

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 300-410**

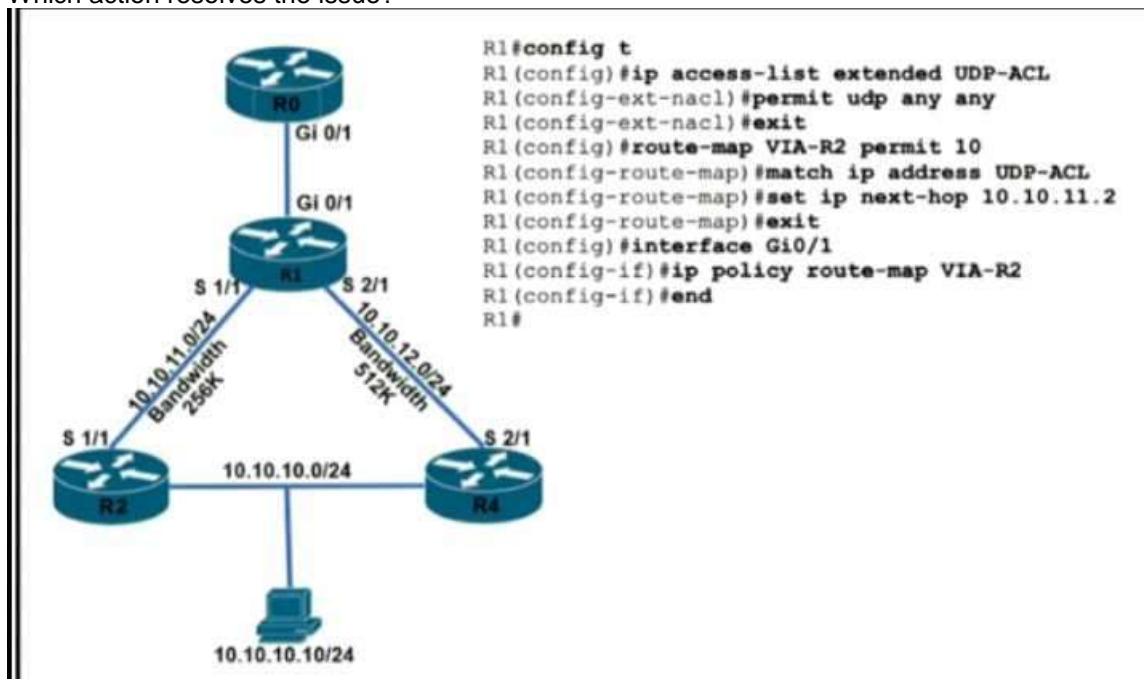
➤ **Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)**

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QUESTION 351

Refer to the exhibit. TCP traffic should be reaching host 10.10.10.10/24 via R2.
Which action resolves the issue?



- A. TCP traffic will reach the destination via R2 without any changes
- B. Add a permit 20 statement in the route map to allow TCP traffic
- C. Allow TCP in the access list with no changes to the route map
- D. Set IP next-hop to 10.10.12.2 under the route-map permit 10 to allow TCP traffic.

Answer: C

QUESTION 352

A network administrator must optimize the segment size of the TCP packet on the DMVPN IPsec protected tunnel interface, which carries application traffic from the head office to a designated branch. The TCP segment size must not overwhelm the MTU of the outbound link.

Which configuration must be applied to the router to improve the application performance?

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- ☐ interface tunnel30
ip mtu 1400
ip tcp packet-size 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- ☐ interface tunnel30
ip mtu 1400
ip tcp payload-size 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption
- ☐ interface tunnel30
ip mtu 1400
ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- ☐ interface tunnel30
ip mtu 1400
ip tcp max-segment 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 353

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring OSPF in R1, some external destinations in the network became unreachable. Which action resolves the issue?

```
R1# show ip ospf database self-originate
OSPF Router with ID (10.255.255.1) (Process ID 1)

  Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
Link count
10.255.255.1  10.255.255.1  4           0x800003BD  0x001AD9
3

  Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.0.34.0    10.255.255.1  3604        0x80000380  0x00275C
10.255.255.4  10.255.255.1  3604        0x80000380  0x00762B

  Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
Tag
0.0.0.0      10.255.255.1  3604        0x800001D0  0x001CBC
0

*Feb 22 22:50:39.523: %OSPF-4- FLOOD_WAR: Process 1 flushes LSA
ID 0.0.0.0 type-5 adv-rtr 10.255.255.1 in area 0
```

- A. Clear the OSPF process on R1 to flush stale LSAs sent by other routers.
- B. Change the R1 router ID from 10.255.255.1 to a unique value and clear the process.
- C. Increase the SPF delay interval on R1 to synchronize routes.
- D. Disconnect the router with the OSPF router ID 0.0.0.0 from the network.

Answer: B

QUESTION 354

What is the function of BFD?

- A. It provides uniform failure detection regardless of media type.
- B. It creates high CPU utilization on hardware deployments.
- C. It negotiates to the highest version if the neighbor version differs.
- D. It provides uniform failure detection on the same media type.

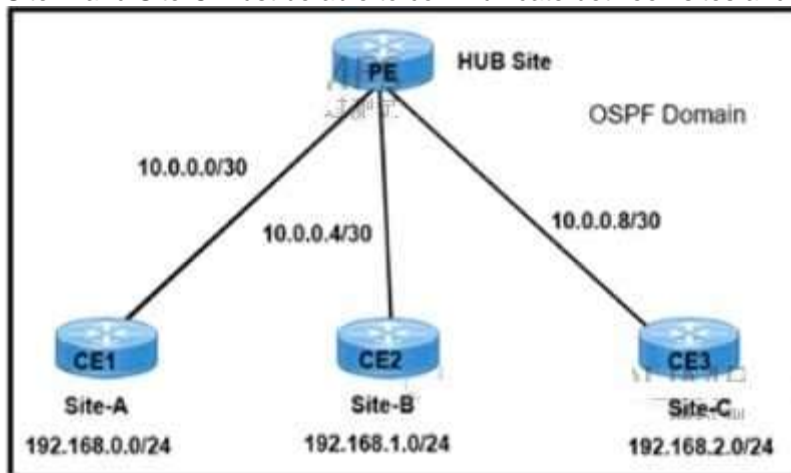
Answer: A

QUESTION 355

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must establish communication between three different customer sites with these requirements:

Site-A: must be restricted to access to any users at Site-B or Site-C.

Site-B and Site-C must be able to communicate between sites and share routes using OSPF.



```
PE interface configuration:
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding Site-A
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
```

Which configuration meets the requirements?

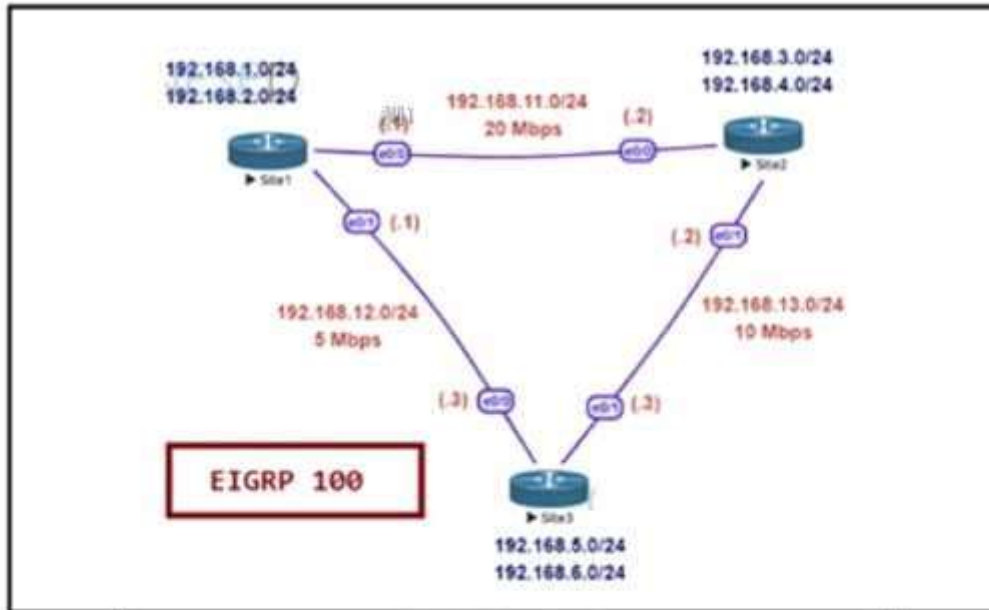
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 356

Refer to the exhibit. Site1 must perform unequal cost load balancing toward the segments behind Site2 and Site3. Some of the routes are getting load balanced but others are not. Which configuration allows Site1 to load balance toward all the LAN segments of the remote routers?



