

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 300-410**

➤ **Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)**

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**QUESTION 259**

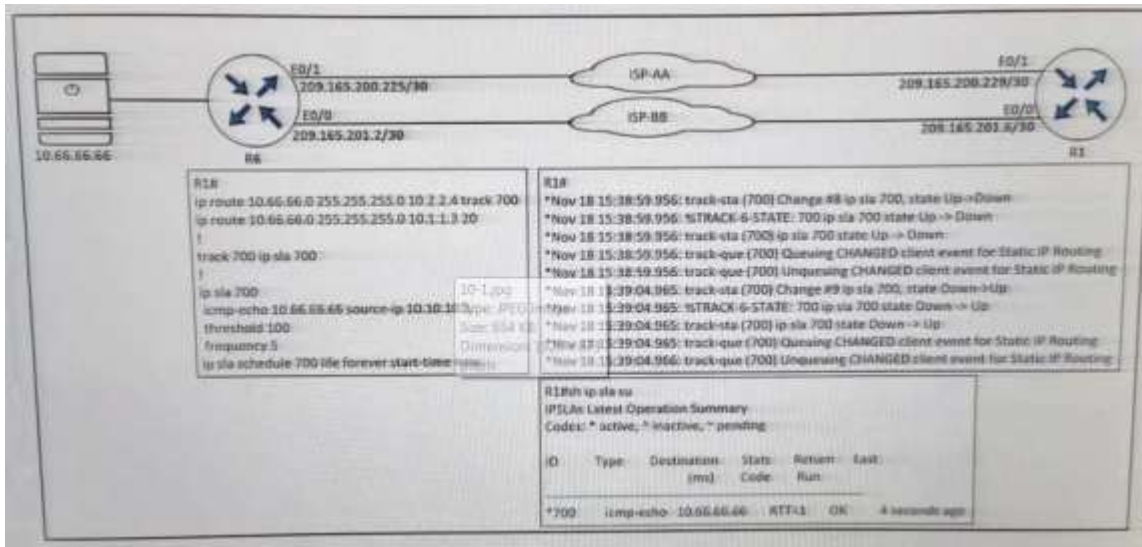
What is a characteristic of Layer 3 MPLS VPNs?

- A. LSP signaling requires the use of unnumbered IP links for traffic engineering.
- B. Traffic engineering supports multiple IGP instances
- C. Traffic engineering capabilities provide QoS and SLAs.
- D. Authentication is performed by using digital certificates or preshared keys.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 260**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. But it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized.



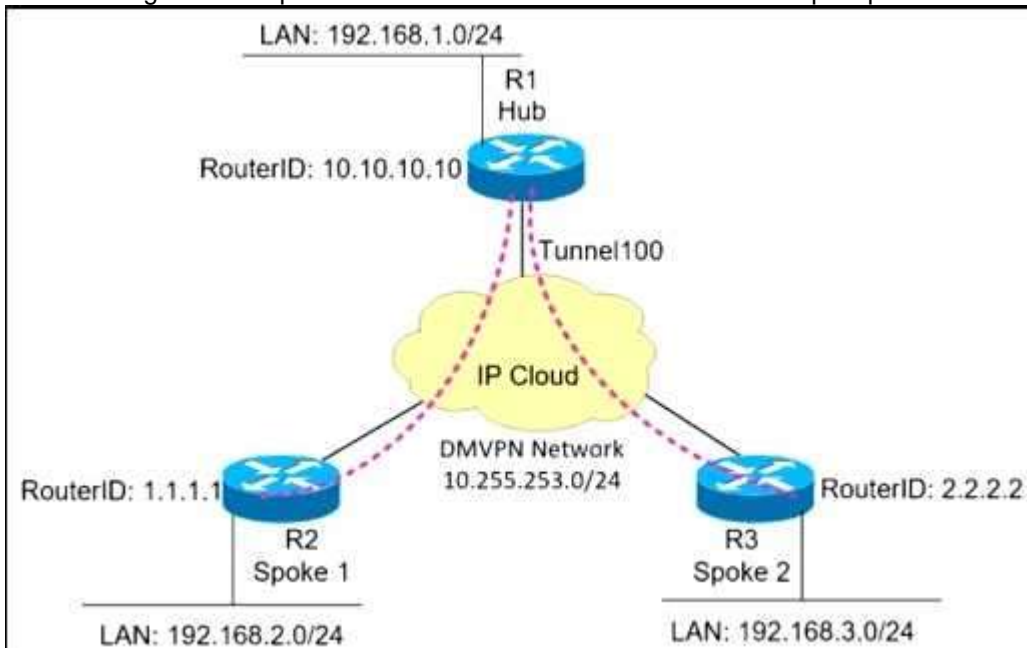
Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. R1(config)#ip sla 700  
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 30 up 20
- B. R1(config)#ip sla 700  
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 20 up 30
- C. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700  
R1(config-track)#delay down 30 up 20
- D. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700  
R1(config-track)#delay down 20 up 30

