



Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
destination 172.16.10.2
transport udp 90
exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
exit
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input
!
```

Why is the remote NetFlow server failing to receive the NetFlow data?

- A. The flow exporter is configured but is not used.
- B. The flow monitor is applied in the wrong direction.
- C. The flow monitor is applied to the wrong interface.
- D. The destination of the flow exporter is not reachable.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

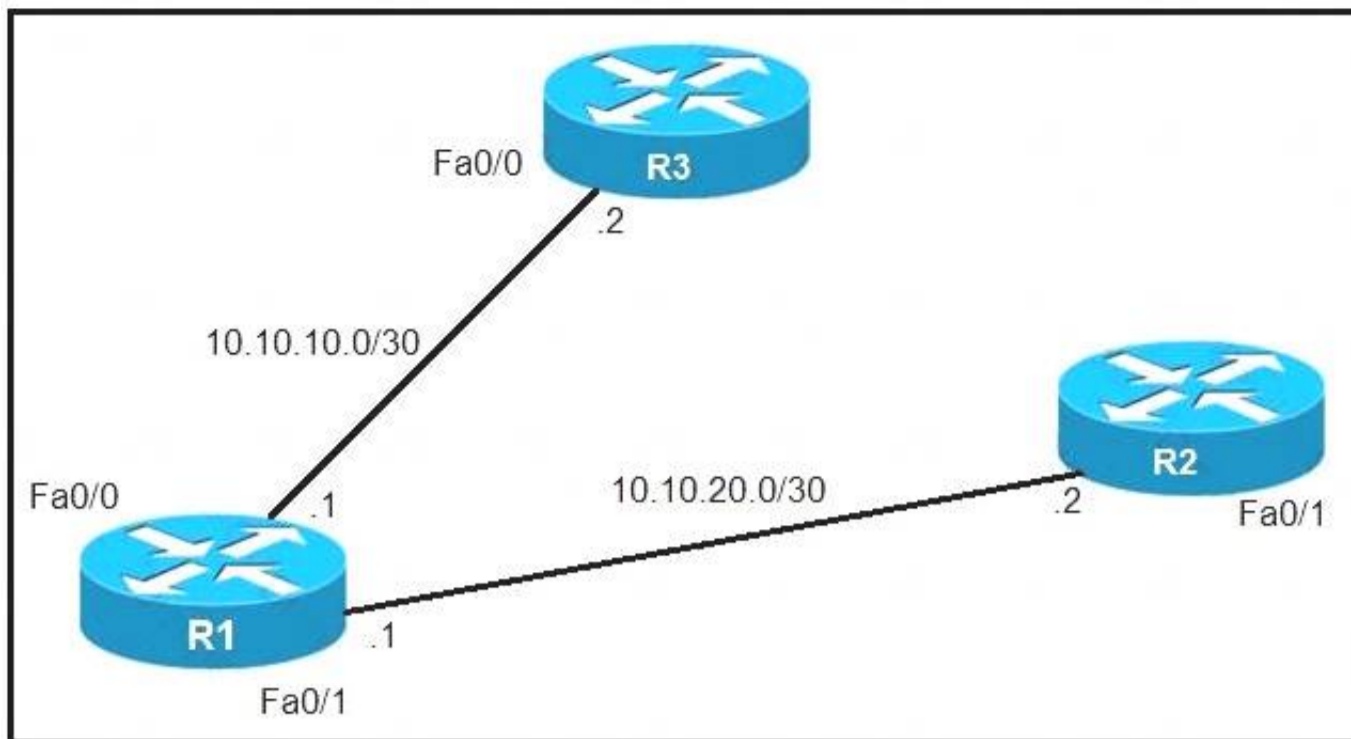
While working with software images, an engineer observes that Cisco DNA Center cannot upload its software image directly from the device. Why is the image not uploading?

- A. The device must be resynced to Cisco DNA Center.
- B. The software image for the device is in install mode.
