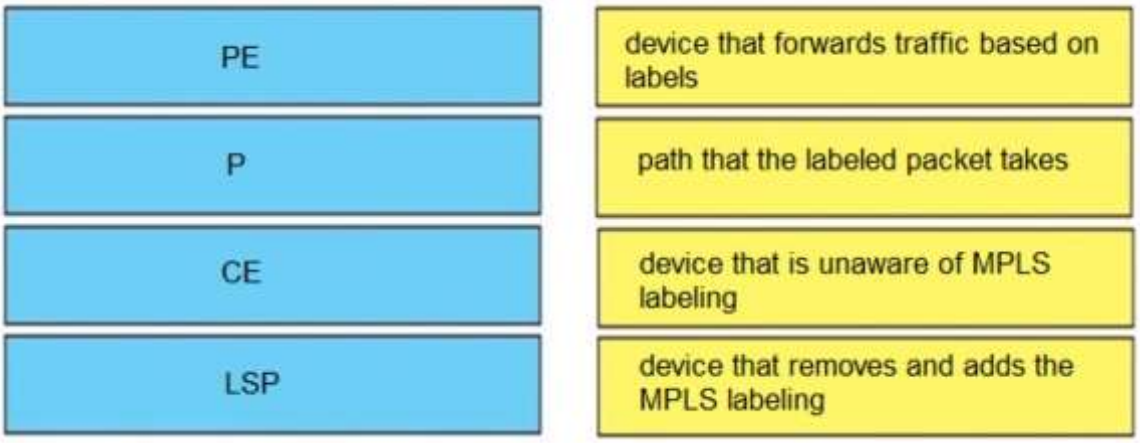
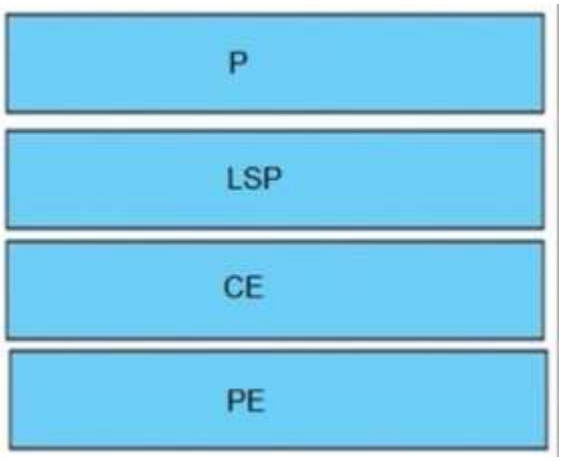
- **Vendor:** Cisco
- **Exam Code:** 300-410
- **Exam Name:** Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)
- **New Updated Questions from Braindump2go (Updated in August/2020)**

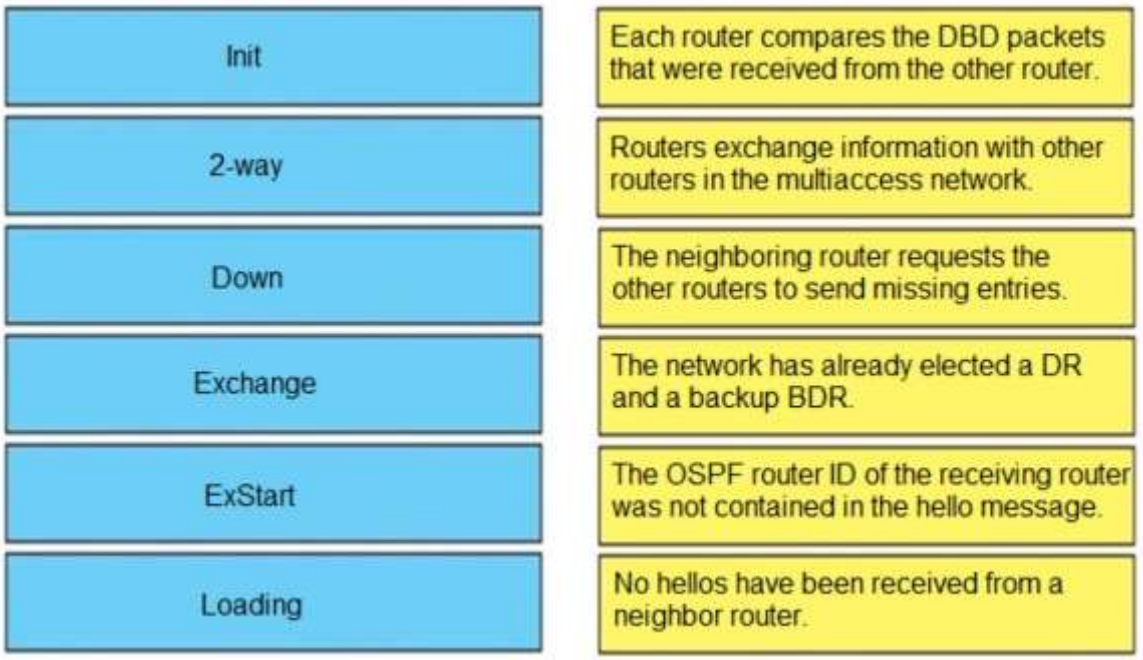
QUESTION 72
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



