

Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)



NEW QUESTION 1

Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

- A. UDP
- B. SCTP
- C. TCP
- D. RDP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

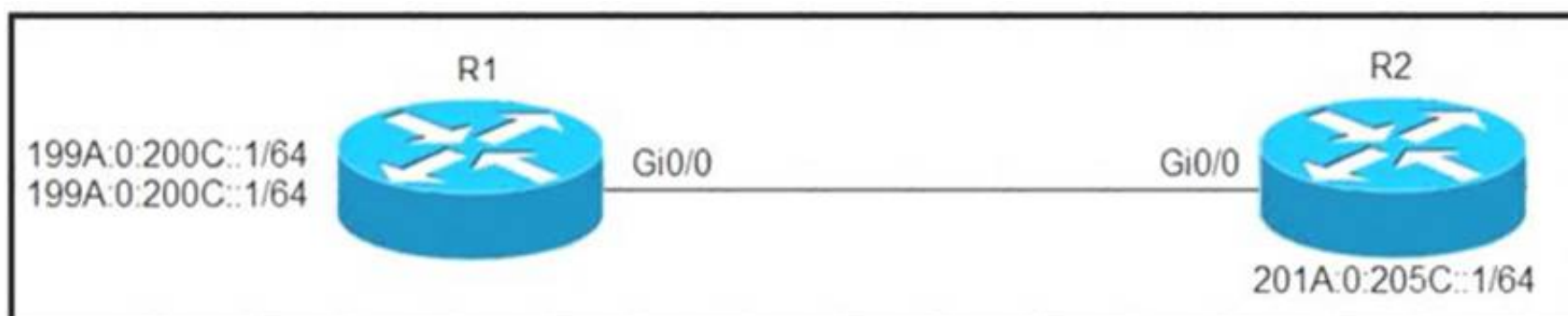
Which command displays the IP routing table information that is associated with VRF-Lite?

- 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 denies Telnet traffic to router 2 from 198A:0:200C::1/64?

- A. `ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet`
`!`
`int Gi0/0`
`ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in`
`!`
- B. `ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet`
`!`
`int Gi0/0`
`ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in`
`!`
- C. `ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64`
`!`
`int Gi0/0`
`ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in`
`!`
- D. `ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64`
`!`
`int Gi0/0`
`ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in`
`!`

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

```

service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime
clock timezone MST -7 0
clock summer-time MST recurring
ntp authentication-key 1 md5 00101A0B0152181206224747071E 7
ntp server 10.10.10.10

R1#show clock
*06:13:44.045 MST Sun Dec 30 2018

R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config) #logging host 10.10.10.20
R1(config) #end
R1#
*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-6-LOGGINGHOST_STARTSTOP: Logging to host 10.10.10.20 port 514
started - CLI initiated