Site1 - Show ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L   192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
D   192.168.3.0/24 [90/281600] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D   192.168.4.0/24 [90/281600] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D   192.168.5.0/24 [90/665600] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
    [90/435200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D   192.168.6.0/24 [90/665600] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
    [90/435200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L   192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

```

```

D 192.168.13.0/24 [90/563200] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
   [90/307200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0

Site1 - Show ip eigrp topology
P 192.168.3.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 230400
   via 192.168.11.2 (281600/128256), Ethernet0/0
   via 192.168.12.3 (691200/204800), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.12.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 537600
   via Connected, Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.13.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 307200
   via 192.168.12.3 (563200/76800), Ethernet0/1
   via 192.168.11.2 (307200/281600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.1.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256
   via Connected, Loopback0
P 192.168.6.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 435200
   via 192.168.12.3 (665600/128256), Ethernet0/1
   via 192.168.11.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.4.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 230400
   via 192.168.11.2 (281600/128256), Ethernet0/0
   via 192.168.12.3 (691200/204800), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.5.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 435200
   via 192.168.12.3 (665600/128256), Ethernet0/1
   via 192.168.11.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.11.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 153600
   via Connected, Ethernet0/0

Site1 - Show run | section router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 variance 2
 network 192.168.1.0
 network 192.168.2.0
 network 192.168.11.0
 network 192.168.12.0
  
```

☐ Site2

router eigrp 100
variance 3

☐ Site2

router eigrp 100
variance 2

☐ Site3

router eigrp 100
variance 2

☐ Site1

router eigrp 100
variance 3

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 357

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Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented an access list on R1 to allow anyone to Telnet except R2 Loopback0 to R1 Loopback4.

How must sequence 20 be replaced on the R1 access list to resolve the issue?

R1:	R2:
interface Loopback1 no ip address ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !	interface Loopback0 no ip address ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !
interface Loopback4 no ip address ipv6 address 400A:0:400C::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !	interface Serial1/0 no ip address ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 serial restart-delay 0 !
interface Serial1/0 no ip address ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in serial restart-delay 0 clock rate 64000 !	ipv6 router ospf 10 router-id 2.2.2.2 log-adjacency-changes ! end
ipv6 router ospf 10 router-id 1.1.1.1 log-adjacency-changes !	
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4 sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any end	

R1:	R2:
interface Loopback1 no ip address ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !	interface Loopback0 no ip address ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !
interface Loopback4 no ip address ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 !	interface Serial1/0 no ip address ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 serial restart-delay 0 !
interface Serial1/0 no ip address ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ipv6 ospf 10 area 0 ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in serial restart-delay 0 clock rate 64000 !	ipv6 router ospf 10 router-id 2.2.2.2 log-adjacency-changes ! end
ipv6 router ospf 10 router-id 1.1.1.1 log-adjacency-changes !	
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4 sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any end	

