



# 300-410<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2023 Newest Simulation Labs)

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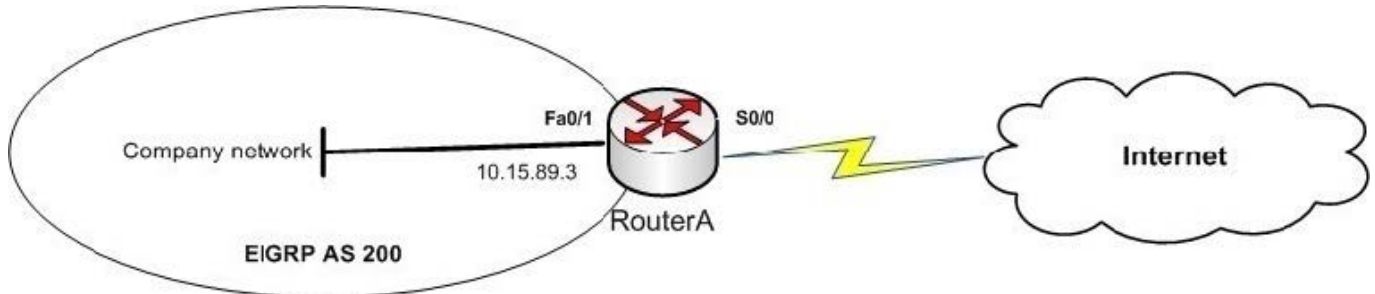
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**QUESTION 1**

You manage the company network, as shown in the network diagram below:



You executed the following command on RouterA:

```
routerA(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0 routerA(config)# router eigrp 200 routerA(config-router)# redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
```

Which of the following statements are TRUE about the given set of commands? (Choose two.)

- A. A static default route is created on RouterA
- B. A summary default route is created on RouterA
- C. The default route is redistributed into the EIGRP network
- D. The default route is not advertised to the EIGRP network

Correct Answer: AC

The given set of commands creates a static default route on RouterA and redistributes this route into the EIGRP company network. The `ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0` command executed in the global configuration mode creates a static default route on the router. The `ip route` command allows you to specify a static route. The `redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500` command then redistributes the static default route into the EIGRP autonomous system (AS) 200. This implies that the EIGRP network identifies the default route as an external route, and traffic to all unknown destination subnets will be diverted to the default route.

Alternatively, default routes can be advertised into EIGRP networks by either of the following methods: Using the `network 0.0.0.0` command on the router Using the `ip summary-address eigrp 200 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0` command on the router

A summary default route is not created on RouterA in the scenario. If the `ip summary-address eigrp 200 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0` command was used on RouterA, then a summary default route would be created. The summary default route points to the

0.0.0.0 network with the null0 interface as the next-hop interface. Summary default routes are helpful for providing remote networks with a default route.

The default route is advertised to the EIGRP network because the `redistribute` command was executed. This command is used to advertise the default route to the EIGRP network.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies



Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify default routing

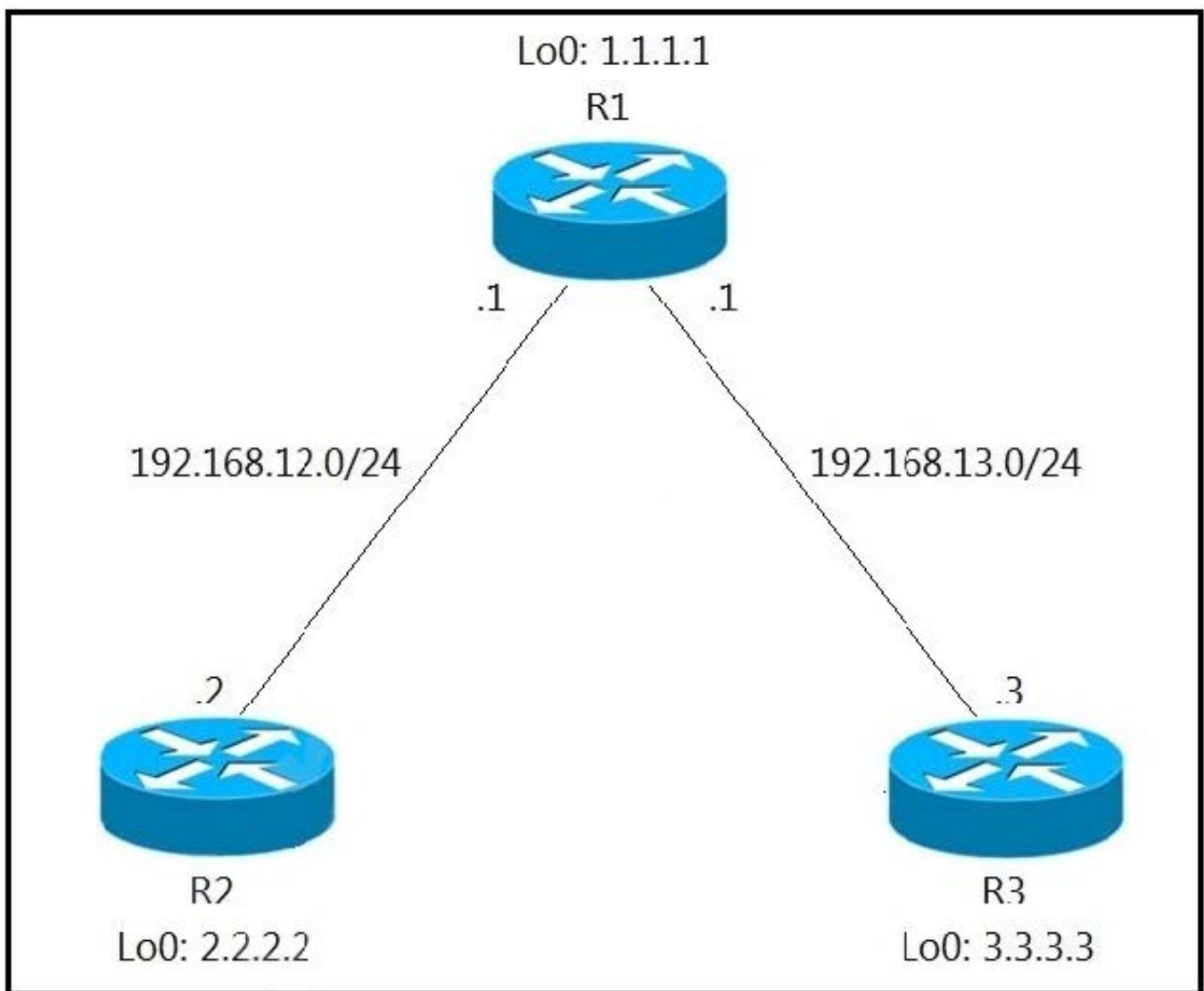
References:

Cisco > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP Routing > Design > Design TechNotes > Configuring a Gateway of Last Resort Using IP Commands Cisco > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP Routing > Technology Information >

Technology White Paper > Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

## QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured R1 as EIGRP stub router. After the configuration, router R3 failed to reach to R2 loopback address.



Which action advertises R2 loopback back into the R3 routing table?

A. Add a static route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.



- B. Use a leak map on R1 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the distribute list command toward R3.
- C. Use a leak map on R3 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the EIGRP stub feature.
- D. Add a static null route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.

