

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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NEW QUESTION 1

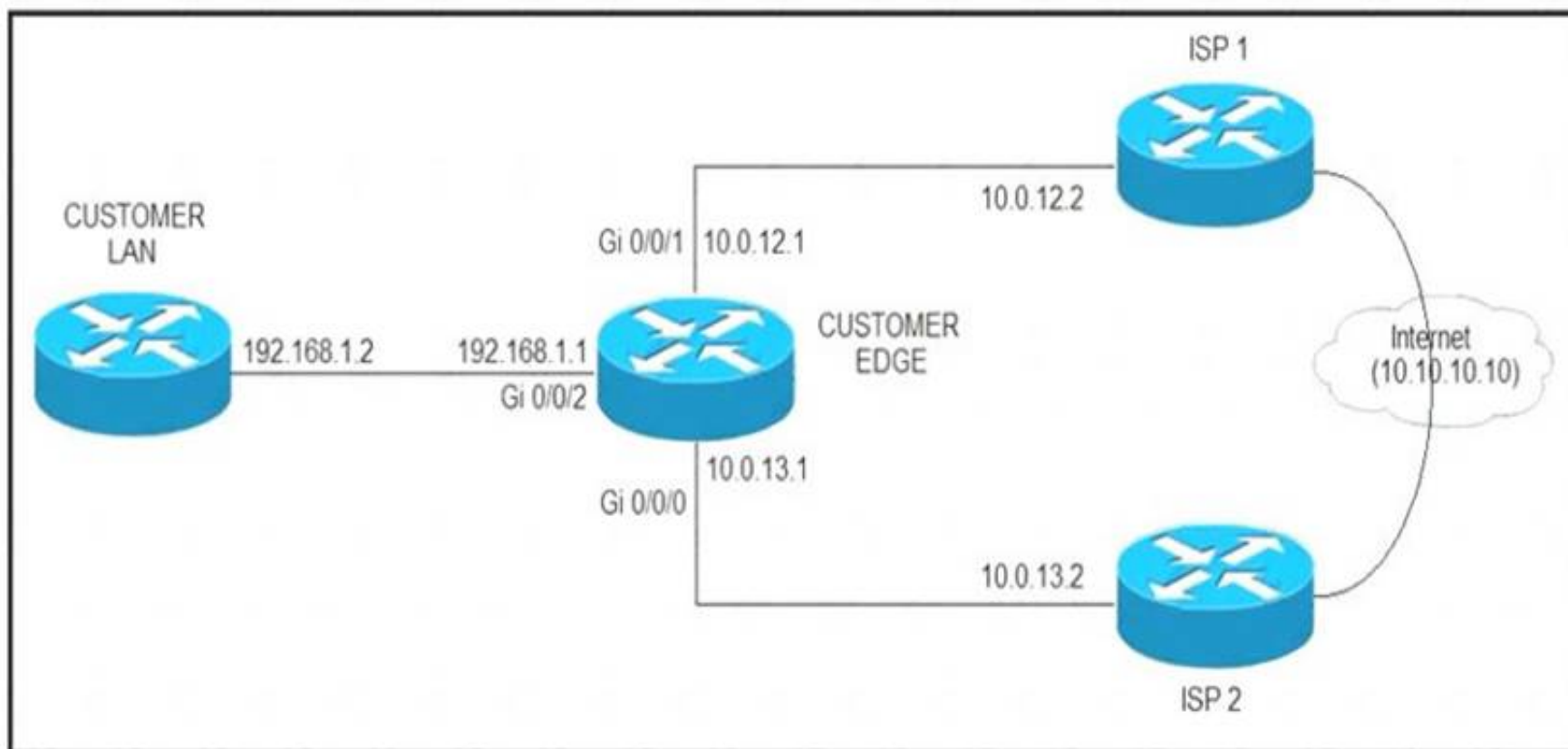
Which configuration enabled the VRF that is labeled "Inet" on FastEthernet0/0?

- 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

Refer to the exhibit.