```

ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4
sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
end

```

- ☐ sequence 20 permit tcp host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
- ☐ sequence 20 deny tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet
- ☐ sequence 20 deny tcp host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
- ☐ sequence 20 permit tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 358

An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to identify the root cause during troubleshooting. Which command resolves this issue?

- ☐ #logging buffered 4096 critical
- ☐ (config)#logging buffered 16000 informational
- ☐ #logging buffered 16000 critical
- ☐ (config)#logging buffered 4096 informational

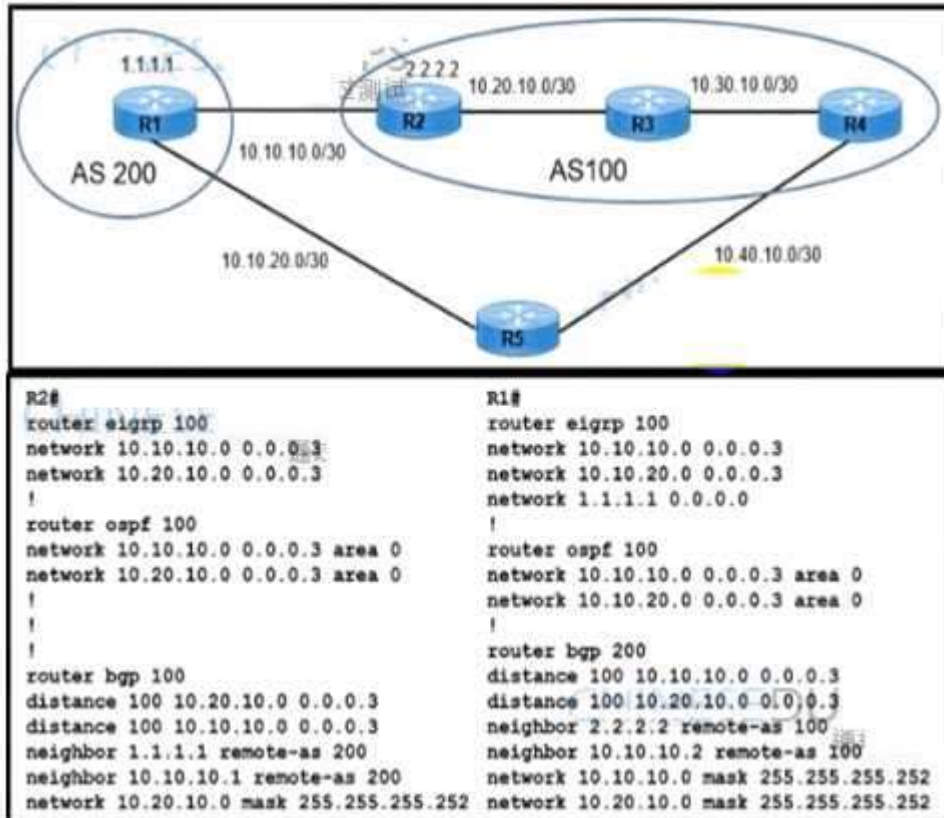
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

QUESTION 359

Refer to the Exhibit. R1 and R2 use IGP protocol to route traffic between AS 100 and AS 200 despite being configured to use BGP.

Which action resolves the issue and ensures the use of BGP?

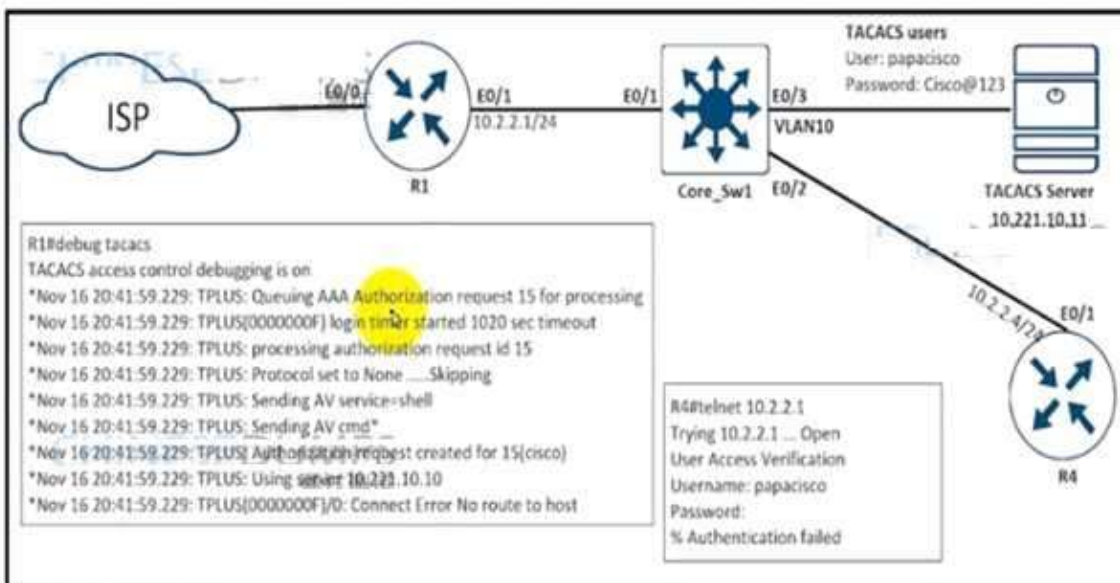


- A. Configure distance to 100 under the EIGRP process of R1 and R2.
- B. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100 and AS 200.
- C. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100.
- D. Configure distance to 100 under the OSPF process of R1 and R2

Answer: B

QUESTION 360

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to connect to R1 via Telnet with no success. Which configuration resolves the issue?



- ☐ tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.221.10.10
exit
- ☒ ip route 10.221.10.10 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1
- ☐ tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.221.10.11
exit
- ☐ ip route 10.221.0.11 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1

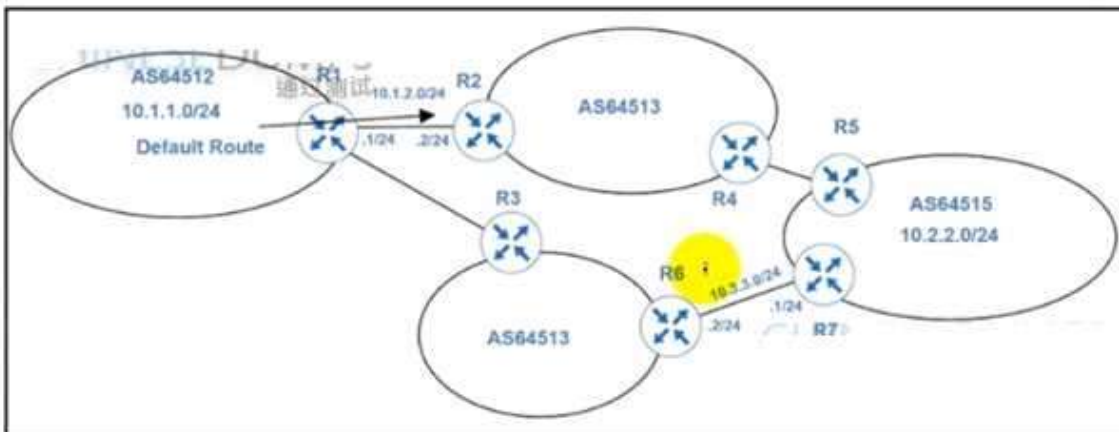
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

QUESTION 361

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure PBR on R1 to reach to 10.2.2.0/24 via R3 AS64513 as the primary path and a backup route through default route via R2 AS64513. All BGP routes are in the routing table of R1, but a static default route overrides BGP routes.

Which PBR configuration achieves the objective?



```

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop recursive 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
!
route-map PBR permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop recursive 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
!
route-map PBR permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 10.3.3.1

```

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 362

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator configured a Cisco router for TACACS authentication, but the router is using the local enable password instead. Which action resolves the issue?

Configuration Output:

```

aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ admin
server name admin
!
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet1
aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local enable
aaa session-id common
!
tacacs server admin
address ip 10.11.15.6
key 7 01150F165E1C07032D
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication admin

```

Debug Output:

```

Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/BIND(0000001A): Bind vif
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (0000001A): Pick method list 'admin'
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status GET_PASSWORD
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status FAIL - bad password

```

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- Configure the **aaa authentication login admin group admin local enable** command instead.
- Configure the **aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local enable none** command instead.
- Configure the **aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local if-authenticated** command instead.
- Configure the **aaa authentication login default group admin local if-authenticated** command instead.

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 363

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 1100:1001 10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100:1001/10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #8, no table)
Advertised to update-groups:
  1      2      3
(65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65008 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.253 (172.16.224.253)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.254.234 (172.16.254.234)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
65089, (Received from a RR-client)
 172.16.228.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.228.226 (172.16.228.226)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out notlabel/278
```

- A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
- B. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.
- C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.
- D. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

Answer: D

QUESTION 364

What is LDP label binding?

- A. neighboring router with label
- B. source prefix with label
- C. destination prefix with label
- D. two routers with label distribution session

Answer: C

QUESTION 365

Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

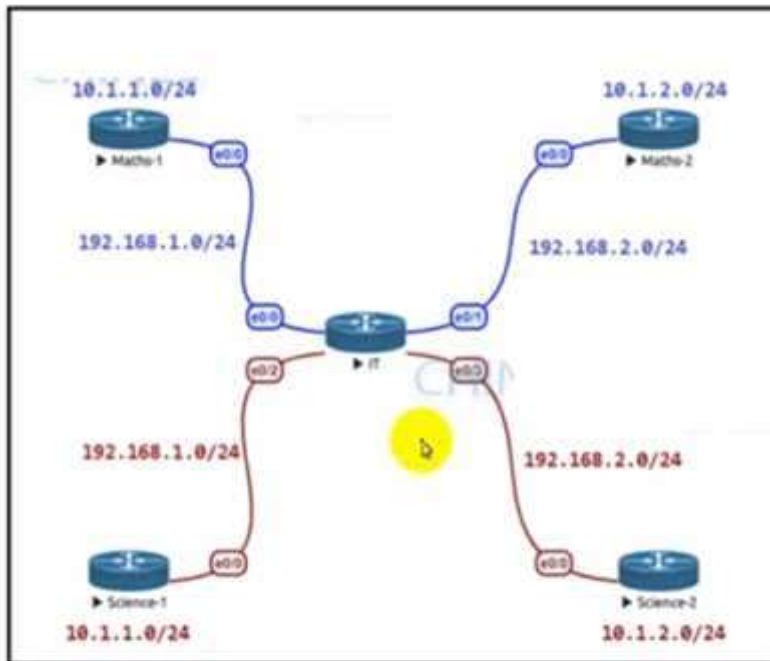
- A. RIB
- B. FEC
- C. LDP
- D. CEF

Answer: B

QUESTION 366

Refer to the exhibit. The IT router has been configured with the Science VRF and the interfaces have been assigned to the VRF.

Which set of configurations advertises Science-1 and Science-2 routes using EIGRPAS 111?



