured with LDP or RSVP

Correct Answer: CE

+

IGP: OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS on core facing and core links+ RSVP and/or LDP on core and/or core facing links ->

+

MP-iBGP on PE devices (for MPLS services), MP-BGP: Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol, used for MPLS L3 VPN -> .

QUESTION 10

Examine the following access list: Which statement is NOT designed to prevent IP spoofing attacks from packets that appear to be sourced from inside the network, but are actually sourced from outside the network?

```
access-list 110 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any
access-list 110 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any
access-list 110 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
access-list 110 deny ip 208.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any
```

A. access-list 110 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any

B. access-list 110 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any

C. access-list 110 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any

D. access-list 110 deny ip 208.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any

Correct Answer: D

Infrastructure access control lists are designed to prevent spoofing attacks from packets that appear to be sourced from inside the network when they are in fact sourced from outside the network. There are two groups of address that should be blocked at the edge of the network: The private address space, which are called RFC 1918 addresses Certain "special use addresses" as defined in RFC 3330

The address 208.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 falls into neither of those categories.

The RFC 1918 addresses that should be blocked are:

10.0.0.0/24 172.16.0.0/16 192.168.0.0/16

The RFC 3330 addresses that should be blocked are:

0.0.0.0 127.0.0.0/8 192.0.2.0/24 224.0.0.0/4

For more information about these special use addresses, see RFC 3330.

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Home > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP addressing services > Technology information > Technology white paper >Protecting Your Core: Infrastructure Protection Access Control Lists

QUESTION 11

An engineer is troubleshooting on the console session of a router and turns on multiple debug commands. The console screen is filled with scrolling debug messages that none of the commands can be verified if entered correctly or display any output.

Which action allows the engineer to see entered console commands while still continuing the analysis of the debug messages?

A. Configure the term no mon command globally.

B. Configure the logging synchronous level all command.

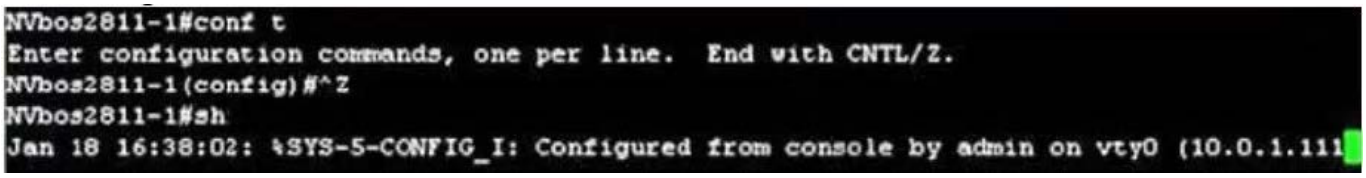
C. Configure the logging synchronous command.

D. Configure the no logging console debugging command globally.

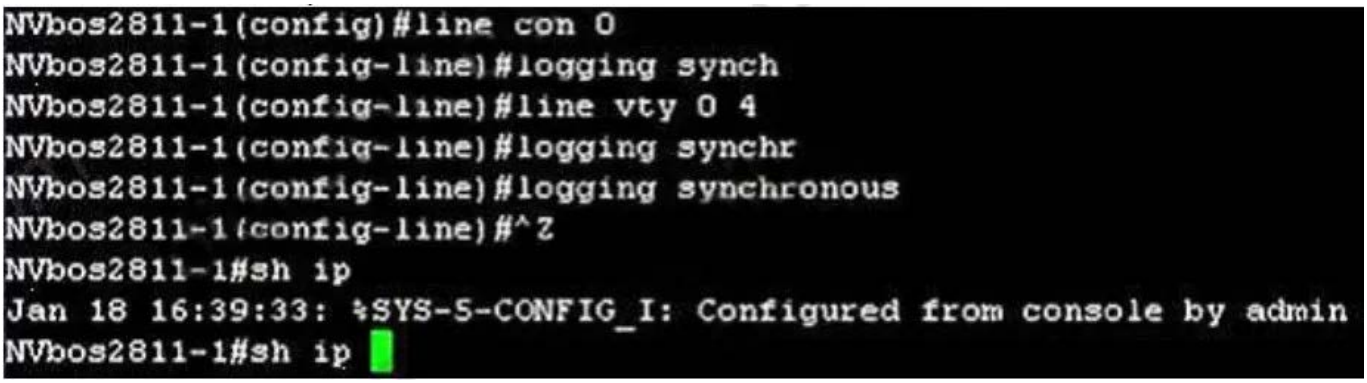
Correct Answer: C

Let\\'s see how the "logging synchronous" command affect the typing command:

Without this command, a message may pop up and you may not know what you typed if that message is too long. When trying to erase (backspace) your command, you realize you are erasing the message instead.