- C. The device has lost connectivity to Cisco DNA Center.
- D. The software image for the device is in bundle mode

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



An IP SLA was configured on router R1 that allows the default route to be modified in the event that Fa0/0 loses reachability with the router R3 Fa0/0 interface. The route has changed to flow through router R2. Which debug command is used to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. debug ip flow
- B. debug ip sla error
- C. debug ip routing
- D. debug ip packet

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

An engineer is trying to copy an IOS file from one router to another router by using TFTP. Which two actions are needed to allow the file to copy? (Choose two.)

- A. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
- B. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: <filename> command
- C. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
- D. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
- E. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.

community string

username and password

authentication

no encryption

privileged

read-only

SNMPv2c

SNMPv3

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

community string

username and password

authentication

no encryption

privileged

read-only

SNMPv2c

community string

no encryption

read-only

SNMPv3

username and password

authentication

privileged

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8

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 9

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 10

Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?

- A. router ospfv3 1address-family ipv4
- B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
- C. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
- D. router ospfv3 1address-family ipv4 unicast

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

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 14

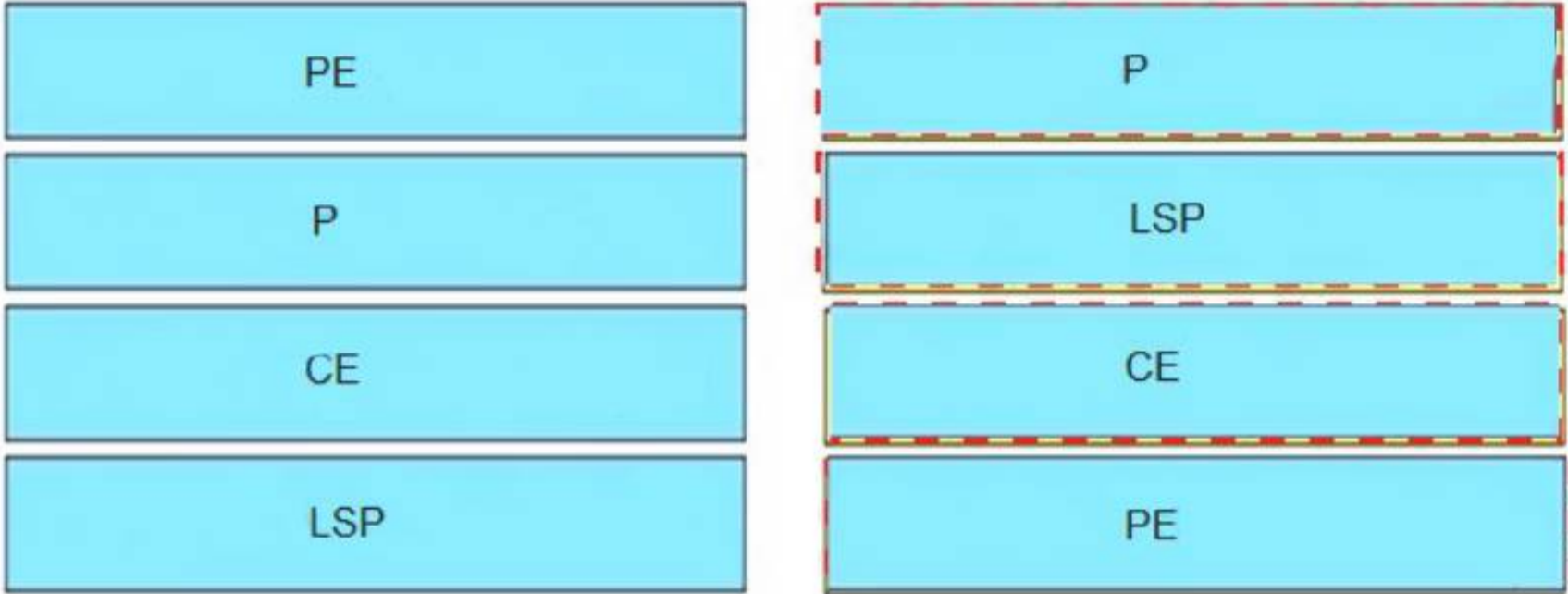
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

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:



NEW QUESTION 19

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
```

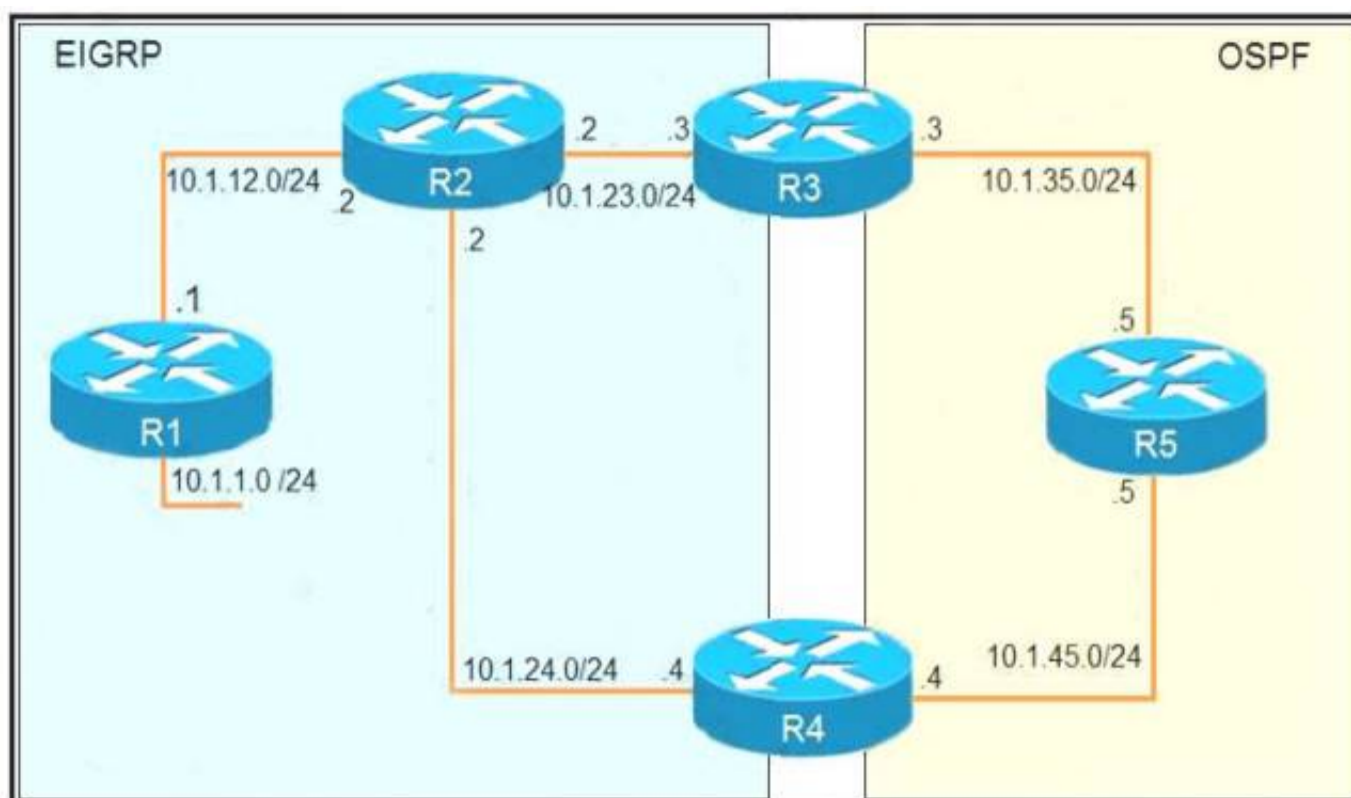
A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?