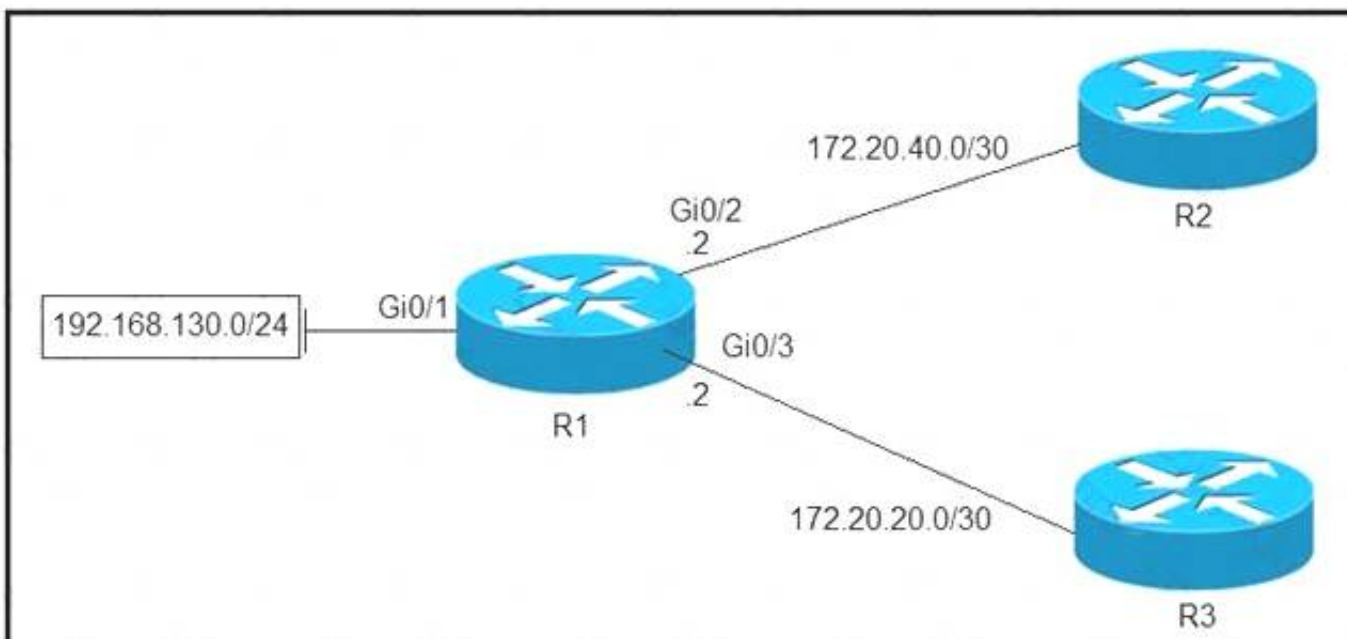
ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console. Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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?