```

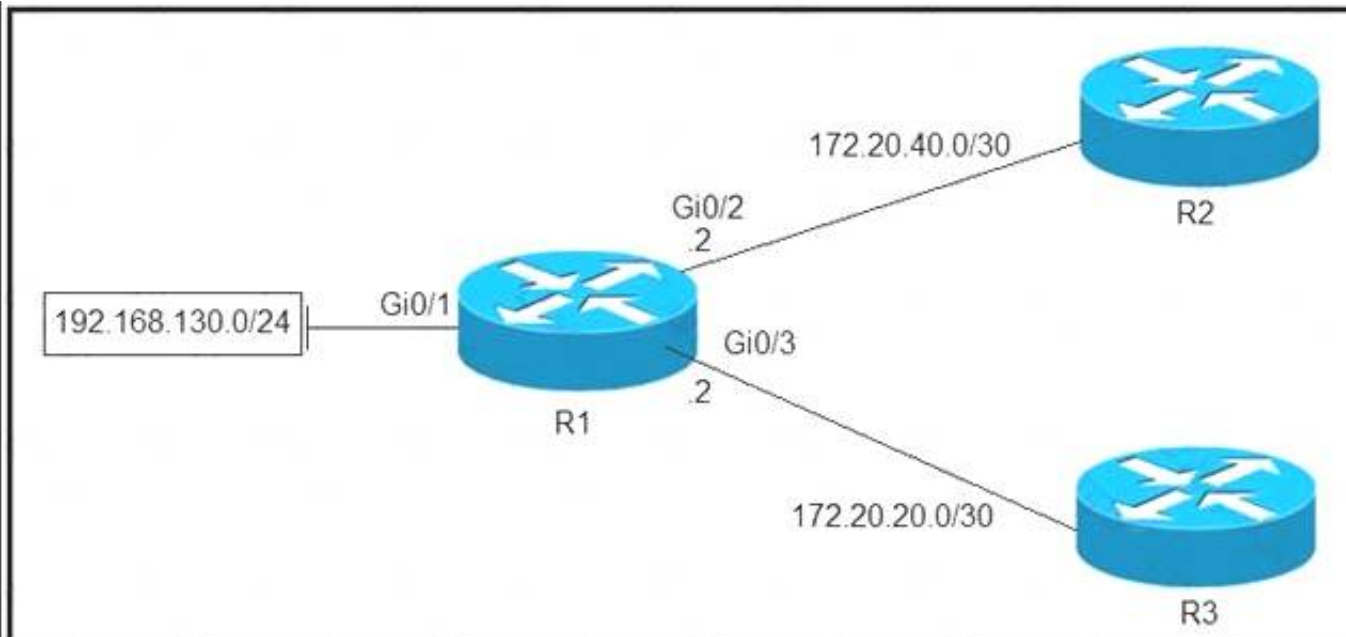
An administrator noticed that after a change was made on R1, the timestamps on the system logs did not match the clock. What is the reason for this error?

- A. An authentication error with the NTP server results in an incorrect timestamp.
- B. The keyword localtime is not defined on the timestamp service command.
- C. The NTP server is in a different time zone.
- D. The system clock is set incorrectly to summer-time hours.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
  logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
  login local
  transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

An administrator that is connected to the console does not see debug messages when remote users log in. Which action ensures that debug messages are displayed for remote logins?

- A. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
- B. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
- C. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
- D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 11