IT Router

```
vrf definition Science
 address-family ipv4
```

```
!
Interface E 0/2
 Vrf forwarding Science
 Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 No shut
```

```
!
Interface E 0/3
 Vrf forwarding Science
```

```
!
Interface E 0/3
 Vrf forwarding Science
 Ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 No shut
```

```

router eigrp 111
 address-family ipv4 vrf Science autonomous-system 1
  network 192.168.1.0
  network 192.168.2.0

router eigrp 111
 address-family ipv4 vrf Science
  network 192.168.1.0
  network 192.168.2.0

router eigrp 111
 network 192.168.1.0
 network 192.168.2.0

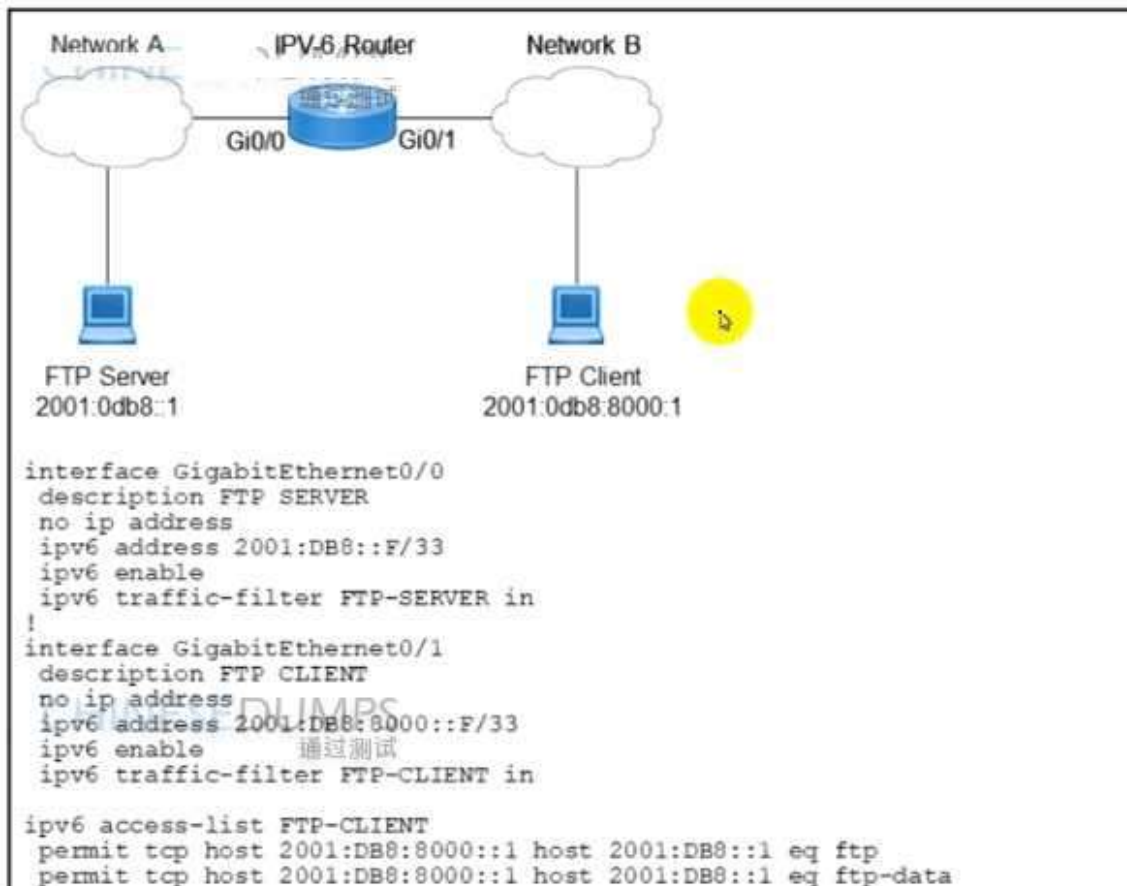
router eigrp 1
 address-family ipv4 vrf Science autonomous-system 111
  network 192.168.1.0
  network 192.168.2.0
  
```

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 367

Refer to the exhibit. When an FTP client attempts to use passive FTP to connect to the FTP server, the file transfers fail. Which action resolves the issue?



```

ipv6 access-list FTP-CLIENT
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp-data
!
ipv6 access-list FTP-SERVER
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1 eq ftp established
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1 eq ftp-data established

```

- A. Configure active FTP traffic.
- B. Modify FTP-SERVER access list to remove established at the end.
- C. Modify traffic filter FTP-SERVER in to the outbound direction.
- D. Configure to permit TCP ports higher than 1023.

Answer: D

QUESTION 368

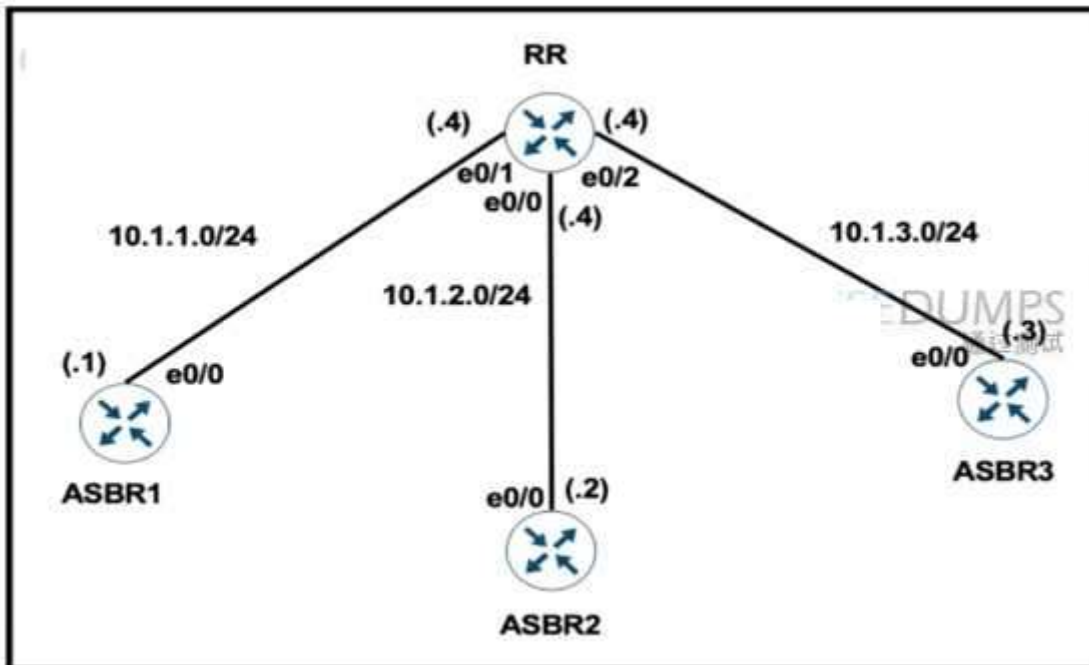
In a DMVPN network, the Spoke1 user observed that the voice traffic is coming to Spoke2 users via the hub router. Which command is required on both spoke routers to communicate directly to one another?

- A. ip nhrp map dynamic
- B. ip nhrp shortcut
- C. ip nhrp nhs multicast
- D. ip nhrp redirect

Answer: B

QUESTION 369

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured the network to establish connectivity between all devices and notices that the ASBRs do not have routes for each other. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?