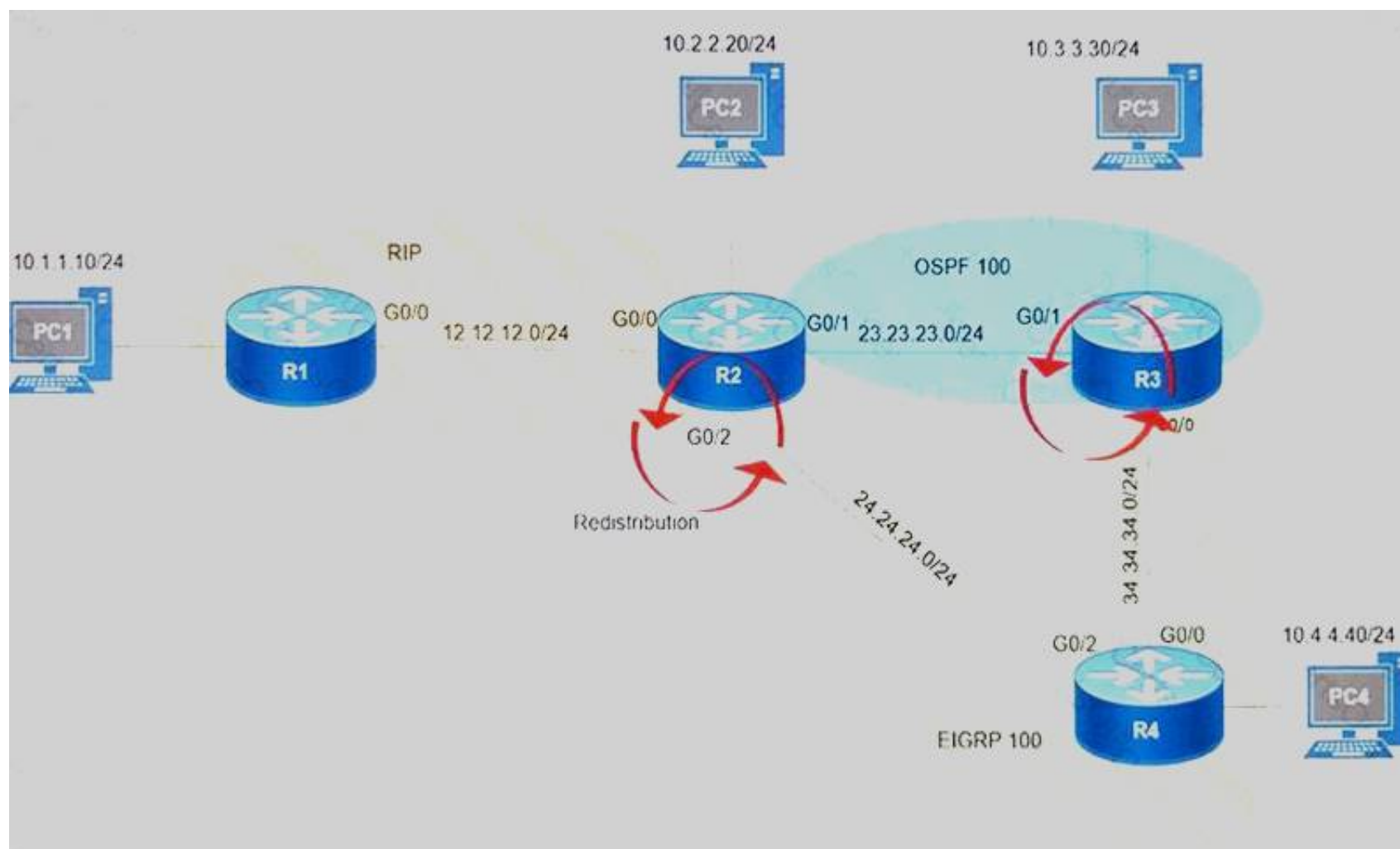
- A. `access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255`
!
`interface Gi0/2`
`ip policy route-map test`
!
`route-map test permit 10`
`match ip address 1`
`set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2`
- B. `access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255`
!
`interface Gi0/1`
`ip policy route-map test`
!
`route-map test permit 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 4

Refer to the exhibit.



After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

- A. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.
- B. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.
- C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.
- D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
  Service-policy input: CoPP-BGP
  Class-map: BGP (match all)
    2716 packets, 172071 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
    Match: access-group name BGP
    drop