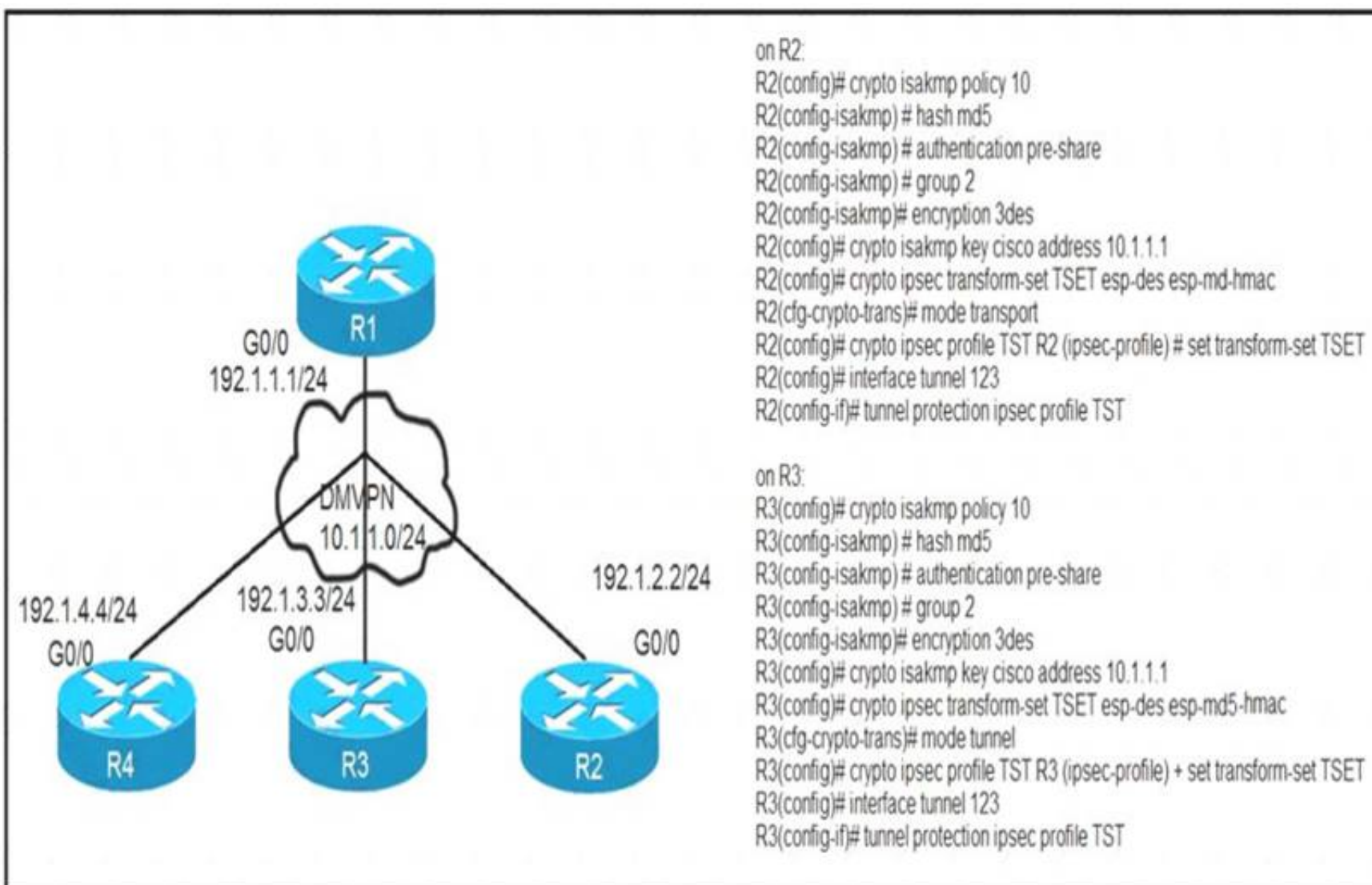
What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?

- A. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.
- B. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.
- D. To use BFD with BGP, the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit.



After applying IPsec, the engineer observed that the DMVPN tunnel went down, and both spoke-to-spoke and hub were not establishing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the mode from mode tunnel to mode transport on R3.
- B. Remove the crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
- C. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 192.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
- D. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on R2 and R3.
- E. Change the mode from mode transport to mode tunnel on R2.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
neighbor 10.222.1.1 route-map SET-WEIGHT in
neighbor 10.222.1.1 remote-as 1
!
ip as-path access-list 200 permit ^690$
ip as-path access-list 200 permit ^1800
!
route-map SET-WEIGHT permit 10
match as-path 200
set local-preference 250
set weight 200
```

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 15

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#
```

