Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

NEW QUESTION 1
Which configuration enabled the VRF that is labeled "Inet" on FastEthernet0/0?

A. R1(config)# ip vrf InetR1(config-vrf)#ip vrf FastEthernet0/0
B. R1(config)#ip vrf Inet FastEthernet0/0
C. R1(config)# ip vrf InetR1(config-vrf)#interface FastEthernet0/0 R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding Inet
D. R1(config)#router ospf 1 vrf InetR1(config-router)#ip vrf forwarding FastEthernet0/0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
A network engineer is investigating a flapping (up/down) interface issue on a core switch that is synchronized to an NTP server. Log output currently does not show the time of the flap. Which command allows the logging on the switch to show the time of the flap according to the clock on the device?

A. service timestamps log uptime
B. clock summer-time mst recurring 2 Sunday mar 2:00 1 Sunday nov 2:00
C. service timestamps log datetime localtime show-timezone
D. clock calendar-valid

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#route-map ADD permit 20
R1(config-route-map)#set tag 1

R1(config)#router ospf1
R1(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets route-map ADD
```
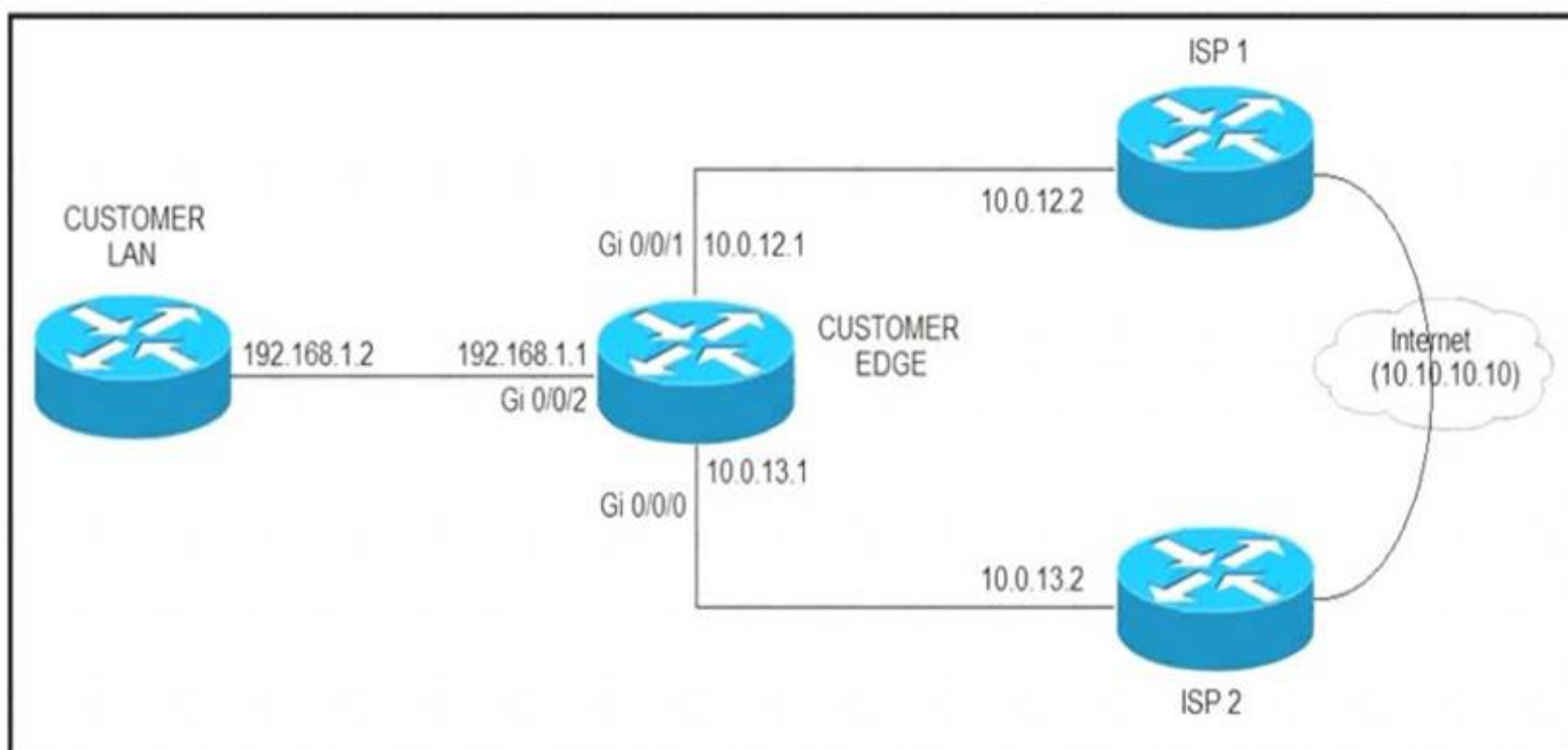
Which statement about R1 is true?

A. OSPF redistributes RIP routes only if they have a tag of one.
B. RIP learned routes are distributed to OSPF with a tag value of one.
C. R1 adds one to the metric for RIP learned routes before redistributing to OSPF.
D. RIP routes are redistributed to OSPF without any changes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.

ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to
achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console. Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?