  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    5212 packets, 655966 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
    Match: any
```

What is the result of applying this configuration?

- A. The router can form BGP neighborships with any other device.
- B. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any other device.
- C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
- D. The router can form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

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

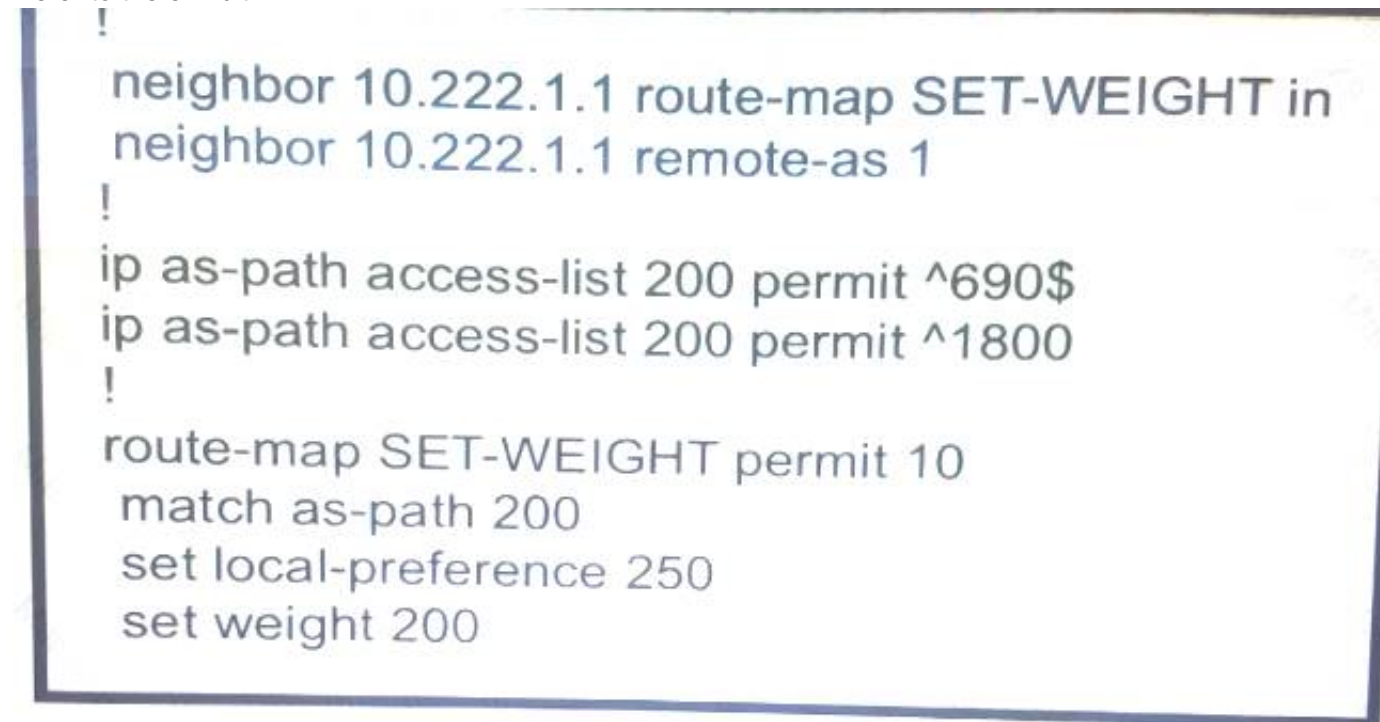

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



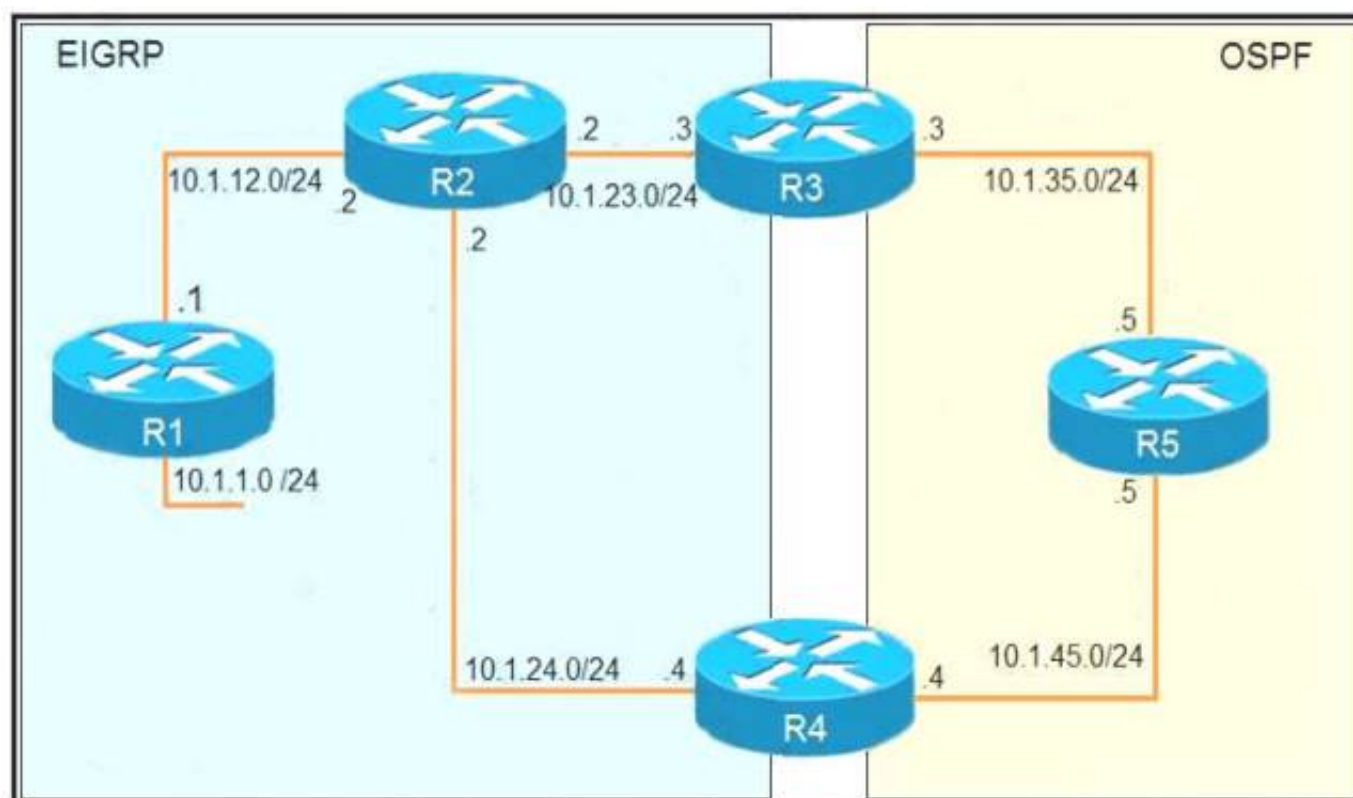
A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?

- A. The local preference value in another neighbor statement is higher than 250.
- B. The local preference value should be set to the same value as the weight in the route map.
- C. The route map is applied in the wrong direction.
- D. The weight value in another statement is higher than 200.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0

R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.1.45.4 0.0.0.0 area 0

R5#traceroute 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.1.1.1

 1 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 2 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
 3 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
 4 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 5 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
 6 10.1.23.2 108 msec 76 msec 80 msec
    <output truncated>
```