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 261**

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator sets up an OSPF routing protocol for a DMVPN network on the hub router. Which configuration required to establish a DMVPN tunnel with multiple spokes?



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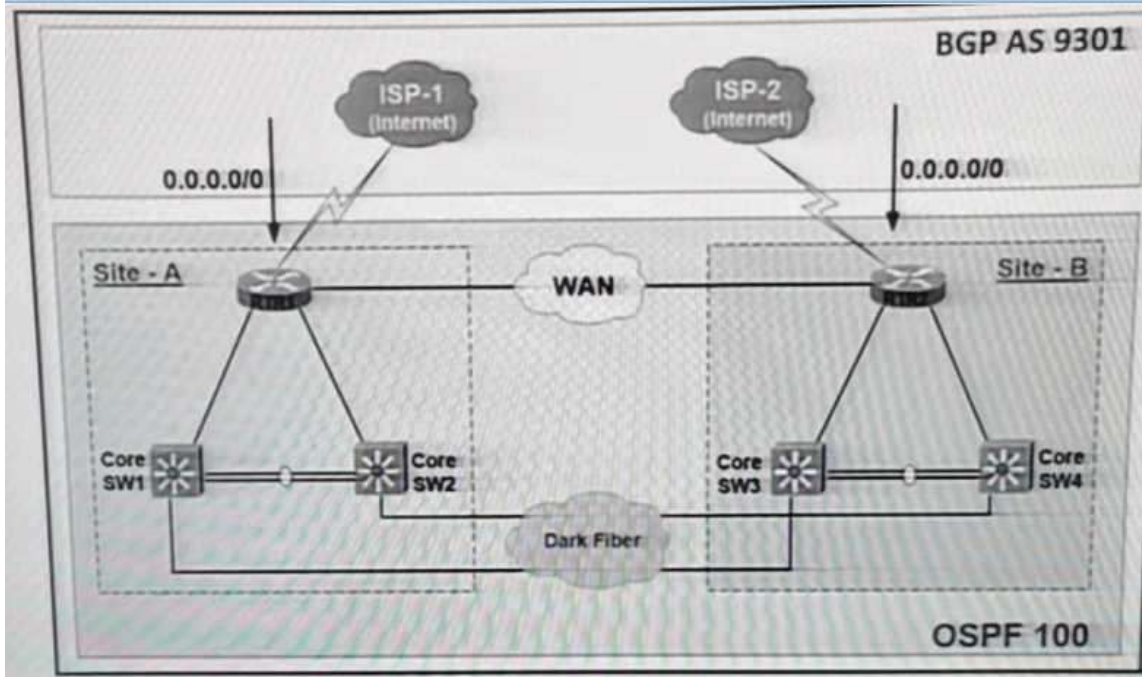
```
*Mar 1 17:19:04.051: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:06.375: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to reset
*Mar 1 17:19:06.627: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:10.123: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to reset
*Mar 1 17:19:14.499: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:19.139: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from EXSTART to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
*Mar 1 17:01:51.975: %OSPF-4-NONEIGHBOR: Received database description from unknown neighbor 192.168.1.1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.783: OSPF: Rcv LS UPD from 192.168.1.1 on Tunnel100 length 88 LSA count 1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.155: OSPF: Send UPD to 10.255.253.1 on Tunnel100 length 100 LSA count 2
```

- A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on both spoke routers
- B. ip ospf network point-to-point on the hub router
- C. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on One spoke router
- D. ip ospf network point-to-point on both spoke routers

Answer: A

**QUESTION 262**

Refer to the exhibit. The Internet traffic should always prefer Site-A ISP-1 if the link and BGP connection are up; otherwise, all Internet traffic should go to ISP-2. Redistribution is configured between BGP and OSPF routing protocols and it is not working as expected. What action resolves the issue?