RR Configuration:

```

router bgp 100
neighbor IBGP peer-group
neighbor IBGP route-reflector-client
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100

☒ router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self
neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self

☐ router bgp 100
neighbor IBGP update-source Loopback0

☐ router bgp 100
neighbor IBGP next-hop-self

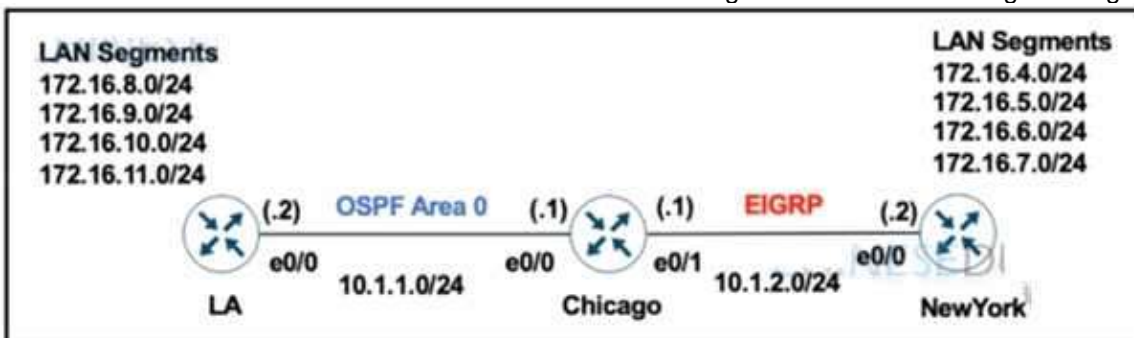
☐ router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group IBGP
neighbor 10.1.2.2 peer-group IBGP
neighbor 10.1.3.3 peer-group IBGP
  
```

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 370

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured the Chicago router to mutually redistribute the LA and NewYork routes with OSPF routes to be summarized as a single route in EIGRP using the longest summary mask:



```

router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
!
interface E 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
  
```

After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

- ☒ interface E 0/1
ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- ☐ interface E 0/1
ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ router eigrp 100
summary-address 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ router eigrp 100
summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

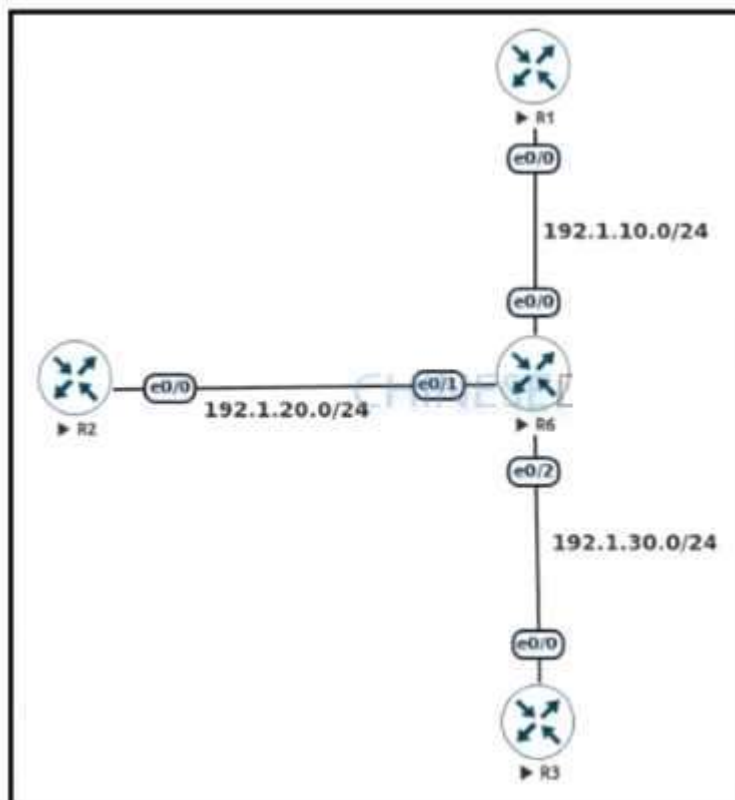
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

QUESTION 371

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.

Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?




```
Interface Tunnel1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e 0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp network-id 1

interface Tunnel1
ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp holdtime 300
ip nhrp redirect

interface Tunnel1
ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp holdtime 300
ip nhrp shortcut

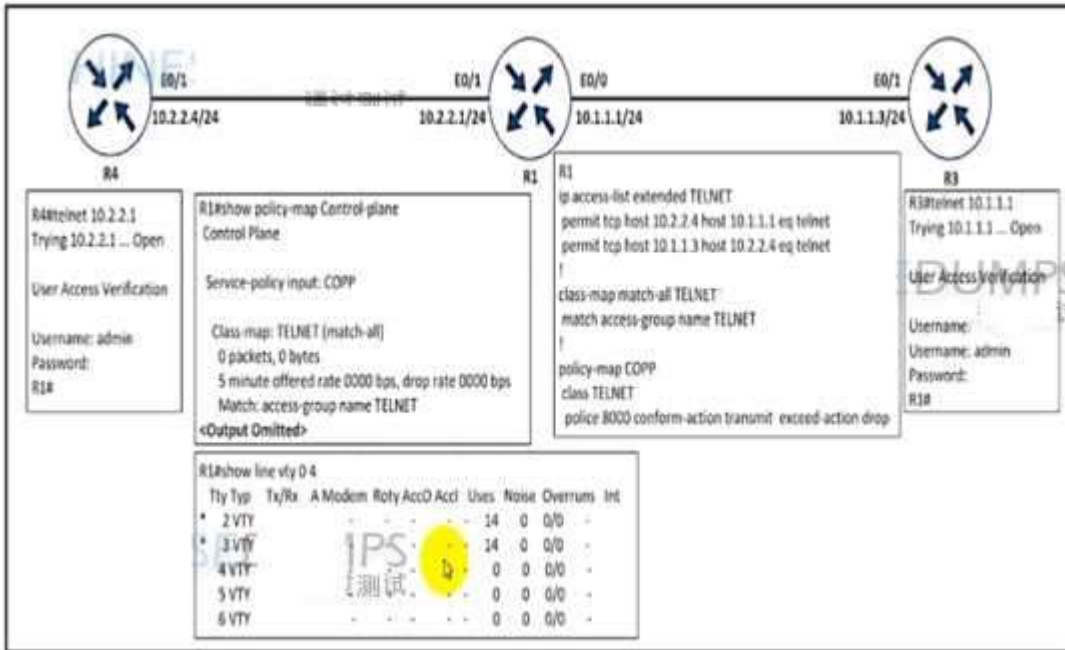
Interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e 0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
```

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 372

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented CoPP to limit Telnet traffic to protect the router CPU. It was noticed that the Telnet traffic did not pass through CoPP. Which configuration resolves the issue?



```

policy-map CoPP
class TELNET
  police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit

policy-map CoPP
class TELNET
  police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop

ip access-list extended TELNET
  permit tcp host 10.2.2.1 host 10.2.2.4 eq telnet
  permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet

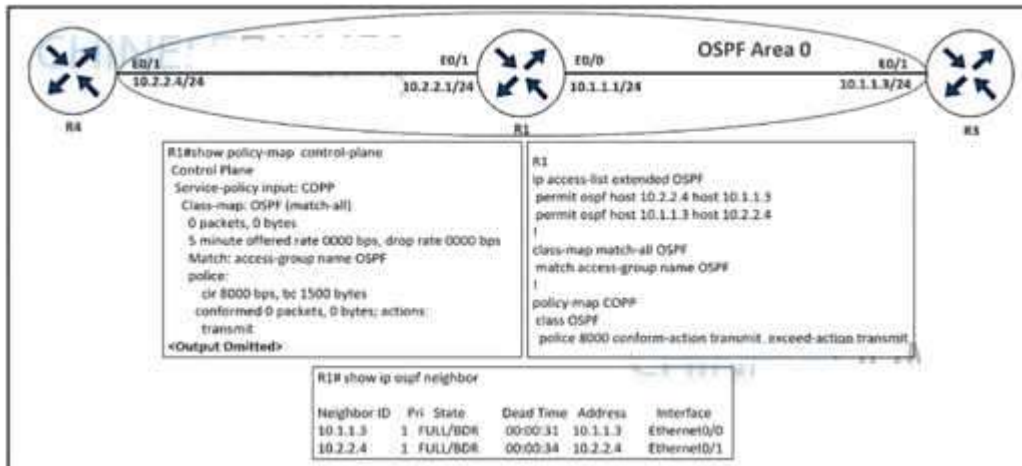
ip access-list extended TELNET
  permit tcp host 10.2.2.4 host 10.2.2.1 eq telnet
  permit tcp host 10.1.1.3 host 10.1.1.1 eq telnet
  
```

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 373

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?