A. Start-time 00:00
B. Start-time 0
C. Start-time immediately
D. Start-time now

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
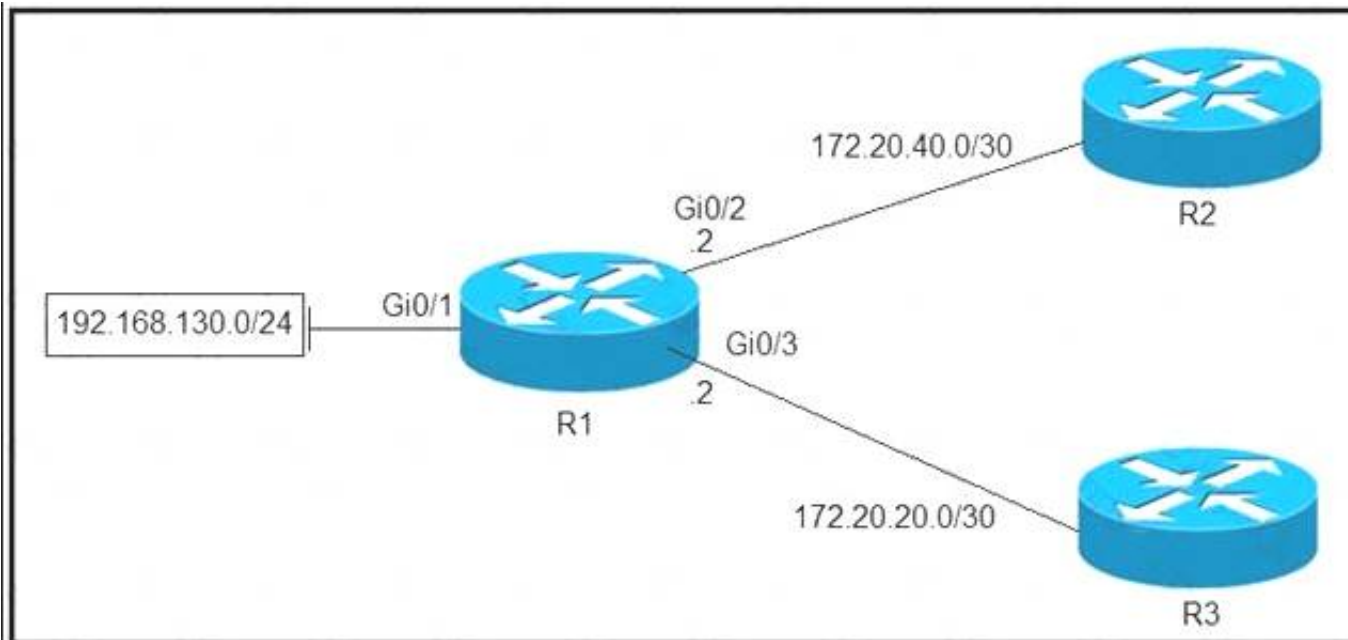Which command displays the IP routing table information that is associated with VRF-Lite?

A. show ip vrf
B. show ip route vrf
C. show run vrf
D. show ip protocols vrf

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit.

Which configuration configures a policy on R1 to forward any traffic that is sourced from the 192.168.130.0/24 network to R2?

A. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2

B. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2

C. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1

D. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

PE		device that forwards traffic based on labels
P		path that the labeled packet takes
CE		device that is unaware of MPLS labeling
LSP		device that removes and adds the MPLS labeling

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

PE		P
P		LSP
CE		CE
LSP		PE

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session   User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device
does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?

A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

A. permit tcp port 443
B. permit udp port 465
C. permit tcp port 465
D. permit tcp port 22

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip ssh
SSH Disabled – version 1.99
%Please create RSA keys to enable SSH (and of atleast 768 bits for SSH v2).
Authentication timeout: 120 secs; Authentication retries: 3
Minimum expected Diffie Hellman key size: 1024 bits
IOS Keys in SECSH format (ssh-rsa, base64 encoded) : NONE
R1#
```