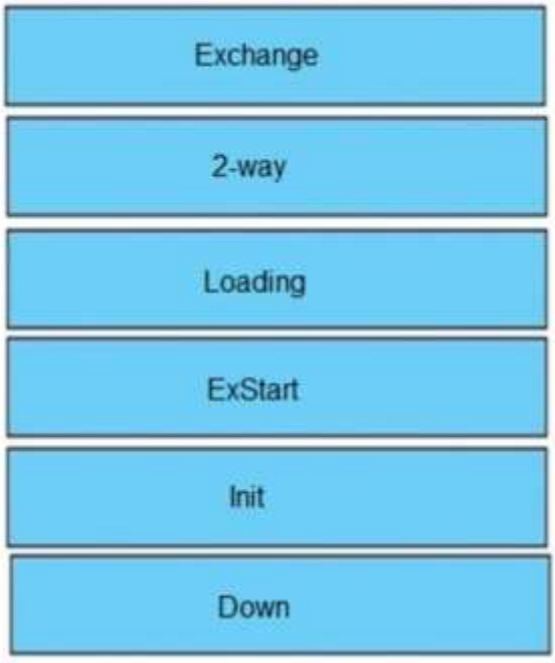
Answer:



QUESTION 73
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



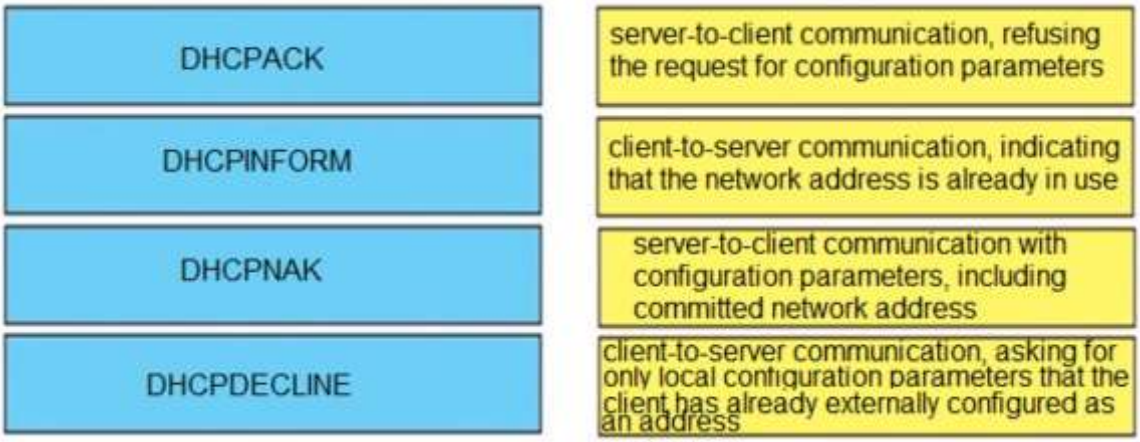
Answer:



Explanation:
When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:
Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.
Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.
Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet
2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.
Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.
Exchange: OSPF routers exchange and compare database descriptor (DBD) packets

Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Outdated or missing entries are also requested to be resent.
Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other
(Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml)

QUESTION 74
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:

Explanation:
DHCPINFORM: If a client has obtained a network address through some other means or has a manually configured IP address, a client workstation may use a DHCPINFORM request message to obtain other local configuration parameters, such as the domain name and Domain Name Servers (DNSs). DHCP servers receiving a DHCPINFORM message construct a DHCPACK message with any local configuration parameters appropriate for the client without allocating a new IP address. This DHCPACK will be sent unicast to the client.
DHCPNAK: If the selected server is unable to satisfy the DHCPREQUEST message, the DHCP server will respond with a DHCPNAK message. When the client receives a DHCPNAK message, or does not receive a response to a DHCPREQUEST message, the client restarts the configuration process by going into the Requesting state. The client will retransmit the DHCPREQUEST at least four times within 60 seconds before restarting the Initializing state.
DHCPACK: After the DHCP server receives the DHCPREQUEST, it acknowledges the request with a DHCPACK message, thus completing the initialization process.
DHCPDECLINE: The client receives the DHCPACK and will optionally perform a final check on the parameters. The client performs this procedure by sending Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the IP address provided in the DHCPACK. If the client detects that the address is already in use by receiving a reply to the ARP request, the client will send a DHCPDECLINE message to the server and restart the configuration process by going into the Requesting state.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

QUESTION 75

What is the output of the following command:
`show ip vrf`

A. Shows default RD values
B. Displays IP routing table information associated with a VRF
C. Shows routing protocol information associated with a VRF.
D. Displays the ARP table (static and dynamic entries) in the specified VRF

Answer: A
Explanation:
An example of the "show ip vrf" is shown below:

```
Router#show ip vrf
  Name                              Default RD          Interfaces
  SiteA2                            103:30              Serial1/0.20
  SiteB                             103:11              Serial1/0.100
  SiteX                             103:20              Ethernet0/0
```

QUESTION 76
Which command is used to check IP SLA when an interface is suspected to receive lots of traffic with options?

A. show track
B. show threshold
C. show timer
D. show delay

Answer: A

QUESTION 77
Refer to the exhibit. In which circumstance does the BGP neighbor remain in the idle condition?

```
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#
```

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

QUESTION 78

Refer to the exhibit. Why is the remote NetFlow server failing to receive the NetFlow data?

```
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
!
```

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: A