- A. Set metric-type 2 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 1 at Site-B RTR2
- B. Set OSPF cost 100 at Site-A RTR1, and set OSPF Cost 200 at Site-B RTR2
- C. Set OSPF cost 200 at Site: A RTR1 and set OSPF Cost 100 at Site-B RTR2
- D. Set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 2 at Site-B RTR2

Answer: D

**QUESTION 263**

Refer to the exhibit. The AP status from Cisco DNA Center Assurance Dashboard shows some physical connectivity issues from access switch interface G1/0/14.

Which command generates the diagnostic data to resolve the physical connectivity issues?



- A. test cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- B. Check cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- C. show cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- D. Verify cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

Answer: A

**QUESTION 264**

An engineer creates a Cisco DNA Center cluster with three nodes, but all the services are running on one host node. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Restore the link on the switch interface that is connected to a cluster link on the Cisco DNA Center

- B. Click the master host node with all the services and select services to be moved to other hosts
- C. Enable service distribution from the Systems 360 page.
- D. Click system updates, and upgrade to the latest version of Cisco DNA Center.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 265**

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor, R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:



The network administrator on R1 must improve convergence by blocking all subnets of 172.16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in.

Which set of configurations accomplishes the task on R1?

- A. 

```
ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
```
- B. 

```
ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ge 23
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
```
- C. 

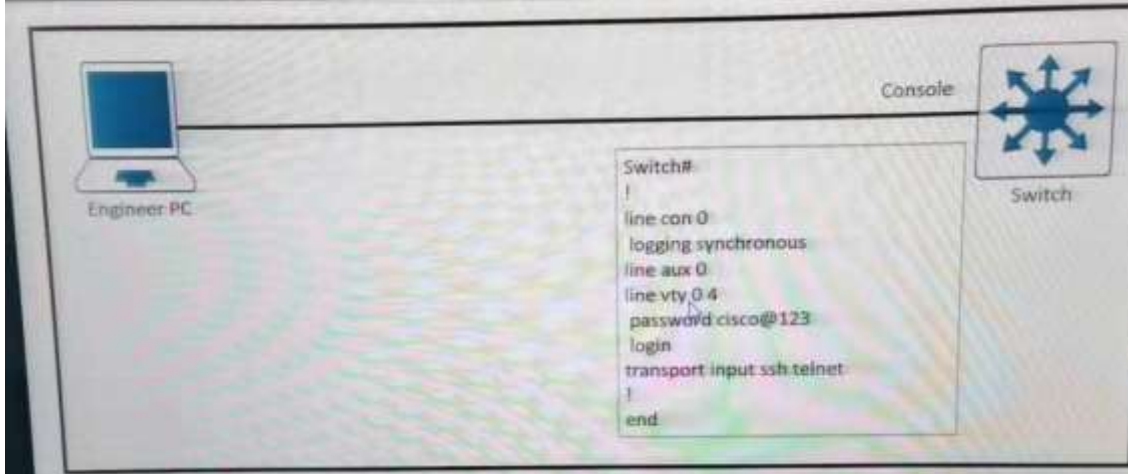
```
access-list 1 deny 172.16.0.0 0.0.254.255
access-list 1 permit any
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 distribute-list 1 in
```
- D. 

```
ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
```

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 266**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team still can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?



- A. transport input telnet
- B. login and password
- C. no exec
- D. exec 0.0

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 267**

The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.



```

aaa new-model
!
tacacs server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ TAC-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV

```

The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?

- A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123
- B. line vty 0 4  
login authentication TAC-SERV
- C. line vty 0 4  
login authentication telnet
- D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 268**