An engineer is trying to connect to a device with SSH but cannot connect. The engineer connects by using the console and finds the displayed output when troubleshooting. Which command must be used in configuration mode to enable SSH on the device?

A. no ip ssh disable
B. ip ssh enable
C. ip ssh version 2
D. crypto key generate rsa

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.

permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c:: /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443	Permit NTP from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::1f
permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514	Permit syslog from this source 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c
permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80	Permit HTTP from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::0fff
permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123	Permit HTTPS from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::07ff

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c:: /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443	permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123
permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514	permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514
permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80	permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80
permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123	permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c:: /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443

NEW QUESTION 15
Which command allows traffic to load-balance in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration?

A. multi-paths eibgp 2
B. maximum-paths 2
C. maximum-paths ibgp 2
D. multi-paths 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes without first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?

A. nonbroadcast multiaccess
B. packet switching
C. policy-based routing
D. forwarding information base

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh ip route ospf
<output omitted>
Gateway is last resort is not set

        10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  o  E2     10.0.0.0 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:10, Ethernet0/0
  o         192.168.3.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0
Router#

Router#show ip bgp
<output omitted>
        Network          Next Hop       Metric    LocPrf    Weight    Path
  >*    192.168.1.1/32   0.0.0.0        0                   32768     ?
  >*    192.168.3.0      192.168.12.2   20                  32768     ?
  >*    192.168.12.0     0.0.0.0        0                   32768     ?
Router#show running-config | section router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 redistribute ospf 1
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to redistribute OSPF to BGP, but not all of the routes are redistributed. What is the reason for this issue?

A. By default, only internal routes and external type 1 routes are redistributed into BGP
B. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP
C. BGP convergence is slow, so the route will eventually be present in the BGP table
D. By default, only internal OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