Correct Answer: B

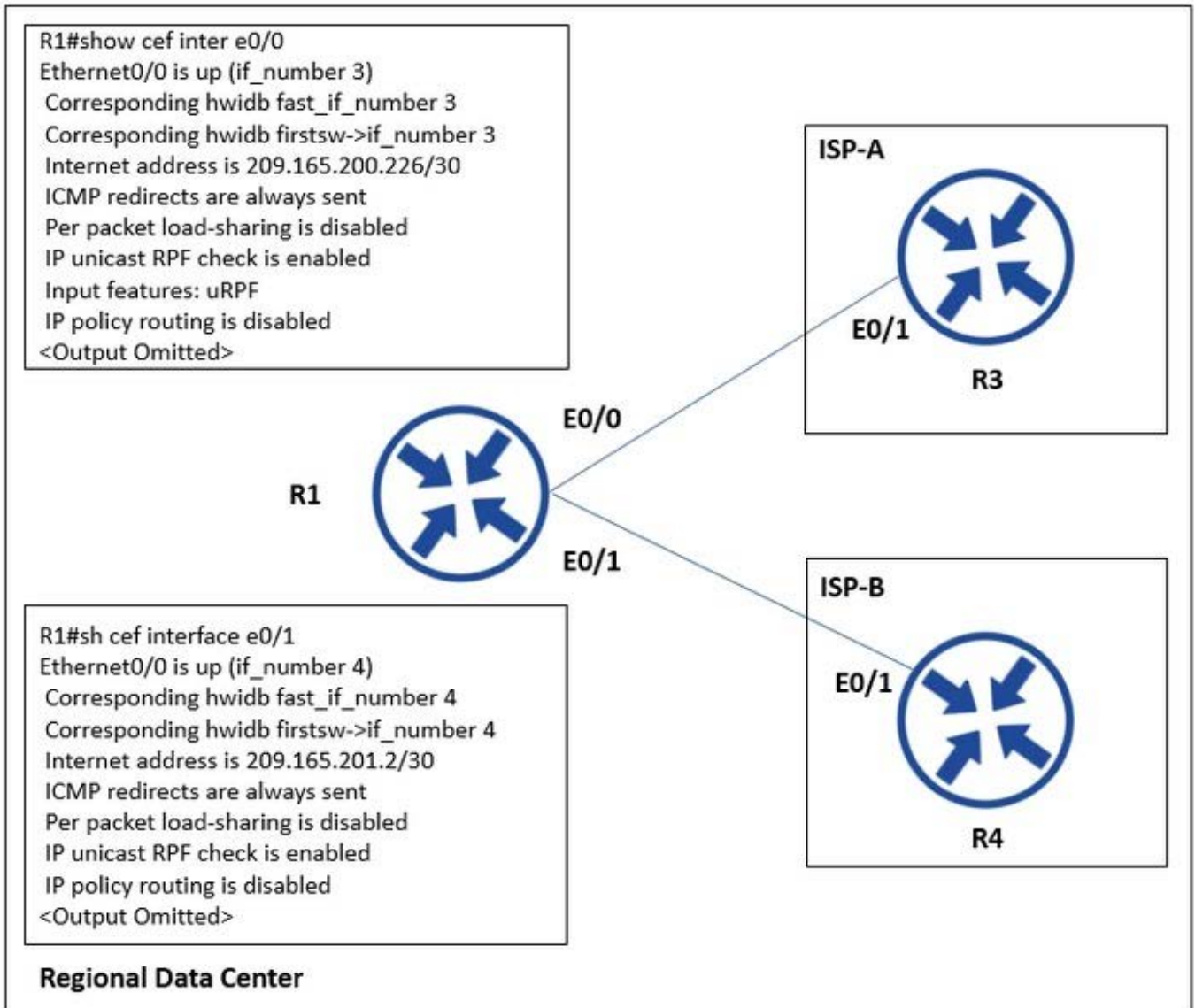
The EIGRP stub feature is useful to prevent unnecessary EIGRP queries and to filter some routes that you advertise. What if you want to configure your router as a stub router but still make an exception to some routes that it advertises? That is possible with the leak-map feature. This is how to configure leak-map in this question:

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard R2_L0 R1(config-std-nacl)#permit host 2.2.2.2 R1(config)#route-map R2_L0_LEAK
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address R2_L0 R1(config)#router eigrp 1 R1(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map
R2_L0_LEAK
```

---

### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



The company implemented uRPF to address an anti spoofing 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?

- A. interface ethernet0/0 ip verify unicast reverse-path
- B. interface ethernet0/1 ip verify unicast reverse-path
- C. interface ethernet0/0 ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- D. interface ethernet0/1 ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Network &gt; Device 360

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```
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 28 2022 15:17:49 UTC

router#

router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
% Network not in table
router#

router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 10.140.217.0/24, version 685
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    5          11
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65396, (aggregated by 65396 10.140.210.2), imported path from
1:4099:10.140.217.0/24 (Guest_VN)

    10.140.212.5 from 10.140.212.5 (10.140.210.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external,
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 31 2022 18:32:12 UTC
```





In Cuco DNA Center, a network engineer identifies that BGP-learned networks are repeatedly withdrawn from peers. Which configuration must the engineer apply to resolve the Issue?

