

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 300-410**

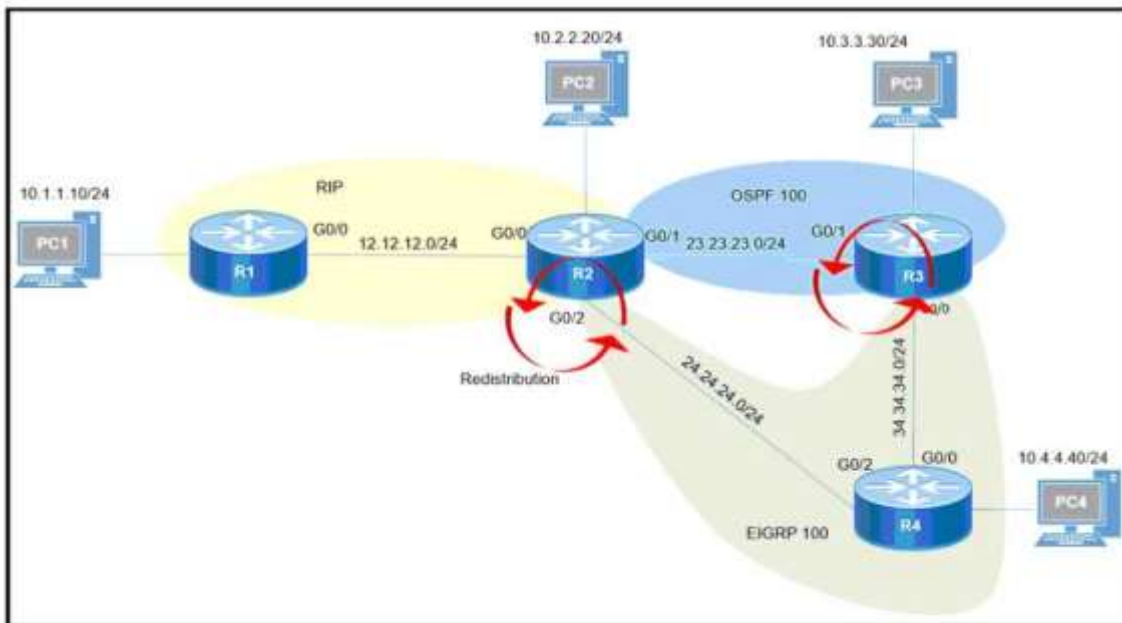
➤ **Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)**

➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](https://www.braindump2go.com) (Updated in Jan./2021)**

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QUESTION 87

Refer to the exhibit. Redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols, and now PC2 PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. What are the two solutions to fix the problem? (Choose two.)



- A. Filter RIP routes back into RIP when redistributing into RIP in R2
- B. Filter OSPF routes into RIP FROM EIGRP when redistributing into RIP in R2.
- C. Filter all routes except RIP routes when redistributing into EIGRP in R2.
- D. Filter RIP AND OSPF routes back into OSPF from EIGRP when redistributing into OSPF in R2
- E. Filter all routes except EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF in R3.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 88

Refer to the exhibit. A company is evaluating multiple network management system tools. Trending graphs generated by SNMP data are returned by the NMS and appear to have multiple gaps. While troubleshooting the issue, an engineer noticed the relevant output. What solves the gaps in the graphs?

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```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
Class-map: NMS (match-all)
 500461 packets, 24038351 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 1390000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
police:
  cir 50000 bps, bc 5000 bytes
conformed 50444 packets, 24031001 bytes; actions:
transmit
exceeded 990012 packets, 94030134 bytes; actions
drop conformed 4000 bps, exceed 0 bps
R1#
```

- A. Remove the exceed-rate command in the class map.
- B. Remove the class map NMS from being part of control plane policing.
- C. Configure the CIR rate to a lower value that accommodates all the NMS tools
- D. Separate the NMS class map in multiple class maps based on the specific protocols with appropriate CoPP actions

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/copp_best_practices

QUESTION 89

What is a role of route distinguishers in an MPLS network?

- A. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router
- B. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
- C. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
- D. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network

Answer: D

QUESTION 90

Refer to the exhibit. AAA server 10.1.1.1 is configured with the default authentication and accounting settings, but the switch cannot communicate with the server.

Which action resolves this issue?

```
Global RADIUS shared secret:*****
retransmission count:5
timeout value:10
following RADIUS servers are configured:
  myradius.cisco.users.com:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
  10.1.1.1:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
    RADIUS shared secret:*****
  10.2.2.3:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
    RADIUS shared secret:*****
```

- A. Match the authentication port
- B. Match the accounting port
- C. Correct the timeout value.
- D. Correct the shared secret.

Answer: B

Explanation:

By default, RADIUS uses UDP port 1812 for authentication and port 1813 for accounting. In the exhibit above we see port 1814 is being used for authentication to AAA server at 10.1.1.1 which is not the default port so we must adjust the authentication port to the default value 1812.

QUESTION 91

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured VRF lite for customer A. The technician at the remote site misconfigured VRF on the router. Which configuration will resolve connectivity for both sites of customer a?

Router Configuration:

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 !
 !
interface FastEthernet0.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip vrf forwarding customer_a
 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
 !
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 !
router ospf 2 vrf customer_a
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 !
end
```

- ☐ ip vrf customer_a
rd 1:1
route-target export 1:2
route-target import 1:2
- ☐ ip vrf customer_a
rd 1:1
route-target import 1:1
route-target export 1:2
- ☐ ip vrf customer_a
rd 1:2
route-target both 1:2
- ☐ ip vrf customer_a
rd 1:2
route-target both 1:1

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

Answer: B

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QUESTION 92

What is a function of IPv6 ND inspection?