- ip access-list extended OSPF
permit ospf any any
- policy-map COPP
class OSPF
police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
- control-plane
service-policy input COPP
- class-map match-all OSPF
match access-group name OSPF

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 374

An engineer must override the normal routing behavior of a router for Telnet traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.10 from 10.10.1.0/24 via a next hop of 10.4.4.4 which is directly connected to the router that is connected to the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet.

Which configuration reroutes traffic according to this requirement?

```

access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
|
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop recursive 10.4.4.4

access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
|
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20

access-list 100 deny tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
|
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20

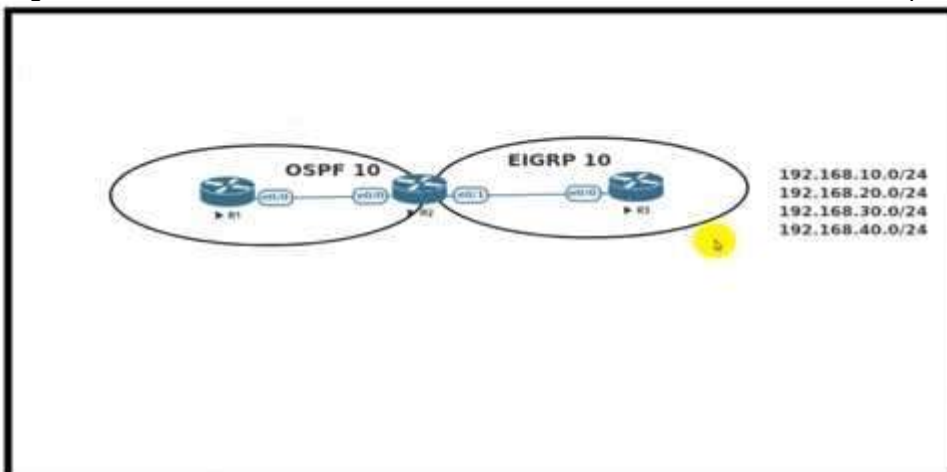
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
|
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop recursive 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20
  
```

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 375

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must redistribute networks 192.168.10.0/24 and 192.168.20.0/24 into OSPF from EIGRP. Where the metric must be added when traversing through multiple hops to start an external route of 20. The engineer notices that the external metric is fixed and does not add at each hop. Which configuration resolves the issue?



```
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
|
R2(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R2(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-2
|
R2(config)#router ospf 10
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD

R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
|
R2(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R2(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-1
|
R2(config)#router ospf 10
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD

R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
|
R1(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R1(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R1(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-1
|
R1(config)#router ospf 10
R1(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD

R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
|
R1(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R1(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R1(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-2
|
R1(config)#router ospf 10
R1(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD
```

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 376

An administrator attempts to download the pack NBAR2 file using TFTP from the CPE router to another device over the Gi0/0 interface.

The CPE is configured as below:


```
hostname CPE
!
ip access-list extended WAN
<...>
remark => All UDP rules below for WAN ID: S420T92E35F99
permit udp any eq domain any
permit udp any any eq tftp
deny udp any any
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
<...>
ip access-group WAN in
<...>
!
tftp-server flash:pp-adv-csr1000v-1612.1a-37-53.0.0.pack
```

The transfer fails. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the WAN ACL to permit the UDP port 69 to allow TFTP
- B. Make the permit udp any eq tftp any entry the last entry in the WAN ACL.
- C. Change the WAN ACL to permit the entire UDP destination port range
- D. Shorten the file name to the 8+3 naming convention.

Answer: B

QUESTION 377

What is an MPLS LDP targeted session?

- A. session between neighbors that are connected no more than one hop away
- B. LDP session established between LSRs by exchanging TCP hello packets
- C. label distribution session between non-directly connected neighbors
- D. LDP session established by exchanging multicast hello packets

Answer: C

QUESTION 378

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator configures a router to stop using a particular default route if the DNS server 8.8.8.8 is not reachable through that route. However, this configuration did not work as desired and the default route still works even if the DNS server 8.8.8.8 is unreachable. Which two configuration changes resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

```
ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 8.8.8.8
 threshold 1000
 timeout 2000
 frequency 5
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 1
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 203.0.113.1 name ISP1 track 1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.51.100.1 name ISP2 track 1
```

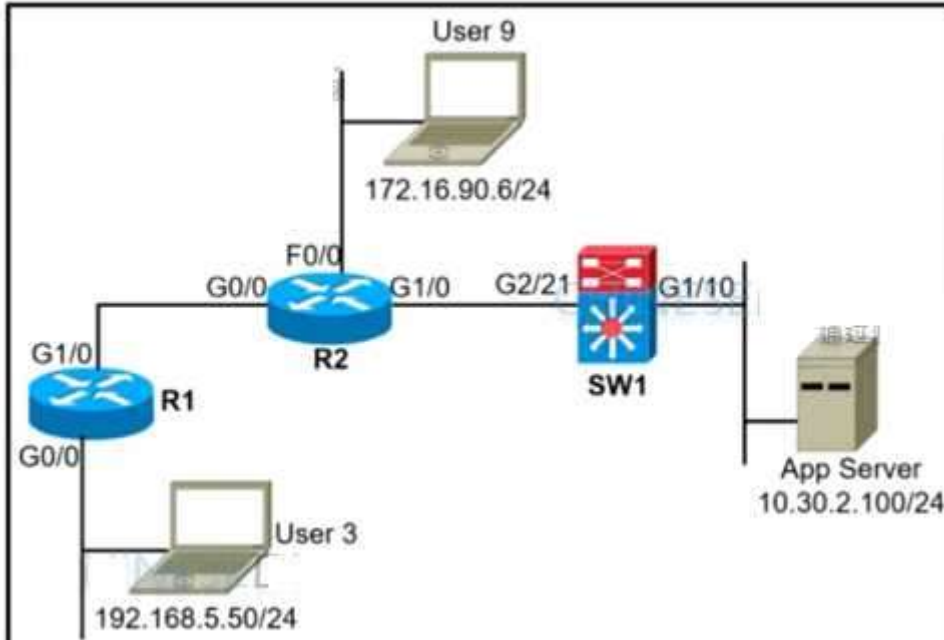
- A. Configure two static routes for the 8.8.8.8/32 destination to match the IP SLA probe for each ISP.
- B. Associate every IP SLA probe with the proper WAN address of the router.
- C. Reference the proper exit interfaces along with the next hops in both static default routes.
- D. Use a separate track object to reference the existing IP SLA 1 probe for every static route.
- E. Use a separate IP SLA probe and track object for every static route

Answer: AE

QUESTION 379

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator must block ping from user 3 to the App Server only. An inbound standard access list is applied to R1 interface G0/0 to block ping. The network administrator was notified that user 3 cannot even ping user 9 anymore.

Where must the access list be applied in the outgoing direction to resolve the issue?