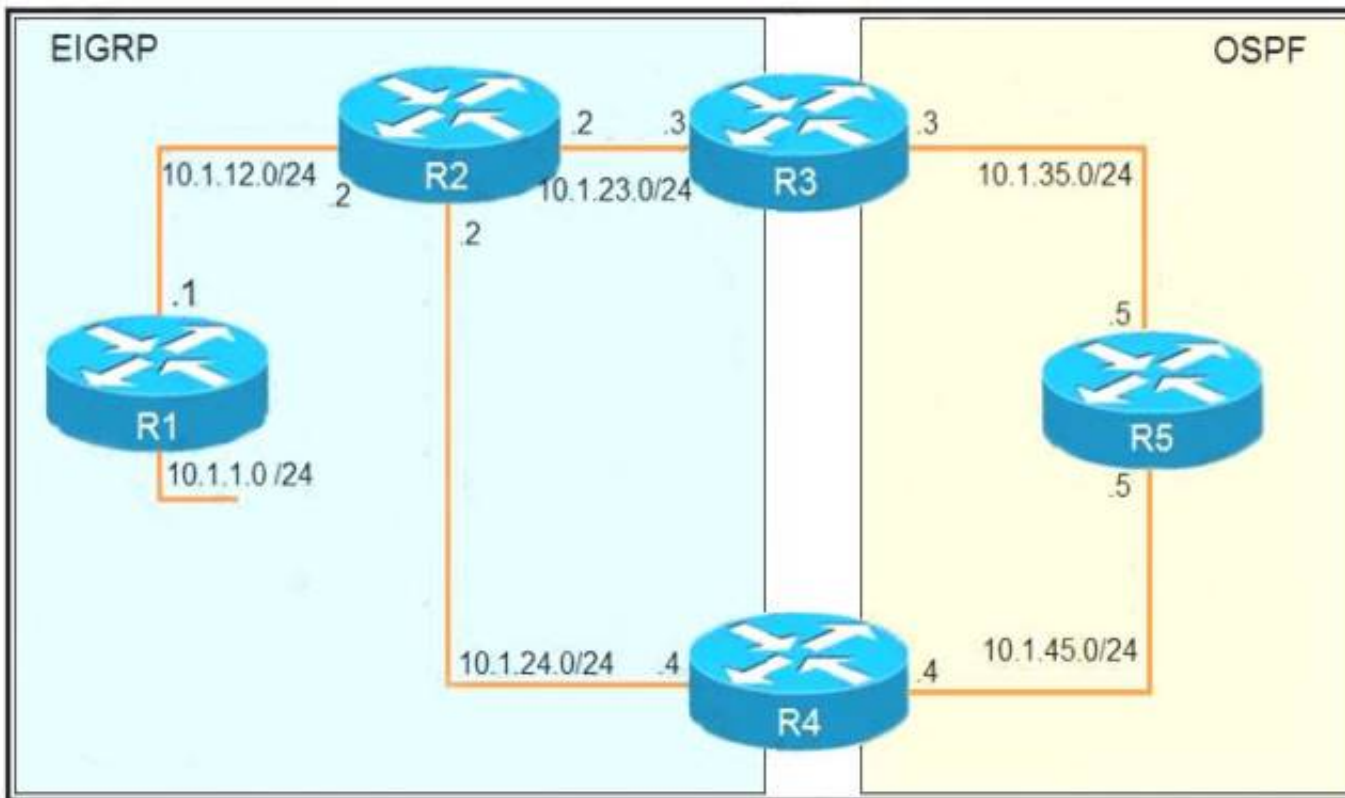
An engineer is trying to connect to a device with SSH but cannot connect. The engineer connects by using the console and finds the displayed output when troubleshooting. Which command must be used in configuration mode to enable SSH on the device?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

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 21

While troubleshooting connectivity issues to a router, these details are noticed:

- Standard pings to all router interfaces, including loopbacks, are successful.
- Data traffic is unaffected.
- SNMP connectivity is intermittent.
- SSH is either slow or disconnects frequently.

Which command must be configured first to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. show policy-map control-plane
- B. show policy-map
- C. show interface | inc drop
- D. show ip route