The output of the trace route from R5 shows a loop in the network. Which configuration prevents this loop?

A)

R3

```
router ospf 1
```

```
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
```

```
!
```

```
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
```

```
 set tag 1
```

R4

```
router eigrp 1
```

```
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
```

```
!
```

```
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
```

```
 match tag 1
```

```
!
```

```
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

B)

```
R3
router eigrp 1
 redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1
```

```
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
 network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

C)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1
```

```
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10
 match tag 1
```

D)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
 set tag 1
```

```
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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 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::c/126
2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123
```

```
Permit NTP from this source
2001:0D8B:0800:200c::1f
```

```
Permit syslog from this source
2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c
```

```
Permit HTTP from this source
2001:0D8B:0800:200c::0fff
```

```
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: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::c/126
2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123
```

```
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:d8b:800:200c::800 /117
2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80
```

```
permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::/117
2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443
```

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest1
snmp-server host 192.168.1.128 ciscotest
snmp-sever enable traps bgp
```

Network operations cannot read or write any configuration on the device with this configuration from the operations subnet. Which two configurations fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.
 B. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.
 C. Modify access list 1 and allow SNMP in the access list.
 D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
 E. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R200#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.1.1.1, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 26, main routing table version 26
1 network entries using 132 bytes of memory
1 path entries using 52 bytes of memory
2/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 296 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
Bitfield cache entries: current 1 (at peak 2) using 28 bytes of memory
BGP using 508 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 24/23 prefixes, 24/23 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.0.2.2      4 65100  20335   20329     0   0    0 00:02:04  Idle (PfxCt)
R200#
```

In which circumstance does the BGP neighbor remain in the idle condition?

- A. if prefixes are not received from the BGP peer
- B. if prefixes reach the maximum limit
- C. if a prefix list is applied on the inbound direction
- D. if prefixes exceed the maximum limit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
  10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
    Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to block the route to 192.168.2.2 from the routing table by using the configuration that is shown. The route is still present in the routing table as an OSPF route. Which action blocks the route?

- A. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.
- B. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.
- C. Use a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.
- D. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

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