- 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 23

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

 0 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 1 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
 2 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
 3 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 4 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
 5 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 24

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::0ff
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 26

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
```

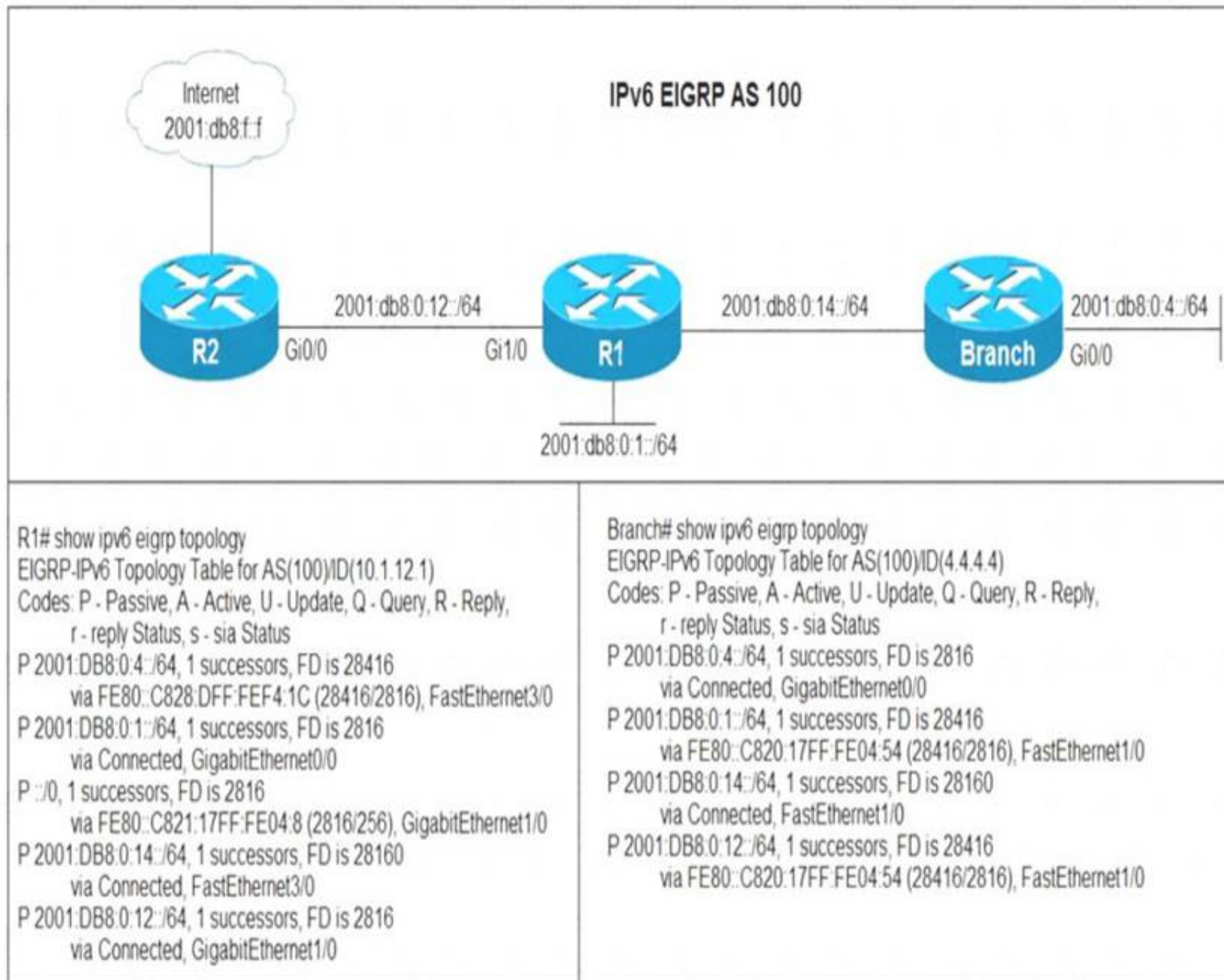
What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?