        192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O           192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
        192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C           192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L           192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
        192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C           192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L           192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
        192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C           192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L           192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  redistribute static subnets
  network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```
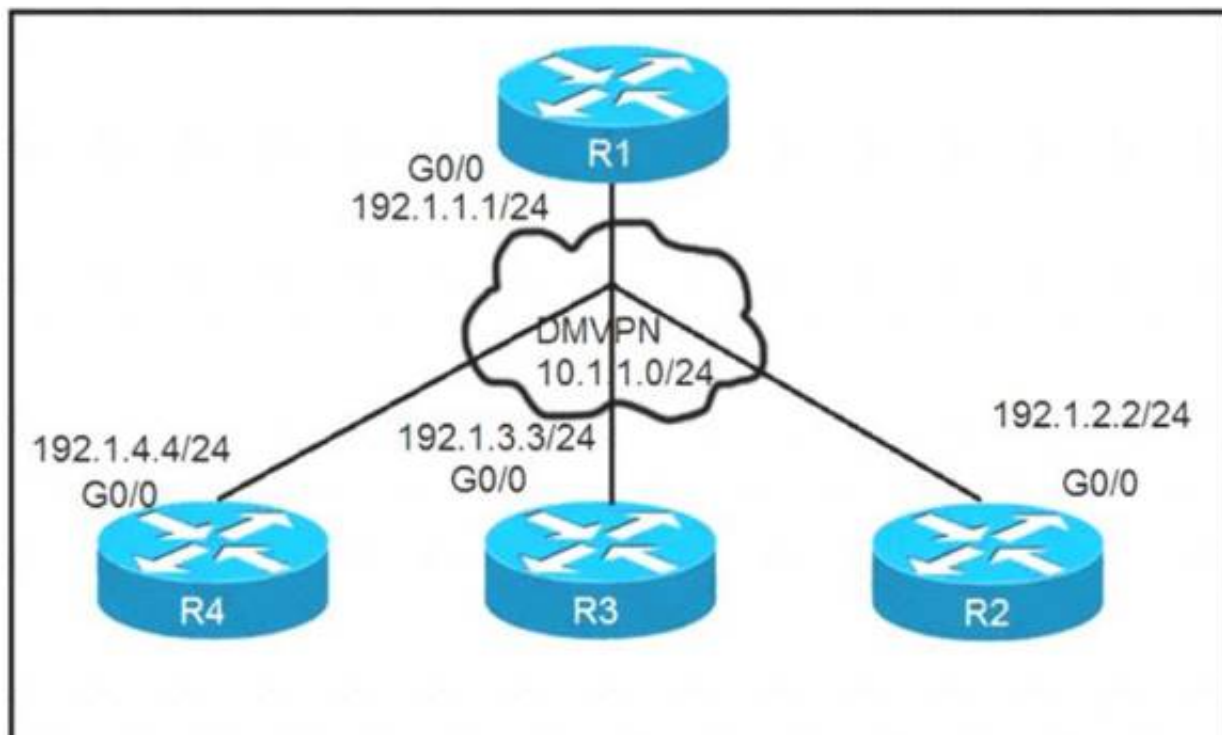
An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.
B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.
C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.
D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibits.

```
On R1:
R1(config)# interface tunnel 1
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# tunnel source 192.1.1.1
R1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R1(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 111

On R2:
R2(config)# interface tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 222
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R3:
R3(config)# interface tunnel 1
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R3(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 333 R3(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R4: R4(config)# interface tunnel 1
R4(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R4(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 444
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1
```

Phase-3 tunnels cannot be established between spoke-to-spoke in DMVPN. Which two commands are missing? (Choose two.)

A. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the spoke routers.
B. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the spoke routers.
C. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the hub router.
D. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the hub router.
E. The ip nhrp map command is missing on the hub router.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 34
Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?

A. NHRP
B. IPsec
C. MP-BGP
D. OSPF

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37
R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:

```
ip prefix-list test seq 5 permit 192.168.130.0/24
!
route-map OUT permit10
 match ip address prefix-list test
 set as-path prepend 65000
```

What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out

command?

A. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.
B. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24
C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24
D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42
Refer to the exhibit.

```
TAC+: TCP/IP open to 171.68.118.101/49 failed --
Destination unreachable; gateway or host down
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = ERROR
AAA/AUTHEN/START (2546660185): Method=LOCAL
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = FAIL
As1 CHAP: Unable to validate Response. Username chapuser: Authentication failure
```

Why is user authentication being rejected?

A. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".
B. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.
C. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.
D. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.1.1, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor      V  AS    MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2   4  65000    28     28          22      0   0   00:21:31            0
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 22, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
              r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

       Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf      Weight      Path
*>     172.16.25.0/24   209.165.200.225        0            32768        ?
R1#
```

```
R2 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.2.2, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor      V  AS    MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.1   4  65000    29     28           3      0   0   00:22:07            1
192.168.3.3   4  65000     7      8           3      0   0   00:02:55            0
R2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 192.168.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
              r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

       Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf      Weight      Path
* i    172.16.25.0/24   209.165.200.225        0   100          0          ?
R2#
```

```
R3 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.3.3, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
Neighbor      V  AS    MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2   4  65000     8      7           4      0   0   00:03:08            0
R3#
```

R2 is a route reflector, and R1 and R3 are route reflector clients. The route reflector learns
the route to 172.16.25.0/24 from R1, but it does not advertise to R3. What is the reason the route is not advertised?

A. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.
B. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.
C. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.
D. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48
Which statement about IPv6 ND inspection is true?

A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Cat3850-Stack-2# show policy-map

Policy Map LIMIT_BGP
  Class BGP
    drop

Policy Map SHAPE_BGP
  Class BGP
    Average Rate Traffic Shaping
    cir 10000000 (bps)

Policy Map POLICE_BGP
  Class BGP
    police cir 1000k bc 1500
      conform-action transmit
      exceed-action transmit

Policy Map COPP
  Class BGP
    police cir 1000k bc 1500
      conform-action transmit
      exceed-action drop
```

Which control plane policy limits BGP traffic that is destined to the CPU to 1 Mbps and ignores BGP traffic that is sent at higher rate?