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator successfully logs in to a switch using SSH from a (RADIUS server. When the network administrator uses a console port to access the switch the RADIUS server returns shell:priv-lvl=15" and the switch asks to enter the enable command \ the command is entered, it gets rejected. Which command set is used to troubleshoot and resolve this issue?

```

aaa new-model
aaa group server radius RADIUS-SERVERS
aaa authentication login default group RADIUS-SERVERS local
aaa authentication enable default group RADIUS-SERVERS enable
aaa authorization exec default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa authorization network default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa accounting send stop-record authentication failure
aaa session-id common
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 logging synchronous
 transport input ssh

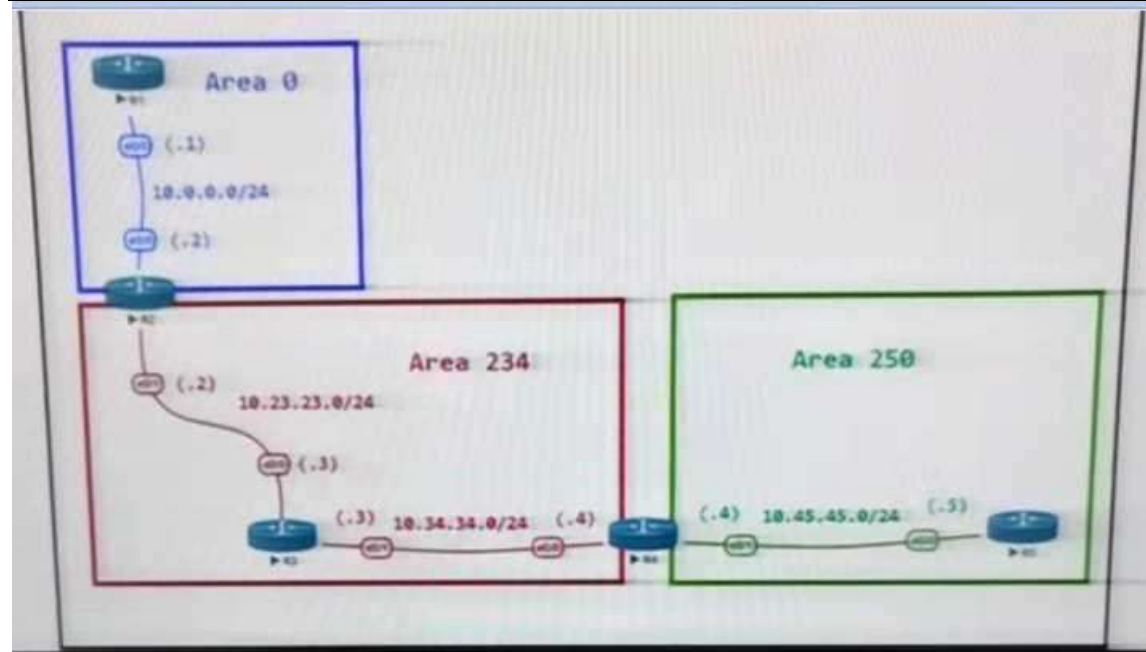
```

- A. line con 0  
aaa authorization console  
authorization exec  
!  
line vty 0 4  
transport input ssh
- B. line con 0  
aaa authorization console  
!  
line vty 0 4  
authorization exec
- C. line con 0  
aaa authorization console priv15  
!  
line vty 0 4  
authorization exec
- D. line con 0  
aaa authorization console  
authorization priv15  
!  
line vty 0 4  
transport input ssh