- A. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1.
- B. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R1.
- C. Issue the eigrp stub command on R2.
- D. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

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 36

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 38

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 39

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 44

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 47

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 48

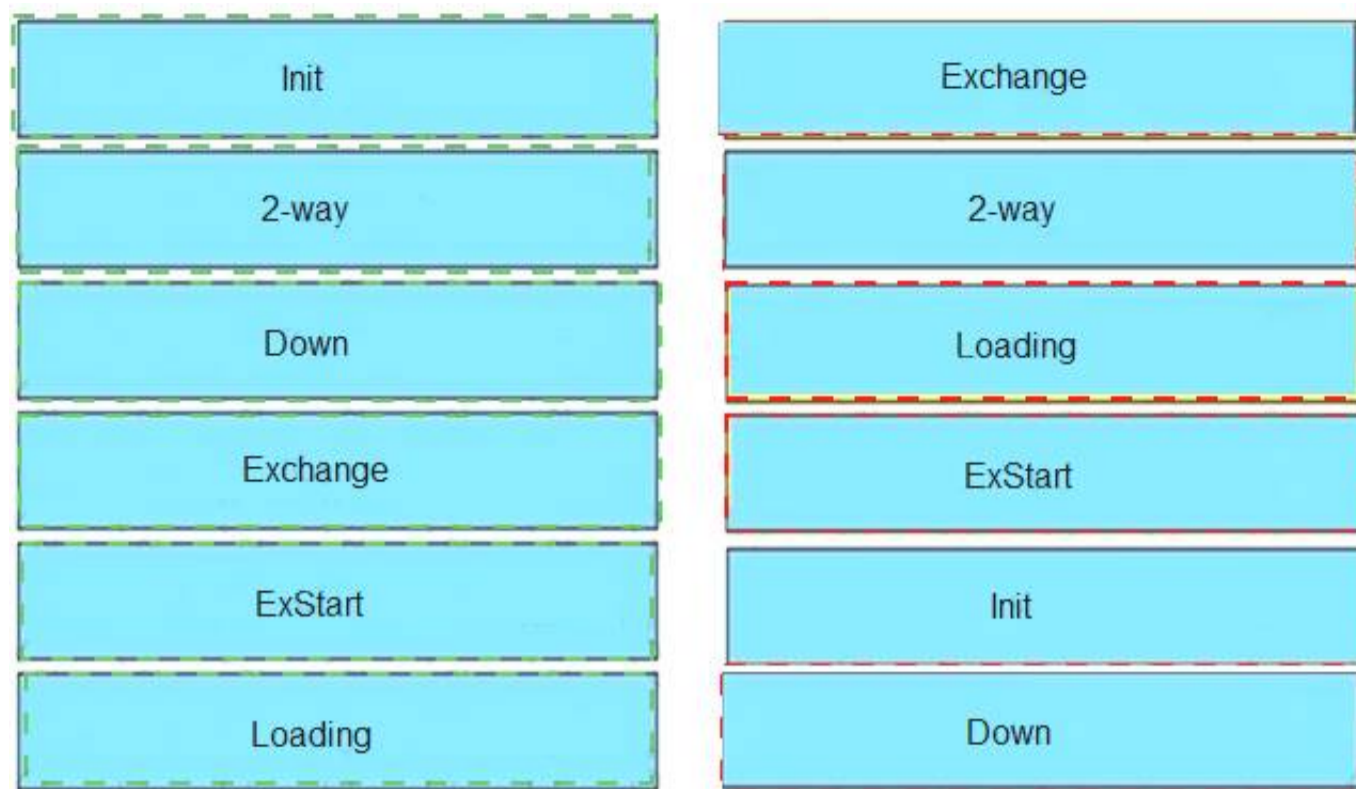
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

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:



NEW QUESTION 50

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