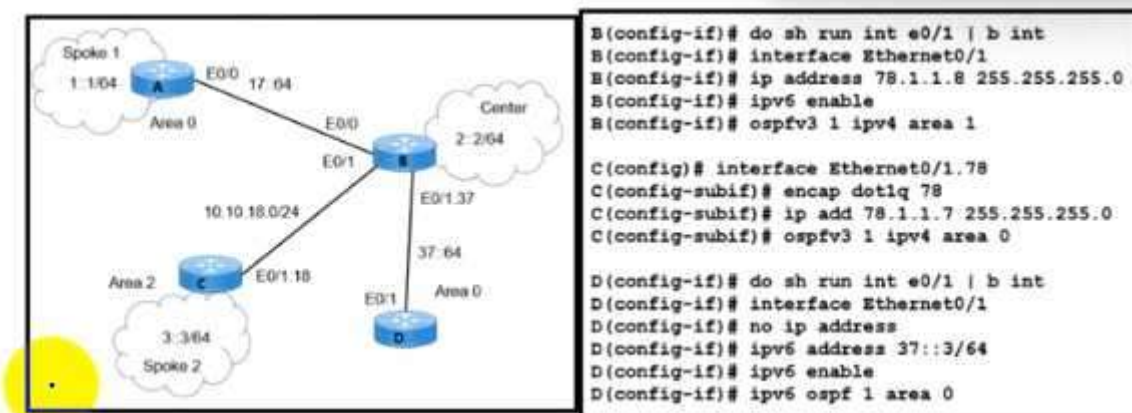


- A. R2 interface G1/0
- B. R2 interface G0/0
- C. SW1 interface G1/10
- D. SW1 interface G2/21

Answer: D

QUESTION 380

Refer to the exhibit. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer receives a report that Spoke 1 users can perform bank transactions with the server located at the Center site, but Spoke 2 users cannot. Which action resolves the issue?



- A. Configure the Spoke 2 users IP on the router B OSPF domain
- B. Configure encapsulation dot1q 78 on the router C interface.

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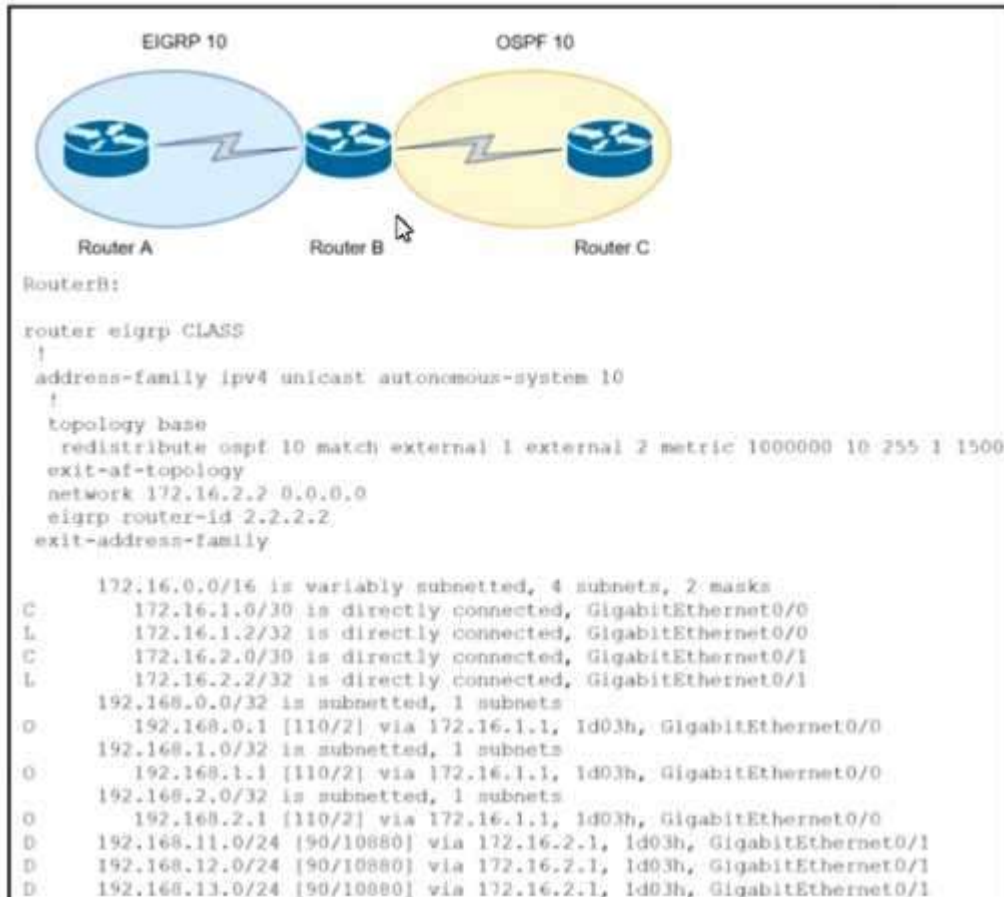
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- C. Configure IPv6 on the routers B and C interfaces
- D. Configure OSPFv2 on the routers B and C interfaces

Answer: C

QUESTION 381

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project. EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A. Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?



- ☐ (config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 10 1000000 10 255 1 1500
- ☐ (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute ospf 10 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
- ☐ (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute connected
- ☐ (config-router-af-topology)#no redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 382

A network administrator cannot connect to a device via SSH. The line vty configuration is as follows:

```
line vty 0 4
location S421T50E27F86
session-timeout 10
transport preferred ssh
transport input all
transport output telnet ssh
stopbits 1
```

Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Increase the session timeout
- B. Change the stopbits to 10.
- C. Configure the transport input SSH
- D. initialize the SSH key

Answer: D

QUESTION 383

Refer to the exhibits. London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path. Which action resolves the issue?

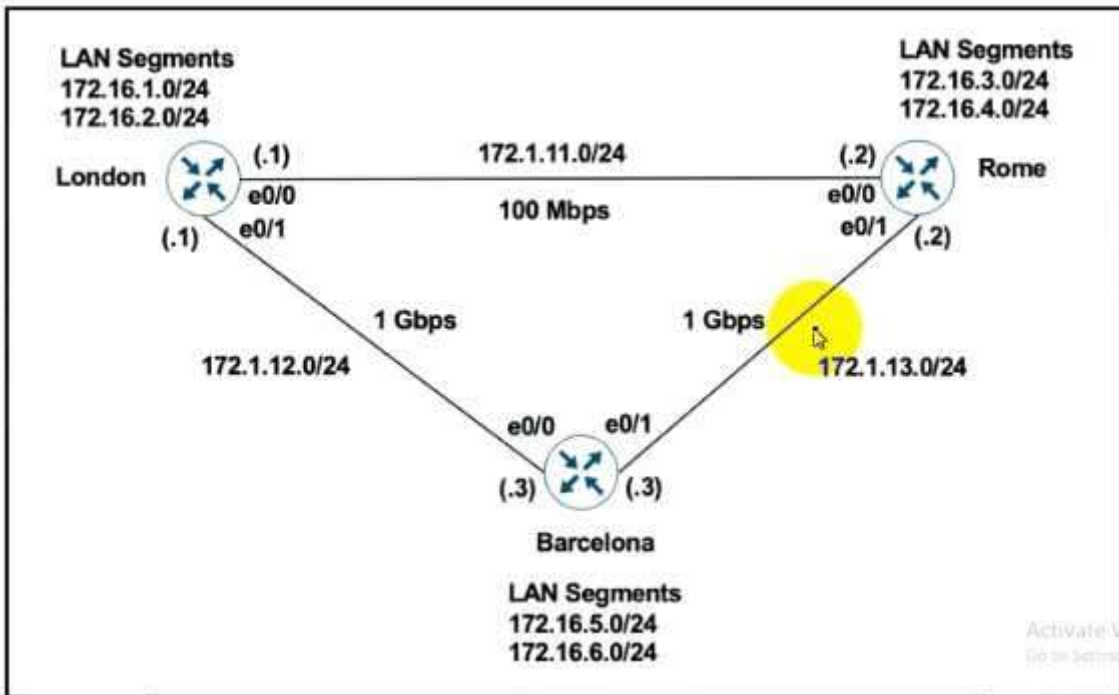
London – "show ip route" output

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
172.1.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.1.11.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.1.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C 172.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 172.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 172.1.13.0/24 [90/76800] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L 172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
R 172.16.3.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0
R 172.16.4.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0
D 172.16.5.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1
D 172.16.6.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1
```

Rome - "show run | section router" output