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 269**

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured the network to connect two disjointed networks and all the connectivity is up except the virtual link which causes area 250 to be unreachable. Which two configurations resolve this issue? (Choose two.)



```

ABR Configurations
R2
router ospf 1
router-id 0.0.0.22
area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.22.22.0 0.0.0.255 area 234
network 10.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 234

R4
router ospf 1
router-id 0.0.0.44
area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2
network 10.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 234
network 10.44.44.0 0.0.0.255 area 234
network 10.45.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 250

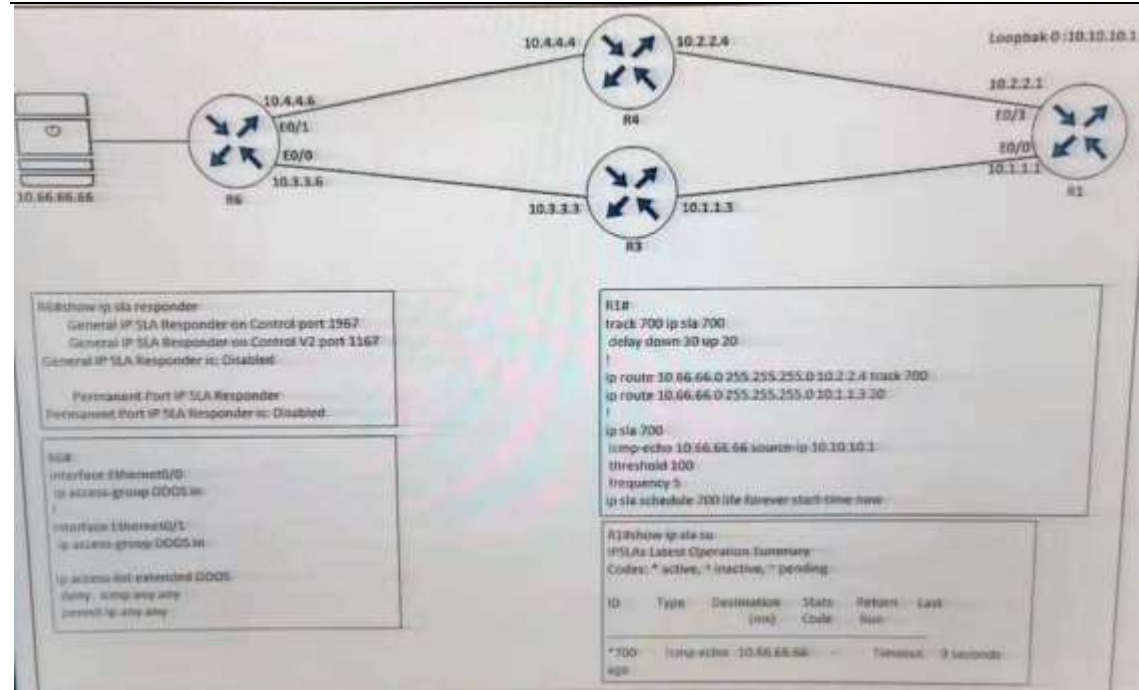
Virtual Link Status
R2 -> sh ip ospf virtual-links
Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.34.34.4 is down
Run as demand circuit
DoNotAge LSA allowed
Transit area 234
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
0 65535 no no Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DOWN,
  
```

- A. R4  
router ospf 1  
no area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2  
area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.22
- B. R4  
router ospf 1  
no area area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2  
area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.22
- C. R2  
router ospf 1  
no area area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4  
area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.44
- D. R2  
router ospf 1  
router-id 10.23.23.2
- E. R2  
router ospf 1  
no area 234 virtual-ink 10.34.34.4  
area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.44

**Answer:** AE

**QUESTION 270**

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?



- A. R6(config)# ip sla responder
- B. R6(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ip address 10.10.10.1 port 5000
- C. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOS  
R6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.66.66.66 host 10.10.10.1
- D. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOS  
R6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.10.10.1 host 10.66.66.66

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 271**

Which mechanism provides traffic segmentation within a DMVPN network?

- A. RSVP
- B. BGP
- C. MPLS
- D. IPsec

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 272**

What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

- A. requires that validate prefix be enabled
- B. recovers missing binding table entries
- C. requires the user to configure a static binding
- D. Used in service provider deployments to protect DDoS attacks
- E. requires IPv6 snooping on Layer 2 access or trunk ports

**Answer: AC**

**QUESTION 273**

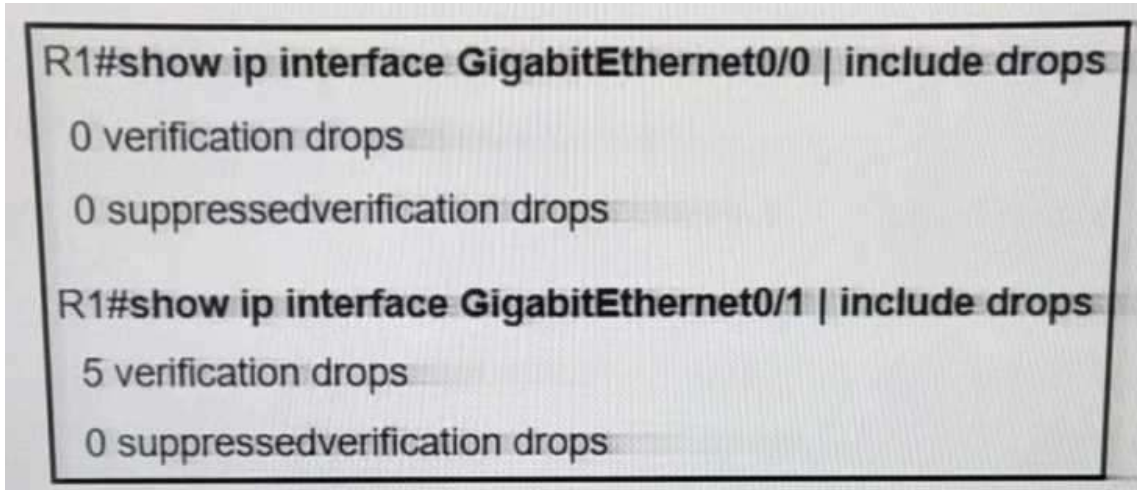
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN differentiate the IP address space used between each VPN?