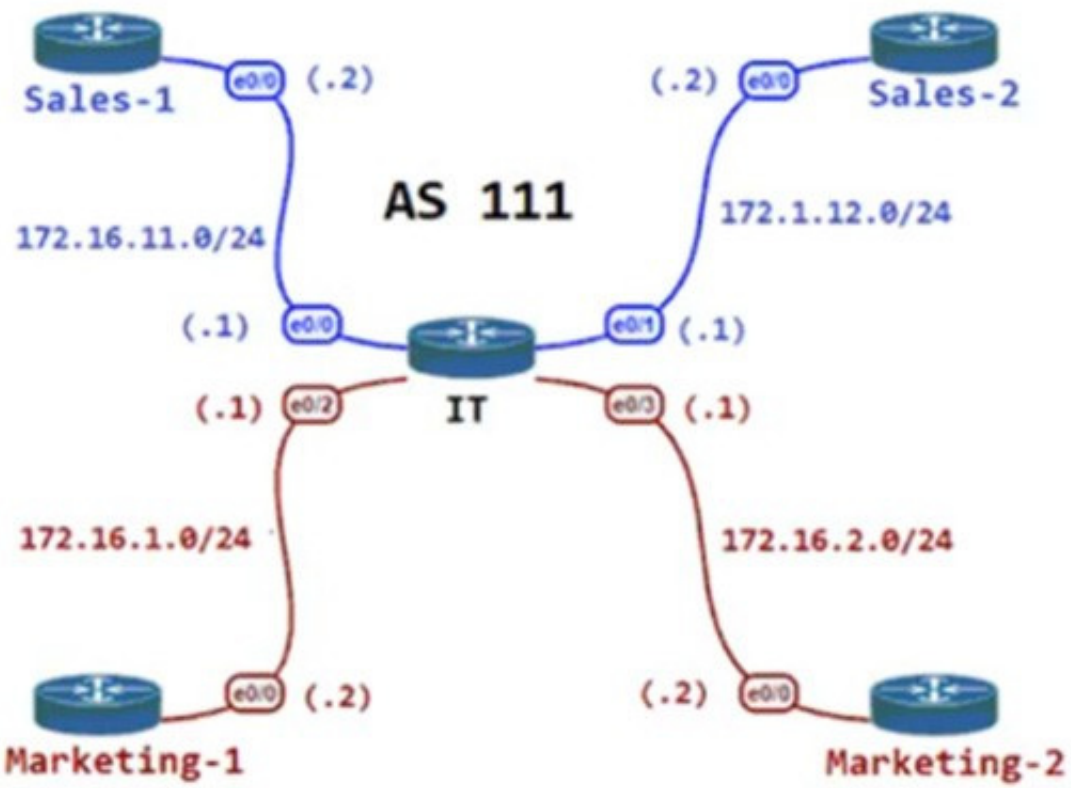


With this command enabled, when a message pops up you will be put to a new line with your typing command which is very



QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit.




```
vrf definition Marketing
 rd 111:1
 address-family ipv4
!
interface E 0/2
 vrf forwarding Marketing
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no shut
!
interface E 0/3
 vrf forwarding Marketing
 ip address 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.0
 no shut
!
no shut
```

The IT router is connected with the Sales and Marketing departments. The interfaces have been assigned to their respective VRFs to keep the two department routes isolated. Which configuration set must the IT router use for BGP to

distribute routes for each department that maintains their own routing table for network isolation?

A. router bgp 111 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.2.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.11.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.12.2 remote-as 111

B. router bgp 111 address-family ipv4 vrf Marketing neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.2.2 remote-as 111 ! address-family ipv4 vrf Sales neighbor 172.16.11.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.12.2 remote-as 111

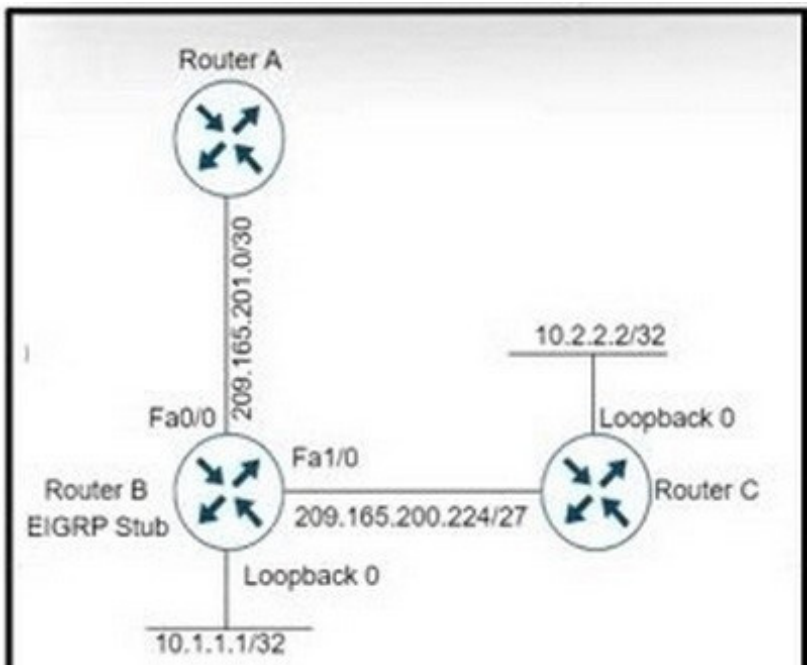
C. router bgp 111 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.2.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.11.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.12.2 remote-as 111

D. router bgp 111 address-family ipv4 vrf Marketing neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.1.2 Route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.2.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.2.2 Route-reflector-client ! address-family ipv4 vrf Sales neighbor 172.16.11.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.11.2 Route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.12.2 remote-as 111 neighbor 172.16.12.2 Route-reflector-client

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit.




```
RouterA#sh ip route eigrp

Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

D       10.1.1.1 [90/156160] via 209.165.201.2, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/0

****Configuration of RouterB****

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
 !
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
 !
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
!
router eigrp 100
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
 network 209.165.201.0 0.0.0.3
 eigrp stub connected static
!
```

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
 !
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
 !
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
!
router eigrp 100
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
 network 209.165.201.0 0.0.0.3
 eigrp stub connected static
!
ip route 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.226
```

Not all connected and static routes of router B are received by router A even though EIGRP neighborship is established between the routers. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub connected
```

B.
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
```

C.
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.31
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
```

D.
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub static
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D