- A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables
- B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables
- C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
- D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.

Answer: B

QUESTION 93

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.

assigns labels to unlabeled packets	Label Switch Router
handles traffic between multiple VPNs	
reads the labels and forwards the packet based on the labels	Label Edge Router
performs penultimate hop popping	

Answer:

	Label Switch Router
	reads the labels and forwards the packet based on the labels
	performs penultimate hop popping
	Label Edge Router
	assigns labels to unlabeled packets
	handles traffic between multiple VPNs

QUESTION 94

Drag and Drop Question

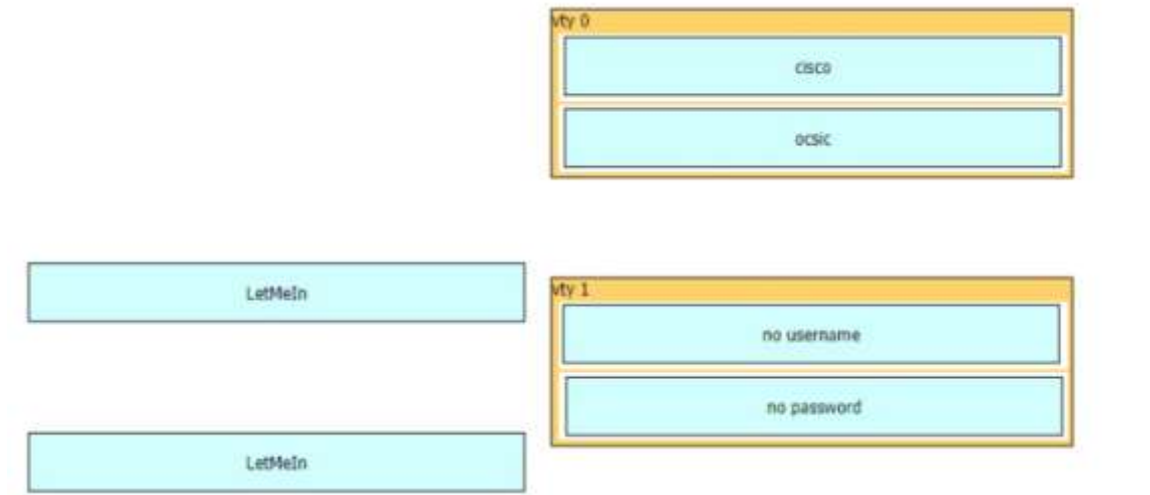
Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default none
aaa authentication login telnet local
!
username cisco password 0 ocsic
!
line vty 0
password LetMeIn
login authentication telnet
transport input telnet
line vty 1
password LetMeIn
transport input telnet
```

Drag and drop the credentials from the left onto the remote login information on the right to resolve a failed login attempt to vtys. Not all credentials are used

no password	vty 0 username password
ocsic	
no username	vty 1 username password
LetMeIn	
cisco	
LetMeIn	

Answer:



QUESTION 95

Refer the exhibit. BGP is flapping after the Copp policy is applied.
 What are the two solutions to fix the issue? (Choose two)

```
policy-map COPP-7600
class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
police cir 2000000 bc 62500
conform-action transmit
exceed-action transmit
!
class class-default
police cir 2000000 bc 6250
conform-action transmit
exceed-action drop
!
class-map match-all COPP-CRITICAL-7600
match access-group name COPP-CRITICAL-7600
!
ip access-list extended COPP-CRITICAL-7600
permit ip any any eq http
permit ip any any eq https
```

- A. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under Class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
- B. Configure IP CEF for CoPP policy and BGP to work
- C. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic
- D. Configure a higher value for CIR under the Class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
- E. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRITICAL-7600 ACL

Answer: CE

QUESTION 96

What is an advantage of using BFD?

- A. It detects local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table.
- B. It detects local link failure at layer 2 and updates routing protocols.
- C. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.
- D. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.

Answer: D

QUESTION 97

Refer the exhibit. Which action resolves intermittent connectivity observed with the SNMP trap packets?

```
R3#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane

Service-policy output: R3_CoPP

Class-map: mgmt (match-all)
 361 packets, 73858 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: access-group 120
 police:
   cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes, be 1500 bytes
   conformed 8 packets, 1506 bytes; actions:
     transmit
   exceeded 353 packets, 72352 bytes; actions:
     drop
   violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
     drop
   conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 124 packets, 10635 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: any
R3#show access-lists 120
Extended IP access list 120
 10 permit udp any any eq snmptrap (361 matches)
```

- A. Decrease the committed burst Size of the mgmt class map
- B. Increase the CIR of the mgmt class map
- C. Add a new class map to match TCP traffic
- D. Add one new entry in the ACL 120 to permit the UDP port 161

Answer: B

QUESTION 98

Which component of MPLS VPNs is used to extend the IP address so that an engineer is able to identify to which VPN it belongs?

- A. VPNv4 address family
- B. RD
- C. RT
- D. LDP

Answer: B