- A. by RD
- B. by address family
- C. by MP-BGP
- D. by RT

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 274**

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured with uRPF, and ping to R1 is failing from a source present in the R1 routing table via the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface. Which action resolves the issue?



- A. Remove the access list from the interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
- B. Modify the uRPF mode from strict to loose



- C. Enable Cisco Express Forwarding to ensure that uRPF is functioning correctly
- D. Add a floating static route to the source on R1 to the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 275**

Which OS1 model is used to insert an MPLS label?

- A. between Layer 5 and Layer 6
- B. between Layer 1 and Layer 2
- C. between Layer 3 and Layer 4
- D. between Layer 2 and Layer 3

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 276**

Which function does LDP provide in an MPLS topology?

- A. It enables a MPLS topology to connect multiple VPNs to P routers.
- B. It provides hop-by-hop forwarding in an MPLS topology for LSRs.
- C. It exchanges routes for MPLS VPNs across different VRFs.
- D. It provides a means for LSRs to exchange IP routes.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 277**

An engineer is implementing a coordinated change with a server team. As part of the change, the engineer must configure interface GigabitEthernet2 in an existing VRF "RED" then move the interface to an existing VRF "BLUE" when the server team is ready. The engineer configured interface GigabitEthernet2 in VRF "RED".

```
interface GigabitEthernet2
description Migration ID: B410A60D0806G06
vrf forwarding RED
ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
negotiation auto
```

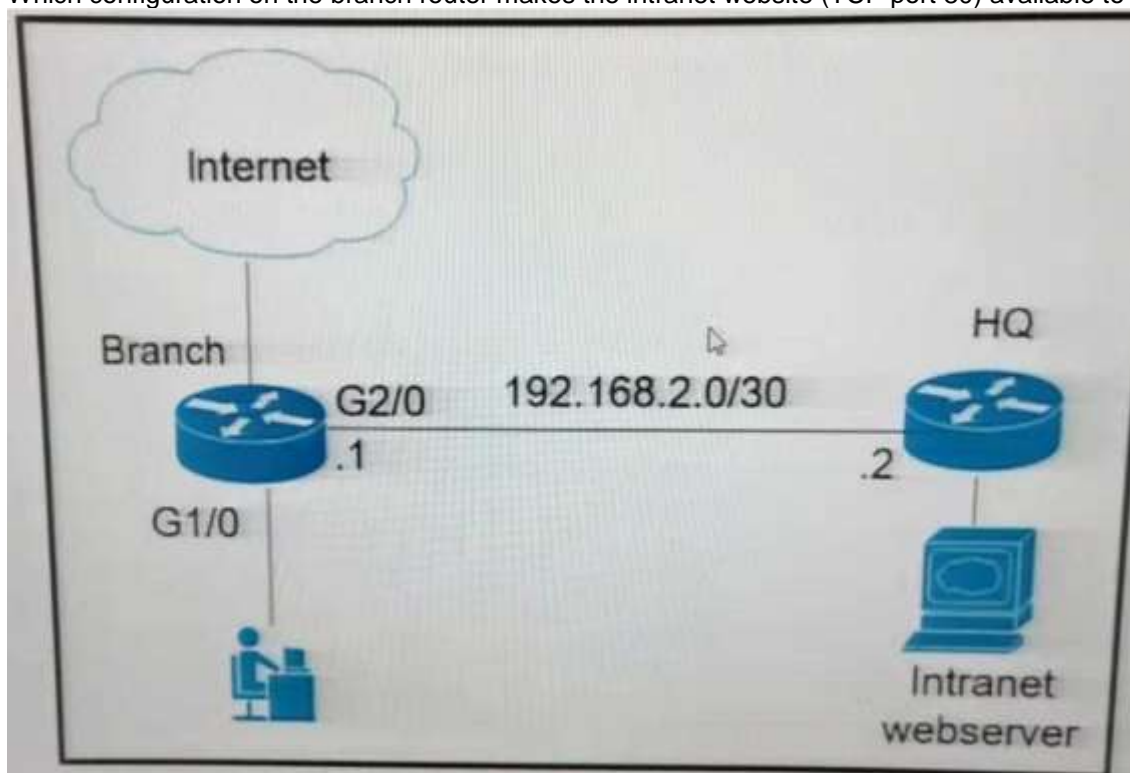
Which configuration completes the change?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet2  
no ip address  
vrf forwarding BLUE
- B. interface GigabitEthernet2  
no vrf forwarding RED  
vrf forwarding BLUE  
ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
- C. interface GigabitEthernet2  
no vrf forwarding RED  
vrf forwarding BLUE
- D. interface GigabitEthernet2  
no ip address  
ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254  
vrf forwarding BLUE