```
router eigrp 111
 network 172.1.0.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 no auto-summary
```

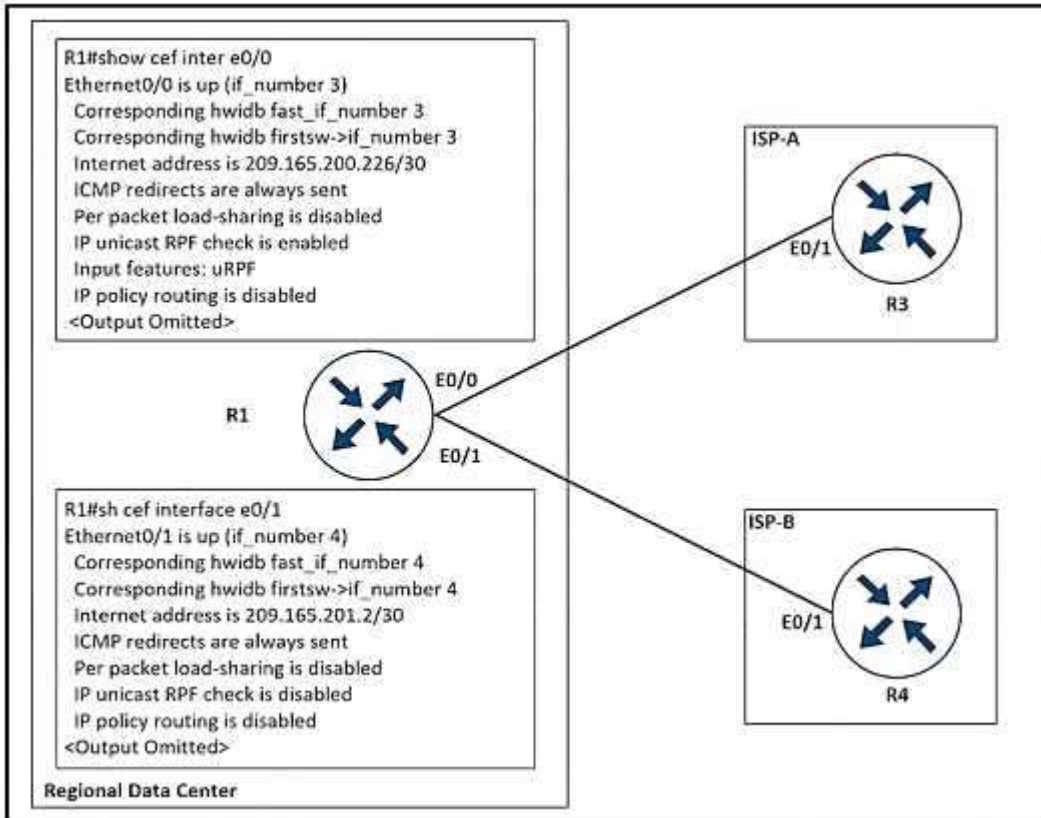


- A. Increase the bandwidth of the link between London and Barcelona
- B. Use the network statement on London to inject the 172.16.0.0/24 networks into EIGRP.
- C. Change the administrative distance of RIP to 150
- D. Use the network statement on Rome to inject the 172.16.0.0/24 networks into EIGRP

Answer: D

QUESTION 384

Refer to the exhibit. The company implemented uRPF to address an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received a call from the IT security department that the regional data center is under an IP attack. Which configuration must be implemented on R1 to resolve this issue?



- ☐ interface ethernet0/0
ip verify unicast reverse-path
- ☐ interface ethernet0/1
ip verify unicast reverse-path
- ☐ interface ethernet0/1
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- ☐ interface ethernet0/0
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 385

What is a function of BFD?

- A. peer recovery after a Layer 3 protocol adjacency failure
- B. peer recovery after a Layer 2 adjacency failure
- C. failure detection independent of routing protocols and media types
- D. failure detection dependent on routing protocols and media types

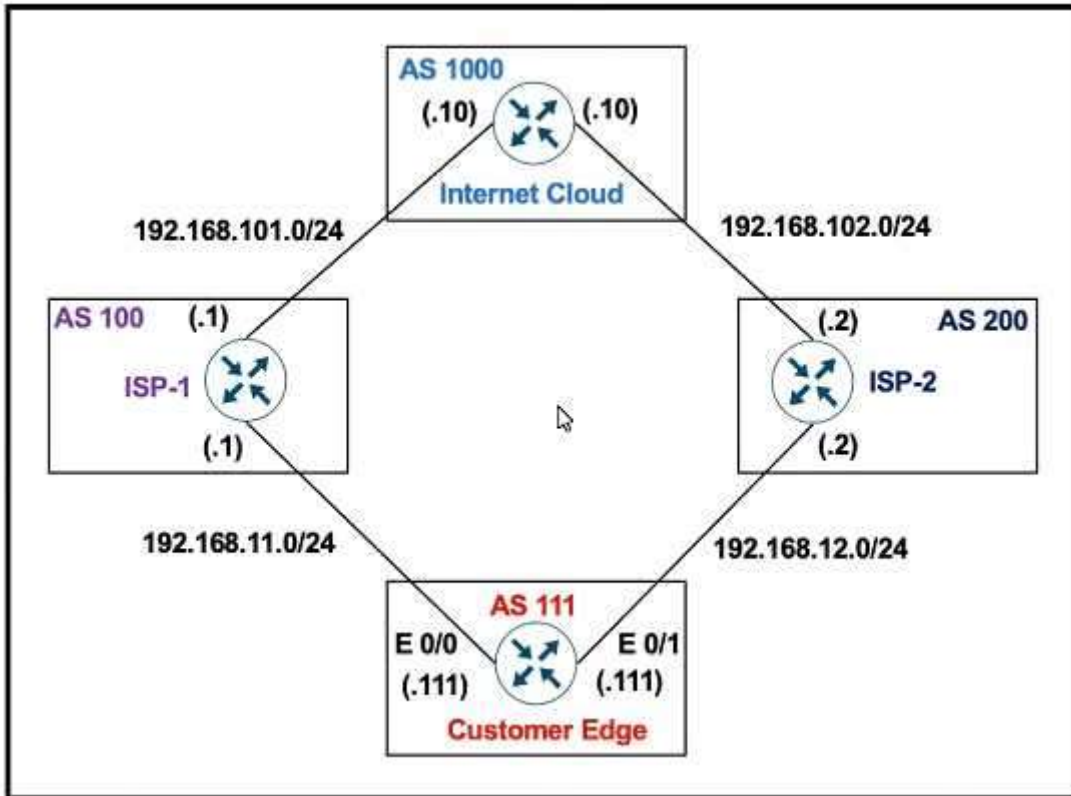
Answer: D

QUESTION 386

Refer to the exhibit. AS 111 must not be used as a transit AS, but ISP-1 is getting ISP-2 routes from AS 111. Which configuration stops Customer AS from being used as a transit path on ISP-1?

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ISP-1

```

ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111
!
router bgp 100
 neighbor 192.168.101.10 remote-as 1000
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 remote-as 111
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 filter-list 1 in
  
```

- A. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^\$
- B. ip as-path access-list 1 permit_111_
- C. ip as-path access-list 1 permit."
- D. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111\$

Answer: A