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

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 25

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(...)
tib entry: 10.10.10.1/32, rev 31
    local binding: tag: 18
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: imp-null
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: 18
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 21
tib entry: 10.10.10.2/32, rev 22
    local binding: tag: 17
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: imp-null
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 19
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 22
```

What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

- A. Pop the label
- B. Impose the label
- C. Include the EXP bit
- D. Exclude the EXP bit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26

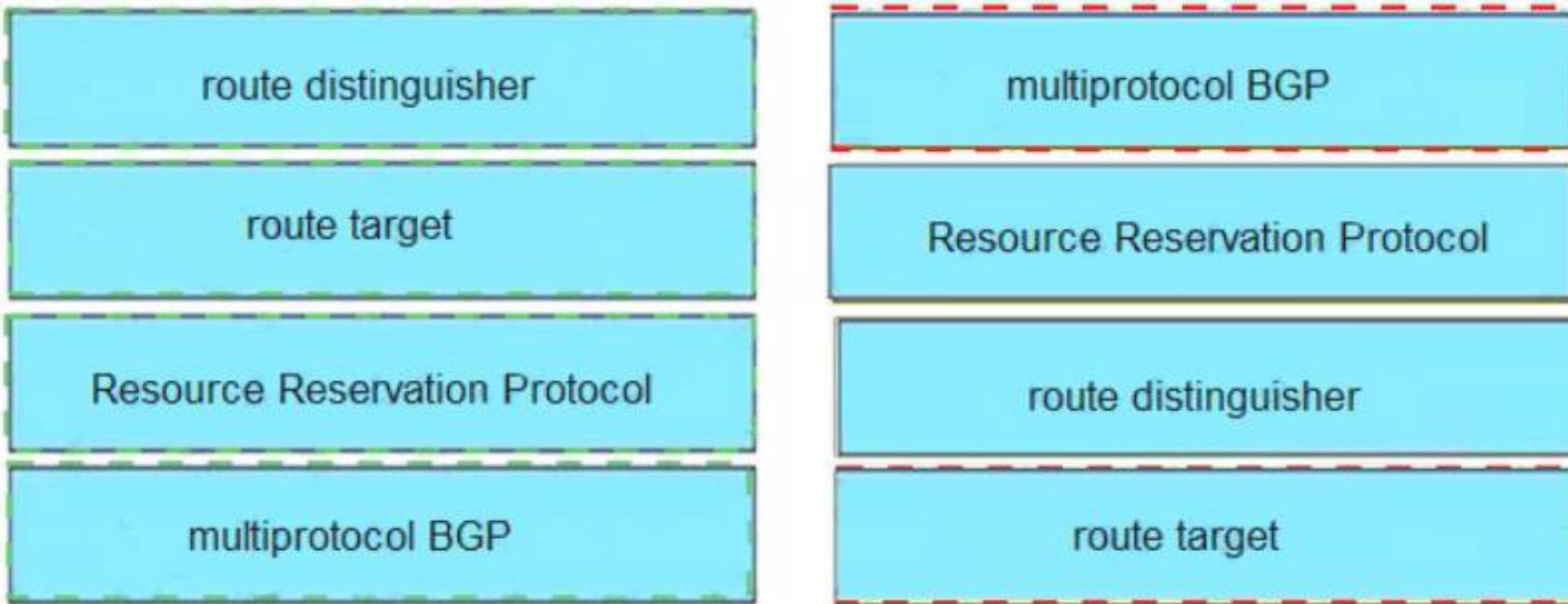
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

route distinguisher	propagates VPN reachability information
route target	distributes labels for traffic engineering
Resource Reservation Protocol	uniquely identifies a customer prefix
multiprotocol BGP	controls the import/export of customer prefixes

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       192.168.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.2.2[110/11] via 192.168.12.2, 00:52:09, Ethernet0/0
    192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
        209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?

- A. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.
- B. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.
- C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.
- D. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

Which statement about IPv6 RA Guard is true?

- A. It does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.
- B. It cannot be configured on a switch port interface in the ingress direction.
- C. Packets that are dropped by IPv6 RA Guard cannot be spanned.
- D. It is not supported in hardware when TCAM is programmed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?

- A. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID even if a loopback is configured.
- B. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID.
- C. The MPLS LDP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
- D. The force keyword changes the router ID to the specified address without causing any impact.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

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 44

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