- A.  

```
router bgp 100
  bgp graceful-restart
```
- B.  

```
router bgp 100
  bgp dampening
```
- C.  

```
route-map Dampening permit 10
  set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening in
```
- D.  

```
route-map Dampening permit 10
  set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 5

An engineer configured Reverse Path Forwarding on an interface and noticed that the routes are dropped when a route lookup fails on that interface for a prefix that is available in the routing table Which interface configuration resolves the issue?

- A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
- B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
- C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow-default
- D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via 12-src

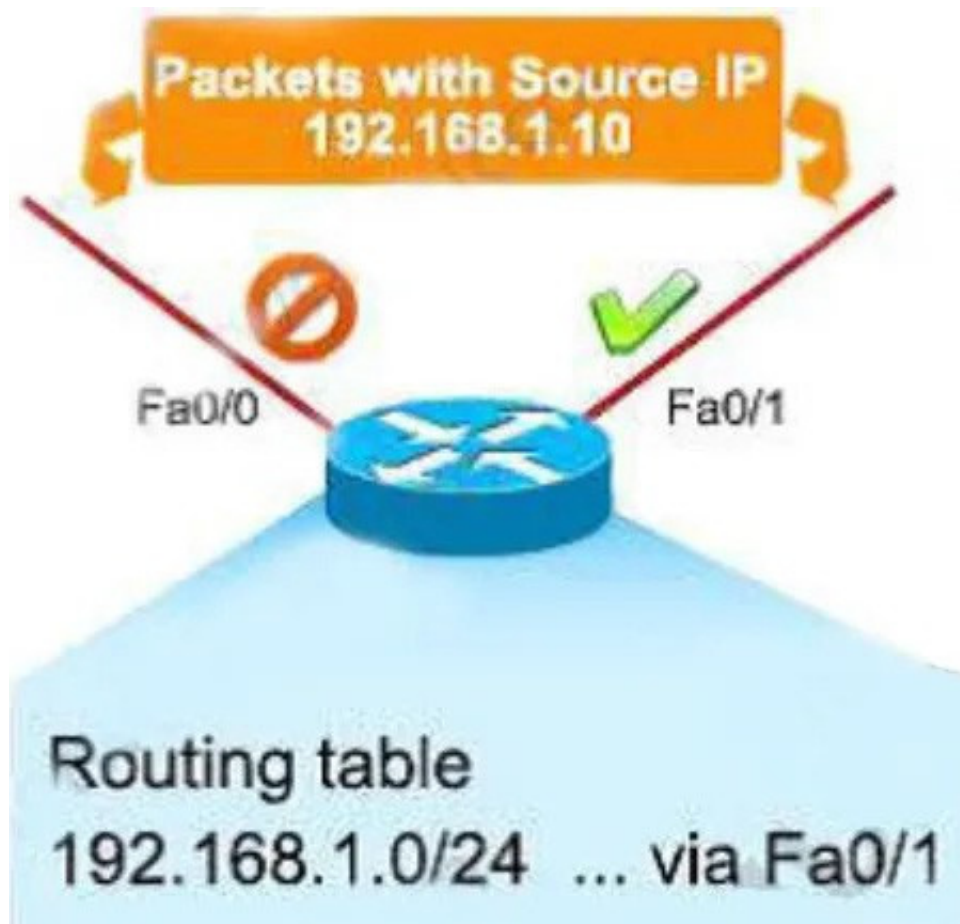
Correct Answer: B



According to this question, uRPF is running in strict mode because packets are dropped even when that route exists in the routing table. Maybe packets are dropped because the receiving interface is different from the interface the local router uses to send packets to that destination.

The ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx command enables Unicast RPF in strict mode.

To enable loose mode, administrators can use the any option (ip verify unicast source reachable-via any). In loose mode, it doesn't matter if we use this interface to reach the source or not.



The allow-default option allows the use of the default route in the source verification process.

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