A. policy-map SHAPE_BGP
B. policy-map LIMIT_BGP
C. policy-map POLICE_BGP
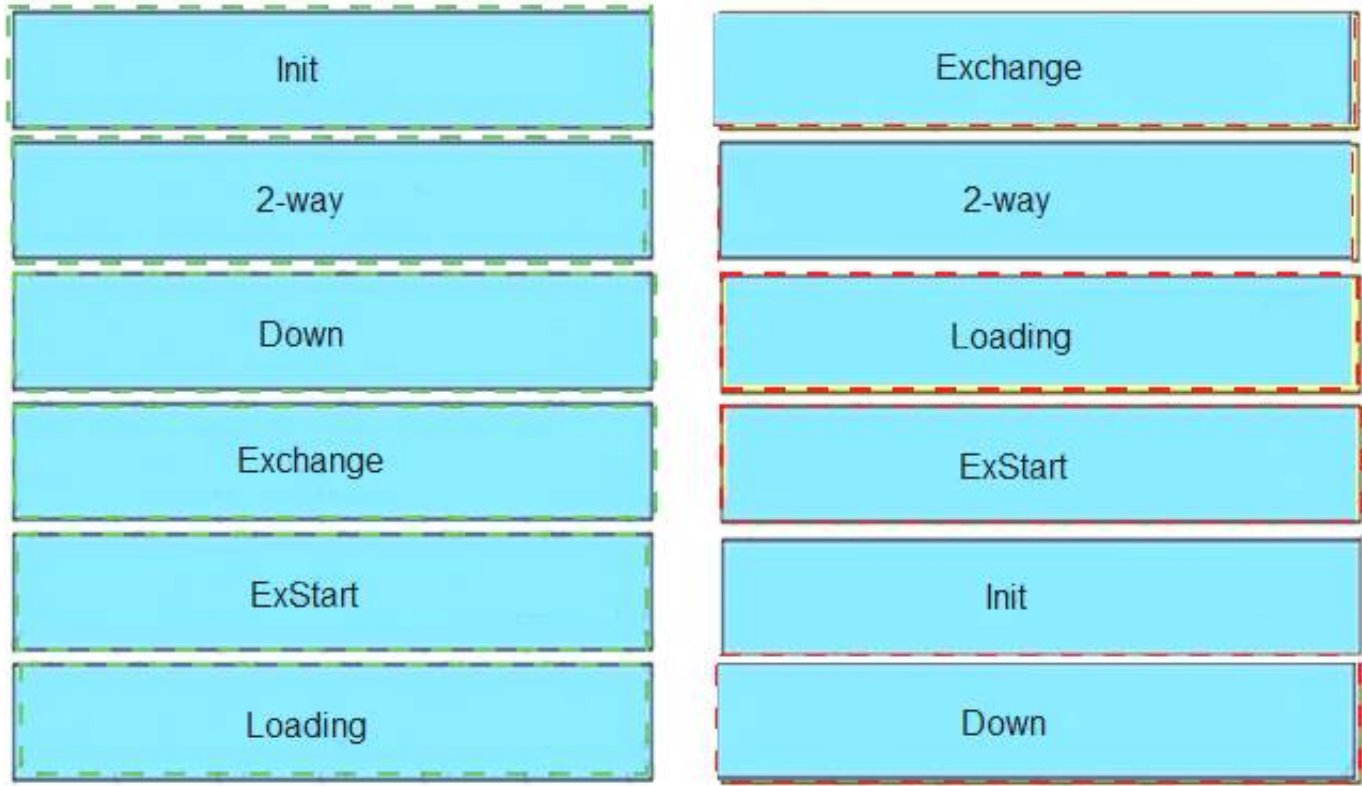D. policy-map COPP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Init	Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router.
2-way	Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network.
Down	The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries.
Exchange	The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR.
ExStart	The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message.
Loading	No hellos have been received from a neighbor router.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Init	Exchange
2-way	2-way
Down	Loading
Exchange	ExStart
ExStart	Init
Loading	Down

NEW QUESTION 60
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