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 278**

Refer to the exhibit. The branch router is configured with a default route toward the internet and has no routes configured for the HQ site that is connected through interface G2/0. The HQ router is fully configured and does not require changes. Which configuration on the branch router makes the intranet website (TCP port 80) available to the branch office users?



- A. 

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80
|
route-map pbr permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G2/0
ip policy route-map pbr
```
- B. 

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
|
route-map pbr permit 10
match ip address 101 102
set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G1/0
ip policy route-map pbr
```
- C. 

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
|
route-map pbr permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
route-map pbr permit 20
match ip address 102
set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G2/0
ip policy route-map pbr
```
- D. 

```
access-list 100 permit tcp host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80 any
|
route-map pbr permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G1/0
ip policy route-map pbr
```

Answer: B

**QUESTION 279**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?



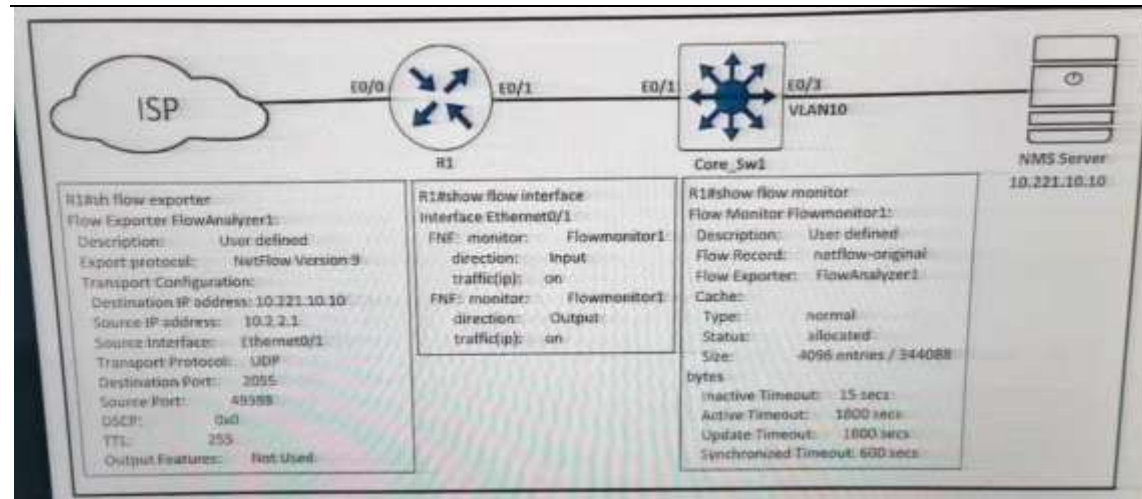
- A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1  
destination 10.221.10.11
- B. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1  
destination 10.221.10.11
- C. interface Ethernet0/1  
flow-destination 10.221.10.11
- D. interface Ethernet0/0  
flow-destination 10.221.10.11

Answer: B

**QUESTION 280**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from ethernet 0/0 of R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?





- A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1  
source Ethernet0/0
- B. interface Ethernet0/1  
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input  
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
- C. interface Ethernet0/0  
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input  
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
- D. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1  
source Ethernet0/0

**Answer: C**